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Habeas Corpus Act, an English statute of 1679 (31 Car. II., c. 2) regulating the issue and return of writs of habeas corpus and proceedings thereon, the right to which had been previously conceded by the Petition of Right (3 Car. I., c. 1) and the statute of 1640 (16 Car. I., c. 10). There are also statutes of the United States and of the several States, generally modeled upon the British act, securing the like remedy and regulating its exercise.—**Habeas corpus ad testificandum**, a writ used to bring a prisoner into court to testify as a witness: now obsolete.

habeck (hä'bek), *n.* 1. An implement used in dressing cloth. *E. H. Knight.*—2. In *her.*, the conventional representation of this implement. It is a two-pronged instrument, and appears, when used as a bearing, in a form nearly like the brace } in printing.

habena (hą-bē'nạ), *n.*; pl. *habenæ* (-nē). [L., a thong, strap, rein, etc., a strip of diseased flesh, < *habere*, hold, have: see *habit*, *have*.] 1. In *anat.*, a filament in the brain which runs from the conarium forward on the optic thalamus on either side, forming the peduncle of the pineal body. Also called *habenula*.—2. In *surg.*, a form of bandage designed to keep the sides of a wound together.

habenar (hą-bē'nạr), *a.* [< *habena* + *-ar*³.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the habena.

Habenaria (hab-ē-nā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1805), < L. *habena*, a thong, strap, rein: see *habena*.] A large genus of terrestrial tuberous-rooted orchidaceous plants, embracing about 400 species, widely distributed throughout the temperate and warmer regions of both hemispheres. It is distinguished from the nearest related genera by its sessile polymorphous petals, which are not longer than the sepals. It belongs to the tribe *Ophrydeæ* of the natural order *Orchideæ*, and consists of leafy herbs with racemose or spiked flowers. Eighteen species are found in the northeastern United States, including the beautiful fringed orchids, of which *H. fimbriata* is the most showy.

Fringed Orchid (*Habenaria fimbriata*). *a*, flower.

habendum (hą-ben'dum), *n.*; pl. *habenda* (-dạ). [So called from beginning, in L. form, with *habendum et tenendum*, 'to have and to hold': *habendum*, acc. ger. of *habere*, have, hold, possess: see *habit*, *have*.] In *law*, that clause of a deed (commencing with the words "to have and to hold") which was devised and originally used to define and determine the estate or interest granted by the deed. It still has that effect if the granting part of the deed fails to do this, but it is not now allowed effect so far as it may be repugnant to the granting part.

habenry†, *n.* A barbican; a corner turret.

habenula (hą-ben'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *habenulæ* (-lē). [L., a small strip of diseased flesh which is cut out from the body, lit. a little strap, dim. of *habena*, a strap: see *habena*.] In *anat.*, same as *habena*, 1.—**Habenula perforata**, the termination of the spiral lamina of the cochlea.

habenular (hą-ben'ū-lạr), *a.* [< *habenula* + *-ar*³.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the habenula or habena: as, the *habenular* ganglion.

haberdash (hab'ėr-dash), *v. i.* [Formed from the noun *haberdasher*.] To deal or traffic in small or petty wares. [Rare.]

> What mean dull souls, in this high measure,
> To *haberdash*
> In earth's base wares, whose greatest treasure
> Is dross and trash?
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 5.

haberdash†, **haberdashery** (hab'ėr-dash), *n.* [< *haberdash*, *v.*] Peddlers' merchandise; petty wares. *Nares.*

> They turne out ther trashe,
> And shew ther *haberdashe*,
> Ther pylde pedlarye.
> *Papysticall Exhortation.*

haberdasher (hab'ėr-dash-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *habberdasher*, *haberdassher*; < ME. *habberdassher*, *haberdasshere*, *habirdasshere*, *haburdasher*, *haburdaissher*, found only in the passage quoted from Chaucer, and once, early in the 14th century, in a Latin document; perhaps, through an unrecorded AF. form, with formative *-er* (E. *-er*²), denoting an agent), < AF. *hapertas*, a sort of stuff, mentioned once in a legal document, and the supposed source of the collective term, AF. *haberdashrie* (> E. *haberdashery*), mentioned along with wool, wadmal, mercery, canvas, felt, fur, etc., as subject to duty (Liber Albus, ed. Riley, pp. 225, 231). The origin of AF. *hapertas* is unknown; Skeat and others connect it with Icel. *hapurtask*, defined as "scruta frivola" (Gudmundus Andreæ, 1683; Haldorsen, 1814), i. e. trumpery, riffraff, supposed by Skeat to have meant orig. 'peddlers' wares, or the contents of a peddler's bag,' < Icel. *hapртask*, *hafrtask*, a haversack, < *hafr*, oats (see *haver*²), + *task*, a pouch, pocket, = G. *tasche*, a pouch, pocket, scrip; cf. *haversack*. But Cleasby, who does not give *hapurtask* at all, indicates that the Icel. *haprtask*, *hafrtask*, haversack, is quite recent, his only reference being a collection of mod. poems published in 1852. The ME. word is more prob. of LG. origin.] 1. A dealer in small wares; specifically, a dealer in small articles of dress and in ribbons, trimmings, thread, pins, needles, etc.

> An *haberdasshere* [var. *haberdassher*, etc.] and a carpenter,
> A webbe, a deyere, and a tapicer,
> And they were clothed alle in oo [one] lyvere,
> Of a solempne and a gret fraternite.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 361.

Because these cunning men are like *haberdashers* of small wares, it is not amiss to set forth their shop.
Bacon, Essays.

There was a *haberdasher's* wife of small wit near him, that railed upon me. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3.

> To match this saint there was another,
> As busy and perverse a brother,
> An *haberdasher* of small wares
> In politics and state affairs.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 423.

2†. A dealer in hats; a hatter.

The *haberdasher* heapeth wealth by hattes.
Gascoigne, Fruits of War, st. 64.

Haberdasher, a hatter, or seller of hats; also a dealer in small wares. *Phillips*, 1706.

3. A schoolmaster. [North. Eng.]

haberdashery (hab'ėr-dash-ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *haberdasheries* (-iz). [< ME. (AF.) *haberdashrie*; < *haberdasher* + *-y*³.] 1. The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher; the business of a haberdasher.

They [the trader and the mechanic] usually appear no less absurd, and succeed no less unhappily, in writing verses, or composing orations, than the student would appear in making a shoe, or retailing cheese and *haberdashery*. *V. Knox*, Essays, lv.

2. A haberdasher's shop. [Rare.]

> A walking *haberdashery*
> Of feathers, lace, and fur.
> *Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, ii.

haberdash-ware†, *n.* Haberdashery.

> He set vp his shop with *haberdash ware*,
> As one that would be a thriuing man.
> *The Wife Lapped in Morel's Skin*, l. 596.

haberdepoise†, *n.* An obsolete form of *avoirdupois*.

haberdine† (hab'ėr-dēn or -din), *n.* [< OF. *habordean*; also *labordean* (Cotgrave), MD. *abberdaen*, *slabberdaen*, D. *abberdaan*, also *labberdaan*, LG. *labberdān*, > G. *labberdan*, *laberdan*; origin obscure.] The common cod; especially, the dried salt cod.

The spotted Cod whereof *Haberdine* is made.
Cotgrave.

I would . . . headlong hurl myself into that abyss of waves, ere I would touch the skin of such rough *haberdine*. *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 3.

> And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne
> On grosser bacon or salt *haberdine*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. iv. 31.

habere facias possessionem (hą-bē're fā'shi-ąs po-ses-i-ō'nem). [So called from beginning, in L. form, with these words, lit. 'cause (such a one) to have possession': L. *habere*, to have; *facias*, 2d pers. sing. subj. (with impv. force) of *facere*, make, cause; *possessionem*, acc. of *possessio(n-)*, possession.] In *law*, a writ for the execution of a judgment in an action to recover lands, directing the sheriff to put the successful party in possession.

habergeon†, **haberjount**, *n.* See *haubergeon*.

haberject†, *n.* A kind of cloth made in very early times in England, said to be a cloth of a mixed color, and also to have been worn chiefly by monks. *Drapers' Dict.*

And one breadth of dyed cloth, russets, and *haberjects*: that is to say, two yards within the lists.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 264.

Habia (hā'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., also *Æbia*; of S. Amer. origin.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of tanagrine birds: same as *Saltator*. *Cuvier*, 1817. (*b*) A genus of fringilline birds. *Habia ludoviciana* is the rose-breasted grosbeak. *Reichenbach*, 1850. Also called *Zamelodia*.—2. [*l. c.*] A bird of the genus *Saltator*, a group of South American tanagrine birds of partly greenish colors, with large beak, short rounded wings, and longer rounded tail.

habilable (hab'i-lą-bl), *a.* [< F. *habiller*, clothe (see *habiliment*), + *-able*.] Capable of being clothed. [Rare.]

The whole habitable and *habilable* globe.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 5.

habilatory (hab'i-lą-tō-ri), *a.* [< F. *habiller*, clothe (see *habiliment*), + *-at-ory*.] Pertaining or relating to habiliments or clothing. [Rare.]

The arcana of *habilatory* art. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxxix.

For indeed is not the dandy culottic, *habilatory*, by law of existence; a cloth-animal?
Carlyle, French Rev., III. vii. 2.

habile (hab'il), *a.* [< OF. *habile*, F. *habile* = Pr. *habil*, *abilh* = Sp. Pg. *habil* = It. *abile*, < L. *habilis*, suitable, fit, proper, apt, expert, < *habere*, have, hold, etc.: see *able*¹, *hable*, a doublet of *habile*.] Able; apt; skilful; handy. [Rare.]

Habile and ready to every good work.
Walker, Lady Warwick (1678), p. 119.

It seems paradoxical that so *habile* a speaker, so keen and ready a wit, should do so little damage among his opponents. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 174.

habiliment (hą-bil'i-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *abilment* (and by apheresis *bilment*, q. v.); < ME. *habilyment*, < OF. *habillement* (ML. *habilimentum*, *habilamentum*), < *habiller*, dress, clothe, < *habile*, able, ready, fit: see *habile*.] 1. A garment; clothing: usually in the plural: as, the *habiliments* of war; fashionable *habiliments*.

> He unawares the fairest Una found,
> Straunge lady, in so straunge *habilment*,
> Teaching the Satyres. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 30.

She [Lot's wife] laments
To lose her Iewels and *habilliments*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

[He] came down to breakfast dressed in the *habiliments* of the preceding day. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 41.

2†. A border, as of gold, pearls, etc., in ancient dress. *Halliwell.* See *bilment*.

habilimented (hą-bil'i-men-ted), *a.* Having habiliments; clothed.

> I there a chimney-sweepers wife have seene,
> *Habilimented* like the diamond queene.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

habilitate (hą-bil'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *habilitated*, ppr. *habilitating*. [Formerly also *abilitate*, q. v.; < ML. *habilitatus*, pp. of *habilitare* (> It. *abilitare* = Sp. Pg. *habilitar* = Pr. *habilitar*, *abilitar* = OF. *habiliter*, *habiloter*, F. *habiliter*), make suitable or fit, qualify, < *habilis*, suitable, fit, apt, able: see *habile*, *hability*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To qualify; entitle. *Bacon.*—2. In parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, to furnish with means to work a mine.

II. *intrans.* To acquire certain necessary qualifications, as for an office; specifically (from German *habilitiren*), to qualify as teacher in a German university.

Having *habilitated* in 1839 at Kiel, he [Otto Jahn] in 1842 became professor-extraordinary of archæology and philology at Greifswald. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 543.

He [Lassalle] meant to *habilitate* as a privat docent when he returned. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 67.

habilitated†, (hą-bil'i-tāt), *a.* [< ML. *habilitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Qualified; entitled.

Divers persons . . . were attainted, and thereby not legall, nor *habilitate* to serue in Parliament.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 12.

habilitation (hą-bil-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *habilitatio(n-)*, qualification, < *habilitare*, qualify: see *habilitate*.] 1†. Qualification.

It importeth most that a nation do profess arms as their principal honour, study, and occupation; for the things which we have formerly spoken of are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation* without intention and act? *Bacon*, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

2. In the western mining districts of the United States, the supplying of money or other property by a capitalist to the owner or proprietor of a mine, for its development or working.

habilitator (hą-bil'i-tā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. *habilitador*, a qualifier, one who makes fit or able; < ML. *habilitator*, < *habilitare*, qualify: see *habilitate*.] In the western mining districts of the United States, one who advances money or property for working a mine, under contract with its proprietors. See *habilitation*.

hability† (hă-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *habilite*, < OF. *habilite* (another form of *abilite*, *ablete*, etc., > ME. *abilite*, *ablete*: see *ability*) = F. *habilité* = Pr. *habilitat* = Sp. *habilidad* = Pg. *habilidade* = It. *abilità*, ability, < L. *habilita(t-)s* (ML. also *abilita(t-)s*), fitness, ability, < *habilis*, apt, fit, able: see *able*[1].] An obsolete form of *ability*.

She performed the same . . . according to the *hability* of her present fortune.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii. 40.

Speech is not naturall to man saving for his onely *habilitie* to speake, and that he is by kinde apt to vtter all his conceits with sounds and voyces.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.

What are your present clerk's *habilities*?
How is he qualified?
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 2.

habit (hab'it), *n.* [< ME. *habit*, *abit*, < OF. *habit*, F. *habit* = Pr. *habit*, *abit* = Sp. *hábito* = Pg. *habito* = It. *abito*, habit, < L. *habitus*, condition, state, appearance, dress, attire, < *habere*, pp. *habitus*, have, hold, keep: see *have*. From the L. *habere* come also ult. E. *habit*, *v.*, *cohabit*, *inhabit*, *habitable*, *habitant*, etc., *habitacle*, *bittacle*, *binnacle*, *exhibit*, *inhibit*, *prohibit*, *debit*, *debt*, *due*[1], *duty*, *debenture*, *dever*, *devoir*, *endeavor*, *habile*, *hable*, *able*[1], etc., *debile*, *hability*, *ability*, *debility*, etc., *habiliment*, *dishabille*, *prebend*, *provender*, etc., *aver*[2], *average*[1], etc.] 1. A usual or characteristic state or condition; natural condition, attitude, appearance, or development; customary mode of being. Specifically—(*a*) A characteristic or particular physical state or condition: as, a full, lax, or costive *habit* of body; a man of spare *habit*. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, the general aspect and mode of growth of an animal or a plant; the habitual attitude or posture in which an animal or a plant lives or grows: as, an erect *habit*; a trailing, twining, or recumbent *habit*. (*c*) In *crystal.*, the usual aspect of the crystals of a species as determined by the relative development of certain planes: as, the crystals of barite have often a tabular *habit*.

2. A usual or customary mode of action; particularly, a mode of action so established by use as to be entirely natural, involuntary, instinctive, unconscious, uncontrollable, etc.: used especially of the action, whether physical, mental, or moral, of living beings, but also, by extension, of that of inanimate things; hence, in general, custom; usage; also, a natural or more generally an acquired proclivity, disposition, or tendency to act in a certain way.

How use doth breed a *habit* in a man!
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

Allowing his conclusion that virtues and vices consist in *habit*, he ought so much the more to have taught the manner of superindūcing that *habit*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing, . . . we name *habit*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxii. 10.

Habit . . . comprehends a disposition and something supervening on a disposition. The disposition, which at first was a feebler tendency, becomes, in the end, by custom — that is, by a frequent repetition of exerted energy — a stronger tendency. Disposition is the rude original, *habit* is the perfect consummation.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xlii.

By a *habit* we mean a fixed disposition to do a thing, and a facility in doing it, the result of numerous repetitions of the action.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 102.

After a sufficient number of repetitions . . . an act becomes a *habit*, i. e., is performed automatically, or without the intervention of effort, and frequently without consciousness.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 231.

3†. In *logic*, a character which can be separated from its subject, without the destruction of the latter.

Habit is sometimes taken for whatever form may be separated from the subject, as when opposed to privation.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. vi. 4.

4. External dress; particularly, the costume or dress regularly worn, or appropriate for a particular occasion, use, or vocation.

Vndir an olde pore *abyte* regneth ofte
Grete vurtew, thogh it mostre [show] poorely.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 105.

Costly thy *habit* as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

In the armory are kept many antiq *habits*, as those of Chinese Kings.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

We went up and saw the Duke dress himself, and in his night *habitt* he is a very plain man.
Pepys, Diary, April 20, 1661.

5. A costume worn by women when riding on horseback; a riding-habit. This, until a recent date (perhaps 1870), had a very long full skirt of cloth which it was customary to pin or otherwise fasten below the feet of the wearer when mounted. The habit used at present is much shorter, and close-fitting. The edge or hem of the skirt is sometimes loaded.

Nor can pronounce upon it
If one should ask me whether
The *habit*, hat, and feather,
Or the frock and gypsy bonnet
Be the neater and completer.
Tennyson, Maud, xx. 1.

Great habit, great and angelic habit, in the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The dress of the highest grade of professed monks (caloyers) advanced from the *little habit*. It consists of the frock or himation, gown or pallium, cowl or hat, scapular, zone, and sandals. (*b*) The grade marked by this dress. Entering this grade involves almost entire seclusion from earthly things, and constant devotion to religious exercises. Most Oriental monks do not assume the great habit except at the approach of death, the greater number being vowed to the little habit only. — **Habit and repute**. (*a*) In *law*, known course of life; that condition of notoriety, or degree of common cognisance of one's usual habit or practice, which the law recognizes as relevant to the probability of a particular act, or the significance or gravity of it. Thus, for some purposes, a marriage may be proved by *habit and repute*. (*b*) In Scotland, general report: as, by *habit and repute* a thief. — **Little habit**, in the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The dress of the intermediate or ordinary grade of monks. It consists of the frock or himation, the zone or girdle, the hat, the gown or pallium, the sandals, and the mandyas or mantle. (*b*) The grade marked by this dress. Those who wish to enter this grade have first to pass through the rhasophoria or novitiate. See *great habit*. — **To break of a habit**. See *break*. = **Syn. 2.** *Usage*, *Practice*, etc. See *custom*.

habit (hab'it), *v.* [< ME. *habiten*, < OF. *habiter*, F. *habiter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *habitar* = It. *abitare*, < L. *habitare*, intr., dwell, abide, keep, freq. of *habere*, have, hold, keep: see *have*, and cf. *habit*, *n.*, on which the verb in some senses directly depends. Cf. *inhabit*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To dwell; abide; reside.

So every spirit, as it is most pure,
And hath in it the more of heavenly light,
So it the fairer bodie doth procure
To *habit* in. *Spenser*, In Honour of Beautie, l. 130.

II. *trans.* 1†. To dwell in; inhabit.

In many places were nyghtyngales,
Alpes, fynches, and wodewales,
That in her swete song deliten,
In thilke places as they *habiten*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 660.

Happely you may come to the citie Siberia, or to some other towne or place *habited* vpon or neere the border of it.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 435.

2†. To fix by custom; accustom; habituate.

O y' are a shrewd one; and so *habited*
In taking heed; thou knowst not what it is
To be unwary. *Chapman*, Odyssey, v.

3. To dress; clothe; array.

I saw part of the ceremony of an audience of the grand visier, and was *habited* in the caftan.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 132.

They *habited* themselves like those rural deities, and imitated them in their rustick dances.
Dryden.

The primary end of being *habited* seems to have been protection.
Harris, Philosophical Arrangements, xiv.

habitability (hab'i-tạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *habitabilité*; as *habitable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Habitableness.

An admirable provision this is for the perpetuity of the globe, and to continue the state and *habitability* thereof throughout all ages.
Derham, Astro-Theology, vi. 2.

habitable (hab'i-tạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *habitable*, < OF. *habitable*, F. *habitable* = Pr. Sp. *habitable* = Pg. *habitavel* = It. *abitabile*, < L. *habitabilis*, habitable, < *habitare*, dwell: see *habit*, *v.*] Capable of being inhabited or dwelt in; suited to serve as an abode for human beings: as, a *habitable* house; the *habitable* world.

I would through all the regions *habitable*
Search thee, and, having found thee, with my sword
Drive thee about the world.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

Tis said the sound of a Messiah's birth
Is gone through all the *habitable* earth.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 175.

habitableness (hab'i-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being habitable; capacity of being inhabited.

habitably (hab'i-tạ-bli), *adv.* In a habitable manner; so as to be habitable.

habitacle† (hab'i-tạ-kl), *n.* [< ME. *habitacle*, *habytakyll*, < OF. *habitacle*, F. *habitacle* = Pr. *habitacle*, *abitacle* = Sp. *habitáculo* = Pg. *habitaculo* = It. *abitacolo*, < L. *habitaculum*, a dwelling-place, < *habitare*, dwell: see *habit*, *v.* Cf. *habitacule*, and also the abbr. forms *bittacle*, *binnacle*.] 1. A dwelling-place; a habitation.

But yet all that do vysyte that holy *habytakyll*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

Volucrum domus, the *habitacle* of birds.
Norden, 1593.

Fortune hath set his happy *habitacle*
Among the ancient hills, near mountain streams,
And lakes pellucid. *Southey*.

2. A recess, alcove, or niche.

In eche of the pynacles
Weren sondry *habitacles*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1194.

habitaculet, *n.* [< L. *habitaculum*, a dwelling-place: see *habitacle*.] Same as *habitacle*, 1.

And thys Cities of Candi was sum tyme the *habitacule* and lordshippe of the Kyng Mynos.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 20.

habitancet (hab'i-tạns), *n.* [< *habit* + *-ance*.] Dwelling; abode; residence.

What art thou, man (if man at all thou art),
That here in desert hast thine *habitance*?
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 7.

habitancy (hab'i-tạn-si), *n.* Inhabitance.

habitant (hab'i-tant), *n.* [< F. *habitant* = Sp. Pg. *habitante* = It. *abitante* (ppr. of F. *habiter*, etc.), < L. *habitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *habitare*, dwell: see *habit*, *v.*, and cf. *inhabitant*, *inhabit*.] 1. A dweller; a resident; an inhabitant.

The *habitants* did professe the law of the Gentiles.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 324.

Those argent fields more likely *habitants*,
Translated saints, or middle spirits, hold,
Betwixt the angelical and human kind.
Milton, P. L., iii. 460.

Oh Love! no *habitant* of earth thou art.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 121.

No longer now the winged *habitants*
That in the woods their sweet lives sing away
Flee from the form of man. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, viii.

Specifically — 2. [F. pron. a-bē-tōn'; F. pl. formerly *habitans*.] A native of Canada of French descent, especially of the farming or peasant class.

At Lake Megantic, General Arnold met an emissary whom he had sent in advance to ascertain the feelings of the *habitans*, or French yeomanry.
Irving, Washington, II. 90.

The Lower Town market-places, with their calèches and long-bodied French carts, are filled with the *habitants* twice a week.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 868.

habitat (hab'i-tat). [< L. *habitat*, 'it dwells' or 'it lives,' 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *habitare*, dwell: see *habit*, *v.*] 1. It lives or dwells: a Latin word beginning (in New Latin) that part of the description of an animal or a plant which mentions its locality: as, *habitat* in America septentrionali (it lives or grows in North America). Such statements are usually abbreviated, as *Hab. Am. Sept.* — 2. *n.* In *nat. hist.*, the area or region where an animal or a plant naturally lives or grows; by extension, place of abode in general; habitation. The complete habitat of a species is its geographical range. Applied, as it commonly is, to an individual or a specimen, it is generally distinguished in botany from the *station*, which refers to the physical conditions surrounding the plant, such as soil, exposure, and elevation. See *station*.

The members of that [human] stock, spreading into different *habitats*, fall under different sets of conditions.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 338.

Things are good for nothing out of their natural *habitat*.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 8.

Of course a poet must represent his age and *habitat*.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 4.

He [Huxley] describes living creatures by structure. The Mosaic writer describes them by *habitat*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 618.

habitation (hab-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *habitation*, F. *habitation* = Pr. Sp. *habitacion* = Pg. *habitação* = It. *abitazione*, < L. *habitatio(n-)*, a dwelling, < *habitare*, dwell: see *habit*, *v.*] 1. The act of inhabiting, or the state of being inhabited; occupancy.

For want of *habitation* and repair,
Dissolve to heaps of ruins. *Sir J. Denham*.

For their shipping is of two sorts, one for sale, another for *habitation* also.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

It [arson] is an offence against that right of *habitation* which is acquired by the law of nature as well as by the laws of society.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xvi.

2. Place of abode; a settled dwelling; a place or structure constituting an abode, as of men or animals.

It was so thikke of bussches and of thornes and breres that noon wolde haue wende [thought] that ther hadde be [been] eny *habitacion*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 517.

As imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local *habitation* and a name. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

= **Syn. 2.** Domicile, quarters.

habitator† (hab'i-tā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *habitateur* = Pr. *habitaire*, *habitador* = Sp. Pg. *habitador* = It. *abitatore*, < L. *habitator*, < *habitare*, dwell: see *habit*, *v.*] A dweller; an inhabitant.

The longest day in Cancer is longer unto us then that in Capricorn unto the Southern *habitator*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

habit-cloth (hab'it-klôth), *n.* A light broadcloth especially adapted for women's riding-habits, but often used for other outer garments.

habit-maker (hab'it-mā'kėr), *n.* One who makes habits; specifically, a maker of women's riding-habits.

habit-shirt (hab'it-shėrt), *n.* A garment of muslin or similar material worn by women on the neck and shoulders, under the dress, usually having some resemblance to the collar, shirt-bosom, etc., worn by men.

habitual (hă-bit'ū-al), *a.* [< F. *habituel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *habitual* = It. *abituale*, < ML. *habitualis*

pertaining to a habit or dress), < L. *habitus*, habit: see *habit*, *n*. Cf. *habituate*.] 1. Formed or acquired by, or resulting from, habit, frequent use, or custom.

'Tis given out that you are great schollers, and are skild in the *habituall* arts, and know their coherences.
Marmion, Fine Companion (1633).

Proverbs are *habitual* to a Nation.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 100.

A *habitual* action has in its uniform undeviating character, as well as in its want of a distinctly conscious element, a quasi-mechanical character, and so resembles reflex and instinctive actions. Hence, . . . *habitual* actions are often said to be performed "instinctively" or automatically. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 616.

2. According to or constituting a habit; existing as a habit or a fixed condition; customary; usual; regular: as, the *habitual* practice of sin; the *habitual* exercise of forbearance; *habitual* good or ill health.

Because opinions which are gotten by education, and in length of time are made *habitual*, cannot be taken away by force, and upon the sudden; they must therefore be taken away also by time and education.
Hobbes, De Corpore Politico, ii. 10.

The *habitual* scowl of her brow was, undeniably, too fierce, at this moment, to pass itself off on the innocent score of near-sightedness. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

Deepen the *habitual* mood
Of my existence. *Lowell*, Fancy's Casuistry.

In Scotland, during early times, cattle-raids were *habitual* causes of inter-tribal fights.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

What we call a *habitual* feeling is one which is habitually or customarily called forth in a calm form by a permanent object of the environment, so as to diffuse itself over large tracts of life in a smooth current.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 490.

3. Formed by repeated impressions; rendered permanent by continued causes: as, a *habitual* color of the skin.—**Habitual cognition.** See *habitual knowledge*, under *knowledge*.—**Habitual criminal, knowledge**, etc. See the nouns.—**Habitual logic.** See the extract.

By Objective or Speculative Logic is meant that complement of doctrines of which the science of Logic is made up; by Subjective or *Habitual Logic* is meant the speculative knowledge of these doctrines which any individual (as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle) may possess, and the practical dexterity with which he is able to apply them.
Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, iii.

=**Syn.** *Usual*, *Customary*, *Habitual*, accustomed, wonted, regular, ordinary, every-day. As *habit* goes beyond *custom* in its regularity, so *habitual* goes beyond *usual* or *customary*. Indeed, *habitual* would now hardly be used where it was not meant that the habit was uniform and unbroken or firmly fixed as an element of character: as, *habitual* indolence. The other words lead up to this: *usual*, that which occurs much more often than not; *customary*, that which occurs in the larger part of all the cases. See *custom*.

I suppose the red Indian lived here in his *usual* discomfort, and was as reckless as his successors, the summer boarders. *C. D. Warner*, In the Wilderness, vii.

In 1772 Dean Nowell was appointed to preach the *customary* sermon before the House on the anniversary of the Restoration. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

In the past experiences of the race, smiles and gentle tones in those around have been *habitual* accompaniments of pleasurable feelings.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 520.

habitually (hą-bit′ṷ-ąl-i), *adv.* In a habitual manner; by frequent practice or use; as a habit.

Bad habits must undermine good, and often repeated acts make us *habitually* evil.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 20.

A very large proportion of the population of St. Eustatius were *habitually* engaged in supplying the Americans with munitions of war. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

habitualness (hą-bit′ṷ-ąl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being habitual.

But true perfection . . . consists, as has been shown, in these three things: in the uprightness, the universality, and *habitualness* of our obedience.
Clarke, Works, II. cxliv.

habituary† (hą-bit′ṷ-ą-ri), *a.* [< L. *habitus* (*habitu-*), habit, + *-ary*. Cf. *habitual*.] Habitual. *Davies.*

Too well he knew how difficult a thing it was to invert the course of Nature, especially being confirm'd by continuance of practice, and made *habituary* by custom.
R. Fennant (?), Hist. Edward II., p. 2.

habituate (hą-bit′ṷ-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *habituated*, ppr. *habituating*. [< LL. *habituatus*, pp. of *habituare* (> It. *abituare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *habituar* = F. *habituer*), bring into a condition or habit (of body), < L. *habitus*, condition, habit: see *habit*, *n*.] 1. To accustom; make familiar by habit or customary experience.

A mind long *habituated* to a certain set of objects incessantly becomes fond of seeing them.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxiii.

The nation was more frank and fearless than any I was *habituated* to indulge in; somehow it pleased her.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.

2†. To settle as an inhabitant in a place.

Many nobles and gentlemen . . . left their families *habituated* in these countries.
Sir W. Temple, Int. to Hist. England, ii. 504. (*Latham.*)

=**Syn.** 1. To inure, harden, familiarize (with).

habituate† (hą-bit′ṷ-āt), *a.* [< L. *habituatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Inveterate by custom; formed by habit; habitual.

So, for all his temporary forbearance, upon some either policy or necessity, the *habituate* sinner hath not yet given over his habit. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 679.

The pope's encroachments upon the state of England had been an old sore, and by its old almost *habituate*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 100.

habituation (hą-bit-ṷ-ā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *habituation* = Sp. *habituacion* = It. *abituazione*, < LL. as if **habituatio*(*n-*), < *habituare*, habituate: see *habituate*.] The act of habituating, or the state of being habituated.

Every one of us would have felt, sixty years ago, that the general tone and colouring of a style was stiff, bookish, pedantic, which, from the *habituation* of our organs, we now feel to be natural and within the privilege of learned art. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Habituation to pain has limits; and on the other hand our healthy sensations lose freshness and get feeble.
F. H. Bradley, Mind, XIII. 9.

habitude (hab′i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *habitude* = Sp. *habitud* = Pg. *habitude* = It. *abitudine*, < L. *habitudo*, condition, appearance, < *habitus*, pp. of *habere*, have, hold, keep: see *habit*, *n*.] 1. Customary manner or mode of living, feeling, or acting; habit.

What virtuous act
Can take effect on them, that have no power
Of equal *habitude* to apprehend it?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

Brought by long *Habitude* from bad to worse,
Must hear the frequent Oath, the direful Curse.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Hill-worship was a *habitude* of the Syrian nations.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 212.

2. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else. [Rare.]

In all the *habitudes* of life
The friend, the mistress, and the wife. *Swift.*

3†. Association; intercourse; familiarity.

Your knowledge of greatness and *habitude* in courts.
Dryden, Marriage à-la-Mode, Ded.

habitué (ha-bit-ṷ-ā′; F. pron. a-bē-tü-ā′), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *habituer*, accustom: see *habituate*.] A habitual frequenter of any place, especially one of amusement, recreation, and the like: as, an *habitué* of the billiard-room.

The *habitués* of the clubs and of West End social circles.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Rad. Leaders, p. 33.

habiture† (hab′i-tūr), *n.* [< *habit* + *-ure*.] Habitude.

Without much do or far-fetched *habiture*. *Marston.*

habitus (hab′i-tus), *n.* [L.: see *habit*.] 1. In *med.*, characteristic state or condition; constitutional habit.

The disposition to the disease — the consumptive *habitus*. *Science*, VII. 57.

2. In *nat. hist.*, the general appearance or likeness of an animal or a plant, irrespective of its structure; facies.

hable†, *a.* [< ME. *hable*, able: see *able*[1] and *habile*.] An obsolete form of *able*[1].

For an a(n)cre fatte is *hable*
Sex strike to sowe, and lesse is aboundable
In mene lande.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

So long as breath and *hable* puissaunce
Did native corage unto him supply,
His pace he freshly forward did advaunce.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 3.

hableness†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ableness*.

I cannot of my selfe promease any *hableness* to take suche a prouince in hande. *J. Udall*, On Luke, Pref.

habnab† (hab′nab), *adv.* [Also *hab-or-nab*; a riming phrase: *hab* (AS. *habban*), var. of *have*; *nab*, contr. of *ne hab* (AS. *nabban*), not have. Also *hobnob*, q. v.] Whether or no; anyway; at haphazard.

Thus Philautus determined, Asb sent, to sende his letters. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 284.

Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Although not down *habnab* at random.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 967.

hab-or-nab†, *adv.* Same as *habnab*.

The citizens, in their rage imagining that every post in the churche had bin one of their souldyers, shot *habbe or nabbe*, at random.
Stanihurst, in Holinshed's Chron. (Ireland, *F.* 2, col. 2).

Habrocoma (ha-brok′ō-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁβρός*, graceful, delicate, + *κόμη*, hair.] A genus of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ*, peculiar to South America, differing from most members of this family in having the fore feet four-toed. The ears are large and rounded, and the pelage is extremely soft and fine like

Habrocoma bennetti.

chinchilla, whence the name. *H. bennetti* and *H. cuvieri* are two Chilian habrocomes, somewhat resembling rats. Also written *Abrocoma*. *Waterhouse*, 1837.

habrocome (hab′rō-kōm), *n.* An animal of the genus *Habrocoma*. Also *abrocome*.

habromania (hab-rō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁβρός*, graceful, delicate, pretty, + *μανία*, madness.] In *pathol.*, insanity in which the delusions are of a gay character. *Dunglison.*

habroneme (hab′rō-nēm), *a.* [< Gr. *ἁβρός*, delicate, + *νῆμα*, a thread, < *νέιν*, spin.] In *mineral.*, having the form of fine threads.

Habrothrix (hab′rō-thriks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁβρός*, graceful, delicate, + *θρίξ*, hair.] A genus of South American sigmodont murine rodents, of arvicoline form and general aspect, with ungrooved upper incisors and soft pelage, whence the name. Also *Abrothrix*. *Waterhouse*, 1837.

haburdepayse†, *n.* An obsolete form of *avoirdupois*.

haburjon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *haubergeon*.

Habzelia (hab-zē′li-ą), *n.* [NL., < *habzeli*, native Ethiopian name.] A genus of anonaceous plants, founded by Alphonse de Candolle in 1832, who included in it species now referred to *Xylopia*, and restricted by Hooker and Thomson in 1872 to two Malayan species without known economic importance. See *Xylopia*.

hacche[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hatch*[1].

hacche[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *hatch*[2].

hachel (hach′el), *n.* [Cf. Sc. *hash*[2], a sloven.] A sloven; a person dirtily dressed. [Scotch.]

A gipsey's character, a *hachel's* slovenliness, and a waster's want are three things as far beyond a remedy as a blackamoor's face, a club foot, or a short temper.
Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie, II. 149.

hachure (F. pron. ha-shür′), *n.* [F., < *hacher*, hack: see *hack*[1], *hash*[1], *hatch*[2].] Same as *hatching*.

In most maps . . . an attempt is made to show something of the general features of the ground. . . . If the ground is steep, the lines, or *hachures*, are drawn thick and close together, so that the hilly spots become dark; if the ground is tolerably level, the lines are thinner and farther apart. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 12.

hachure (F. pron. ha-shür′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hachured*, ppr. *hachuring*. [< *hachure*, *n*.] To cover with hatchings.

hacienda (as-i-en′dą), *n.* [Sp., landed property, lands, estate, OSp. *facienda*, employment, estate, < L. *faciendæ*, things to be done, neut. pl. of *faciendus*, to be done, ger. of *facere*, do: see *fact*.] An estate; a manufacturing, mining, stock-raising, or other establishment in the country; an isolated farm or farm-house. Also called *fasenda*. [Spanish-American.]

Within the territory of the republic there are more than 5700 *haciendas* (landed estates) and 12,800 farms (ranchos), and not a few other locations of immense extent. *L. Hamilton*, Mex. Handbook, p. 12.

hack[1] (hak), *v.* [< ME. *hacken*, *hakken*, < AS. **haccian* (only in comp. *tō-haccian* = ME. *tohakken* = OFries. *tohakia*) = D. *hakken* = MLG. *hakke* = MHG. *hacken*, G. *hacken* = Sw. *hacka*, hack, chop, = Dan. *hakke*, hack, hoe; a secondary form (also dial. *hag*), prob. of the verb which appears in AS. *hedwan* = Icel. *höggva* = Sw. *hugga*, etc., cut, hew: see *hew*[1]. To the same root belong *hoe*[1] and *hay*[2]. From MHG. G. *hacken*, hack, comes F. *hacher*, hack, etc., > E. *hatch*[2] and (later) *hash*[1]: see *hatch*[2] and *hash*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To make irregular cuts in or upon; mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument; cut or notch at random.

And lest comeande anen to *halte* and hewe
The okes olde, and lyve hem on a rewe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2097.

I *hackit* him in pieces sma',
For her sake that died for me.
Fair Helen of Kirconnel (Child's Ballads, II. 212).

Yet was his helmet *hackèd* and hewed,
His acton pierced and tore.
Scott, Eve of Saint John.

Those [grindstones] used for removing metal or taking the skin from metal or similar work, where the object is to remove the metal as quickly as possible, are what is termed *hacked*; that is, they have indentations cut in them with a tool similar to a carpenter's adze.
Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 268.

2. To dress off the more prominent parts of (stone) with a hack-hammer.—3. To chap; frost-bite, as the hands. [Prov. Eng.]—4. To kick, as one player another in foot-ball; bruise by kicking.—5. To break up, as clods of earth after plowing. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To chop; cut: as, to keep *hacking* away at a log.—2. To hop on one leg. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To toil; work laboriously; strive to attain something.

> For ich couthe selle
> Bothe dregges and draf and drawe at one hole
> Thicke ale and thynne ale and that is my kynde,
> And nat to *hacke* after holynesse.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 408.

4. To stammer; stutter. Also *hacker*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To emit short sharp sounds in coughing; cough slightly and frequently; be affected by a short, broken, dry cough. Compare *hawk*[3].—6. To chatter with cold. [Prov. Eng.]

hack[1] (hak), *n.* [< late ME. *hak*, a pick or hoe; = D. *hak*, a hoe, chop, also heel (> G. *hacke*, a hoe, mattock, hatchet, also heel), = Dan. *hak*, notch, *hakke*, pickax, mattock, = Sw. *hak*, notch; from the verb.] 1. A cut; a notch.

> Look you what *hacks* are on his helmet!
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.
>
> Sick unco' *hacks*, and deadly whacks,
> I never saw the like.
> *Battle of Tranent-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 173).

2. A cut in a tree to indicate a particular spot, or a series of cuts made in a number of trees as a guide through woods; a blazed line. [U. S.]

> Curt and I went into the woods to cut a *hack* as a guide in hunting. *Forest and Stream*, XXVIII. 179.

3. In *foot-ball*, a kick on the shin; also, a bruise produced by kicking.

> Those who had them to show, pulled up their trousers and showed the *hacks* they had received in the good cause [a foot-ball scrimmage].
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

4. A stroke on one's own account; turn at doing something: as, every one feels obliged to take a *hack* at it. [Colloq.]—5. A blunt ax; a cutting-tool for notching or hacking trees to bleed them, as in gathering the sap of the maple.—6. A pick; a pickax; a mattock; a spade; a hack-iron. [Prov. Eng.]

> In different districts it [the pick] is called either a mandrel, pike, slitter, mattock, or *hack*.
> *Morgans*, Mining Tools, p. 72.

7†. The lights, liver, and heart of a boar or swine. *Holme*, 1688. (*Halliwell.*)—8†. Broken or hesitating speech.

> He speaks . . . with so many *hacks* and hesitations.
> *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 270.

hack[2] (hak), *n.* [Also dial. *heck;* the unassibilated form of *hatch*[1], q. v.] 1. A grated frame. Specifically—(*a*) A grated door; a hatch. (*b*) A frame of wooden bars in the tail-race of a mill. (*c*) A rack for feeding cattle. (*d*) A frame for drying fish or cheese. (*e*) A place for drying bricks before they are burned. (*f*) A row of molded bricks laid out to dry.

> Usually they [bricks] are hacked about eight courses high on the edge, and the *hacks* kept separate, to allow circulation of air. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 126.

2. In *falconry*, partial liberty. See the extract.

> *Hack.*—The state of partial liberty in which young hawks must always be kept at first—loose to fly about where they like, but punctually fed early in the morning and again in the day, to keep them from seeking food for themselves as long as possible. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.

hack[2] (hak), *v. t.* [< *hack*[2], *n.*] To place (bricks) in rows to dry before burning.

> Pressed bricks are seldom *hacked* on edge in the sheds, but are laid flatwise. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 221.

hack[3] (hak), *n.* [Var. of *hag*[2], ult. of *haw*[1], q. v.] A haw; a hedge. [Prov. Eng.]

hack[4] (hak), *n.* and *a.* [Abbr. of *hackney*, q. v.] I. *n.* 1. A horse kept for hire; hence, a horse adapted for general service, such as that required of horses kept for hire, especially for driving and riding.

> He was riding on a *hack* they ca'd Souple Sam, . . . a blood-bay beast very ill o' the spavin.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xi.
>
> Under the term *hack* may be ranked cover *hack*, park *hack*, cob, pony, and . . . saddle horses of all kinds save hunters and racers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 190.

2. A carriage kept for hire; a hackney-coach.

> I was the other day driving in a *hack* thro' Gerard street.
> *Spectator*, No. 510.
>
> "We must have a carriage," he added with tardy wisdom, hailing an empty *hack*.
> *Howells*, Their Wedding Journey, ii.

3. A drudge; one who is overworked; especially, a literary drudge; a person hired to write according to direction or demand.

> We are the natural guardians of Mackintosh's literary fame; will that not be in some degree tainted and exposed to ridicule, if his history is finished by a regular Paternoster *hack!* *Sydney Smith*, To John Allen.
>
> The last survivor of the genuine race of Grub Street *hacks*. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

4†. A procuress; a prostitute.

II. *a.* Hired; mercenary; much used or worn, like a hired horse; hackneyed: as, a *hack* writer.

> *Hack* preachers employed in the service of defaulters and absentees. *Wakefield*, Memoirs.
>
> Dryden, like Lessing, was a *hack* writer, and was proud, as an honest man has a right to be, of being able to get his bread by his brains.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 71.

hack[4] (hak), *v.* [< *hack*[4], *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To ride on the road; ride with an ordinary horse or pace: opposed to *cross-country riding*, *cavalry riding*, etc.

> Hitherto, only road or park riding has been considered, and, with wise people, *hacking* (except *hacking* to cover, or in the performance of a journey against time) means progressing at a strictly moderate pace.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 196.

2. To drive in a hack. [Colloq.]

> Are we more content to depend on street cars and walking, with the occasional alternative of *hacking* at six times the money? *Philadelphia Times*, May 8, 1879.

3†. To be common or vulgar; turn prostitute; have to do with prostitutes. *Shak.*

II. *trans.* To let out for hire: as, to *hack* a horse.

hack[5]† (hak), *n.* [Abbr. of *hackbut.*] Same as *hackbut.*

hackamore (hak'ą-mōr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A form of halter with a nose-piece that can be tightened, so that it may serve instead of the head-piece of a bridle. [U. S.]

hack-barrow (hak'bar'ō), *n.* A large wheelbarrow used to carry green bricks from brick-making machines to the drying-sheds.

hackberry (hak'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *hackberries* (-iz). [An alteration of *hagberry*, the bird-cherry: see *hagberry.*] 1. Same as *hagberry*. Also called *bird-cherry*.—2. An American tree, *Celtis occidentalis*, natural order *Urticaceæ*, allied to the elm. It ranges from Canada to Florida and west to Texas, but is most typical and abundant in the Mississippi valley. It has a number of well-marked forms, some of which were formerly regarded as distinct species, but they are found to be connected by intermediate ones. That of western Texas, however, is regarded as a variety (*reticulata*). The hackberry sometimes becomes a large tree 4 or 5 feet in diameter and 80 or 100 feet high. The wood is white and soft, but heavy, coarse-grained, and not durable; it is used in the manufacture of cheap furniture, but chiefly as fence-timber. The fruit is an edible drupe, of sweetish taste and light-red color, the size of a bird-cherry. Also called *nettle-tree*, *hoop-ash*, *false elm*, *beaverwood*, *manyberry*, and *sugarberry*.

Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*).

1 and 2, branches with male and female flowers; 3, branch with fruit; *a*, flower; *b*, stamen; *c*, fruit; *d*, fruit cut longitudinally; *e*, embryo.

hackbolt (hak'bōlt), *n.* [See *hagden.*] The greater shearwater, *Puffinus major*. [Scilly islands.]

hackbush†, *n.* A form of *hackbut*. *Halliwell.*

hackbut (hak'but), *n.* [Also *haequebut*, *haquebut*, *hagbut*, also *hackbush*, *hagbush;* < OF. *haoquebute*, *haoquebutte*, *haquebutte*, *haoquebut*, *aquebute*, *hachebute*, etc., also *haoquebuche*, *haquebuche*, etc. (> E. *hackbush*), also *harquebuite*, *arquebouste*, *harquebuse*, *arquebuse* (> E. *harquebus*, *arquebuse* (= Sp. Pg. *arcabus* = It. *arcobugio*, *arcobusio*, simulating *arco*, bow, = E. *arc*, *arch*[1], + *bugio*, *busio*, a hole, hollow): the Rom. forms were extremely various, the orig. form and meaning not being commonly known; the E. form nearest the orig. is *hackbush;* all ult. of LG. or HG. origin: OFlem. *haeckbuyse* = MD. *haeckbusse*, D. *haakbus* = MLG. *hakebusse*, *hakelbusse* = MHG. *hakenbuchse*, G. *hakenbüchse* = ODan. *hagebösse* = Sw. *hakabyssa*, a hackbut, lit. a 'hook-gun,' so called because fired from a forked rest, or because of the curved form of the stock: < MD. *haecke*, D. *haak* = MLG. *hake* = G. *haken* = E. *hake*[1], a hook, + MD. *buyse*, *buise*, D. *busse*, *bus* = MLG. *busse* = G. *büchse*, a gun, a box, etc.; the elements are thus ult. *hake*[1] and *box*[2] = *bush*[2], the same as the terminal element of *blunderbuss*, q. v.] Same as *harquebus.*

> Cross-bow and long-bow, hand-gun and *hack-but*, falconet and saker, he can shoot with them all.
> *Scott*, Monastery, xviii.

hackbuteer† (hak-bu-tēr'), *n.* [< *hackbut* + *-eer.*] A harquebusier.

> He lighted the match of his bandelier,
> And woefully scorched the *hackbuteer*.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 21.

hackbutter†, *n.* [< OF. *haoquebutier*, *harquebutier*, < *haoquebute*, etc., hackbut: see *hackbut*, and cf. *harquebusier.*] A harquebusier.

> And his sonne sir William Winter that now is, and sundrie other capteins, having vnder their charge two hundred *hackbutters*. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, an. 1544.

hacked (hakt), *p. a.* In *her.*, indented with the indents embowed: said of the edge of any bearing. An edge hacked is represented as if chopped with a hatchet, the small pieces between the indents curled upward as if by the force of the blow.

hackee (hak'ē), *n.* [Imitative of the animal's cry.] The common chipmunk or ground-squirrel of the United States, *Tamias striatus*. See cut under *chipmunk*.

hackenaie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hackney*. *Chaucer.*

hacker[1] (hak'ėr), *n.* A tool used for making incisions in trees as channels for the passage of the sap; a hack. [U. S.]

hacker[2] (hak'ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *hack*[1], *v.*] Same as *hack*[1], 4. [Prov. Eng.]

hackery (hak'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *hackeries* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chhakra*, a cart.] 1. In Bengal, a rude two-wheeled cart drawn by oxen,

Hackery.

used by the natives for the transport of goods, etc.—2. In western India and Ceylon, a light covered vehicle drawn by small oxen, for the transportation of passengers.

hacket (hak'et), *n.* [Var. of *hatchet*, after *hack*[1].] A hatchet. *E. H. Knight.*

hack-file (hak'fil), *n.* A locksmiths' slitting-file.

hack-hammer (hak'ham'ėr), *n.* An adz-like tool for hacking and truing grindstones.

> The lap is chiefly resorted to for removing those slight distortions occasioned in hardening, that are beyond the correction of the *hack-hammer*.
> *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 71.

hackia (hak'i-ą), *n.* [Native name.] A valuable tree, *Ixora triflorum*, growing in British Guiana. It attains a height of 30 to 60 feet, squaring 16 to 18 inches in diameter. From the great hardness of the wood, it has received the name of *lignum-vitæ*. It is used in making cogs and shafts, and also for furniture. See *Ixora.*

hackin†, *n.* [Appar. for *hacking*, < *hack*[1], *n.*, 7, + *-ing*[1].] A pudding made in the maw of a sheep or hog. It was formerly a standard dish at Christmas. *Halliwell.*

> The *hackin* must be boiled by day break, or else two young men must take the maiden by the arms, and run her round the market place. *Aubrey MSS.*

hacking[1] (hak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hack*[1], *v.*] 1. The operation of working over the faces of rough or worn grindstones with a hack-hammer; also, a similar treatment of the faces of polishing-wheels with a sharp tool of a like kind.

> By the equal application of the tools, the face of the stone may be kept tolerably flat with but little recourse to turning or *hacking*. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 22.

2. In *masonry*, the separation of a course of stones into two smaller courses, when there are not enough large stones to form a single course.—3. In *gem-cutting*, the cuts and grooves made in the metal laps by holding the cutting edge

of a steel blade against them while in motion, for the purpose of providing receptacles or pockets for the powders used in cutting and polishing gems.

hacking[1] (hak'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *hack*[1], *v. i.*, 5.] Short and interrupted: as, a *hacking* cough. Also *hacky*.

He took himself to be no mean doctor, who, being guilty of no Greek, and being demanded why it was called an hective fever; because, saith he, of an *hacking* cough which ever attendeth this disease.
Fuller, Holy State, i. 2.

hacking[2] (hak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hack*[2], *v.*] In *brick-making*, piling bricks for drying.

The necessary handlings required in stacking, or, as it is technically called, *hacking*, damage the bricks by chipping off the corners and bending the same.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 128.

hacking-seat (hak'ing-sēt), *n.* In *horsemanship*, a seat proper for hack-riding, as opposed to cross-country or hard riding. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 197.

hack-iron (hak'ī'ėrn), *n.* 1. A miners' pick; a hack. *E. H. Knight.*—2. A chisel used in cutting nails. It has a check or stop to regulate the length of the nail.

hackle[1] (hak'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hackled*, ppr. *hackling*. [Also in var. form *haggle*[1], q. v.; = D. *hakkelen*, hack, mangle, stammer; freq. of *hack*[1], *v.*] To hack roughly; haggle. See *haggle*[1].

hackle[2] (hak'l), *n.* [< ME. *hakel* (found only in comp. *meshakele*, < AS. *mæsschacele* = Dan. *messehagel* = Sw. *messhäfke*, a priest's cope, and *mysthakel*, a cloak or covering of mist), < AS. *hacele*, *hæcla* = OFries. *hexil* (for **hekil*) = OHG. *hachul*, MHG. *hachel* = Icel. *hǫkull*, a priest's cope; cf. *hekla*, a cowled or hooded frock, = Goth. *hakuls*, a cloak.] A conical covering of straw or hay, such as is used to thatch a beehive. [Prov. Eng.]

hackle[3] (hak'l), *n.* [Also assibilated *hatchel*; later forms (simulating *hack*[1], *hatch*[3]†) of *heckle*, assibilated (obs.) *hetchel*: see *heckle*.] 1. A comb for dressing flax: same as *heckle*, 1.—2. Any flimsy substance unspun, as raw silk.—3. One of the long slender feathers from the neck or saddle of the domestic cock, much used by anglers for making artificial flies. They are distinguished as *neck-hackles* and *saddle-hackles*, according to their situation; the former are stouter and stronger than the latter. Many different colors are found, as black, white, gray, red, dun, ginger (light yellowish-red), ginger-barred, furnace (red and black), etc. Hackles for flies are also dyed of any desired color. By extension the term is applied to the similar feathers of other birds, especially when used for the same purpose. Sometimes called *shiner*.

The red *hackle of* a capon, over all, will kill, and, if the weather be right, make very good sport.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, ii. 7.

4. An artificial fly made without wings to represent a caterpillar or other larva, or the larva-like body of a winged fly; a palmer.—5. In *her.*, same as *bray*[5], 2 (*b*).

hackle[3] (hak'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hackled*, ppr. *hackling*. [Also assibilated *hatchel*; later forms of *heckle*: see *heckle*, *v.* and *n.*] 1. To comb, as flax or hemp: same as *heckle*.—2. To tear asunder.

It was so *hackled* that it seemed to be much blemished.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 35.

The other divisions of the kingdom, being *hackled* and torn to pieces, . . . cannot, for some time at least, confederate against her.
Burke, Rev. in France.

hackle-bar (hak'l-bär), *n.* One of the spikes in a hackle which comb out the fibers of flax.

hackled (hak'ld), *a.* [< *hackle*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Having hackles: specifically applied to the Nicobar pigeon, *Calænas nicobarica*.

hackle-feather (hak'l-feтн'ėr), *n.* A hackle.

hackle-fly (hak'l-flī), *n.* An artificial fly made with hackles, like a palmer, but also provided with wings, and sometimes with a tail. See *hackle*[3], *n.*, 4.

hackler (hak'lėr), *n.* [< *hackle*[3] + *-er*[1]; same as *hatcheler* and *heckler*.] One who hackles; a flax-dresser; a heckler or hatcheler.

hacklet, haglet (hak'-, hag'let), *n.* [Appar. connected with *hag*[1], 5, or *hagden*, q. v., the greater shearwater; local names of obscure origin.] A kind of sea-bird, probably the shearwater. See *hagden*.

Below them from the Gull-rock rose a thousand birds, and filled the air with sound; the choughs cackled, the jackdaws wailed, the great blackbacks laughed querulous defiance at the intruders. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxxii.

hackling (hak'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hackle*[3], *v.*] 1. In *flax-manuf.*, the process of removing from the flax everything which would be detrimental in spinning, and of making the fibers smooth, parallel, and of equal length. The combs used are of zinc or steel, and are of varying degrees of fineness, the process beginning with a coarse comb and ending with a fine one. Also called *combing*.

2. Hackles collectively, as material for making artificial flies.

hackling-machine (hak'ling-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine consisting of a pair of horizontal rollers set with brushes and hackles, and used in hackling and cleaning raw flax.

hacklog (hak'log), *n.* [< *hack*[1] + *log*.] A chopping-block. [Rare.]

A kind of editorial *hacklog* on which . . . to chop straw.
Carlyle, Sterling, i. 3.

hackly (hak'li), *a.* [< *hackle*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Rough; broken as if hacked; mangled by chopping or cutting.—2. In *mineral.*, having fine, short, and sharp points on the surface: as, a *hackly* fracture.

hackman (hak'man), *n.*; pl. *hackmen* (-men). The driver or keeper of a hack or public carriage. [U. S.]

In the hotel a placard warned them to have nothing to do with the miscreant *hackmen* on the streets, but always to order their carriages at the office.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, vi.

hackmatack (hak'ma-tak), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The American larch, *Larix Americana*: called *tamarack* in the northwestern lumber-regions. See *larch*. Sometimes *hackmetack*.

hackney (hak'ni), *n.* and *a.* [Now often abbr. *hack* (see *hack*[4]); < ME. *hakeney*, *hakkeney*, *hakney*, *hakenay*, < AF. *hakenai*, *hakeney*, OF. *haquenee*, *hacquenee*, *hacquenet*, and *hacquenart*, F. *haquenée* (nearly obs.) = Sp. Pg. *hacanea*, Pg. also *acanea*, OSp. OPg. *facanea* = It. *acchinea*, now abbr. *chinea* (ML. *hakeneius*, *hakenetus*), cf. MD. *hackeneye*, D. *hakkenei*, an ambling horse. Cf. OF. *haque* (also dim. *haquet*) = Sp. *haca*, OSp. OPg. *faca*, a nag, possibly abbr. from the preceding longer forms (cf. E. *hack*[4], abbr from *hackney*); but the origin and connections of the words are obscure. The Rom. forms suggest a Teut. origin, and may come (through OF.) from MD. The MD. *hackeneye* is explained by Gesner (in Kilian) from MD. *hacken*, *hakken*, chop, the alternate lifting and dropping of the horse's feet in ambling, with the accompanying sound, being compared to the alternating movement of a pair of chopping-knives in chopping cabbage or the like. Skeat, overlooking this explanation, suggests the same *hakken* in a possible sense 'jolt.' The term. *-neye* is not clear.] I. *n.* 1. A horse kept for riding or driving; a pad; a nag.

Furth he rideth vppon his *hakeney*,
Vppon the Reuerys side to hir logging.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1249.

The knyghtis and squiers are well horsed, and the common people and other, on litell *hakeneys* and geldyngis.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xviii.

He announced . . . the day he should arrive at Stillbro', desiring his *hackney* to be sent to the "George" for his accommodation *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxx.

2. Specifically, a breed of horses which combines thoroughbred blood with that of the English shire horse or cart-horse and also that of the native Irish horse.—3. A horse kept for hire; a horse much used; a hack.

Ac hakeneyes hadde thei none bote *hakeneyes* to hyre;
Thenne gan Gyle borwe hors at meny grete maistres.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 175.

4. A coach or other carriage kept for hire. Also called *hackney-coach*.

I would more respect a General without attendance in a *hackney*, that has oblig'd a nation with a peace, than him who rides at the head of an army in triumph, and plunges it into an expensive war. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 195.

5†. A person accustomed to drudgery; a person ready to be hired for any drudgery or dirty work; a hireling.

Public *hackneys* in the schooling trade;
Who feed a pupil's intellect with store
Of syntax, truly, but with little more.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 621.

6†. A prostitute.

She was so notoriously lewd that she was called an *hackney*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, I., App.

7. A payment in hire or as in hire. [Rare.]

The kingdom of Naples, at an early period of its history, became feudatory to the See of Rome, and, in acknowledgment thereof, has annually paid a *hackney* to the Pope in Rome. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 247.

II. *a.* Let out, employed, or done for hire; drudging; mercenary.

So the next daye, Tewysday, that was Candelmasse daye, after masses erly done, we toke our mayd *hakney* horses and rode to Vyncencia. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 72.

Slightly train'd up in a kind of hypocritical and *hackney* course of literature to get their living by.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.

Yon are a generous author; I a *hackney* scribbler.
Pope, To Dr. Parnell.

Here comes Bob,
And I must serve some *hackney* job.
Lloyd, Hanbury's Horse to Rev. Mr. Seat.

He endeavored to get employment as a *hackney* writer, to copy for the stationers and lawyers about the Temple.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 72.

hackney (hak'ni), *v. t.* [< *hackney*, *n.*] 1. To wear, weary, or exhaust by frequent or excessive use, as a horse; hence, to render worn, trite, stale, etc., as by repetition.

Had I so lavish of my presence been,
So common-*hackney'd* in the eyes of men, . . .
Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had still kept loyal to possession.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Both men and horses and leather being *hackneyed*, jaded, and worn out upon the errand of some contentious and obstinate bishop. *Marvell*, Works, III. 127.

His [Mr. James Quin's] jokes may be called the standing jests of the town; but those who have *hackneyed* some of them, and murdered others, have scarce ever entered into the most cursory part of his life and character.
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 7.

2. To ride or drive as a hackney. [Rare.]

Galen's adoptive sons, who by a beaten way
Their judgments *hackney* on, the fault on sickness lay.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 564).

hackney-coach (hak'ni-kōch), *n.* Same as *hackney*, 3.

Up before day, and Cooke and I took a *hackney-coach* appointed with four horses to take us up, and so carried us over London bridge. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 329.

hackney-coachman (hak'ni-kōch'man), *n.* A man who drives a hackney-coach.

hackneyed (hak'nid), *p. a.* Trite; commonplace; threadbare: as, a *hackneyed* subject.

In the broad, beaten turnpike-road
Of *hackney'd* panegyric ode,
No modern poet dares to ride
Without Apollo by his side.
Churchill, The Ghost, ii.

I always held that *hackneyed* maxim of Pope . . . as very unworthy a man of genius. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

hackneyman (hak'ni-man), *n.*; pl. *hackneymen* (-men). [< ME. *hackneyman*, *hakneyman*.] A man who lets horses and carriages for hire.

Hikke the *hakneyman* and Hughe the nedeler, . . .
Dawe the dykere and a dossine other.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 230.

hackster† (hak'stėr), *n.* [< *hack*[1] + *-ster*.] A bully; a ruffian.

Happy times, when Braves and *Hacksters*, the onely contented members of his Government, were thought the fittest and the faithfullest to defend his Person.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iii.

hack-trap (hak'trap), *n.* A kind of weir for taking fish, formed of slender stakes driven in the bed of the river in the form of the letter T, adopted by the early settlers of America from the Indians, and still employed in southern rivers for the capture of shad.

hack-watch (hak'woch), *n.* *Naut.*, a watch with a second-hand, used in taking observations to obviate the necessity of constantly moving the chronometer. The watch is compared with the chronometer immediately before and after every observation. Also called *job-watch*.

hacky (hak'i), *a.* [< *hack*[1], 5, + *-y*[1].] Same as *hacking*[1]. [Colloq.]

Take time by the forelock ere that rasping *hacky* cough of yours carries you where so many consumptives have preceded you. *Science*, No. 236, p. 111.

hacquebut†, *n.* See *hackbut* and *harquebus*.

hacqueton, *n.* Another form of *acton*.

had[1] (had). Preterit and past participle of *have*, and as an auxiliary making pluperfect tense-phrases.

had[2] (had), *v. t.* A variant of *haud* for *hold*[1]. [Scotch.]

They flang him in,
And put a turf on his breast bane,
To *had* young Hunting down.
Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 267).

hadbote†, *n.* [Only as a historical term in reference to AS. law, repr. AS. *hádbót*, < *hád*, order, degree, priestly dignity (see *-hood*), + *bót*, recompense, boot: see *boot*[1], *bote*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, compensation made for violence or an affront offered to a priest.

hadden[1]†. An obsolete preterit plural of *have*.

hadden[2] (had'n). [Sc., var. *hauden*, *haddon*.] A dialectal form of *holden*, past participle of *hold*[1].

hadder (had'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *heather*.

haddie (had'i), *n.* [Sc., a dim. equiv. to *haddock*.] A haddock. See *finnan-haddock*. [Scotch.]

Weel, Mauthorne, they're baith callet *haddies*.
Scott, Antiquary, xxxix.

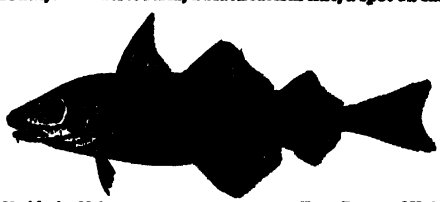
The haddock . . . is also cured by smoking in the "dietsch method." . . . Finnan haddies are manufactured in enormous quantities in Portland and Boston.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 271.

hadding, haddin (had'ing, -in), *n.* [Also written *haddon, haudin;* Scotch forms of E. *holding*, q. v.] A holding; a possession; a place of residence; means of support. [Scotch.]

We . . . are beginning to feel ourselves at home in our new *hadding*. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 73.

haddo (had'ō), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The humpback salmon, *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*. [Oregon, U. S.]

haddock (had'ok), *n.* [< ME. *haddok, haddoke*, origin unknown. The Gael. *adag*, locally also *attac*, and prob. OF. *hadot, hadon* (ML. *hadoa*, a kind of salt fish), are of ME. origin.] A well-known fish, *Melanogrammus æglefinus*, of the cod family, *Gadidæ*, formerly called *Gadus* or *Morrhua æglefinus*. It resembles the cod, but has a smaller mouth, a slenderer form, a black lateral line, a spot on each



Haddock (*Melanogrammus æglefinus*) (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

side just behind the pectoral fin, and more pointed or angular fins than the cod, especially the first dorsal. It breeds in immense numbers in the North Atlantic, and is a very important food-fish. The flesh resembles that of the cod, but is firmer and drier. The fishing-grounds are in general the same as those of the cod, but less extensive. The usual weight of the haddock is about 4 pounds, but specimens weighing 17 pounds have been known.—**Golden haddock**, the John Dory. *Day.* [Arran, Scotland.]—**Jerusalem haddock**, the opah, or king of the herrings.—**Norway** or **Norwegian haddock**, *Sebastes marinus*. See *bergylt*. (See also *finnan-haddock*.)

haddocker (had'ok-ėr), *n.* A person or a vessel employed in fishing for haddock.

haddock-tea (had'ok-tē'), *n.* A thin chowder made of haddock. [New Eng.]

hade (hād), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *haded*, ppr. *hading*. [A contracted var. of *heald, heeld*, slope, etc.: see *heeld, v.*] In *mining*, to underlay or incline from a vertical position.

hade (hād), *n.* [A contracted var. of *heald, heeld*, slope, etc.: see *heeld, n.*] 1†. A slope; the descent of a hill.

And on the lower leas, as on the higher *hades*,
The dainty clover grows, of grass the only silk.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 400.

2. In *mining*, the inclination of a vein from a vertical position; the complement of the dip: synonymous with *underlay*. Also *hading*.

Owing partly to its low *hade*, and partly to subsequent folding, the outcrop of this thrust-plane resembles that of an ordinary overlying formation cut into a sinuous line by denudation. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 62.

Hadena (hā-dē'nā), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to their nocturnal habits; < Gr. *Ἀιδής*, the nether world, Hades, + *-ena*.] The typical genus of *Hadenidæ*, having the antennæ simple, the hind tibiæ with long spurs, and wings of moderate breadth. It is a wide-spread genus of more than 100 species. The larva of the common and destructive *H. devastatrix* of the United States is known as the *glassy cutworm*. *Schrank*, 1802.

Hadenidæ (hā-den'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hadena* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, named from the genus *Hadena*. These moths are related to the *Orthosiidæ*, but have the palpi better developed. There are about 30 genera. The larvæ are cutworms, usually of bright colors. The family was founded by Guenée in 1852. Also *Hadenides, Hadenidi*.

Hadenoecus (had-e-nē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἀιδής*, the nether world, + *οἰκος*, dwelling in, < *ἐν*, = E. *in*[1], + *οἶκος*, a house.] A genus of cave-

Cave-cricket (*Hadenoecus cavernarum*).

crickets, of the family *Locustidæ*, containing species which are blind, colorless, and wingless, with very long legs and antennæ, and which inhabit caves, as *H. cavernarum* of North America or *H. palpatus* of Europe. *S. H. Scudder*, 1862.

Hades (hā'dēz), *n.* [Spelled *Ades* by Milton (P. L., ii. 964); < Gr. *Ἀιδης* (*ᾅδης*), also, and earlier, *Ἀΐδης*, Doric *Ἀΐδας*, also nom. *Ἀΐς*, implied in gen. *Ἀΐδος*; in Homer only as a personal name, *Hades* or *Pluto*, the god of the nether world; later local, the nether world, often merely equiv. to the grave; usually derived from *ἀ-* priv. + *ἰδεῖν*, see (= L. *videre*, see, = AS. *witan*, know: see *vision, wit*), as if lit. 'the unseen'; but the earliest use and the later form (with the initial aspirate) are against this.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*: (*a*) The lord of the lower world, a brother of Zeus, and the husband of Persephone (Proserpine). He reigned in a splendid palace, and, besides his function of governing the shades of the departed, he was the giver to mortals of all treasures derived from the earth. In art he was represented in a form kindred to that of Zeus and that of Poseidon, and bearing the staff or scepter of authority, usually in company with Persephone. As the god of wealth, he was also called by the Greeks *Pluto;* and he is the same as the Roman *Dis, Orcus*, or *Tartarus*. (*b*) The invisible lower or subterranean world in which dwelt the spirits of all the dead; the world of shades; the abode of the departed. The souls in Hades were believed to carry on there a counterpart of their material existence, those of the righteous without discomfort, amid the pale, sweet blooms of asphodel, or even in pleasure, in the Elysian Fields, and those of the wicked amid various torments. The lower world was surrounded by fiery and pestilential rivers, and the solitary approach was guarded by the monstrous three-headed dog Cerberus to prevent the shades from escaping to the upper world.

And she went down to *Hades*, and the gates
That stand forever barred.
Bryant, Odyssey, xi. 340.

In *Hades*, Achilles thinks of vengeance, and rejoices in the account of his son's success in battle, and the slaughter of his enemies. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 107.

2. In the Greek New Testament and in the revised English version, the state or abode of the dead indefinitely: often taken as equivalent to *purgatory*, the intermediate state of the dead, or to *hell*. See *hell*.

And I also say unto thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of *Hades* shall not prevail against it. Mat. xvi. 18 (revised version).

Where the word *hades* is used to signify the place of either the righteous or the wicked, some qualifying language or circumstances, as in the case of sheol, indicate which part or state of *hades* is meant.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 634.

3. [*l. c.*] The infernal regions; hell. [Colloq. or humorous.]—4. In *soöl.*: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Westwood*, 1851. (*b*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Thomson*, 1860.

hading (hā'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hade, v.*] In *mining*, same as *hade*, 2.

Hadith (had'ith), *n.* [Ar. *hadīth*, a saying, legend, tradition.] In *Mohammedan theol.*, the body of traditions relating to Mohammed, now forming a supplement to the Koran, under the name of the *Sunna* (which see). Originally it was not lawful to commit them to writing, but the danger that they might be lost or corrupted led to the recording of them.

had I wist (had' ī wist'). [< ME. *hadde I wist;* a phrase used also as a noun. See *wist*.] Had I known: a phrase indicating regret for something done in ignorance of circumstances now known; hence, as a noun, a lost opportunity; a vain regret.

Quod course of kinde, "What helpith, y wende,
Thi wisshing And thin *hadde-y-wist?*"
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

Beware of *had-I-wyst*, whose fine bringes care and smart.
Paradise of Daintie Deuises, sig. A 3.

A thing overbought hath evermore repentance . . . and *had I wist* attending upon it.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 5.

Most miserable man, whom wicked fate
Hath brought to Court, to sue for *had ywist*
That few have found, and manie one hath mist!
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 892.

hadj, hajj (haj), *n.* [Ar. *ḥajj*, a pilgrimage, < *ḥajja*, set out, go on a pilgrimage.] The pilgrimage to Mecca which every free Mohammedan is bound to make, as a religious duty, if possible at least once in his life, in the twelfth month of the Mohammedan year.

The word *Hay* is explained by Moslem divines to mean "Kasd," or aspiration, and to express man's sentiment that he is but a wayfarer on earth wending towards another and a nobler world. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 401.

hadji, hajji (haj'ē), *n.* [Ar. (and Pers.) *ḥājjī*, common form of *ḥājj*, a pilgrim, < *ḥajja*, go on a pilgrimage: see *hadj*.] A Mussulman who has performed his hadj, or pilgrimage to Mecca, and who afterward bears the designation as a title of honor: as, *Hadji* Khalfa. The title is also given to a Greek or an Armenian who has visited the holy sepulcher at Jerusalem. Also spelled *hadjee*.

The title of *Hadji* indicates that the bearer has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 208, note.

During my stay great throngs of *hadjis* poured into the town, arriving by the Teheran road. *O'Donovan*, Merv, x.

Hadrosauridæ (had-rō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hadrosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ornithopod dinosaurian reptiles with teeth in several rows, forming, with use, a tessellated grinding-surface.

Hadrosaurus (had-rō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁδρός*, thick, stout, bulky, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the

Skeleton of *Hadrosaurus foulkii*.
(Drawn from specimen in Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, with corrections according to latest discoveries.)

family *Hadrosauridæ*. The original species of these gigantic iguanodons was *H. foulkii*, from Haddonfield in New Jersey. *J. Leidy*, 1856.

hadst (hadst). Second person singular of *had*, preterit of *have*, contracted from *haddest*.

hae (hā), *v.* A Scotch form of *have*.

haecceity (hek-sē'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *haecceita(t-)s*, 'thisness,' < L. *hæc*, fem. of *hic*, this: see *hic jacet*. This word was formed by Duns Scotus about 1300, and was based, as he explained, upon the fem. pronoun because the abstract quality 'thisness' is fem. as being expressed, in L., like other abstract qualities, by a noun with the fem. suffix *-ta(t-)s*. At a later date the form *hecceita(t-)s*, < L. *hic*, m., and the corruption *ecceita(t-)s* arose, but they never obtained much recognition.] That element of existence which confers individuality upon a nature, according to the Scotists, so that it is in a particular place at a particular time; hereness and nowness. According to the Aristotelian view, matter is the germ of substance and receives forms in its development. But the scholastic doctors considered that the forms were first pure, and then became contracted in some way to individuality. It was early suggested that this was effected by the uniting of the form to matter. But then it was replied that matter is mere being, the most general of all elements. Hence, some supposed that forms were in themselves individual; others that they were individuated by quantity. Scotus maintained that a material substance is made individual, not by its own formal nature, by its quantity, or by its matter, but only by a distinct mode of being, like that which distinguishes a living reality from an idea. This is what he meant by a "positive determining entity," where *entity* must be distinguished from *ens*.

Duns Scotus . . . placed the Principle of Individuation in "a certain positive determining entity" which his school called *Haecceity*, or thisness.
Whewell, Hist. Induct. Sciences, iv. 4.

A quiddity with no *haecceity*. *Mind*, X. 34.

haekaro, *n.* [The native name in New Zealand.] An evergreen tree, *Pittosporum umbellatum*, growing in New Zealand, and cultivated for ornament in the Australian colonies and also in England. It attains a height of 30 or 40 feet. It has coriaceous, obovate, bright-green leaves, dull-red flowers in umbels, and a woody capsular fruit of the size of a small hazelnut.

hæm-, hæma-, hæmato-, hæmo-. See *hem-, hemato-*. [The naturalized English words containing this element, and many words of New Latin form (especially medical terms), are preferably spelled with *e*.]

Hæmanthus (hē-man'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of monocotyledonous bulbous plants, belonging to the natural order *Amaryllideæ*, tribe *Amarylleæ*, and embracing about 30 species, 5 of which are natives of tropical Africa, and the remainder of southern Africa. It is chiefly distinguished from nearly related genera by its 1-2-celled ovary, by the short tube and narrow lobes of the perianth, and by its numerous, often colored, involucral bracts. The corolla of some of the species is of a fine red color, whence the name, and also its English equivalent, *blood-flower* or *blood-lily*. The best-known species, *H. coccineus*, is called the *Cape tulip*. It is a very showy plant, and its bulbs have diuretic and its fresh leaves antiseptic properties. The juice of the bulbs of *H. toxicarius* and some other species possesses poisonous properties.

Hæmaria (hē-mā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *-aria*.] A small genus of orchidaceous plants, named by Lindley in 1840, belonging to the tribe *Neottieæ*, embracing only 4

known species, natives of China, Cochin-China, and the Malay peninsula. It is specially characterized by its free sepals and by the concave claw at the base of the labellum. One species, *H. discolor*, from southern China, is cultivated in gardens as a foliage-plant, the leaves being purple, and crimson underneath.

Hæmataria (hem-ạ-tā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *-aria*.] The so-called blood-animals; those intestinal animals which have blood and a cœloma, as an evolutionary series: contrasted with *Anemaria*. *Haeckel*.

hæmatinum (hē-mat'i-num), *n.* [L. (sc. *vitrum*, glass), neut. of *hæmatinus*, < Gr. *αἱματῖνος*, of blood, bloody, < *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood.] An ancient red glass used for mosaics, ornamental vases, etc., found in abundance in the ruins of Pompeii. It contains no tin and no coloring matter except cupric oxid.

Hæmatobranchia (hem'ạ-tō-brang'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A subclass or grade of *Arachnida*, composed of three orders, *Trilobita*, *Eurypterina*, and *Xiphosura*, or trilobites, eurypterines, and king-crabs: same as *Merostomata*. *E. R. Lankester*, 1881.

hæmatobranchiate, *a.* See *hæmatobranchiate*.

Hæmatococcus (hem'ạ-tō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] A former genus of algæ, the species of which are now referred to *Glœocapsa* and related genera. They grow on moist rocks, on the walls of caverns, and in dark places.

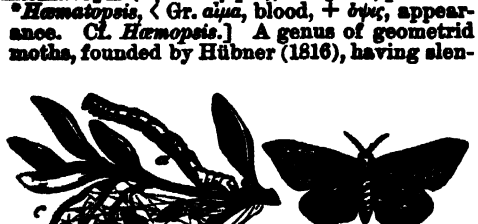
Hæmatocrya (hem'ạ-tō-krī'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *κρύος*, cold.] Cold-blooded vertebrates collectively considered, as fish, amphibians, and reptiles; a binary subdivision of *Vertebrata*: opposed to *Hæmatotherma*. *R. Owen*.

hæmatocryal, *a.* See *hæmatocryal*.

hæmatologia (hem'ạ-tō-lō'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *hæmatology*.] Same as *hæmatology*.

Hæmatophilina (hem-ạ-tof-i-lī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *φίλος*, loving.] A group of bats, consisting of the two genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*, which have a pair of enormous sharp-pointed upper incisors. In *Desmodus* the cardiac division of the stomach is enormously dilated, being longer than the whole body of the animal, lying coiled up in the abdomen, and serving as a reservoir for the fresh blood with which this veritable vampire gorges itself. The blood-sucking habit is more marked in these bats than in any other *Chiroptera*. See the generic words.

Hæmatopis (hē-mat'ō-pis), *n.* [NL., prob. for **Hæmatopsis*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ὄψις*, appearance. Cf. *Hæmopsis*.] A genus of geometrid moths, founded by Hübner (1816), having slender palpi, plumose antennæ, the fore wings narrow and much pointed, and a deep ocherous color, with pink extradiscal spots. *H. grataria* is found from Maine to Texas, feeding in the larval state on plants of the genus *Polygonum*.



Hæmatopis grataria.

a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, eggs; *d*, image. (All natural size.)

Hæmatopodidæ (hem'ạ-tō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hæmatopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of wading birds related to the plovers; the oyster-catchers. They have three toes, and a bill of remarkable shape, somewhat like a woodpecker's. The bill is much longer than the head, contracted, compressed and beveled, and truncated at the end. There is but one genus, *Hæmatopus*. The family sometimes includes the turnstones (*Strepsilas*), when the oyster-catchers proper are termed *Hæmatopodinæ*. Also *Hæmatopidæ*.

Hæmatopodinæ (hem'ạ-tō-pō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hæmatopus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*.] The oyster-catchers as a subfamily of *Hæmatopodidæ* or of *Charadriidæ*. Also called *Hæmatopinæ*.

Hæmatopus (hē-mat'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *πούς* = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Hæmatopodidæ*: so called from the red color of the legs. *H. ostralegus* is the common oyster-catcher of Europe; *H. palliatus* is that of North America. There are others, some of which are partly white, like the two named, while the rest are of somber blackish or fuliginous hues all over, as *H. ater*. See *oyster-catcher*, and cut in next column.

hæmatorn (hem'ạ-tôrn), *n.* [< NL. *Hæmatornis*.] Blyth's name for a hawk of the genus *Hæmatornis* (Vigors), the bacha, *Falco bacha*.

Hæmatornis (hem-ạ-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] 1. A genus

American Oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus palliatus*).

of birds of prey, containing such Indian hawks as the bacha and cheela. *N. A. Vigors*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1831, p. 170.—2. A genus of turdoid passerine birds, the bulbuls: same as *Pycnonotus*. *W. Swainson*, 1831.

Hæmatostaphis (hem-ạ-tos'tạ-fis), *n.* [NL. (Hooker, 1860), < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *σταφίς*, a dried grape, a raisin.] The name given by Sir J. D. Hooker in 1860 to a monotypic genus of tropical African plants belonging to the natural order *Anacardiaceæ*, tribe *Spondieæ*, and characterized by the possession of 3 unequal imbricate petals and 6 stamens in the flower, an oblong drupe, and pinnate leaves. The species, *H. Barteri*, is a small tree with twisted branches and small white flowers in elongated axillary panicles. The fruit is red, edible, has an acid flavor, and is called *bloodplum*. The tree inhabits the banks of the Niger river.

Hæmatotherma (hem'ạ-tō-thėr'mạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *θερμός*, warm.] Warm-blooded animals, as mammals and birds, collectively considered: one of two divisions of *Vertebrata*: opposed to *Hæmatocrya*. *R. Owen*.

hæmatothermal, *a.* See *hæmatothermal*.

Hæmatoxylon (hem-ạ-tok'si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of plants described by Linnæus in 1753, belonging to the natural order *Leguminosæ*, suborder *Cæsalpiniæ*, of which only one species, *H. Campechianum*, the logwood-tree, is known; it is a native of Central America and the West Indies, and is important as furnishing the logwood of commerce. Botanically the genus is characterized by its flattened lanceolate pod, splitting through the middle of each valve into two false valves. See *logwood*.

Hæmatozoa (hem'ạ-tō-zō'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A general name of the minute *Entozoa* or internal parasites which are found in blood, as the *Distoma hæmatobium* or *Bilharzia hæmobia*, and the *Hexathyridium venarum* or *Polystoma sanguicola*. The term has no classificatory significance.

hæmatozoan, hæmatozoic. See *hæmatozoan, hæmatozoic*.

Hæmodipsa (hem-ō-dip'sạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *δίψα*, thirst.] A genus of land-leeches. *H. ceylonica* is an example. See *land-leech*.

Hæmodoraceæ (hem'ō-dō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hæmodorum* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of monocotyledonous petaloid plants, established by Robert Brown in 1810, related to the *Bromeliaceæ* and *Irideæ*, and embracing 27 known genera and about 120 species, inhabiting southwestern Australia, southern Africa, central and eastern Asia, and North and South America. The name, as well as the name *bloodroot* by which some of these plants are known, is derived from the red color yielded by the roots of some of the species.

Hæmodorum (hem-ō-dō'rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *δῶρον*, gift.] The typical genus of the natural order *Hæmodoraceæ*, founded by J. E. Smith in 1798, consisting of 17 species, all natives of Australia. They are erect glabrous herbs with equitant leaves, and cymes or heads of small flowers. The fibrous roots are often thickened into tubers. The inflorescence is always glabrous, the ovary nearly free, its cells containing two ovules, and the seeds are peltate.

hæmony (hem'ō-ni), *n.* [Used only in the passage cited, appar. in reference to Gr. *αἱμόνιος*, blood-red, < *αἷμων*, bloody, < *αἷμα*, blood; or to Gr. *αἷμων* for *δαΐμων*, *δαήμων*, knowing, skilful (in allusion to its 'divine effect'). Coleridge fancies here a compound of Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, and *οἶνος*, wine; alluding to the blood of Jesus Christ.] A supposed miraculous plant, described in Milton's "Comus."

> A certain shepherd lad . . .
> Would . . . show me simples of a thousand names,
> Telling their strange and vigorous faculties.
> Amongst the rest a small unsightly root,
> But of divine effect, he cull'd me out:
> The leaf was darkish, and had prickles on it,
> But in another country, as he said,
> Bore a bright golden flower, but not in this soil;
> Unknown, and like esteem'd, and the dull swain
> Treads on it daily with his clouted shoon;
> And yet more med'cinal is it than that moly
> That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave;
> He call'd it *hæmony*, and gave it me,
> And bade me keep it as of sovran use
> 'Gainst all enchantments, mildew blast, or damp,
> Or ghastly furies' apparition. *Milton*, Comus, l. 628.

["Prickles" is supposed to allude to Christ's crown of thorns, and "bright golden flower" to the fruits of salvation.]

Hæmopsis (hē-mop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of leeches, containing the horse-leech, *H. sanguisorba*.

hæmoptoë (hē-mop'tō-ē), *n.* [NL., an improp. formation: see *hemoptysis*.] Same as *hemoptysis*.

hæmorrhagia (hem-ō-rā'ji-ạ), *n.* [L.: see *hemorrhage*.] 1. In *pathol.*, same as *hemorrhage*. —2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of clear-winged moths, of the family *Sesiidæ*, containing such as the North American *H. gracilis*. *Grote and Robinson*, 1865.

Hæmulon (hē-mū'lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *οὐλον*, in pl. *οὐλα*, the gums.] A genus of scisnoid fishes, the type of the family *Hæmulonidæ*, having the lips blood-red near the corners of the mouth, whence the name. The species are known as *grunts*, *gruntors*, *pigfish*, and *redmouths*. See cut under *grunt*.

Hæmulonidæ (hem-ū-lon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hæmulon* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, named from the genus *Hæmulon*. Numerous species are found in tropical and warm seas: those of *Hæmulon* are confined to the American waters, while *Pristipoma* has an extensive range. Also called *Pristipomidæ*.

Haeser's formula. Same as *formula of Christison* (which see, under *formula*).

haet, hait (hāt), *n.* [Also written *hate*, *haid*, a whit, a bit, used, as in the quotation, with qualifying *deil*, devil, as a vigorous negative.] The least thing; an iota; a whit. [Scotch.]

> They lotter, lounging, lank, an' lazy;
> Tho' *deil haet* ails them, yet uneasy.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs, l. 205.

haf[1]†. An obsolete preterit of *heave*. *Chaucer*.

haf[2], **haff**, *n.* See *kaaf*.

haffet, haffit (haf'et, -it), *n.* [Sc., also *half-fet*, contr. of **half-head*, ult. < AS. *healf-hedfod*, the fore part of the head, the sinciput. Cf. *forehead* (contr. pron. for'ed).] 1. The side of the head; in the plural, the temples.

> His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside,
> His lyart *haffets* wearing thin and bare.
> *Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. Among workmen, the fixed part of a lid or cover, to which the movable part is hinged.

haffle (haf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *haffled*, ppr. *haffling*. [Perhaps of imitative origin. Cf. *ha*[1], *v.*, *haw*[7], *v.*, hesitate, and cf. *faffle*, *maffle*.] To waver or shuffle in speaking; prevaricate. [Prov. Eng.]

haflin (haf'lin), *n.* and *a.* See *halfling*[1].

Hafiz (hä'fiz), *n.* [Pers. *hāfiz*, < Ar. *hāfiz*, *hāfuz*, a guard, one who keeps (in memory); applied technically to one who knows the whole Koran by heart, < Ar. *hafasa*, keep, retain, *hafz*, memory.] A title or appellative of a Mohammedan who knows the whole of the Koran by heart.

> The Dervish Falladeen, whose prefix of *Hafiz* means "one who has committed the Koran to memory."
> *J. Grant*.

haflin[1] (haf'lin), *n.* and *a.* See *halfling*[1].

haflin[2], **haflins** (haf'lin, -linz), *adv.* See *halfling*[2].

haft[1] (häft), *n.* [(1) < ME. *haft*, *heft*, < AS. *hæft*[1], a handle, = D. *heft*, *hecht* = MLG. *hechte* = OHG. *hefti*, MHG. *hefte*, G. *heft*, a handle, hilt, portion of a book, = Icel. *hepti* (for *hefti*), a handle, = Dan. *hefte* = Sw. *häfte*, handle, hilt, portion of a book. (2) Cf. AS. *hæft*[2], m., a bond, fetter, captivity, bondage, = OHG. *haft*, m., n., MHG. *haft*, m., a bond, fetter, G. *haft*, m., a hold, clasp, rivet, brace; also OHG. *haft*, *hafta*, MHG. G. *haft*, *f.*, imprisonment (cf. D. *hechtenis*), = MLG. *hechte*, *hafte* = OS. *hafta*, captivity, = Icel. *hapt*, *haft*, n., a bond, a chain. (3) Both AS. *hæft*[1], n., a handle, and AS. *hæft*[2], m., a bond, etc., with their cognates, are from an orig. pp. which appears in AS. *hæft*[2], as a noun, a captive, a slave, = OS. *haft*, a., seized, captive, = OHG. MHG. *haft*, a., captive, = Icel. *hafr*, m., *hafta*, *f.*, a captive, prisoner, = Goth. *hafts*, a., joined together, = L. *captus*, seized, taken; orig. pp. of AS. *hebban*, E. *heave*, etc., lift, = L. *capere*, take, seize (the orig. meaning): see *capable*, *captive*, etc. Less prob. from the root of *have*, q. v. Cf. *haft*[2], *haft*[3], etc.] A

handle; specifically, the handle of a cutting or thrusting instrument, as a knife, sword, or dagger; a hilt.

But yet ne fond I nought the *haft*
Whiche might unto the blade accorde.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

Earl Doorm
Struck with a knife's *haft* hard against the board.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Loose in the haft†, not quite honest. *Wright's Political Songs*, p. 329.

haft[1] (hâft), *v. t.* [= OS. *heftjan*, fetter, bind, = D. *hechten*, fasten, attach, = MLG. *hechten*, *hesten*, attach, arrest, = OHG. *heftan*, MHG. G. *heften*, fasten, attach, = Icel. *hepta*, *hefta*, bind, fetter, refl. restrain oneself, forbear, = Dan. *hefte*, Sw. *häfta*, bind, stitch, arrest, = Goth. *hafjan*, fasten, attach, refl. cling, stick, force oneself in upon; from the noun.] 1. To set in a haft; furnish with a handle.

Tools and instruments consisted of polished flints of various shapes, and of teeth and bones of animals, *hafted* in different ways according to the uses for which they were intended. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 538.

2. To drive up to the haft or hilt, as a knife or dirk.

This mye blade in thye body should bee with speedines *hafted*. *Stanihurst*, Conceites, p. 143.

3. To fix or settle firmly; plant. [Scotch.]

I hae heard him say that the root of the matter was mair deeply *hafted* in that wild muirland parish than in the Canongate of Edinburgh.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

It shows how well *hafted* is the Royal Society's claim, that a president should acquire the notion that it is acknowledged and acted upon by the other Societies.
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 20.

haft[2] (hâft), *n.* [Prob. connected with *haft*[1], as a 'fixed' place of abode. Cf. *haft*[1], *v.*, 3.] A place of abode; dwelling; lodging. [Scotch.]

"Her bairn," she said, "was her bairn, and she came to fetch her out of ill *haft* and waur guiding."
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

hafter[1] (hâf'tėr), *n.* [< *haft*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] In *cutlery*, a workman who forms and fixes the hafts or handles of knives.

hafter[2]† (hâf'tėr), *n.* [Appar. < **haft*, v. (found elsewhere only in *hafting*), + *-er*.] A wrangler; a caviler; a debater. *Hollyband*, Dict., 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

hafting†, *n.* [Verbal n. of **haft* in *hafter*[2], q. v.] Wrangling; debate.

Whan was there more *haftyng* and craftyng to scrape money together? *J. Udall*, On Ephesians, Prol.

With these pernitious words iterated continually unto him, he grew enkindled, and (without any farther *hafting* or holding off) . . . delivered up all that was demaunded.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 275.

haft-pipe (hâft'pip), *n.* A handle in which the tang of a small tool is temporarily fixed for convenience in grinding the tool.

The handle is called a *haftpipe*, and is commonly a short piece of hazel-rod.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 425.

hag[1] (hag), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hagg*; < ME. *hagge*, *hegge*, a shortened form (by dropping the supposed termination) of AS. *hægtes*, *hægtis*, also *hægtesse* (in early glosses spelled *haehtis*, *haehtisse*), pl. *hægtesse*, a witch, a fury (glossing L. *furia*, *striga*, *Erinys*, *Pythonissa*, *Tisiphone*, pl. *hægtesse*, glossing L. *Furiæ*, *Eumenides*, *Parcæ*), = MD. *haghetisse*, a witch (cf. MD. *haeghdisse*, *heghdisse*, D. *haagdis*, *hagedis*, a lizard, an accom. to the word for 'witch' of MD. *eggedisse* = AS. *ðithexe*, E. *ask*[2], *asker*[2], q. v.), = OHG. *hagazussa*, *hagzissa*, *hagzus*, also *hâsissa*, *hâzus* (glossing L. *furia*, *striga*, *Eumenis*, *Erynis*), MHG. *hecse* (also *hacke*), G. *hexe* (> D. *heks* = Dan. *hex* = Sw. *hexa*), a hag; a compound of uncertain formation.] 1†. A witch; a sorceress; an enchantress; very rarely, a male witch; wizard; magician.

But you [powerful herbs] can force the fiercest Animate, . . .
Yea, fairest Pianets (if Antiquitie
Haue not beby'd the *Hagges* of Thessalie).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

And that old *hag* [Silenus] that with a staff his staggering limbs doth stay. *Golding*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iv.

How now, you secret, black, and midnight *hags*!
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. A repulsive, vicious, or malicious old woman.

No, you unnatural *hags*,
I will have such revenges on you both!
Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

The *hag* . . . scowled at the fair Jewess with the malignant envy [with] which old age and ugliness, when united with evil conditions, are apt to look upon youth and beauty. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxiv.

3. A cyclostomous or marsipobranchiate fish, *Myxine glutinosa*, or glutinous hag, related to the lamprey, type of the family *Myxinidæ* and suborder *Hyperotreta*. See these technical words. The hag resembles an eel in some respects, is a foot or more long, has a cirrous sucking mouth, a strong palatal tooth, pouched gills, and is parasitic. Also *hagfish*, *slime-eel*.

Hag, or Slime-eel (*Myxine glutinosa*).

4. A white mist; phosphoric light; an appearance of light or fire on horses' manes or men's hair. [Prov. Eng.]

Hagge, says Blount, are said to be made of Sweat, or some other Vapour issuing out of the Head; a not unusual Sight among us when we ride by Night in the Summer-time: They are extinguished like Flames by shaking the Horses' Manes. But I believe rather it is only a Vapour reflecting Light, but fat and sturdy, compacted about the Manes of Horses or Men's Hair.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 371, note.

hag[1]† (hag), *v. t.* [< *hag*[1], *n.*] To vex; harass; torment.

That makes them in the dark see visions,
And *hag* themselves with apparitions.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

hag[2] (hag), *n.* [A dial. form of *haw*[1] (< AS. *haga*), *hay*[2] (AS. *hego*), or *hedge* (AS. **hecg*?): see *haw*[1], *hay*[2], *hedge*. Cf. D. *haag*, a hedge; G. *hag*, a haw, inclosure, fence, hedge, coppice, wood, etc. (see under *haw*[1]). The sense of 'a wood' runs into that of *hag*[3], *n.*, 2, a part of a wood to be felled.] A small wood or wooded inclosure. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hag[3], **hagg** (hag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hagged*, ppr. *hagging*. [< ME. *haggen*, var. of *hacken*, hack: see *hack*[1]. Cf. freq. *haggle*[1] for *hackle*[1].] I. *trans.* To cut; hack; chop; hew: same as *hack*[1].

[They] hurlit thurgh the hard malle, *hagget* the lere,
And deliuert the lede lawse of hor hondes,
Horsit hym in hast thurgh help of his brether.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10023.

II. *intrans.* To haggle or dispute. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both senses.]

hag[3] (hag), *n.* [< *hag*[3], *v.* Cf. *hack*[1], *n.*] 1. A stroke with an ax or a knife; a notch; a cut; a hack. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. A certain part of a wood intended to be cut. [Prov. Eng.]

In Warwickshire the rods which mark the boundary of a fall of timber are called hagg-staffs; and the separate portions so divided are called each man's *hagg*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 197.

3. One cutting or felling of a certain quantity of wood; also, the wood so cut. [Scotch.]—4. Branches lopped off for firewood; brushwood. [Scotch.]—5. A quagmire or pit in mossy ground; any broken ground in a bog. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

This said, he led me over holts and *hags*,
Through thorns and bushes scant my legs I drew.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, viii. 41.

Owre mony a weary *hag* he limpit,
And aye the tither shot he thumpit.
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

Hag, tag, and rag† [a riming phrase in which *hag* has no definite meaning], a rabble; rag, tag, and bobtail.

Than was all the rable of the shippe, *hag, tag, and rag*, called to the reckeninge
Bp. Bale, The Vocacion (Harl. Misc., VI. 459). (*Davies.*)

hag[4]†, *n.* [Said to mean 'bachelor, fellow, man' in this passage, but prob. the same as *hag*[1]. It cannot be connected with AS. *hægsteald*, a bachelor.] A bachelor; a fellow; a man.

For thou can not but brag,
Lyke a Scottyshe *hag*.
Skelton, Howe the Douty Duke of Albany, etc., l. 295.

hag[5]†, *n.* A kind of boat. See the quotation.

The brokers of these coals are called crimps, . . . and the ships that bring them, Cats, and *Hags* or Hag-boats, Fly-boats, and the like
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 144.

hag[6] (hag), *n.* A bird: same as *hagden*.

hagadah, hagadic, etc. See *haggadah*, *haggadic*, etc.

hagard†, *a.* and *n.* See *haggard*[1].

hagberry, hegberry (hag'-, heg'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *hagberries*, *hegberries* (-iz). [Also *hackberry*, *hookberry*; appar. of Scand. origin, < Dan. *hægbær*, or *hæggebærtræ* (hagberry-tree), = Sw. *häggbär*, or simply *hägg* = Icel. *heggr*, the hagberry, bird-cherry. The Icel. *heggr* agrees in form with AS. **hecg*, ME. *hegge*, E. *hedge*: see *hedge*, *hag*[2], and *berry*[1].] A species of cherry, *Prunus padus* or *P. avium*. Also called *bird-cherry*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hagboat† (hag'bōt), *n.* Same as *hag*[5].

hagbush† (hag'bùsh), *n.* Same as *hackbut*.

hagbut†, *n.* Same as *hackbut*.

hagbutter†, *n.* Same as *hackbutter*.

hagdal (hag'del), *n.* Same as *hagden*.

hagden, hagdon (hag'den, -dọn), *n.* [Also *hagdown*, *hagdel*, also *hacklet*, *hackbolt*; origin obscure: cf. *hag*[1], *n.*, 3.] The greater shearwater, *Puffinus major*. This sea-bird ranges widely in Atlantic waters, and abounds on the North Atlantic coasts of America and Europe. It belongs to the petrel family, and to that section of *Procellariidæ* in which the beak is comparatively long and slender, with short, low nasal tubes, and a hook at the end. It is 18 or 20 inches long, and 40

Hagden, or Greater Shearwater (*Puffinus major*).

to 45 inches in extent of wings. The adult is dark-brown above and mostly white below. Hagdens sometimes gather in flocks of thousands, flying low over the water and skimming the crests of the waves with marvelous ease without visible motion of the long thin pinions. They breed on coasts in holes in the ground and lay one white egg. Several related shearwaters are known by the same name. See *Puffinus*. Also *hag*. [Local, New Eng.]

Known to sailors and fishermen as *hagdens*.
Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1861, p. 242.

Black hagden, the sooty shearwater, *Puffinus fuliginosus*.

hagdown (hag'doun), *n.* Same as *hagden*. [Isle of Man.]

hagedash (haj'dash), *n.* [Native name.] An African ibis, *Ibis hagedash*: made by Bonaparte (1855) a generic name in the form *Hagedashia*.

Hagenia (hą-jē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1797), so named after K. Gottfried *Hagen*.] A monotypic genus of trees growing in Abyssinia. *H. Abyssinica*, the only species, now known as *Brayera anthelmintica*, is a tall tree belonging to the natural order *Rosaceæ*, tribe *Poterieæ*, distinguished by its polygamous panicled flowers, the male with 20 stamens. The flowers and unripe fruit were found by Dr. Brayer to have anthelmintic properties, and they are still used to remove tapeworms. The dried flowers, as well as the whole plant, go by the native name of *cusso* or *kousso*.

hagester, *n.* See *hagister*.

hag-finder† (hag'fin'dėr), *n.* A witch-finder.

George. If we should come to see her, cry So ho! once.
Alken. That I do promise, or I am no good *hag-finder*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

hagfish (hag'fish), *n.* Same as *hag*[1], 3.

hagg, *v.* See *hag*[3].

haggadah, hagadah (ha-gä'dä), *n.*; pl. *haggadoth*, *hagadoth* (-doth). [< Heb. *haggadah*, < *hagad*, say, tell.] 1. A legend, anecdote, or saying in the Talmud illustrative of the law.—2. [*cap.*] A free exposition and illustration of the Hebrew Scriptures; one of the two classes of rabbinical Biblical interpretation forming the Midrash.

This *Haggadah* or Agadah varies considerably both in nature and form. In its nature it sometimes humours, at other times threatens; it alternately promises and admonishes, persuades and rebukes, encourages and deters. In the end it always consoles, and throughout it instructs and elevates. In form it is legendary, historical, exegetic, didactic, theosophic, epigrammatic; but throughout it is ethical. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 235.

Also written *haggada*, *agada*, *agadah*.

haggadic, hagadic (ha-gad'ik), *a.* [< *haggadah*, *hagadah*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Haggadah; characterized by free interpretation and exposition: opposed to *halachic*, or legal. Also *agadic*.

Like the Jews, too, the Samaritans had a haggada; indeed, the Arabic books they still possess under the name of chronicles are almost entirely *haggadic* fable, with very little admixture of true tradition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 245.

Several entire treatises of an *Agadic* nature.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 236.

haggadical (ha-gad'i-kal), *a.* Same as *haggadic*.

haggadist, hagadist (ha-gä'dist), *n.* [< *haggadah*, *hagadah*, + *-ist*.] A writer of haggadoth; one of the authors or disciples of the Haggadah. Also *agadist*.

The *agadists* make much of the devotion of the individual ant to the welfare of the whole colony as a salient point of formic character. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 220.

haggadistic, hagadistic (hag-ą-dis'tik), *a.* [< *haggadist*, *hagadist*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a haggadist or his method of interpreting Scripture; unrestrained by legal or strictly orthodox canons. Also *agadistic*.

According to the *agadistic* view, the primitive man as well as the ape lived only on vegetable food.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI. 220.

Manifestly he [Mohammed] had relations with Jews at this period, and was under their influence; and from them, of course, it was that the material of his Old Testament and *Haggadistic* narratives was derived.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 550.

haggadoth, *n.* Plural of *haggada*.

haggard[1] (hag'ärd), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *haggart*, *hagard*; < OF. *hagard*, wild, strange, froward, contrary, cross, unsociable (*faulcon hagard*, a wild falcon), lit. 'of the wood,' with suffix *-ard*, < MHG. *hag*, G. *hag*, a hedge, also a coppice, a wood (= AS. *haga*, E. *haw*[1]), + F. suffix.] **I.** *a.* 1. Wild; intractable: said of a hawk or falcon.

For *haggard* hawkes mislike an emptie hand.
Gascoigne, Memoires.

As *haggard* hauke, presuming to contend
With hardy fowle above his hable might.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 19.

A cast of *haggard* falcons, by me mann'd,
Eyeing the prey at first, appear as if
They did turn tail. *Massinger*, Guardian, i. 1.

Hence—2†. Untamed; lawless; wanton; profligate.

If I do prove her *haggard*,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

Thus I teach my *haggard* and unreclaimed reason to stoop to the lure of faith. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici.

II. *n.* 1. A hawk; specifically, in *falconry*, a wild hawk caught when in its adult plumage.

I know, her spirits are as coy and wild
As *haggards* of the rock. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1.

What are we to expect but to prove *haggards* and settle upon carrion, even while we aim our flight at public justice? *Goldsmith*, Phanor.

2†. [By confusion with *hag*[1], *hagged*.] A hag; an ugly old woman; also, a wanton.

Is this your perch, you *haggard*? fly to the stews.
Webster, White Devil.

Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,
In a dark grot, the baleful *haggard* lay,
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day.
Garth.

haggard[2] (hag'ärd). *a.* [A corruption of *hagged*, q. v., by confusion with the formerly more common word *haggard*[1], q. v.] 1. Wild-looking, as from prolonged suffering, terror, or want; careworn; gaunt; wildly staring.

Those . . . whose *haggard* eyes
Flash desperation. *Cowper*, Task, i. 501.

2. Desperately wild; reckless: with reference to an act. [Rare.]

Our success takes from all what it gives to one. 'Tis a *haggard*, malignant, careworn running for luck.
Emerson, Success.

=Syn. 1. *Grim*, *Grisly*, etc. (see *ghastly*); lean, worn, wasted (especially in countenance).

haggard[3] (hag'ärd), *n.* [Sc. also *haggart*; prob. of Scand. origin, as if < *hag*[2] = *hay*[2] = *yard*[2] = *haw*[1] + *gard*[1], *garth*[1].] A stack-yard. [Eng.]

When the barn was full, any one might thrash in the *haggard*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 24.

A hurricane . . . which strips our roofs, and smashes our windows, and sweeps away our *haggards*, becomes, in the light of this theory, a beneficent influence.
Cairnes, Pol. Econ., II. iv. § 3.

haggardly (hag'ärd-li), *adv.* In a haggard or careworn manner.

How *haggardly* so e're she looks at home.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

haggardness (hag'ärd-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being haggard, careworn, or gaunt.

haggart[1]† (hag'ärt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *haggard*[1].

haggart[2] (hag'ärt), *n.* See *haggard*[3].

hagged (hag'ed), *a.* [< *hag*[1] + *-ed*[2], lit. 'made to look like a hag'; or pp. of *hag*[1], *v.*, bewitch, torment, harass.] Lean; gaunt; haggard. [Archaic and rare.]

A *hagged* carrion of a wolf and a jolly sort of dog with good flesh upon's back fell into company.
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

The ghostly prudes with *hagged* face.
Gray, A Long Story.

Bleakly the blinding snow beats in thy *hagged* face.
Southey.

haggis, **haggess** (hag'is, -es), *n.* [Also written *haggies*; < ME. *hagges*, *haggas*, *hagas*, *hageys*, also *hakkys*, *hakeys*, an altered form (reverting to E. *hack*[1] or *hag*[2], cut, chop) of OF. *hachis*, F. *hachis*, minced meat, > E. *hash*, which is thus a doublet of *haggis*: see *hash*[1], *n.*] 1. A dish made of a sheep's heart, lungs, and liver, minced with suet, onions, oatmeal, salt, and pepper, and boiled in a bag, usually the stomach of a sheep.

Auld Scotland wants nae skinking ware
That jaups [splashes] in luggies [bowls];
But, if ye wish her gratefu' prey'r,
Gie her a *haggis*! *Burns*, To a Haggis.

2. A sheep's head and pluck minced. [Scotch in both senses.]

haggish (hag'ish), *a.* [< *hag*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling a hag; old and repulsive.

On us both did *haggish* age steal on,
And wore us out of act. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2.

haggishly (hag'ish-li), *adv.* In a haggish manner.

haggister†, *n.* See *hagister*.

haggle[1] (hag'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *haggled*, ppr. *haggling*. [Var. of *hackle*[1], freq. of *hack*[1], as *hag*[3] for *hack*[1]: see *hackle*[1], *hack*[1], *hag*[3].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hack roughly; cut or chop in an unskilful manner; mangle in cutting.

Suffolk first died: and York, all *haggled* over,
Comes to him, where in gore he lay insteep'd.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 6.

They not onely slew him and his family, but butcher-like *haggled* their bodies.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 62.

They abused him to his face, and with their knives would cut and *haggle* his gown. *Wood*, Fasti, I.

2. To tease; worry. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To bargain in a petty and tedious manner; higgle; stick at small matters; cavil.

They never make two words upon the Price, all they *haggle* about is the Day of Payment.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, i.

He has hundreds of tubs full of dollars in his vaults, and *haggles* with me about a poor thousand louis.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

It is not for men of rank like us to *haggle* and chaffer about rewards. *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

haggle[1] (hag'l), *n.* [< *haggle*[1], *v.*] A haggling or chaffering. *Fallows.*

haggle[2] (hag'l), *r. i.*; pret. and pp. *haggled*, ppr. *haggling*. [< ME. *hazelen*, etc., hail: see *hail*[1], *v.*] To hail. *Bailey*, 1731. [Prov. Eng.]

haggler (hag'lèr), *n.* [Formerly also *hagler*; < *haggle*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who haggles or chaffers; one who cavils and makes difficulty.

All this huckstering and haggling, upon what the *hagglers* and hucksterers themselves know is certain to be done, . . . must . . . tend to diminish confidence in the governing classes, if not to induce new misgivings as to their good faith. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 182.

2†. In London, a middleman in the vegetable-markets; a huckster or forestaller of green produce.

Dorsers are peds, or panniers, carried on the backs of horses, on which *haglers* use to ride and carry their commodities. *Fuller*, Worthies, Dorsetshire.

3. A bungler. [Prov. Eng.]

hag-gull (hag'gul), *n.* The hagden.

hagiarchy (hā'ji-ärk-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, holy, devoted to the gods (cf. Skt. √ *yaj*, make offering or sacrifice), + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] A sacred or sacerdotal government; government by the priests or clergy. *Southey.*

hagiocracy (hā-ji-ok'rą-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, govern.] Government by priests; sacerdotal dominion or supremacy; a hierarchy.

hagiograph (hā'ji-ǫ-gráf), *n.* [< LL. *Hagiographa*, pl.: see *Hagiographa*.] A holy writing.

Hagiographa (hā-ji-og'rą-fą), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. *ἁγιόγραφα*, neut. pl., < *ἅγιος*, sacred, + *γράφειν*, write.] The Greek name of the last (Hebrew *Ketubim* or writings) of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, differently reckoned, but usually comprising the Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles, Canticles, Lamentations, and Ecclesiastes.

The Psalter, to say nothing of other portions of the *Hagiographa*. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 114.

hagiographal (hā-ji-og'rą-fal), *a.* [< *Hagiographa* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or denoting the Hagiographa.

hagiographer (hā-ji-og'rą-fèr), *n.* [< *hagiography* + *-er*[1].] One of the writers of the Hagiographa; a writer of sacred books; a writer of lives of the saints.

Popular tradition handed down a very different impression of Eadgar from that given by the monastic *hagiographers*. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 307.

hagiographic (hā'ji-ǫ-graf'ik), *a.* [< *hagiography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hagiography; relating to the Hagiographa, or to sacred writings.

So far as the Hagiographa is concerned, this celebrated code is not lost; and almost the whole of its *Hagiographic* readings would be available for the settlement of disputed points in the Massoretic text.
The Academy, Nov. 17, 1888, p. 321.

hagiography (hā-ji-og'rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, LGr. a saint, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write: see *Hagiographa*.] Sacred writing or literature; sacred writings collectively; a collection of lives of the saints.

hagiolatry (hā-ji-ol'ą-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, LGr. a saint, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of saints. In the Roman Catholic Church it is distinguished from the *latria*, or supreme worship due to God alone. See *dulia*.

As to the actual state of *hagiolatry* in modern Europe, it is obvious on a broad view that it is declining among the educated classes. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 111.

hagiologic (hā'ji-ǫ-loj'ik), *a.* [< *hagiology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to hagiology; contained in hagiologies.

Reginald, one of the most credulous of *hagiologic* writers. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 233, note.

A collection of *hagiologic* material such as was read in monastic oratories on saints' days:
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 218.

hagiological (hā'ji-ǫ-loj'i-kąl), *a.* Same as *hagiologic*.

hagiologist (hā-ji-ol'ǫ-jist), *n.* [< *hagiology* + *-ist*.] One who writes or treats of the lives of the saints.

If we read the accounts of the *hagiologists*, all is done by Dunstan, and we see nothing of Eadgar.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 308.

hagiology (hā-ji-ol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, LGr. a saint, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. That branch of literature which treats of the lives and legends of the saints; the list and legends of the saints, and, by extension, of popular heroes.

To write a *hagiology* of the Eastern Church would be a stupendous undertaking.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 759.

The seventh century, which, together with the eighth, forms the darkest period of the dark ages, is famous in the *hagiology*, as having produced more saints than any other century, except that of the martyrs.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 258.

In the *hagiology* of each nation, the law-giver was in each case some man of eloquent tongue, whose sympathy brought him face to face with the extremes of society.
Emerson, Clubs.

2. A history or description of the sacred writings.

hagioscope (hā'ji-ǫ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *medieval arch.*, an opening in a wall, screen, or barrier of a church, to afford a view of the chief altar to worshipers in the chapels or side aisles; a squint. See *squint*.

Through the reredos into a little sacristy, from which the prior or his deputy could see through three *hagioscopes* into the chapel.
Abbeys and Churches (ed. Bonney), p. 262.

hagioscopic (hā'ji-ǫ-skop'ik), *a.* [< *hagioscope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a hagioscope or squint; resembling or serving the purpose of a hagioscope: as, a *hagioscopic* opening.

hagiosemantron (hā'ji-ǫ-sē-man'tron), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, + *σήμαντρον*, a signal, a bell: see *semantron*.] See *semantron*.

hagiosideron (hā'ji-ǫ-si-dē'ron), *n.*; pl. *hagiosidera* (-rą). [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, + *σίδηρον*, *σίδηρος*, iron.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, an iron semantron; a large curved bar of iron struck instead of a bell to summon worshipers to church. In Mohammedan countries bells are not allowed except in certain places by special favor; semantra of wood or iron are used instead. Also written, improperly, *haghiosideron*.

The iron semantra, called also *haghiosidera*, . . . are usually iron half-hoops, which yield a sound not unlike that of a gong. They are occasionally found of brass.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 217.

hagister†, **haggister**† (hag'is-tèr), *n.* [E. dial. also *hagester*; appar. < *hag*[1] + *-ster*.] The magpie, *Pica rustica*. *Montagu.*

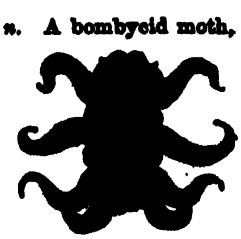
The eating of a *haggister* or pie helpeth one bewitched.
R. Scot, Discovery of Witchcraft, p. 82.

Words which, in northern and midland English at least, have long been obsolete, such as . . . *haglster*, a magpie.
The Academy, Oct. 6, 1888, p. 218.

haglert, *n.* An obsolete form of *haggler*.

haglet, *n.* See *hacklet*.

hag-moth (hag'mȯth), *n.* A bombycid moth, *Phobetron pithecium*, whose larva has curious hirsute appendages like locks of disheveled hair. These are fleshy hooks covered with feathery brown hairs, among which are longer black stinging hairs. This larva feeds on a great variety of trees and plants, and transforms to a pupa within a tough spherical cocoon, to which the melted fleshy appendages are attached. The moth is purplish-brown grained with ocherous, with white hind wings and abdomen.



Larva of Hag-moth (*Phobetron pithecium*), natural size.

hag-ridden (hag'rid'n), *a.* 1. Ridden by hags or witches, as a horse.—2. Afflicted with nightmare. *Cheyne.*—3. Entangled; involved. [Prov. Eng.]

hag-seed† (hag'sēd), *n.* The offspring of a hag: applied by Shakspere in "The Tempest" to Caliban, son of the witch Sycorax.

Hag-seed, hence!
Fetch us in fuel; and be quick, thou wert best,
To answer other business. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

haghip† (hag'ship), *n.* [< *hag*[1] + *-ship*.] The condition of a hag or witch: used in the quotation as a title.

What's this? Oh, 'tis the charm her *haghip* gave me.
Middleton, The Witch.

hag-staff (hag'staf), *n.* The staff or rod by which the divisions or portions are marked in a wood assigned for felling. See *hag*[3], 3.

hag's-tooth (hagz'tōth), *n.* *Naut.*, a part of a matting, pointing, etc., which is interwoven with the rest in an irregular manner so as to break the general uniformity of the work.

hag-taper (hag'tā'pėr), *n.* [Also *hedge-taper*, and, corruptly, *hig-taper*, *high-taper*, formerly *hyggie-taper*; < *hag*[2] or *hedge* + *taper*: so called because in former times a spike of the plant dipped in tallow was used as a taper.] The great mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*. See *mullen*.

hag-tracks (hag'traks), *n. pl.* Fairy rings. [Prov. Eng.]

haguebut†, *n.* Same as *hackbut*.

hagweed (hag'wēd), *n.* [< *hag*[1] + *weed*[1]: so called in allusion to the popular superstition that hags or witches rode through the air on broomsticks.] The common broom, *Cytisus scoparius*.

For awful coveys of terrible things, . . .
On *hagweed* broom-sticks, and leathern wings,
Are hovering round the Hut! *Hood*, The Forge.

hag-worm (hag'wėrm), *n.* A viper or snake of any kind. [Prov. Eng.]

hah (hä), *interj.* Another spelling of *ha*[1].

ha-ha[1] (hä'hä'), *interj.* [Reduplication of *ha*[1], q. v.] An imitation of the sound of laughter. See *ha*[1].

ha-ha[2] (hä-hä'), *n.* [Origin uncertain: see quotation.] A fence formed by a foss or ditch, sunk between slopes and not perceived till approached; a sunk fence. Also written *aha*, *haw-haw*.

The destruction of walls for boundaries, and the invention of fossés, an attempt then deemed so astonishing, that the common people called them *Ha! Ha's!* to express their surprise at finding a sudden and unperceived check to their walk. *Walpole*, Modern Gardening.

Hahnemannian (hä-ne-man'i-an), *a.* [< *Hahnemann* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Relating to S. C. F. Hahnemann (1755–1843), the founder of the homeopathic system of medicine. Also written *Hahnemanian*.

haidingerite (hī'ding-ėr-īt), *n.* [After the Austrian mineralogist Wilhelm von *Haidinger* (1795–1871).] 1. Hydrous arseniate of calcium, a rare mineral occurring in minute crystals which are white and transparent, with a vitreous luster. —2. Same as *berthierite*, a sulphid of antimony and iron.

Haidinger's brushes. See *brush*.

Haiduk, Hayduk (hī'dūk), *n.* [Also *Hayduck*, *Heyduc*; = D. *heiduk* = G. *heiduck* = Dan. Sw. *heiduk* = F. *heiduque*, < Hung. *hajdúk*, lit. drovers, pl. of *hajdu*, a drover.] 1. Formerly, one of a class of mercenary foot-soldiers in Hungary of Magyar stock, distinguished for their gallantry in the field. For their fidelity to the Protestant cause throughout the religious insurrectionary war they were rewarded by Prince Bocskai in 1605 with the privileges of nobility, and with a territorial possession called the Haiduk district, which was enlarged as Haiduk county in 1876. The Hungarian light infantry were called Haiduks in the eighteenth century, from a regiment constituted for a time by these people. Compare *chasseur*, 2.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In Hungary, Austria, Germany, etc., an attendant in a judicial court, or in a palace or mansion, when dressed in the Hungarian semi-military costume.

I was once one of the handsomest men in Europe, and would defy any *haydue* of the court to measure a chest or a leg with me. *Thackeray*, Barry Lyndon, xi.

haie†, *n.* 1. A Middle English form of *hay*[2].—2. [OF., = E. *hay*[2].] In *her.*, a bearing representing a weir or dam made of osier or the like, wattled on upright stakes, three or more stakes being visible. It is always in fesse.

haifer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *heifer*.

haihowt†, *n.* A form of *heighaw*.

haik[1], *v.* and *n.* See *hake*[4].

haik[2] (hīk), *n.* [Repr. Ar. *haik*, < *hayyik*, weave.] A piece of stuff used as an outer garment by the peoples of the Levant, especially by the desert tribes of Arabs. Its most familiar form is an oblong piece of loosely woven woolen cloth, in stripes of two or three colors. Also spelled *haick*, *hyke*.

The *haiks* are often made of hand-woven wool, very thick and warm, others of silk, while the poorer classes wear a few yards of thin white cotton stuff.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 668.

hail[1] (hāl), *n.* [< ME. *hayle*, *hazel*, < AS. *hægel*, *hagl*, *hagol*, *hagal* = D. *hagel* = LG. *hagel* = OHG. *hagal*, MHG. G. *hagel* = Icel. *hagl* = Sw. Dan. *hagel*, hail. Cf. Gr. *κάχληξ*, *κόχλαξ*, a pebble, gravel; cf. *hailstone*.] Pellets of ice falling in showers. These pellets, called *hailstones*, frequently consist of a kernel of hard snow in the center, surrounded by alternate concentric layers of ice and snow; in other cases they have a radial structure. They assume various shapes, most commonly spheroidal, but some are pyramidal, others flat, and others irregularly oval. In size they are usually from a tenth to a quarter of an inch in diameter, but masses measuring from 12 to 15 inches in circumference and weighing over half a pound are of occasional occurrence. The fall of hail occurs chiefly in spring and summer, and most commonly precedes or accompanies a thunder-storm. The time of its continuance is always short, generally only a few minutes. The length of time requisite for the accretion of the larger hailstones is now believed to be obtained by the continued retention and repeated elevation in the atmosphere of a pellet, initially small, which is several times drawn into a current of moist air having a rapid ascensional and gyratory motion; in this way it is carried through successive regions of rain and snow. In a ship's log-book, abbreviated *h.*

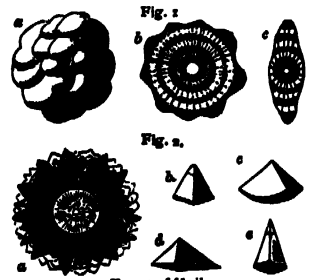


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Forms of Hail.

Fig. 1. *a*, hailstone which fell at Bonn in 1822: diameter 1¼ inches, weight 300 grams; *b*, *c*, sections of differently shaped hailstones which fell on the same occasion, showing the radiating nucleus and concentric layers. Fig. 2. *a*, section of hailstone with minute pyramids on its surface; *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, fragments of same when burst asunder.

Instead of strength of reason, he answers with a multitude of words, thinking . . . that he may use *hail* when he hath no thunder.
Bp. Wilkins, Discovery of New World, i. 9.

The island-valley of Avilion;
Where falls not *hail*, or rain, or any snow,
Nor ever wind blows loudly.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

The origin of *hail* is still obscure, but it is probably formed by an intensely cold current of air passing into a region of warm moist air, and reducing the temperature of the whole below the freezing point.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 65.

In a hail-storm the ascending currents are so strong, and reach so high up into the upper strata of the atmosphere, that the rain-drops are carried up into the cold regions above, and into the central part within the isobaric and isothermic surface of the freezing-point, where they are frozen into *hail*. *W. Ferrel*, Treatise on the Winds.

hail[1] (hāl), *v.* [E. dial. also *haggle* (see *haggle*[2]); < ME. *hailen*, < AS. *hagalian* = D. *hagelen* = G. *hageln* = Icel. *hagla*, *hegla* = Sw. *hagla* = Dan. *hagle*, hail; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To pour down hail.

I wept and I wayled,
The teares down *hayled*,
But nothing it auailed.
Skelton, Philip Sparow.

My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, . . . when it shall *hail*, coming down on the forest.
Isa. xxxii. 18, 19.

II. *trans.* To pour down or put forth like hail; emit in rapid succession.

For, ere Demetrius look'd on Hermia's eyne,
He *hail'd* down oaths, that he was only mine.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

But Walter *hail'd* a score of names upon her.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

hail[2], *a.* See *hale*[2].

hail[3] (hāl), *interj.* [A particular use of *hail*[2], *a.*, = *hale*[2], *a.*, after Icel. *heill* in similar use, as *Heill, Magnus!* hail, Magnus! *kom heill*, welcome ('come hale')! *far heill*, farewell ('go hale')! *sit heill* ('sit hale')! etc.; so in AS., *hāl beó thū*, or *hāl wes thū*, hail! lit. 'be thou whole' (see *wassail*). The Icel. *heill*, E. *hail*[2], *hale*[2] = AS. *hāl*, E. *whole*. The interj. *hail* is thus an abbreviated sentence expressing a wish, 'be whole,' i. e., be in good health, and equiv. to L. *salve*, plural *salvete*, or *ave*, plural *avete* (see *salve*[4] and *ave*).] Be whole; be safe; be happy: a term of salutation now used without thought of its literal meaning, and merely as an exclamatory expression of well-wishing: used absolutely, or followed by a noun with *to*.

And they began to salute him, *Haile* Kynge of ye Jewes.
Bible of 1551, Mark xv. 18.

Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances!
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 19.

Hail to thee, blithe spirit. *Shelley*, To a Skylark.

[Used in the following passage as a quasi-noun:

The angel *Hail*
Bestow'd; the holy salutation used
Long after to blest Mary, second Eve.
Milton, P. L., v. 385.]

All hail! a more emphatic form of *hail*[3].

Cæsar, *all hail!* *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2.

All hail the power of Jesus' name!
Let angels prostrate fall!
E. Perronet, Coronation Hymn.

Hail Mary. See *Ave Maria*, under *ave*.

hail[3] (hāl), *v.* [< ME. *hailen*, *heylen*, *heglen*, salute, greet, < *hail*, *heil*, as a salutation: see *hail*[3], *interj.* Cf. equiv. *hailse*, *halse*[3].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To salute; welcome; address.

When we had *hailed* each other, and had spoken those common words that be customably spoke at the first meeting and acquaintance of strangers, we went thence to my house. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), Prol., p. 30.

They *hail'd* him father to a line of kings.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

The man that *hails* you Tom or Jack.
Cowper, Friendship, l. 169.

Such *hail* the end of their existence as a port of refuge.
Lamb, New Year's Eve.

2. To call to, as a person, or, by metonymy, a place, house, ship, etc., at a distance; cry out to in order to attract attention.

Merham, intending to know what they were, *hailed* them. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 52.

The market boat is on the stream,
And voices *hail* it from the brink.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxi.

The huge Earl Doorm, . . . like one that *hails* a ship,
Cried out with a big voice. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Ere the anchor had come home, a shout
Rang from the strand, as though the ship were *hailed*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 6.

II. *intrans.* To offer or exchange greeting or tidings; report or declare one's self.

They [the ships] came all together, with friendly salutations and gratulations one to an other: which they terme by the name of *Hayling*: a ceremonie done solemnly, and in verie good order, with sound of Trumpets and noyse of cheereful voyces. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 609.

To hail for a trip, to state the quantity of the catch during a fishing-voyage: as, to *hail for a trip* of 50,000 pounds of halibut. [Colloq.]—**To hail from**, to come or profess to come from; belong to, as one's birthplace or residence: used specifically and originally of a ship with reference to the port at which she is registered, or from which she sets out on a voyage.

My companion *hails from* Little Athens.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 16.

hail[3] (hāl), *n.* [< *hail*[3], *v.*] A salutation; greeting; call; summons; challenge of attention.

His cheer sounded more like a view-hallo than a *hail*.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxi.

To pass the hail, on a man-of-war, to call out the station, as the men on lookout at night are required to do every half-hour, when the bell is struck, in order that the officer of the watch may know that the lookouts are vigilant.—**Within hail**, within call; within reach of the sound of the voice.

hail-fellow (hāl'fel'ō), *n.* [A compound word taken from the obs. phrase *hail, fellow!* So the fuller expression, "hail, fellow! well met!" is sometimes used as a descriptive adjective, as, "He was hail-fellow-well-met with everybody."] An intimate companion; a pleasant or genial companion.

Where diddest thou learne that, . . . being suffered to be familiar, thou shouldest waxe *haile fellowe!*
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 371.

Now man, that erst *haile-fellow* was with beast,
Woxe on to weene himself a god at least.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 1.

At hail-fellow†, very intimate; on familiar terms.

The master and servant are *at hail-fellow*.
J. Goodman, Winter Evening's Conferences.

hailse†, *v. t.* [< ME. *hailsen*, *haylsen*, < Icel. *heilsa* = Sw. *helsa* = Dan. *hilse*, greet (= AS. *hālsian*, ME. *halsen*, greet: see *halse*[3], of which *hailse* is thus a doublet), < Icel. *heill*, etc., = AS. *hāl*, whole, hale: see *hail*[2], *hale*[2], and cf. *hail*[3], *v. t.*, and *halse*[3].] To greet; salute.

And therewith I turned me to Raphaell, and when we had *hailsed* the one the other, etc.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), Prol.

He *hailsed* me with mikel pride.
Als I yod on ay Mounday (Child's Ballads, I. 274).

hailshot† (hāl'shot), *n. pl.* Small shot which scatter like hailstones in firing; grape-shot.

For our admirall . . . had prouided all our muskets with *haile-shot*, which did so gaule both the Indians and the Portugals that they made them presently retreat.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 711.

You should, by the same rule, control his bullet, in a line, except it were *hailshot*, and spread.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

hailsome (hāl'sum), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *wholesome*.

hailstone (hāl'stōn), *n.* [< ME. *hailstone, haylestone, haweleston* (AS. **hagelstān*, not found) = D. *hagelsteen* = MHG. G. *hagelstein* = Icel. *hagl-steinn* = Sw. ODan. *hagelsten* (cf. G. Sw. Dan. *hagelkorn*); < *hail*[1] + *stone*.] A single pellet of hail. See *hail*[1].

> When there fell any haile or raine . . . the *haile-stones* wee gathered vp. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 163.
>
> I will rain upon him . . . great *hailstones*, fire, and brimstone. Ezek. xxxviii. 22.

hail-storm (hāl'stôrm), *n.* A storm of hail.

haily (hā'li), *a.* [< *hail*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of hail; full of hail.

> But with a thicker night black Auster shrouds
> The heavens, and drives on heaps the rolling clouds,
> From whose dark womb a rattling tempest pours,
> Which the cold North congeals to *haily* showers.
> *Pope*, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

hain (hān), *v.* [Also written *hane;* < ME. **haynen*, < Icel. *hegna*, hedge, fence, protect, keep, = Sw. *hägna* = Dan. *hegne*, fence, inclose, < Icel. *hagi* = Sw. *hage* = Dan. *have* = AS. *haga* = E. *haw*[1], a place hedged in: see *haw*[1], *hay*[2], *hedge*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To hedge or fence in; inclose; in particular, of grass, to inclose or preserve for mowing or pasture.

> I have four-and-twenty milk-white cows,
> All calved in a day;
> You'll have them, and as much *hained* grass
> As they all on can gae.
> *Earl Richard* (Child's Ballads, III. 267).

2. To save; spare; refrain from using or spending. [Scotch.]

> Auld Colla, now, may fidge fu' fain,
> She's gotten poets o' her ain,
> Chiels wha their chaunters winna *hain*.
> *Burns*, To William Simpson.

II. *intrans.* To be thrifty and saving; be economical or parsimonious. [Scotch.]

> Poor is that mind, ay discontent,
> Which cannot use what God has lent, . . .
> Which gars him pitifully *hane*. *Ramsay*.

hain† (hān), *n.* [< ME. *haine, hayne* = Sw. *hägn* = Dan. *hegn*, a hedge, inclosure; from the verb: see *hain*, *v.*] An inclosure; a park.

> Grete hertes in the *haynes*,
> Faire bares in the playnes.
> *MS. Lincoln*, A. 1. 17, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

hainch, *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *haunch*.

hainous†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *heinous*.

hain't, haint. A contraction of *have not* or *has not*. See *ha'n't*.

hair[1] (hār), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *haire, hayre, heare, heere, here;* < ME. *here, heer, her,* < AS. *hǣr* = OS. *hār* = OFries. *her* = D. *haar* = MLG. *hār* = OHG. MHG. *hār*, G. *haar* = Icel. *hār* = Sw. *hår* = Dan. *haar*, hair; not in Goth., where *tagl* (= E. *tail*[1]) and *skuft* mean 'hair.' Root unknown; not connected with L. *cæsaries*, a head of hair. *Hair* in defs. 5 and 6 was orig. a different form, derived from the preceding, namely, ME. *haire, hayre, heyre,* < AS. *hǣre* (= OHG. *hāra, hārra* (> F. *haire*) = Icel. *hæra*), *f.*, haircloth, < *hǣr*, hair.] **I.** *n.* 1. One of the numerous fine filaments which more or less completely cover the skin of most mammals, and constitute the characteristic coat of this class of animals; any capillary outgrowth from the skin. Hairs are extravascular, non-nervous, epidermal, or exoskeletal structures belonging to the same category as nails, scales, feathers, and other horny or cuticular outgrowths, being chiefly distinguished by their simplicity, and their extreme slenderness in proportion to their length, which may reach several feet. A hair consists of an outer or cuticular layer of cells, extremely variable in the details of their arrangement, generally imbricated and with their free edges presenting away from the skin. These constitute the *hair-cuticle* or *cortex*, upon the nature of which largely depends the capability of being woven or felted of some kinds of hair, as wool. Inside the cuticle is a tubular *shaft* of longitudinal fibers, resulting from fibrillation of cells, which may contain a core of granular cells, the *pith* or *medulla* of the hair. Air finds its way into the interstices of the pith. Many hairs are quite cylindrical, or have but slightly reniform cross-section; such are apt to be long, slender, and straight, and possess the least felting properties, especially if their cuticular cells be also smooth. Curly, kinky, or woolly hairs, as of the negro's head or a man's beard, owe this character chiefly to the fact that they are flattened in different planes in successive parts of their length. Hairs of extreme length and fineness grow upon the head of women; others are of microscopic size, retaining, however, the same structural character. Hairs of great comparative thickness and stiffness are called *bristles*, as those on the back of swine, the whiskers of a cat, etc. When still stouter and sharp-pointed, bristles become *spines*, as of the hedgehog; one extremely short, broad, blunt, flattened spine becomes a *scale*, as on a pangolin; and a hair which tends to branch out in a certain manner becomes a *feather*. (See *feather*.) An ordinary hair is divided into the *root*, which is inserted into the skin; the *stem* or *shaft*; and the *point*, which is the part into which the pith does not extend. The root is planted in a little pit or follicle formed by an inversion of the skin, the *hair-follicle;* this follicle has a dermic and an epidermic layer, and some of the latter which adheres when a hair is plucked out by the root is called the *root-sheath*. The root is commonly enlarged or bulbous, constituting the *hair-bulb*. Associated with the hair-follicle may be one or more sebaceous glands whose secretion keeps the hair glossy, and tiny muscles (arrectores pili) are sometimes attached to the sheath of the root, whose action may cause the hair to bristle or "stand on end." (See *horripilation*.) Hair is sometimes colorless, but oftenest heavily pigmented, giving animals their natural colors, in which various shades of black, brown, and gray, with flaxen or yellow, are the commonest, the purer reds, blues, and greens being comparatively rare. In all species of mammals, including man, the hair attains a definite length on certain areas of the body; if cut off, it grows again. Most mammals have at least two sets of hairs: one comparatively long, stout, and straight, coming to the surface and overlying a finer, shorter, and more curly set, among the roots of which latter a still finer coating of hairs may be found. The aggregate of the hairs is the *pelage*, corresponding to the *plumage* of a bird; a copious pelage of fine hairs is a *fur*, as of the fur-seal, otter, beaver, etc.; the fur peculiar to animals of the sheep kind is called a *fleece*. In most animals the hairs have a definite period of growth, maturity, and decay, which results in the periodical shedding of the coat. Hair is a specially cuticular structure, and hence mostly confined to the exterior of the body; but since epidermis becomes insensibly modified into the epithelium of mucous membrane, so hairs may be found growing inside any of the natural openings of the body, as the ears, nostrils, mouth, and various cutaneous pouches of different animals. Like other horny structures, hairs are often a secondary sexual character, either appearing on certain parts of the body coincidently with the maturity of the sexual function (see *puberty*), or growing in a certain way in one sex and not in the other, as the human beard, the mane of the lion, etc. Though hairs are in themselves non-nervous, certain hairs on some animals constitute feelers or tactile organs of great delicacy; such are known as *tactile hairs*.

A Hair in its Hair-sac, highly magnified.

a, shaft of hair above the skin; *b*, cortical substance of the shaft, the medulla not being visible; *c*, newest portion of hair, growing on the papilla (*d*); *e*, cuticle of hair; *f*, cavity of hair-sac; *f*, epidermis (and root-sheaths) of the hair-sac, corresponding to that of the integument (*m*); *g*, division between dermis and epidermis; *h*, dermis of hair-sac, corresponding to that of the integument (*l*); *k*, mouths of sebaceous glands; *n*, horny epidermis of integument.

Hairs of Various Animals, magnified.

A, Indian bat; *B*, mouse; *C*, sable; *D*, man.

Gray *hairs* are here and there upon him, yet he knoweth not. Hos. vii. 9.

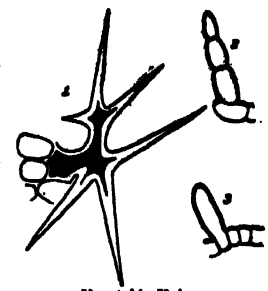
> From every *hairs* of bold Robins head
> The blood ran trickling down.
> *Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 407).
>
> He could distinguish and divide
> A *hair* 'twixt south and south-west side.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 68.

2. The aggregate of the hairs which grow on any mammal; hairs collectively or in the mass; in the widest sense, a dermal coat or covering either of hair (specifically so called), wool, or fur; pelage; in common use, the natural capillary covering of a person's head: formerly sometimes in the plural.

> Tho redde he me how Sampson loste his *heres*
> Slepynge, his lemman kitte it with hir sheres.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 721.
>
> His naturall *haire*, which was exceedingly thicke and curled, was so prettily elevated in height, that it served him always instead of a hat. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 70.
>
> In troth, thy *hair* is of an excellent colour since I saw it. O those bright tresses, like to threads of gold!
> *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, iii. 4.

3. On animals, with the exception of most mammals, a filament; any fine capillary or hair-like outgrowth from the body or any part of it, but especially its surface; one of the objects which compose the hairiness, pubescence, or pilosity of an animal, or such objects collectively: used in both the singular and the plural: as, the *hair* or *hairs* of a caterpillar, that which clothes or those which clothe a lobster's gills, etc. Most members of the animal kingdom have hair or hairs of some kind, resembling the peculiar covering of mammals more or less nearly in appearance or function, or both, and consequently taking the same name, though the structural character of these appendages may be entirely different.

4. In *bot.*, an expansion of the epidermis, consisting of a single cell or of a row or number of cells. Hairs assume a variety of forms, even the simple or unicellular ones being often branched, variously curved, or stellate. Cotton-fibers are hairs consisting of elongated single cells. Compound hairs may start from a single cell or a group of cells, and may have their derivative cells arranged in many ways. According to form, hairs may be called *capitate, clavate, uncinate, barbed, peltate*, etc. They are often glandular and viscid at the extremity. Most hairs or branches of hairs in plants are more or less conical.



Vegetable Hairs.

1, stellate hair of *Deutzia alpina*; 2, pluricellular hair of *Eriocephalus villosum*; 3, simple (unicellular) hair of *Valeriana capitata*. (All highly magnified.)

5†. Haircloth; a garment of haircloth, especially a hair shirt used for penance.

> She . . . under hir robe of gold, that sat ful fayre,
> Hadde next her flesshe yclad hir in an *heyre*.
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 133.

6. A cloth, mat, or other fabric of hair used for various purposes in the trades, as in the extraction of oils, manufacture of soap from cocoanut-oil, etc.

> Each bag [woolen bags containing oil-seed meal] is further placed within *hairs*, thick mats of horse-hair bound with leather. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 742.

7†. Particular natural set or direction; course; order; drift; grain; character; quality.

> The quality and *hair* of our attempt
> Brooks no division. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.
>
> A lady of my *hair* cannot want pitying.
> *Fletcher* (*and another?*), Nice Valour, i. 1.

8. In *mech.*, a locking spring or other safety contrivance in the lock of a rifle or pistol, which may be released by a very slight pressure on a hair-trigger.—9. One of the polyps, as sertularians and others, which grow on oyster-shells. See *graybeard*, 3, and *redbeard*.—**African hair**, the fiber of the leaves of the small palm of southern Europe and northern Africa, *Chamærops humilis*.—**Against the hair**†, contrary to the natural set of a thing; against the grain.

> Notwithstanding, I will go *against the haire* in all things, so I may please thee in anie thing.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, sig. Aa I.
>
> He is melancholy without cause, and merry *against the hair!* *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

A hair of the dog that bit one, the same thing that caused the malady or trouble used as a remedy or means of relief; specifically, spirits drunk in the morning after a debauch, for the purpose of steadying the nerves: in allusion to the popular superstition that a hair of the dog that has bitten one will cure the bite.

> Such heartsick woe,
> By an immoderate drunkenesse procurde,
> Must by *a haire of the* same *dog* be curde.
> *Time's Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1960.

Elsley need not be blamed for pitying her [Italy]; only for holding with most of our poets a vague notion that her woes were to be cured by *a hair of the dog who bit her*.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, x.

Auditory hairs. See *auditory*.—**Berenice's hair.** See *Coma Berenices*, under *coma*[1].—**Bulb of a hair.** See *bulb*.—**Buttoned hairs**, in *entom.*, long stout hairs or setæ with a knob or button at one end. Also called *knobbed hairs*.—**Camel's hair.** See *camel*.—**Glandular hairs.** See *glandular*.—**Gray hairs**, figuratively, old age: as, to respect one's *gray hairs*.—**Knobbed hairs.** Same as *buttoned hairs*.—**Not to turn a hair**, not to show any sign of being ruffled, disordered, or discomposed.

> A pint of port? Man alive! we can take two bottles, and *never turn a hair*. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 66.

Not worth a hair, of no value; contemptible.—**Of a hair**†, exactly alike.

> For the pedlar and the tinker, they are two notable knaves, both *of a haire*.
> *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 417). ((*Davies.*)

Stinging hair, one of the coiled filaments which spring out of the cnidæ or nematocysts of jellyfish and other coelenterates; a cnidocil; the urticating filament or nettling thread of a thread-cell. See cut under *cnida*.—**Tactile hair**, a hair which subserves any special sense of touch, as those of the whiskers of a cat. Such hairs are technically called *pili tactiles*. See *vibrissa*.—**The turn of a hair**, a close chance; a narrow escape.

> Colonel Capadoce said that it was *the turn of a hair* that they had n't buried him alive. *The Century*, XXXVI. 127.

To a hair, to a nicety; with the utmost exactness or precision.

> I know my advocate to a *hair*, and what
> Will fetch him from his prayers, if he use any.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 2.

To comb one's hair the wrong way, to vex or anger one, especially by speech; address one irritatingly. [Colloq.]—**To split hairs**, to be unduly nice in making distinctions. Compare *hair-splitter, hair-splitting*.

II. *a.* Made of or stuffed with hair: as, *hair* jewelry; a *hair* mattress. [The earlier adjective, *hairen*, is now obsolete.]—**Hair broom**, a broom made of bristles technically called *hair*.—**Hair glove**, a glove made of rough haircloth for rubbing the skin while bathing.—**Hair line**, a line made of hair; now, specifically, a fishing-line of horsehair. Lines made of hair, especially clothes-lines, were common in the middle ages and down to the seventeenth century.—**Hair pencil**, a fine brush or pencil made of hair, used in painting, etc. Hair pencils are made of very fine hair, as of the camel, squirrel, marten, badger, polecat, etc., mounted in a quill when of small size.—**Hair shirt**, a shirt made of haircloth, used especially for penance. See *haircloth*.

> When no prelate's lawn with *hair-shirt* lined
> Is half so incoherent as my mind.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 165.

hair[1] (hâr), *v. i.* [< *hair*[1], *n.*] To produce or grow hair. [Colloq.]—**To hair up**, to support a growth of polyps, algals, etc., as oysters.

hair[2]†, *v. t.* Another spelling of *hare*[2].

hairbell (hâr'bel), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *harebell*. [This spelling, taken as *hair*[1] + *bell*[1], has been preferred by Lindley, Prior, and others, as being descriptive of the filiform stalk and bell-shaped flowers of the plant.]

hair-bird (hâr'bėrd), *n.* Same as *chip-bird*. [U. S.]

hair-bracket (hâr'brak'et), *n.* In *ship-building*, a molding which in many vessels comes in at the back of the figurehead or runs aft from it.

> The middle and small rails had their lower ends forward resting on the *hair bracket* (or continuation of the curve of the cheek), and their after ends simply butted against the side. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 232.

hairbrained (hâr'brānd), *a.* An erroneous spelling of *harebrained*.

hairbranch-tree (hâr'brânch-trē), *n.* A South African shrub, *Trichocladus crinitus*, of the order *Hamamelidæ*. The staminate flowers have long, linear-spatulate petals with revolute margins, whence perhaps the name. See *Trichocladus*.

hairbreadth (hâr'bredth), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The diameter or breadth of a hair; an infinitesimal space or distance. Among the Jews a hairbreadth was reckoned the 48th part of an inch; in Burma it is ⅛₀ of an inch. Now generally written *hair's-breadth*.

> You jest; but proud Cynisca makes me sad;
> Nay; I'm within a *hair-breadth* raving mad.
> *Fawkes*, tr. of Idylls of Theocritus, xiv.

> He answered his description to a *hair-breadth* in everything. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 10.

II. *a.* Of the breadth of a hair; extremely narrow.

> Of *hair-breadth* 'scapes i' the imminent deadly breach;
> Of being taken by the insolent foe
> And sold to slavery. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

> A love story, filled as usual with *hair-breadth* escapes, jealous quarrels, and questions of honor, runs through nearly every one of these dramas.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 232.

hair-brush (hâr'brush), *n.* A brush for dressing and smoothing the hair.

hair-bulb (hâr'bulb), *n.* The root of a hair when bulbous, as it usually is.

haircap-moss (hâr'kap-môs), *n.* Moss of the genus *Polytrichum*, especially *P. juniperinum*, having the calyptra covered with fine hairs. It is said to have diuretic properties.

hair-cell (hâr'sel), *n.* 1. See *cell*.—2. The trichocyst of an infusorian, corresponding to the thread-cell or nematocyst of a cœlenterate.

hair-clam (hâr'klam), *n.* An ark-shell; one of the various species of *Arcidæ*. Also called *hair-quag* and *blood-quag*.

haircloth (hâr'klôth), *n.* Stuff or cloth made wholly or partly of hair, especially of the hair of the horse or of the camel. The smooth glossy haircloth formerly much used for covering chairs, sofas, etc., has the weft of the long hairs of horses' tails and the warp usually of linen yarn. Coarser haircloth is made for various purposes (in some countries for garments) of the shorter hairs of the horse and of various other animals, twisted together and used for both warp and weft. The sackcloth of the Bible was of this character. Shirts of such haircloth, rough and prickly, were formerly often worn next the skin by ascetics and penitents. See *hair*[1], *n.*, 5, 6.

hair-compasses (hâr'kum'pas-ez), *n. pl.* See *compass*.

haircup-flower (hâr'kup-flou'ėr), *n.* In Australia, a myrtaceous plant, *Calythrix tetragona*, the calyx of which is provided with 10 awl-shaped, elongated bristles.

hair-dividers (hâr'di-vī'dėrz), *n. pl.* Hair-compasses. See *compass*.

hair-dress (hâr'dres), *n.* A head-dress; the manner of arranging the hair. [Rare.]

> The Angakut of Cumberland Sound wear at certain parts the *hairdress* used by southern tribes.
> *Amer. Antiquarian*, X. 41.

hair-dresser (hâr'dres'ėr), *n.* One who dresses or cuts hair; a barber.

hair-dye (hâr'dī), *n.* A preparation for altering the color of the hair.

haired (hârd), *p. a.* [< ME. *hered*; < *hair*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having hair: commonly used in composition: as, long-*haired*, yellow-*haired*, dark-*haired*, etc.

> He was . . . couert as a capull; all the corse ouer,
> ffro the hed to the hele, *herit* full thicke.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5581.

hair-eel (hâr'ēl), *n.* Same as *hairworm*.

hairen† (hâr'en), *a.* [< ME. *heeren*, < AS. *hǣren* (= MHG. *hæren*, G. *hären*), of hair, < *hǣr*, hair, + *-en*[2].] Hairy; made of hair.

> It must needs be to his sublimed and clarified spirit more punitive and afflictive than his *hairen* shirt and his ascetic diet was to his body.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1825), I. 84.

haireve, *n.* See *hairif*.

hair-feather (hâr'feᵺ'ėr), *n.* See *feather*.

hair-follicle (hâr'fol'i-kl), *n.* A tubular depression of the skin from the bottom of which a hair grows. It consists of a dermic and an epidermic coat. The latter is next to the root of the hair, to which it commonly adheres when the hair is plucked, and may easily be seen with the naked eye. It is directly continuous both with the cuticular surface of the skin and with the root of the hair itself. The dermic coat is similarly continuous with the corium or true skin, but distinct from the hair, and may often be separated into three recognizable layers: a basement membrane next to the cuticular layer of the follicle, a middle muscular or at least contractile layer, and a third layer of connective tissue. Associated with the follicles are the nutrient blood-vessels, nerves, sebaceous glands, and special muscles. A hair-follicle is also called a *root-sheath*, a name sometimes restricted to its epidermic layer. See cut under *hair*[1].

hair-gland (hâr'gland), *n.* 1. One of the minute sebaceous glands of the root of a hair, whose secretion serves to keep it glossy. See cut under *hair*.—2. In *bot.*, a viscid, secreting, or odoriferous gland at the tip of a hair. In *Droseraceæ*, for example, the hair-glands are viscid or watery, whence the name *sun-dew*, from their resemblance to drops of dew.

hair-grass (hâr'gras), *n.* One of several species of grass bearing small flowers on slender, hair-like branches, especially *Deschampsia* (*Aira*) *cæspitosa*, *D.* (*A.*) *flexuosa*, and *Agrostis scabra*.

hairif (hâr'if), *n.* [Also written *harif*, *hariff*, *heiriff*, *haireve*, and *haritch*, and variously accom. *hairup*, *hairough*, etc., prop. *hayrif*, < ME. *hayryf*, *harife*, *hariffe*, etc., < AS. *hegerife*, appar. < *hege*, a hedge (E. *hay*[2], q. v.), + **rif* (Ettmüller—not verified) = Icel. *rifr*, abundant, rife: see *rife*.] The common goose-grass or bedstraw, *Galium Aparine*, a plant belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, and closely related to the madder. See *Galium*, 2, and *goose-grass*.

hairiff, *n.* See *hairif*.

hairiness (hâr'i-nes), *n.* The state of being hairy; the state of abounding in hair or being covered with it.

> A character which, like *hairiness*, exists throughout the whole of the mammalia.
> *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 348.

hair-knob (hâr'nob), *n.* The bulbous lower end of the root of a hair.

hair-lace (hâr'lās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *herelace*.] A fillet for tying up the hair of the head.

> Let me be whipt to death with ladies' *hair-laces*.
> *Middleton*, Family of Love, i. 2.

> A woman's *hair-lace* or fillet. *Harvey*.

hairless (hâr'les), *a.* [< *hair*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of hair; bald: as, *hairless* scalps.

hair-lichen (hâr'lī'ken), *n.* In *med.*, lichen pilaris, a variety of lichenous rash, in which the small tubercles are limited to the roots of the hairs of the skin, and scale off after ten days.

hair-line (hâr'līn), *n.* 1. A very slender line made in writing or drawing; a hair-stroke.—2. In *printing*, a very thin line on a type; also, a style of type consisting entirely of thin lines.

hairlip (hâr'lip), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *harelip*.

hair-mealt, *n.* [ME. *hermele*; < *hair*[1] + *meal*[2], a portion.] The thickness of a hair; a hair's-breadth.

> Whan the shadwe of the pyn entreth anything within the cercle of thi plate an *her mele*.
> *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 38.

hair-needle† (hâr'nē'dl), *n.* [ME. not fouud; AS. **hǣrnǽdl*, "calamistrum" (Lye), < *hǣr*, hair, + *nǽdl*, needle.] A hair-pin.

hair-net (hâr'net), *n.* A net worn by women to confine the hair. Compare *caul*[1], 1 (*a*), *crespine*.

hair-oil (hâr'oil), *n.* Oil for dressing the hair, generally perfumed.

hair-picker (hâr'pik'ėr), *n.* A machine for cleaning hair and preparing it for use, as in upholstery.

hair-pin (hâr'pin), *n.* A pin used to support braids or plaits of hair, or to maintain the head-dress, of whatever description, in its proper place. The simplest kind is made of wire bent in the form of the letter U, but hair-pins are made also of ivory, bone, tortoise-shell, wood, and metal, and in various shapes, often with ornamental heads or tops.

hair-powder (hâr'pou"dėr), *n.* A scented white powder used to sprinkle upon the hair of the head, in very general use in hair-dressing in the eighteenth century. An English law required it to be made exclusively of starch, but flour was sometimes used.

hair-pyrites (hâr'pi-rī"tēz), *n.* Native sulphid of nickel occurring in capillary filaments, of a yellow-gray color. Also called *haarkies* and *millerite*.

hair-quag (hâr'kwog), *n.* Same as *hair-clam*. [Rhode Island, U. S.]

hair-sac (hâr'sak), *n.* Same as *hair-sheath*.

hair-salt (hâr'sâlt), *n.* [= G. *haar-salz*; so called by Werner.] Same as *epsomite* and *alunogen*.

hair's-breadth (hârz'bredth), *n.* The breadth of a hair, taken as the type of an indefinitely minute space or line, literal or figurative. See *hairbreadth*.

> The people has a right to be governed not only well, but as well as possible, and owes no thanks to its servants the governors for stopping a *hair's-breadth* short of this point.
> *Brougham*.

> It is precisely this audacity of self-reliance, I suspect, which goes far toward making the sublime, and which, falling by a *hair's-breadth* short thereof, makes the ridiculous. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 301.

hair-seal (hâr'sēl), *n.* An eared seal of the subfamily *Trichophocinæ*: so called in distinction from *fur-seal*.

hair-shaped (hâr'shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, finely filiform or hair-like: often applied to the fine ramifications of the inflorescence of grasses.

hair-sheath (hâr'shēth), *n.* The follicle in which the root of a hair grows and is sheathed; a hair-follicle or root-sheath. Also called *hair-sac*. See cut under *hair*.

> The softening or destruction of the *hair-sheaths*, either by lime or by putrefaction.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 369.

hair-space (hâr'spās), *n.* The thinnest space used by printers.

hair-splitter (hâr'split'ėr), *n.* One given to hair-splitting or making sophistical distinctions in reasoning.

> It is not the cavilling *hair-splitter*, but, on the contrary, the single-eyed servant of truth, that is most likely to insist upon the limitation of expressions too wide or too vague. *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, p. 61.

hair-splitting (hâr'split'ing), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The act or practice of making sophistical or over-nice distinctions in reasoning. Medieval writers were especially given to this method of escaping inconvenient consequences of their principles. The word is not properly applicable to the drawing of sound distinctions, however minute or difficult of apprehension they may be.

> *Hair-splitting* is a consecrated term to decry what might with more justice be termed "a tendency towards mathematical exactitude in reasoning." *Mind*, XIII. 390.

II. *a.* Making sophistical or over-nice distinctions in reasoning; also, made by such reasoning.

> In the eulogy on Story he [Charles Sumner] speaks of . . . the ancient *hair-splitting* technicalities of special pleading. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 5.

hair-spring (hâr'spring), *n.* In *watch-making*, the fine hair-like spring coiled up within the balance-wheel and imparting motion to it.

hairst (hârst), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *harvest*.

> Ae *hairst* afore the Shirra-muir. *Burns*, Halloween.

hair-star (hâr'stär), *n.* A feather-star; a living crinoid of the family *Comatulidæ*.

hairster† (hâr'stėr), *n.* [ME. *hayrester*; < *hair*[1] + *-ster*.] A maker of hair garments; a worker in hair. *York Plays*, Int., p. xxv.

hairstreak (hâr'strēk), *n.* One of the small dark butterflies of the genus *Thecla*; a theclan: so called from the minute hair-like appendages of the hind wings. The green hairstreak is *T. rubi*; the black, *T. pruni*; there are many others.

hair-stroke (hâr'strōk), *n.* 1. A fine up-stroke in penmanship.—2. In *printing*, the fine line at the top or bottom of a letter; a serif; a hair-line.

hairtail (hâr'tāl), *n.* Any fish of the family *Trichiuridæ*, as *Trichiurus lepturus*, remarkable for the attenuation of its tail as well as for its

silvery body, whence it is also called *silvery hairtail*. The species inhabit tropical and subtropical seas; that above named is most common in the Atlantic.

hair-trigger (hâr'trig'ėr), *n.* In a firearm, a secondary trigger controlling a safety locking device which secures the chief trigger, by which the piece is fired. The hair-trigger is so adjusted as to be actuated by a very light pressure, and sets free a spring mechanism called the *hair*, which strikes the tumbler-catch and throws the sear out of a notch in the tumbler.

Hair-triggers are now but very seldom made, and are considered very old-fashioned.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 244.

hair-trigger-flower (hâr'trig-ėr-flou'ėr), *n.* An Australian plant of the genus *Stylidium*, especially *S. graminifolium*, in which the column of stamens possesses a singular kind of irritability, causing it when touched to spring instantly from one side to the other of the corolla-tube.

hair-work (hâr'wėrk), *n.* Work done or something made with hair, specifically human hair. This material is or has been used for many kinds of work, generally intended for ornament, as fine netting (compare *point-tresse*), brooches, necklaces, watch guards, purses, flowers, etc.; and it has also been worked into the form of pictures, usually small.

hair-worker (hâr'wėr'kėr), *n.* One who makes hair-work.

hairworm (hâr'wėrm), *n.* A nematoid thread-worm of the genus *Gordius* or family *Gordiidæ* in a broad sense: so called from its fineness. Also called *hair-eel*. See cut under *Gordius*.

There were *hair-worms* fabled to spring from horse-hair, in black lines writhing on the surface.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 4.

hairy (hâr'i), *a.* [< *hair*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Overgrown with hair; covered or abounding with hair. In botany a plant is said to be *hairy* when the hairs are simple (not branched), and separately distinguishable. (See *hair*[1], 4.) Specifically used in entomology to describe a surface densely covered with short and rather stiff hairs: distinguished from *pilose*, *villose*, *pubescent*, etc.

Esau my brother is a *hairy* man. Gen. xxvii. 11.

2. Consisting of hair or of something like hair; having the character or appearance of hair: as, the *hairy* covering of an animal; the *hairy* filaments of a plant.

Storms have shed
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head.
Dryden.

3. Having or characterized by something resembling hair.

When my sword,
Advanced thus, to my enemies appear'd
A *hairy* comet, threatening death and ruin
To such as durst behold it!
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

Hairy cubit. See *cubit*.

hairybait (hâr'i-bāt), *n.* The lug-worm or white-rag worm, *Nephthys cæca*.

hairycrown (hâr'i-kroun), *n.* The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. *J. T. Sharpless*, 1888. [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]

hairyhead (hâr'i-hed), *n.* The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. *G. Trumbull*, 1886. [Southern U. S.]

haitt, haytt, *interj.* [ME., < OF. *hait, hayt, heit*, etc., pleasure, joy, eagerness, ardor, as used in the phrase *de hait, a hait, a grant hait*, with eagerness or ardor, quickly.] A word of encouragement or command to a draft-animal to urge him forward.

Hait Brok, *hayt* Scot; what spare ye for the stones?
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 245.

With a *hait*, with a ree, with a wo, with a gee!
Old harvest song.

haith (hāth), *interj.* Faith! by my faith! See *faith*, *interj.* [Scotch.]

Haith, lad, ye little ken about it. *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

haiver, *v. i.* See *haver*[3].

haivers, *n. pl.* See *havers*[2].

hajilij (haj'i-lij), *n.* [African.] The bito-tree, *Balanites Ægyptiaca*, belonging to the natural order *Simarubeæ*, tribe *Picramnieæ*, and inhabiting northern Africa and southern and western Asia. The fruit is a fleshy edible drupe with a pentagonal stone that yields a valuable oil called *ateboun*. In Africa there is a proverb that a bito-tree has the same value as a milch-cow. It is a thorny shrub or small tree of forbidding aspect, and inhabits dry barren places.

haji, hajji. See *hadj, hadji*.

hake[1] (hāk), *n.* [< ME. **hake* (*not found*), < AS. *haca*, also *hæca*, lit. a hook, but found only in the sense of 'bolt' or 'bar' (in glosses), = D. *haak*, a hook, = OHG. *hâko* (for **hâcho*?), MHG. *hâke, hâken*, G. *hake, haken*, a hook, = Icel. *haki* = Sw. Norw. *hake* = Dan. *hage*, a hook (*cf.* deriv. Icel. *haka* = Sw. *haka* = Dan. *hage*, the chin); connected with AS. *hōc*, E. *hook*, and the ult. source of *hake*[2], *hake*[3], *hatch*[1], etc.: see *hook*, *hake*[3], etc.] 1. A hook; specifically, a pot-hook.

On went the boilers, till the *hake*
Had much ado to bear 'em.
Bloomfield, The Horkey.

2. A kind of weapon; a pike.

Fall to aray, pike and halfe *hake*,
Play now the men, the time has come.
T. H. (1555), quoted in Maitland's Reformation, p. 159.

3. *pl.* The draft-irons of a plow. *Gross.* [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

hake[2] (hāk), *n.* [Also *haak*; < ME. *hake* ("fysche, *squilla*," Prompt. Parv.), a short form (perhaps due to Scand. influence; *cf.* Norw. *hake-fisk*, a fish with a hooked under jaw, esp. of salmon and trout, lit. 'hook-fish'; Norw. *hake*, hook) of E. dial. *haked*: see *haked*.] 1. A gadoid fish of the family *Merlucciidæ*, *Merlucius smiridus* or *vulgaris*, related to and resembling a cod, found on the Atlantic coasts of Europe. It has a short triangular first dorsal fin, elongated sinuated second dorsal and anal fins, and complete ventrals. It is voracious in habits and little esteemed for the table. The name is extended to other species of the genus, as *M. bilinearis*, the silver hake of New England, and *M. productus*, the merluccio of California. See *Merlucius*.

2. A gadoid fish of the genus *Phycis*, common along the Atlantic coast of North America, as *P. chuss*, *P. tenuis*, and *P. regius*, recognized by the reduction of the ventral fins to two or three filamentous rays. These correspond to the English *P. blennioides*, the hake's-dame or forkbeard. They are all known as *codlings*, and some are called *squirrel-hakes*.

They are generally known as *hakes*, the true hake (Merlucius) being called silver-hake or whiting.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 273.

3. A gadoid fish of New Zealand, *Lotella rhacinus*, which has flattened ventrals of 6 rays, and a short anterior and long graduated second dorsal and anal fins.—**Hake's-dame**, the forkbeard. See def. 2, above. [Local, Eng. (Cornish).]—**Silver hake**, the American hake, *Merlucius bilinearis*, corresponding to

Silver Hake, or New England Whiting (*Merluccius bilinearis*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

the European *M. smiridus*. Also called *whiting*, *New England whiting*, and *Old England hake*.—**Sow** or **sow-belly hake**, an old female hake.—**Squirrel-hake**, one of two gadoid fishes of the genus *Phycis*, *P. chuss* and *P. tenuis*, found on the North Atlantic coast of North America.

hake[2] (hāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *haked*, ppr. *haking*. [< *hake*[2], *n.*] To fish for hake; engage in the hake-fishery: as, a *haking* vessel, voyage, or crew.

hake[3] (hāk), *n.* [Also *heck*, *hack*, unassibilated (Scand.) forms of *hatch*[1], q. v.] 1. A frame for holding cheeses. [Scotch.]—2. A rack for horses or cattle to feed at. [Scotch.]—3. A drying-shed in a tile-making establishment.

hake[4], **haik**[1] (hāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *haked*, *haiked*, ppr. *haking*, *haiking*. [Origin uncertain; *cf.* D. *haken*, long, hanker.] I. *intrans.* To go about idly or draggingly; loiter about. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II.† *trans.* 1. To drag along idly.—2. To carry off by force; kidnap.

They'll *haik* ye up, and settle ye bye,
Till on your wedding day.
Katharine Janfarie (Child's Ballads, IV. 82).

hake[4], **haik**[1] (hāk), *n.* [< *hake*[4], *haik*[1], *v.*] 1. A lazy person who strolls about in search of what he can pick up, instead of working. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Howe some synge Lastabundus
At euery ale stake
With, welcome *hake* and make!
Skelton, Colyn Cloute, l. 282.

2. A forward, tattling woman. [Scotch.]

Hakea (hā'kē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Schrader), named after Baron *Hake*, a German patron of science.] A large Australian genus of plants, belonging to the follicular section of the *Proteaceæ*, tribe *Grevilleæ*, and distinguished from *Grevillea* by its axillary inflorescence and samaroid seeds. The species, nearly 100 in number, are all evergreen shrubs or small trees with alternate, coriaceous, variously lobed, often spiny leaves. They are ornamental in cultivation, and several have acquired special names: for example, *H. ulicina* is called native furze; *H. laurina*, cushion-flower; *H. actcularis linospermæ*, native pear; and *H. fossilis*, twine-bush. The genus is found in the fossil state in a number of Tertiary beds in Europe.

Hakeæ (hā-kē'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., erroneously for **Hakeæ*, < *Hakea* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants established by Endlicher in 1836, belonging to the natural order *Proteaceæ*, tribe *Grevilleæ*, and characterized by a 1- to 4-ovuled ovary and a 1- to 4-seeded fruit. It embraces the important genera *Grevillea*, *Hakea*, and *Roupala*, besides several less important ones.

haked (hā'ked), *a.* [Also *hakot*, etc.; < ME. **haked* (> ML. *hakedus*), < AS. *hacod*, *hæcod*, *hæcid* (glossing L. *lucius*, also *mugil*), a pike, = OS. *hacud* = MD. *hakst* = OHG. *hachit*, *hechit*, MHG. *hechet*, *hecht*, G. *hecht*, a pike; so named in allusion to the hooked under jaw, < AS. *haca* (orig. 'a hook,' but not found in this sense), a bolt or bar: see *hake*[1].] The pike, a fish. See *hake*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

hakeney†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hackney*. *Chaucer*.

hakern†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *acorn*.

hakesdame (hāks'dām), *n.* Same as *hake's-dame* (which see, under *hake*[2]).

hake's-tooth (hāks'tōth), *n.* A tooth-shell of the family *Dentaliidæ*. [Local, Eng.]

haketon†, *n.* A Middle English form of *acton*.

And next his sherte an *haketoun*,
And over that an habergeon
For percinge of his herte.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 149.

hakim (ha-kēm'), *n.* [In def. 1, Ar. (and Pers.) *hakim*, a sage, wise man, doctor, particularly a physician; in def. 2, Ar. *hâkim*, a governor; *cf.* *hokm*, authority, *hokûma*, government; all < Ar. *hakama*, judge, govern.] 1. A wise or learned man; specifically, a physician.

From Barbary to Hindostan—from the setting to the rising sun—it is notorious that no travelling character is so certainly a safe one as that of *hakim* or physician.
De Quincey, Essenes, iii.

2. In Mohammedan countries, a governor, as of a province.

hakka (hak'ą), *n.* [Chinese (in Cantonese pronunciation), < *kè*, stranger, + *kia*, family.] Literally, an immigrant; one of a hardy class of Chinese dwelling in several localities in southern China, notably in the province of Kwang-tung (Canton), the descendants of immigrants from the northern parts of the country in the middle ages, and the object of much hostility on the part of the native or *puntí* part of the population.

hakot, *n.* A dialectal form of *haked*. *Skinner*, 1671; *Ainsworth*.

halachah, halakah (ha-lak'ą), *n.*; pl. *halachoth, halakoth* (-ōth). [Heb. *halakhah*, 'the rule by which to go,' < *halakh*, go.] A traditional law deduced from the Bible; a law or rule regarding a matter or case on which there is no direct enactment in the Mosaic law, derived by analogy from this law, and included in the Mishna as a binding precept.

halachic, halakic (ha-lak'ik), *a.* [< *halachah, halakah*, + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of halachoth; based on a study of the law of Moses; legal, as opposed to *homiletic*: as, *halachic* exegesis. See *haggadic*.

halachoth, halakoth, *n.* Plural of *halachah, halakah*.

Haladroma (ha-lad'rō-mą), *n.* Same as *Halodroma*.

haladrome (hal'ą-drōm), *n.* Same as *halodrome*.

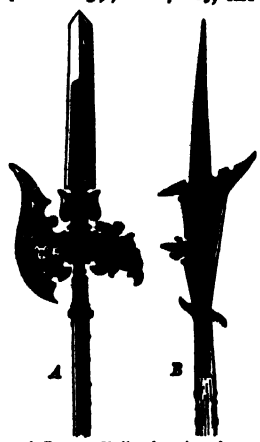
halakah, halakic. See *halachah, halachic*.

halation (hą-lā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *halo* + *-ation*.] In *photog.*, the effect of excess of light, or of adventitious reflected light, on some part of a negative, as when an interior view includes a window the light-rays from which produce a fog which spreads over the negative parts of the picture, or when light is reflected from the back of the plate.

Halation, or reflection from the back of the plate, was first disposed of by covering it with asphaltum.
The American, IX. 192.

halberd (hal'bėrd), *n.* [Also *halbard, halbert, holbard*; < OF. *halebarde*, F. *hallebarde* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *alabarda* = It. *alabarda, labarda* (*cf.* D. *hellebaard* = Sw. *hellebard* = Dan. *hellebard*), a halberd, < MHG. *helmbarte*, for **helmbarte* (*cf.* later *halenbarte, hallepart, hallipart*), G. *hellebarte*, a halberd; generally understood as 'an ax with which to split a helmet' (MHG. G. *helm* = AS. *helm*, E. *helm*[2]), but prop. an ax with a (long) handle, < MHG. *halm, helm*, G. *helm*, a helve, handle (= AS. *helma*, E. *helm*[1], a tiller), + MHG. *barte* (OHG. *parta*), G. *barte*, a broad-ax, = OS. *barda* = Icel. *bardha*, a kind of ax, connected with OHG. MHG. G. *bart* = AS. *beard*, E. *beard*, q. v., = Icel. *bardi*, brim, verge, beak of a ship, fin of a fish, etc., = L. *barba*,

beard (whence E. *barb*[1], hook, etc.): see *helm*[2] and *beard*. Cf. Icel. *skeggja*, a kind of halberd, < *skegg*, beard (see *shag*); Gr. *γένυς*, the edge of an ax, also applied to a fishing-hook, fork, etc., lit. chin, = E. *chin*.] 1. A broad blade with sharp edges ending in a sharp point, mounted on a handle from 5 to 7 feet long: a weapon common in the middle ages and later. It was especially in use during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and was made in extraordinary forms, particularly during the later years of its use, having points in different directions, and various edges, curved or straight. Decorated halberds with the blades richly engraved were used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by palace-guards. Compare *halberdier*.



A, German Halberd, early 17th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.") *B*, Halberd, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Armed and furnished with *Halberds*, Maces, Battle-axes, Chaines, and these Canes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 440.

The King gave him an excellent silver sword and *halbert*. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 391).

With four sergeants about his chair, bearing *halberds*, as a guard of honor. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, iii.

2. A projection on the fore part of a horseshoe, designed to relieve the foot in cases of lameness.

halberd-headed (hal'bêrd-hed'ed), *a.* Same as *hastate*.

halberdier (hal-bêr-dēr'), *n.* [Also *halbardier*, *holbardier*; < OF. *halebardier* (F. *hallebardier* = Sp. *alabardero* = Pg. *alabardeiro* = It. *alabardiere*), < *halebarde*, halberd: see *halberd*.] 1. A soldier armed with a halberd. During the later middle ages the halberd was especially the arm of the foot-soldiers. Compare *guisarme*.

Should the axe-stroke fail, then the skilful *halbardier* repairs his mishap with a prompt thrust of the piked head. *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, I. 223.

2. A soldier of the body-guard of a sovereign or a high official, or a member of certain civic guards attending magistrates and keeping order in towns. The halberd was commonly borne by such attendants rather as an official badge than for actual service.

The guard of those Emperours were English *halberdiers*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 17.

It was only on a third attempt I could get there, for twice the Papal *halberdiers* thrust me back. *Greville*, Memoirs, April 4, 1830.

halberdman, halberdsman (hal'bêrd-, hal'bêrdz-man), *n.*; pl. *halberdmen*, *halberdsmen* (-men). Same as *halberdier*.

Pikemen as well as *halberdsmen* carried rapiers. *Motley*, United Netherlands, III. 96.

halberd-shaped (hal'bêrd-shāpt), *a.* Same as *hastate*.

halberd-weed (hal'bêrd-wēd), *n.* A suffrutescent composite herb, *Neurolæna lobata*, of the West Indies, with alternate serrate leaves (the lower three-lobed), and yellow rayless flower-heads in terminal corymbose panicles. See *Neurolæna*.

halbert (hal'bêrt), *n.* See *halberd*.

halce (hals), *n.* [Appar. an artificial name, and perhaps taken (badly spelled) from Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, brine: see *salt*[1].] A salt liquor made of the entrails of fish, pickle, brine, etc. *Crabb*.

halch†, *v. t.* [ME. *halchen*, var. of *halsen*, embrace: see *halse*[1].] To embrace; join.

He hym thonkked throly, & sythe *halched* other. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 933.

Halcyoides (hal-si-oi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halcy(on)* + *-oides*.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a division of his *Syndactyli*; a group including the kingfishers, the rollers and bee-eaters, the jacamars and todies, and the motmots or sawbills. These families of birds were arranged in three superfamilies, *Cylindrirostres*, *Angulirostres*, and *Serratirostres*.

halcyon (hal'si-on), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *halcyon*, prop. *alcyon*, < Gr. *ἀλκυών*, a kingfisher; also improp. written *ἀλκυών*, from the false notion that it is compounded of *ἅλς*, the sea, + *κύω*, ppr. of *κίω*, *κυέω*, conceive — a popular etymology that prob. originated the fable mentioned in the first definition. The same base, with different term., appears in L. *alcedo*, a kingfisher.] I. *n.* 1. An old and poetical name of the kingfisher. This bird was fabled to lay its eggs in nests that floated on the sea about the time of the winter solstice, and to have the power of charming the winds and waves during the period of incubation, so that the weather was then calm.

And wars have that respect for his repose
As winds for *halcyons*, when they breed at sea.
Dryden, Death of Cromwell, l. 144.

The *halcyones* are of great name and much marked. The very seas, and they that saile thereupon, know well when they sit and breed. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, x. 32.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A kingfisher of the subfamily *Halcyoninæ* or *Daceloninæ*, and especially of the genus *Halcyon*: as, the white-headed *halcyon*, *Halcyon semicærulea*. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of kingfishers of the subfamily *Halcyoninæ*.—3†. Halcyon days (see below); calm; quietude. *Davies*.

The man would have nothing but *halcyon*, and be remiss and saucy of course. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 4.

II. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the halcyon or kingfisher.

Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

2. Belonging to halcyon days (see below); calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy.

Thy happier Clime is Free, . . .
And Plenty knows, and Days of *Halcyon* Rest.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

Halcyon days, (*a*) Anciently, days of fine and calm weather about the winter solstice, when the halcyon was believed to brood; especially, the seven days before and as many after the winter solstice.

They [halcyons] lay and sit about mid-winter when daies be shortest; and the time whiles they are broodie is called the *halcyon daies*: for during that season the sea is calm and navigable, especially in the coast of Sicilia. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, x. 32.

Hence — (*b*) Days of peace and tranquillity.

Expect Saint Martin's summer, *halcyon days*,
Since I have entered into these wars.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Those *halcyon days*, that golden age is gone.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 5.

halcyonarian (hal'si-ō-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* See *alcyonarian*.

Halcyone (hal-sī'ō-nē), *n.* Same as *Alcyone*, 2.

Halcyonella (hal'si-ō-nel'ä), *n.* Same as *Alcyonella*.

halcyoneum (hal'si-ō-nē'um), *n.* [< L. *halcyoneum*, *alcyoneum*, sea-foam, < Gr. *ἀλκυόνειον*, a zoöphyte, so called from a fancied likeness to a kingfisher's nest, < *ἀλκυών*, a kingfisher: see *halcyon*.] The nest of the kingfisher, as the subject of various classic myths.

Halcyoniacea (hal'si-on-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Alcyoniacea*.

halcyonian† (hal-si-ō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *halcyonius*, *alcyonius*, also *halcyonēus*, *alcyonēus*, < *halcyon*, *alcyon*, the kingfisher: see *halcyon*.] Halcyon; calm.

No *halcyonian* times, wherein a man can hold himself secure. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 171.

Those peaceful and *halcyonian* days, which the church enjoyed for many years. *J. Mede*, On Churches, p. 52.

halcyonic (hal-si-on'ik), *a.* Same as *alcyonic*.

Halcyonidæ (hal-si-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halcyon* + *-idæ*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Alcedinidæ*.

Halcyonidiidæ, Halcyonidium, etc. See *Alcyonidiidæ*, etc.

Halcyoninæ (hal'si-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halcyon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Alcedinidæ*, taking name from the genus *Halcyon*, and containing the insectivorous and reptilivorous kingfishers, as distinguished from the *Alcedininæ*, which are piscivorous: synonymous with *Daceloninæ*.

halcyonine (hal'si-ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to that division of kingfishers typified by the genus *Halcyon*: opposed to *alcedinine*.

halcyonite (hal'si-ō-nīt), *n.* Same as *alcyonite*.

Halcyonium (hal-si-ō'ni-um), *n.* [NL.: see *Alcyonium*.] Same as *Alcyonium*.

halcyonoid (hal'si-ō-noid), *n.* Same as *alcyonoid*.

Halcyonoida (hal'si-ō-nol'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halcyon* + *-oida*.] Same as *Alcyonaria*.

hald (hâld), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *hold*[1].

Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But [without] house or *hald*.
Burns, To a Mouse.

Haldanite (hâl'dā-nīt), *n.* [< *Haldane* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A follower of the brothers James and Robert Haldane, wealthy laymen, who in the early part of the nineteenth century founded independent religious societies in various parts of Scotland. The Haldanites did not constitute a formal sect, and their churches ultimately became connected with different denominations.

halden†. An obsolete variant of *holden*, past participle of *hold*[1].

hale[1] (hāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *haled*, ppr. *haling*. [< ME. *halen*, *hālien*, rarely *haulen* (whence the now usual form *haul*, q. v.), hale, haul, drag; partly < AS. **hālian*, **holian* (found only once, in pp. pl. *geholode*), get, acquire; and partly of OLG. or Scand. origin, perhaps through OF. **haler*, in Roquefort *haller*, drag a boat by a rope, mod. F. *haler*, hale, haul, = Sp. *halar* = Pg. *alar*, hale, haul, < OS. *hālian*, bring, fetch, = OFries. *hālia*, fetch, = D. *halen*, fetch, draw, pull, = OHG. *halōn*, *holōn*, MHG. *haln*, *holn*, summon, fetch, G. *holen*, fetch, naut. haul, = Sw. *hala* = Dan. *hale*, haul, = L. *calare*, summon, = Gr. *καλεῖν*, summon, call: see *calends*, *calendar*.] I. *trans.* 1. To drag; draw; pull; move by dragging. [In common use till the eighteenth century, but now obsolescent except in literary use, the form *haul* having taken its place.]

A ship, that is shot on the shire wawes,
Shuld drowne in the depe, & it drye stode,
Halyt into havyn, harlit with ropes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2968.

The plebeians have got your fellow-tribune,
And *hale* him up and down. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4.

And many times, vpon occasion of the Kings displeasure, they are *haled* thence and scourged. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 350.

They *haled* us to the Princess where she sat
High in the hall. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. To vex; trouble; worry; "pull and haul." [Prov. Eng.]—3. To get by solicitation or importunity. [Prov. Eng.]—**To hale the bowline.** See *bowline*.

II.† *intrans.* To go or come by means of drawing, pushing, or pressing; push or press on; move on; proceed.

Here at talaphon he toke leue, & turnyt to ship,
And *halet* to the hegh se in a hond while.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5397.

Hale on apace, I beseech you, and merrily hoist up your sails. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 69.

Who on this Gulf would safely venture fain,
Must not too-boldly *hale* into the Main.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

hale[1] (hāl), *n.* [< *hale*[1], *v.*] 1†. A violent pull; a haul; the act of dragging forcibly.—2. A rake with long teeth for raking pebbles from brooks. [Prov. Eng.]—3. An instrument for hanging a pot over a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

hale[2] (hāl), *a.* [Also (esp. in sense 2) *hail*; < ME. *hoil*, *heyl*, in good health, sound, < Icel. *heill*, whole, healthy, sound, = Sw. Dan. *hel*, whole, entire, = AS. *hāl*, ME. *hol*, *hool*, *hole*, E. *whole*, of which *hale*[2] is thus only a later (Scand.) form: see *whole*. Deriv. *hail*[3], q. v. Cf. *heal*[1] and *health*, related words of AS. origin.] 1. Sound; entire; healthy; robust; not impaired in health: as, *hale* of body.

His stomach too begins to fail:
Last year we thought him strong and *hale*;
But now he's quite another thing.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

The good wife, buxom and bonny yet,
Jokes the *hale* grandsire.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 65.

2. Whole; entire; unbroken; without a break or other impairment. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

For-thi whene thou prayes or thynkes one Godd thi desire to Godd es mare *hale*, mare feruent, and mare gastely than whene thou duse other dedis. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

This clan are here mentioned as not being *hail*, or whole, because they were outlawed or broken men.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 121, note 3.

hale[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *hale*, usually and prop. *hele*: see *heal*[1], *n.*, of which *hale* is a mere variant.] Safety; welfare: same as *heal*[1].

Eftsoones, all heedlesse of his dearest *hale*,
Full greedily into the heard he thrust.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 102.

hale[3] (hāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *haled*, ppr. *haling*. [A dial. var. of *hoel*[2].] To pour out.

hale[4]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A tent; a pavilion; a temporary shelter. *Palsgrave*, 1530; *Elyot*, 1559.

And to avoyde the fire, and suche dangerous diseases as doth many times chaunce to souldiours by reason of lying upon the ground and uncovered, lykewyse to horses for lack of *hales*. *Letter of I. B.* (1572), in Cens. Lit., VII. 240.

hale[5]†, *n.* A pseudo-archaic form of *hole*[1]. *Spenser*.

halec (hā'lek), *n.* Same as *alec*.

silvery body, whence it is also called *silvery hairtail*. The species inhabit tropical and subtropical seas; that above named is most common in the Atlantic.

hair-trigger (hâr'trig'ėr), *n.* In a firearm, a secondary trigger controlling a safety locking device which secures the chief trigger, by which the piece is fired. The hair-trigger is so adjusted as to be actuated by a very light pressure, and sets free a spring mechanism called the *hair*, which strikes the tumbler-catch and throws the sear out of a notch in the tumbler.

Hair-triggers are now but very seldom made, and are considered very old-fashioned.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 244.

hair-trigger-flower (hâr'trig-ėr-flou'ėr), *n.* An Australian plant of the genus *Stylidium*, especially *S. graminifolium*, in which the column of stamens possesses a singular kind of irritability, causing it when touched to spring instantly from one side to the other of the corolla-tube.

hair-work (hâr'wėrk), *n.* Work done or something made with hair, specifically human hair. This material is or has been used for many kinds of work, generally intended for ornament, as fine netting (compare *point-tresse*), brooches, necklaces, watch guards, purses, flowers, etc.; and it has also been worked into the form of pictures, usually small.

hair-worker (hâr'wėr'kėr), *n.* One who makes hair-work.

hairworm (hâr'wėrm), *n.* A nematoid thread-worm of the genus *Gordius* or family *Gordiidæ* in a broad sense: so called from its fineness. Also called *hair-eel*. See cut under *Gordius*.

There were *hair-worms* fabled to spring from horse-hair, in black lines writhing on the surface.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 4.

hairy (hâr'i), *a.* [< *hair*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Overgrown with hair; covered or abounding with hair. In botany a plant is said to be *hairy* when the hairs are simple (not branched), and separately distinguishable. (See *hair*[1], 4.) Specifically used in entomology to describe a surface densely covered with short and rather stiff hairs: distinguished from *pilose*, *villose*, *pubescent*, etc.

Esau my brother is a *hairy* man. Gen. xxvii. 11.

2. Consisting of hair or of something like hair; having the character or appearance of hair: as, the *hairy* covering of an animal; the *hairy* filaments of a plant.

Storms have shed
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head.
Dryden.

3. Having or characterized by something resembling hair.

When my sword,
Advanced thus, to my enemies appear'd
A *hairy* comet, threatening death and ruin
To such as durst behold it!
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

Hairy cubit. See *cubit*.

hairybait (hâr'i-bāt), *n.* The lurg-worm or white-rag worm, *Nephthys cæca*.

hairycrown (hâr'i-kroun), *n.* The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. *J. T. Sharpless*, 1833. [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]

hairyhead (hâr'i-hed), *n.* The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Southern U. S.]

haitt, hayt†, *interj.* [ME., < OF. *hait, hayt, heit*, etc., pleasure, joy, eagerness, ardor, as used in the phrase *de hait, a hait, a grant hait*, with eagerness or ardor, quickly.] A word of encouragement or command to a draft-animal to urge him forward.

Hait Brok, *hayt* Scot; what spare ye for the stones?
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 245.

With a *hait*, with a ree, with a wo, with a gee!
Old harvest song.

haith (hāth), *interj.* Faith! by my faith! See *faith*, *interj.* [Scotch.]

Haith, lad, ye little ken about it. *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

haiver, *v. i.* See *haver*[3].

haivers, *n. pl.* See *havers*[2].

hajilij (haj'i-lij), *n.* [African.] The bito-tree, *Balanites Ægyptiaca*, belonging to the natural order *Simarubeæ*, tribe *Picramniea*, and inhabiting northern Africa and southern and western Asia. The fruit is a fleshy edible drupe with a pentagonal stone that yields a valuable oil called *zachun*. In Africa there is a proverb that a bito-tree has the same value as a milch-cow. It is a thorny shrub or small tree of forbidding aspect, and inhabits dry barren places.

hajj, hajji. See *hadj, hadji*.

hake[1] (hāk), *n.* [< ME. **hake* (not found), < AS. *haca*, also *hæca*, lit. a hook, but found only in the sense of 'bolt' or 'bar' (in glosses), = D. *haak*, a hook, = OHG. *hâko* (for **hacko*?), MHG. *hâke, hâken*, G. *hake, haken*, a hook, = Icel. *hâkr* = Sw. Norw. *hake* = Dan. *hage*, a hook (cf. dastv. Icel. *haka* = Sw. *haka* = Dan. *hage*, the chin); connected with AS. *hôc*, E. *hook*, and the ult. source of *hake*[2], *hake*[3], *hatch*[1], etc.: see *hook*, *hake*[2], etc.] 1. A hook; specifically, a pot-hook.

On went the boilers, till the *hake*
Had much ado to bear 'em.
Bloomfield, The Horkey.

2. A kind of weapon; a pike.

Fall to aray, pike and halfe *hake*,
Play now the men, the time has come.
T. E. (1555), quoted in Maitland's Reformation, p. 159.

3. *pl.* The draft-irons of a plow. *Gross.* [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

hake[2] (hāk), *n.* [Also *haak*; < ME. *hake* ("fyschc, *squilla*," Prompt. Parv.), a short form (perhaps due to Scand. influence; cf. Norw. *hake-fisk*, a fish with a hooked under jaw, esp. of salmon and trout, lit. 'hook-fish'; Norw. *hake*, hook) of E. dial. *haked*: see *haked*.] 1. A gadoid fish of the family *Merlucciidæ*, *Merluccius smiridus* or *vulgaris*, related to and resembling a cod, found on the Atlantic coasts of Europe. It has a short triangular first dorsal fin, elongated sinuated second dorsal and anal fins, and complete ventrals. It is voracious in habits and little esteemed for the table. The name is extended to other species of the genus, as *M. bilinearis*, the silver hake of New England, and *M. productus*, the merluccio of California. See *Merluccius*.

2. A gadoid fish of the genus *Phycis*, common along the Atlantic coast of North America, as *P. chuss*, *P. tenuis*, and *P. regius*, recognized by the reduction of the ventral fins to two or three filamentous rays. These correspond to the English *P. blennioides*, the hake's-dame or forkbeard. They are all known as *codlings*, and some are called *squirrel-hakes*.

They are generally known as *hakes*, the true hake (Merluccius) being called silver-hake or whiting.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 273.

3. A gadoid fish of New Zealand, *Lotella rhacinus*, which has flattened ventrals of 6 rays, and a short anterior and long graduated second dorsal and anal fins.—**Hake's-dame**, the forkbeard. See def. 2, above. [Local, Eng. (Cornish).]—**Silver hake**, the American hake, *Merluccius bilinearis*, corresponding to

Silver Hake, or New England Whiting (*Merluccius bilinearis*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

the European *M. smiridus*. Also called *whiting*, *New England whiting*, and *Old England hake*.—**Sow** or **sow-belly hake**, an old female hake.—**Squirrel-hake**, one of two gadoid fishes of the genus *Phycis*, *P. chuss* and *P. tenuis*, found on the North Atlantic coast of North America.

hake[2] (hāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *haked*, ppr. *haking*. [< *hake*[2], *n.*] To fish for hake; engage in the hake-fishery: as, a *haking* vessel, voyage, or crew.

hake[3] (hāk), *n.* [Also *heck*, *hack*, unassibilated (Scand.) forms of *hatch*[1], q. v.] 1. A frame for holding cheeses. [Scotch.]—2. A rack for horses or cattle to feed at. [Scotch.]—3. A drying-shed in a tile-making establishment.

hake[4], **haik**[1] (hāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *haked*, *haiked*, ppr. *haking*, *haiking*. [Origin uncertain; cf. D. *haken*, long, hanker.] I. *intrans.* To go about idly or draggingly; loiter about. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II.† *trans.* 1. To drag along idly.—2. To carry off by force; kidnap.

They'll *haik* ye up, and settle ye bye,
Till on your wedding day.
Katharine Janfarie (Child's Ballads, IV. 33).

hake[4], **haik**[1] (hāk), *n.* [< *hake*[4], *haik*[1], *v.*] 1. A lazy person who strolls about in search of what he can pick up, instead of working. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Howe some synge Latabundus
At euery ale stake
With, welcome *hake* and make!
Skelton, Colyn Clouts, l. 252.

2. A forward, tattling woman. [Scotch.]

Hakea (hā'kē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Schrader), named after Baron *Hake*, a German patron of science.] A large Australian genus of plants, belonging to the follicular section of the *Proteaceæ*, tribe *Grevilleæ*, and distinguished from *Grevillea* by its axillary inflorescence and samaroid seeds. The species, nearly 100 in number, are all evergreen shrubs or small trees with alternate, coriaceous, variously lobed, often spiny leaves. They are ornamental in cultivation, and several have acquired special names: for example, *H. ulicina* is called native furze; *H. laurina*, cushion-flower; *H. acicularis* *leucoptera*, native pear; and *H. fasciculata*, twine-bush. The genus is found in the fossil state in a number of Tertiary beds in Europe.

Hakeaceæ (hā-kē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., erroneously for **Hakeæ*, < *Hakea* + *-ex.*] A subtribe of plants established by Endlicher in 1836, belonging to the natural order *Proteaceæ*, tribe *Grevilleæ*, and characterized by a 1- to 4-ovuled ovary and a 1- to 4-seeded fruit. It embraces the important genera *Grevillea*, *Hakea*, and *Banksia*, besides several less important ones.

haked (hā'ked), *a.* [Also *hakot*, etc.; < ME. **haked* (> ML. *hakedus*), < AS. *hacod*, *haced*, *hacid* (glossing L. *lucius*, also *mugil*), a pike, = OS. *hacud* = MD. *hekot* = OHG. *hachit*, *hechit*, MHG. *hechet*, *hecht*, G. *hecht*, a pike; so named in allusion to the hooked under jaw, < AS. *haca* (orig. 'a hook,' but not found in this sense), a bolt or bar: see *hake*[1].] The pike, a fish. See *hake*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

hakeney†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hackney*. *Chaucer*.

hakern†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *acorn*.

hakesdame (hāks'dām), *n.* Same as *hake's-dame* (which see, under *hake*[2]).

hake's-tooth (hāks'tōth), *n.* A tooth-shell of the family *Dentaliidæ*. [Local, Eng.]

haketon†, *n.* A Middle English form of *acton*.

And next his sherte an *hakstoun*,
And over that an habergeon
For percinge of his herte.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 149.

hakim (ha-kēm'), *n.* [In def. 1, Ar. (and Pers.) *hakim*, a sage, wise man, doctor, particularly a physician; in def. 2, Ar. *hâkim*, a governor; cf. *hokm*, authority, *hokûma*, government; all < Ar. *hakama*, judge, govern.] 1. A wise or learned man; specifically, a physician.

From Barbary to Hindostan—from the setting to the rising sun—it is notorious that no travelling character is so certainly a safe one as that of *hakim* or physician.
De Quincey, Essenes, iii.

2. In Mohammedan countries, a governor, as of a province.

hakka (hak'ą), *n.* [Chinese (in Cantonese pronunciation), < *keh*, stranger, + *kia*, family.] Literally, an immigrant; one of a hardy class of Chinese dwelling in several localities in southern China, notably in the province of Kwang-tung (Canton), the descendants of immigrants from the northern parts of the country in the middle ages, and the object of much hostility on the part of the native or *punti* part of the population.

hakot, *n.* A dialectal form of *haked*. *Skinner*, 1671; *Ainsworth*.

halachah, halakah (ha-lak'ą), *n.*; pl. *halachoth*, *halakoth* (-ōth). [Heb. *halakhah*, 'the rule by which to go,' < *halakh*, go.] A traditional law deduced from the Bible; a law or rule regarding a matter or case on which there is no direct enactment in the Mosaic law, derived by analogy from this law, and included in the Mishna as a binding precept.

halachic, halakic (ha-lak'ik), *a.* [< *halachah*, *halakah*, + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of halachoth; based on a study of the law of Moses; legal, as opposed to *homiletic*: as, *halachic* exegesis. See *haggadic*.

halachoth, halakoth, *n.* Plural of *halachah*, *halakah*.

Haladroma (ha-lad'rō-mą), *n.* Same as *Halodroma*.

haladrome (hal'ą-drōm), *n.* Same as *halodrome*.

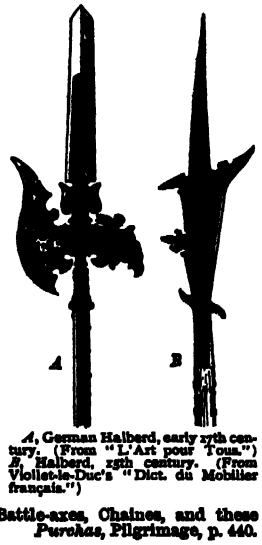
halakah, halakic. See *halachah*, *halachic*.

halation (hą-lā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *halo* + *-ation*.] In *photog.*, the effect of excess of light, or of adventitious reflected light, on some part of a negative, as when an interior view includes a window the light-rays from which produce a fog which spreads over the neighboring parts of the picture, or when light is reflected from the back of the plate.

Halation, or reflection from the back of the plate, was first disposed of by covering it with asphaltum.
The American, IX. 198.

halberd (hal'bėrd), *n.* [Also *halbard*, *halbert*, *holbard*; < OF. *halebarde*, *F. hallebarde* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *alabarda* = It. *alabarda*, *labarda* (cf. D. *hellebaard* = Sw. *hallebard* = Dan. *hellebard*), a halberd, < MHG. *helmbarte*, for **helmbarte* (cf. later *halenbarte*, *hallepart*, *hallipart*), G. *hellebarte*, a halberd; generally understood as 'an ax with which to split a helmet' (MHG. G. *helm* = AS. *helm*, E. *helm*[2]), but prop. an ax with a (long) handle, < MHG. *helm*, *helme*, G. *helm*, a helve, handle (= AS. *helma*, E. *helm*[1], a tiller), + MHG. *barte* (OHG. *parta*), G. *barte*, a broad-ax, = OS. *barda* = Icel. *barđa*, a kind of ax, connected with OHG. MHG. G. *bart* = AS. *beard*, E. *beard*, q. v., = Icel. *barđi*, *bryn*, verge, beak of a ship, fin of a fish, etc., = L. *barba*,

beard (whence E. *barb*[1], hook, etc.): see *helm*[2] and *beard*. Cf. Icel. *skeggja*, a kind of halberd, < *skegg*, beard (see *shag*); Gr. *γένυς*, the edge of an ax, also applied to a fishing-hook, fork, etc., lit. chin, = E. *chin*.] 1. A broad blade with sharp edges ending in a sharp point, mounted on a handle from 5 to 7 feet long: a weapon common in the middle ages and later. It was especially in use during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and was made in extraordinary forms, particularly during the later years of its use, having points in different directions, and various edges, curved or straight. Decorated halberds with the blades richly engraved were used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by palace-guards. Compare *halberdier*.



A, German Halberd, early 17th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.") *B*, Halberd, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Armed and furnished with *Halberds*, Maces, Battle-axes, Chaines, and these Canes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 440.

The King gave him an excellent silver sword and *halbert*. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 391).

With four sergeants about his chair, bearing *halberds*, as a guard of honor. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, iii.

2. A projection on the fore part of a horseshoe, designed to relieve the foot in cases of lameness.

halberd-headed (hal'bėrd-hed″ed), *a.* Same as *hastate*.

halberdier (hal-bėr-dēr′), *n.* [Also *halbardier*, *holbardier*; < OF. *halebardier* (F. *hallebardier* = Sp. *alabardero* = Pg. *alabardeiro* = It. *alabardiere*), < *halebarde*, halberd: see *halberd*.] 1. A soldier armed with a halberd. During the later middle ages the halberd was especially the arm of the foot-soldiers. Compare *gutsarms*.

Should the axe-stroke fall, then the skilful *halbardier* repairs his mishap with a prompt thrust of the piked head. *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, I. 323.

2. A soldier of the body-guard of a sovereign or a high official, or a member of certain civic guards attending magistrates and keeping order in towns. The halberd was commonly borne by such attendants rather as an official badge than for actual service.

The guard of those Emperours were English *halberdiers*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 17.

It was only on a third attempt I could get there, for twice the Papal *halberdiers* thrust me back. *Greville*, Memoirs, April 4, 1830.

halberdman, halberdsman (hal'bėrd-, hal'bėrdz-maṇ), *n.*; pl. *halberdmen*, *halberdsmen* (-men). Same as *halberdier*.

Pikemen as well as *halberdsmen* carried rapiers. *Motley*, United Netherlands, III. 96.

halberd-shaped (hal'bėrd-shāpt), *a.* Same as *hastate*.

halberd-weed (hal'bėrd-wēd), *n.* A suffrutescent composite herb, *Neurolæna lobata*, of the West Indies, with alternate serrate leaves (the lower three-lobed), and yellow rayless flower-heads in terminal corymbose panicles. See *Neurolæna*.

halbert (hal'bėrt), *n.* See *halberd*.

halce (hals), *n.* [Appar. an artificial name, and perhaps taken (badly spelled) from Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, brine: see *salt*[1].] A salt liquor made of the entrails of fish, pickle, brine, etc. *Crabb*.

halch†, *v. t.* [ME. *halchen*, var. of *halsen*, embrace: see *halse*[1].] To embrace; join.

He hym thonkked throly, & sythen *halched* other. *Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 922.

Halcyoides (hal-si-oi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halcy(on)* + *-oides*.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a division of his *Syndactyli*; a group including the kingfishers, the rollers and bee-eaters, the jacamars and todies, and the motmots or sawbills. These families of birds were arranged in three superfamilies, *Cylindrirostres*, *Angulirostres*, and *Serratirostres*.

halcyon (hal'si-ọn), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *halcyon*, prop. *alcyon*, < Gr. *ἀλκυών*, a kingfisher; also *ἀλκυών*, written *ἀλκυών*, from the false notion that it is compounded of *ἅλς*, the sea, + *κύειν*, pres. of *κίειν*, *κυεῖν*, conceive—a popular etymology that prob. originated the fable mentioned in the first definition. The same base, with different term., appears in L. *alcedo*, a kingfisher.] I. *n.* 1. An old and poetical name of the kingfisher. This bird was fabled to lay its eggs in nests that floated on the sea about the time of the winter solstice, and to have the power of charming the winds and waves during the period of incubation, so that the weather was then calm.

And wars have that respect for his repose
As winds for *halcyons*, when they breed at sea.
Dryden, Death of Cromwell, l. 144.

The *halcyones* are of great name and much marked. The very seas, and they that saile therenpon, know well when they sit and breed. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, x. 32.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A kingfisher of the subfamily *Halcyoninæ* or *Daceloninæ*, and especially of the genus *Halcyon*: as, the white-headed *halcyon*, *Halcyon semicærulea*. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of kingfishers of the subfamily *Halcyoninæ*.—3†. Halcyon days (see below); calm; quietude. *Davies*.

The man would have nothing but *halcyon*, and be remiss and saucy of course. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 4.

II. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the halcyon or kingfisher.

Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

2. Belonging to halcyon days (see below); calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy.

Thy happier Clime is Free, . . .
And Plenty knows, and Days of *Halcyon* Rest.
Congreve, Pindaric Ode, i.

Halcyon days. (*a*) Anciently, days of fine and calm weather about the winter solstice, when the halcyon was believed to brood; especially, the seven days before and as many after the winter solstice.

They [halcyons] lay and sit about mid-winter when daies be shortest; and the time whiles they are broodie is called the *halcyon daies*: for during that season the sea is calm and navigable, especially in the coast of Sicilie. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, x. 32.

Hence—(*b*) Days of peace and tranquillity.

Expect Saint Martin's summer, *halcyon days*,
Since I have entered into these wars.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Those *halcyon days*, that golden age is gone.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 5.

halcyonarian (hal'si-ọ-nā'ri-aṇ), *a.* and *n.* See *alcyonarian*.

Halcyone (hal-sī'ọ-nē), *n.* Same as *Alcyone*, 2.

Halcyonella (hal'si-ọ-nel'ạ), *n.* Same as *Alcyonella*.

halcyoneum (hal'si-ọ-nē'um), *n.* [< L. *halcyoneum*, *alcyoneum*, sea-foam, < Gr. *ἀλκυόνειον*, a zoöphyte, so called from a fancied likeness to a kingfisher's nest, < *ἀλκυών*, a kingfisher: see *halcyon*.] The nest of the kingfisher, as the subject of various classic myths.

Halcyoniacea (hal'si-on-i-ā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Alcyoniaceæ*.

halcyonian† (hal-si-ō'ni-aṇ), *a.* [< L. *halcyonius*, *alcyonius*, also *halcyonēus*, *alcyonēus*, < *halcyon*, *alcyon*, the kingfisher: see *halcyon*.] Halcyon; calm.

No *halcyonian* times, wherein a man can hold himself secure. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 171.

Those peaceful and *halcyonian* days, which the church enjoyed for many years. *J. Mede*, On Churches, p. 52.

halcyonic (hal-si-on'ik), *a.* Same as *alcyonic*.

Halcyonidæ (hal-si-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halcyon* + *-idæ*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Alcedinidæ*.

Halcyonidiidæ, Halcyonidium, etc. See *Alcyonidiidæ*, etc.

Halcyninæ (hal'si-ọ-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halcyon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Alcedinidæ*, taking name from the genus *Halcyon*, and containing the insectivorous and reptilivorous kingfishers, as distinguished from the *Alcedininæ*, which are piscivorous: synonymous with *Daceloninæ*.

halcyonine (hal'si-ọ-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to that division of kingfishers typified by the genus *Halcyon*: opposed to *alcedinine*.

halcyonite (hal'si-ọ-nīt), *n.* Same as *alcyonite*.

Halcyonium (hal-si-ō'ni-um), *n.* [NL.: see *Alcyonium*.] Same as *Alcyonium*.

halcyonoid (hal'si-ọ-noid), *n.* Same as *alcyonoid*.

Halcyonoida (hal'si-ọ-noi'dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halcyon* + *-oida*.] Same as *Alcyonaria*.

hald (hâld), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *hold*[1].

Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But [without] house or *hald*.
Burns, To a Mouse.

Haldanite (hal'dā-nīt), *n.* [< *Haldane* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A follower of the brothers James and Robert Haldane, wealthy laymen, who in the early part of the nineteenth century founded independent religious societies in various parts of Scotland. The Haldanites did not constitute a formal sect, and their churches ultimately became connected with different denominations.

halden†. An obsolete variant of *holden*, past participle of *hold*[1].

hale[1] (hāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *haled*, ppr. *haling*. [< ME. *halen*, *halien*, rarely *haulen* (whence the now usual form *haul*, q. v.), hale, haul, drag; partly < AS. **haltan*, **holian* (found only once, in pp. pl. *geholode*), get, acquire; and partly of OLG. or Scand. origin, perhaps through OF. **haler*, in Roquefort *haller*, drag a boat by a rope, mod. F. *haler*, hale, haul, = Sp. *halar* = Pg. *alar*, hale, haul, < OS. *halian*, bring, fetch, = OFries. *halia*, fetch, = D. *halen*, fetch, draw, pull, = OHG. *halōn*, *holōn*, MHG. *haln*, *holn*, summon, fetch, G. *holen*, fetch, naut. haul, = Sw. *hala* = Dan. *hale*, haul, = L. *calare*, summon, = Gr. *καλεῖν*, summon, call: see *calends*, *calendar*.] I. *trans.* 1. To drag; draw; pull; move by dragging. [In common use till the eighteenth century, but now obsolescent except in literary use, the form *haul* having taken its place.]

A ship, that is shot on the shire wawes,
Shuld drowne in the depe, & it drye stode,
Halyt into havyn, harlit with ropes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2962.

The plebeians have got your fellow-tribune,
And *hale* him up and down. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4.

And many times, vpon occasion of the Kings displeasure, they are *haled* thence and scourged. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 350.

They *haled* us to the Princess where she sat
High in the hall. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. To vex; trouble; worry; "pull and haul." [Prov. Eng.]—3. To get by solicitation or importunity. [Prov. Eng.]—**To hale the bowline.** See *bowline*.

II.† *intrans.* To go or come by means of drawing, pushing, or pressing; push or press on; move on; proceed.

Here at talaphon he toke leue, & turnyt to ship,
And *halet* to the hegh se in a hond while.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5397.

Hale on apace, I beseech you, and merrily hoist up your sails. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 69.

Who on this Gulf would safely venture fain,
Must not too-boldly *hale* into the Main.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

hale[1] (hāl), *n.* [< *hale*[1], *v.*] 1†. A violent pull; a haul; the act of dragging forcibly.—2. A rake with long teeth for raking pebbles from brooks. [Prov. Eng.]—3. An instrument for hanging a pot over a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

hale[2] (hāl), *a.* [Also (esp. in sense 2) *hail*; < ME. *heil*, *heyl*, in good health, sound, < Icel. *heill*, whole, healthy, sound, = Sw. Dan. *hel*, whole, entire, = AS. *hāl*, ME. *hol*, *hool*, *hole*, E. *whole*, of which *hale*[2] is thus only a later (Scand.) form: see *whole*. Deriv. *hail*[3], q. v. Cf. *heal*[1] and *health*, related words of AS. origin.] 1. Sound; entire; healthy; robust; not impaired in health: as, *hale* of body.

His stomach too begins to fail;
Last year we thought him strong and *hale*;
But now he's quite another thing.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

The good wife, buxom and bonny yet,
Jokes the *hale* grandsire.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 65.

2. Whole; entire; unbroken; without a break or other impairment. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

For-thi whene thou prayes or thynkes one Godd thi desire to Godd es mare *hale*, mare feruent, and mare gastely than whene thou duse other dedis. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

This clan are here mentioned as not being *hail*, or whole, because they were outlawed or broken men. Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 131, note 3.

hale[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *hale*, usually and prop. *hele*: see *heal*[1], *n.*, of which *hale* is a mere variant.] Safety; welfare: same as *heal*[1].

Ettscones, all heedlesse of his dearest *hale*,
Full greedily into the beard he thrust.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 102.

hale[3] (hāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *haled*, ppr. *haling*. [A dial. var. of *heel*[2].] To pour out.

hale[4]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A tent; a pavilion; a temporary shelter. *Palsgrave*, 1530; *Elyot*, 1559.

And to avoyde the fixe, and suche dangerous diseases as doth many times chaunce to scaldiours by reason of lying upon the ground and uncovered, lykewyse to horses for lack of *hales*. *Letter of I. B.* (1573), in Cens. Lit., VII. 240.

hale[5]†, *n.* A pseudo-archaic form of *hole*[1]. *Spenser*.

halec (hā'lek), *n.* Same as *alec*.

halecine (hal'e-sin), *a.* [< *halec* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the shad.

halecoid (hal'e-koid), *n.* [< NL. *halecoides*, < *halec* + *-oides*, *-oid*.] A fish of the family *Clupeidæ*; a clupeid. *L. Agassiz*; *J. Richardson*.

halecoides (hal-e-koi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *halec* + *-oides*.] A group of fishes. *Agassiz*, 1843.

halecomorphi (hal'e-kō-môr'fī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *halec* + Gr. μορφή, form.] An order of living ganoid fishes, represented by the family *Amiidæ*. Together with the *Ginglymodi*, the *Halecomorphi* correspond to an order *Holostei*. *Cyclogaroidei* is a synonym. *E. D. Cope*, 1870.

halecomorphous (hal'e-kō-môr'fus), *a.* [< *Halecomorphi* + *-ous*.] Having the characters of the *Halecomorphi*.

halecret, *n.* See *hallecret*.

haleness (hāl'nes), *n.* The state of being hale; healthiness; soundness.

haler† (hā'lėr), *n.* One who pulls or hauls; a hauler.

Halesia (hā-lē'si-ä), *n.* [Named after Stephen *Hales* (1677–1761), a distinguished botanist.] The generic name of the snowdrop- or silverbell-tree of the southern United States, belonging to the natural order *Styracæ*, distinguished from *Styrax* and *Symplocos* chiefly by its winged fruit. According to Bentham and Hooker, the east Asiatic genus *Pterostyrax* should be united with *Halesia*; but Gray did not accept this view. The plants are handsome shrubs or small trees, with white bell-shaped flowers on slender peduncles, appearing before the leaves, and usually borne on drooping or more or less horizontal branches, forming arches or rows of bells along the under side, and thus giving to the whole plant a beautiful appearance. Two of the three species, *H. diptera* and *H. parviflora*, are natives of the Gulf States and Georgia. The remaining and best-known species, *H. tetraptera*, extends as far north as West Virginia and southern Illinois, doing well in the parks of Washington.

Flowers and Fruit of *Halesia tetraptera*. *a*, flower cut longitudinally.

Halesiaceæ (hā-lē-si-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halesia* + *-aceæ*.] A name given by Don in 1828 to a natural order of plants, consisting of *Halesia* only, now included in the *Styracæ*.

Halesieæ (hā-lē-si'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halesia* + *-eæ*.] The name proposed by Endlicher in 1836 for a division of his order *Ebenaceæ*, embracing the genus *Halesia* only.

halesome (hāl'sum), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *wholesome*.

> The *halesome* parritch, chief o' Scotia's food.
> *Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

halewort (hāl'wėrt), *n.* [Sc., appar. a corruption of *hale* (*hail*) *worth*, the whole value or amount: see *hale*[2], *whole*, and *worth*.] The whole.

> I wish ye be nae the deil's bairns, the *halewort* o' ye.
> *Hogg*, Brownie, II. 25.

hale-yard†, *n.* An erroneous form of *ale-yard*.

half (häf), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *half*, < AS. *healf* = OS. *half* = OFries. *half* = D. *half* = MLG. *half* = OHG. *halb*, MHG. *halp*, G. *halb* = Icel. *hálfr* = Sw. *half* = Dan. *halv* = Goth. *halbs*, adj., half; used also, in the numeral sense, as a noun. II. *n.* < ME. *half*, < AS. *healf*, *f.*, side, part, = OS. *halbha* (cf. D. *helft*) = MLG. *halve*, *half* = OHG. *halba*, G. *halbe* (cf. equiv. *hälfte*), side, part, behalf, = Icel. *hálfa*, *f.*, side, part, region, quarter, = Goth. *halba*, *f.*, side, part. In the numeral sense, < ME. *half*, < AS. *healf*, n., half, being the adj. used alone in neut., or agreeing with a noun expressed or understood.] I. *a.* Being one of two equal parts; consisting of a moiety: as, a *half* share in an enterprise; a *half* ticket in a lottery.

> He is the *half* part of a blessed man,
> Left to be finished by such a she.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

At half cock. See *cock*[1].—**Half cadence, half close.** See *cadence*.—**Half calf, fun-training,** etc. See the nouns.—**Half one,** in *golf*, a handicap of a stroke deducted every second hole.—**To go off at half cock.** See *cock*[1].

II. *n.*; pl. *halves* (hävz), formerly only *halfs*. 1. A side; a part. [Obsolete or colloq.]

> Therwith the night-spel seyde he anonrightes
> On the four *halves* of the hous aboute.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 288.

And he seid to her, what wolt thou? Sche seith to him, sey, that these tweyne my sones sit oon at thi right *half*, and oon at thi lift *half* in thi kyngdome.
Wyclif, Mat. xx. 21 (Oxf.).

2†. Part; behalf; account; sake.

> If to his soor ther may be founden salve,
> It shal not lakke, certeyn, on myn *halves*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 945.

3. One of two equal parts of anything that is divisible, or that may be regarded as divisible; a moiety: usually not followed by *of* unless preceded by a qualifying word: as, *half* the miseries or pleasures of life; *half* a pound; *half* an orange; the *half*, one *half*, or the other *half of* an orange.

> Thei hasted hem so faste oute of the contrey that thei hadde not with hem the *half of* her thinges.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 250.

> And the *halfe*, whiche was the parte of them that went out to warre, was iii. hundred thousande.
> *Bible of* 1551, Num. xxxi. 36.

> Thou hast the one *half of* my heart. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

> *Joseph S.* Sir, I beg you will do me the honour to sit down—I entreat you, sir!—
> *Sir Oliver.* Dear sir, there's no occasion—[aside] too civil by *half*! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 1.

4. Among schoolboys in England, a session; the term between vacations: a contraction of *half-year*. Sometimes there are three "halves" in the year.

> Light come, light go; they wouldn't have been comfortable with money in their pockets in the middle of the *half*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

> It . . . has completely stopped the boats for this *half*
> *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Letters, p. 3.

5. In *foot-ball*, a half-back. See *back*[1], *n.*, 12.

> C., '90, will probably play *half* till W. comes out. He runs remarkably fast and dodges well, but is far too light for a strong half-back.
> *New York Evening Post*, Oct. 31, 1887.

Better half, a wife. [Colloq.]

> My deare, my *better halfe* (sayed hee), I find I now must leave thee. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

By halves, incompletely; imperfectly.

> God's None of these faint idle Artizans
> Who at the best abandon their designes,
> Working *by halfs*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

> In being eloquent it is not sufficient, if I may so express it, to feel *by halves*. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

Half an eye. See *eye*[1].—**In half,** into halves: as, to break a thing *in half*.—**To cry halves,** to demand half or a share of something found by another.

> And he who sees you stoop to th' ground
> *Cries halves!* to everything you've found
> *Savage*, Horace to Scæva, p. 32.

> You cannot *cry halves* to anything that he finds.
> *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

To go halves. See *go*.—**To have half a mind.** See *mind*.—**To the halves,** to the extent of one half.

> Perturbations, that purge *to the halves*, tire nature, and molest the body to no purpose. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., ii. 2.

> *To the halves* still survives among us, though apparently obsolete in England. It means either to let or to hire a piece of land, receiving half the profit in money or in kind (partibus locare). I mention it because in a note by some English editor, to which I have lost my reference, I have seen it wrongly explained. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

half† (häf), *v. t.* [< *half*, *n.* Usually *halve*, q. v.] To divide into halves; halve; hence, loosely, to separate into parts of any relative size.

> Not tro[u]bled, mangled, and *halfed*, but sounde, whole, full, and hable to do their office.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 30.

> For that cause, and lest the often *halfing* of ages should trouble the faithlesse, saith Master Broughton, they faine Cainan, betwixt Arphaxad and Selah.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

half (häf), *adv.* [< ME. *halfe*; < *half*, *a.*] In an equal part or degree; by half; hence, in part; to some extent: much used in composition, and often indefinite: as, *half*-baked; *half*-dead; *half*-educated; *half*-starved.

> Ful longe lay the sege and lytel wroughte,
> So that they were *halfe* ydel, as hem thoughte.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1697.

> There is neither city nor towne
> That likes them *halfs* so well.
> *Robin Hood and his Huntes-men* (Child's Ballads, V. 435).

> *Half* inwardly, *half* audibly she spoke.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

> The world was only *half* discovered.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 11.

halfa, halfa-grass (hal'fą, -grȧs), *n.* Same as *alfa*.

> The increasing exportation of *halfa-grass* from the province of Oran. *Science*, VI. 513.

half-and-half (häf'and-häf'), *n.* A mixture of malt liquors; in England, especially, a mixture of porter and ale; in some parts of the United States, old and new ale mixed.

> Various sorts of beer were brewed, and customers who could not afford to drink all old beer now called for a mixture of liquors, using *half-and-half*, or some other proportion of the various sorts of beer sold.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 66.

half-ape (häf'āp), *n.* A lemur, one of the *Prosimiæ*.

half-back (häf'bak), *n.* See *back*[1], *n.*, 12.

half-baked (häf'bākt), *a.* Not thoroughly baked; hence, in colloquial use, raw; inexperienced; silly; immature; ill-digested.

> He must scheme forsooth, this *half-baked* Scotch cake!
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxi.

> He treated his cousin as a sort of harmless lunatic, and, as they say in Devon, *half-baked*.
> *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, iii.

> In this tax lies the science of redistribution, and the true rejection of all spurious or *half-baked* economics, like socialism and communism. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 56.

half-baptize (häf'bap-tīz'), *v. t.* 1. To baptize privately or without full rites, as a child in danger of death.

> "And now about business," said the beadle, taking out a leathern pocket-book: "the child that was *half-baptized* Oliver Twist is nine years old to-day."
> *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, ii.

2. To make partially Christian; convert halfway. [Rare.]

> Irish kernes,
> Ruffians half-clothed, half-human, *half-baptized*.
> *Southey*, Joan of Arc, ii.

halfbeak (häf'bēk), *n.* A fish of the family *Exocœtidæ* and genus *Hemirhamphus*, having the lower jaw developed into a long ensiform

Halfbeak (*Hemirhamphus unifasciatus*).

weapon, while the upper jaw is normally short; a hemirhamphine; a halfbill. Numerous species are found in tropical and subtropical seas.

half-belt (häf'belt), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a small part of a belt, always including the buckle: it is generally blazoned "a half-belt and buckle."

half-bent (häf'bent), *n.* The half-cock of a firelock. *E. H. Knight*.

> There is a *half-bent* in the tumbler that prevents the hammer being accidentally pushed down on to the exploding-pins. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 259.

halfbill (häf'bil), *n.* 1. A book-name of the birds of the genus *Hemignathus*: so called because the under mandible is little more than half as long as the upper.—2. A fish of the genus *Hemirhamphus*; a hemirhamphine; a halfbeak. See *Hemirhamphinæ*.

half-binding (häf'bīn'ding), *n.* See *binding*.

half-blood (häf'blud), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. The relation between persons born of the same father or mother, but not of the same father and mother: as, a brother or sister of the *half-blood*.

> If one brother of the *half blood* die, the administration ought to be committed to the other brother of the *half blood*. *Bacon*, Maxims of the Law, xi.

> Whether a sister by the *half-blood* shall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole-blood? *Locke*.

2. One of two or more persons so related.—3. One born of a male and female of different breeds or races; a half-breed.

II. *a.* 1. Having descent from one of the same parents as another, but not from both.—2. Belonging by blood half to one breed or race, and half to another.

half-blooded (häf'blud'ed), *a.* Of mixed blood or breed; half-bred; specifically, coming from parents of superior and inferior stock: as, a *half-blooded* horse or sheep. See *blooded*.

> *Alb.* The let-alone lies not in your good-will.
> *Edm.* Nor in thine, lord.
> *Alb. Half-blooded* fellow, yea. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

half-bloom (häf'blōm), *n.* A round mass of iron as it comes out of the finery.

half-board (häf'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, an evolution of a sailing vessel performed without bracing or altering the sails, by which distance to windward is gained without going about on the other tack, the helm being put up before the vessel quite loses her headway, so that the sails are filled again on the same tack as before.

> A ship, by a series of *half-boards*, might work up in a crowded harbor to a position not otherwise attainable.
> *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 188.

half-boarder (häf'bōr'dėr), *n.* A day-boarder at a school, or one who takes dinner only.

half-boot (häf'bōt), *n.* Same as *boot*[2], 2.

half-bound (häf'bound), *a.* Bound in half-binding: as, a *half-bound* book.

half-box (häf'boks), *n.* In *mach.*, a box that is open at one side.

The support H is provided with two *half-boxes*.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 472.

half-bred (häf'bred), *a.* 1. Of mixed breed; mongrel: as, a *half-bred* dog, horse, etc.—2. Imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding.

half-breed (häf'brēd), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. One who is half-blooded; one descended from parents or ancestors of different races: specifically applied to persons descended from certain races of different physical characteristics, as the offspring of American Indians and whites. In this expression persons with any perceptible trace of Indian blood, whether mixed with white or with negro stock, are popularly included. *F. A. Walker.*

2. In *U. S. politics*, a member of a faction in the Republican party in the State of New York, in 1881 and the years immediately following, which opposed the portion of the party in that State which had control of the party organization: so called in derision, as being but *half* Republican, by the members of the opposite faction or "stalwarts."

The *Half-Breed* is a Republican who is dissatisfied with the . . . Machine and acts against it.
The Nation, June 16, 1881, p. 415.

II. *a.* Half-blood.

half-brilliant (häf'bril'yant), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A single-cut brilliant. See *brilliant*, *n.*, 1.

II. *a.* Having the shape of a single-cut brilliant.

half-brother (häf'bruᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *half-brother* = G. *halbbruder* = Icel. *half-bróðhir* = Dan. *halvbroder* = Sw. *halfbroder*, *half bror*; < *half* + *brother*.] A brother by one parent only.

half-cap† (häf'kap), *n.* A slight or only half-civil salute with the cap; hence, any imperfect act of civility.

With certain *half-caps*, and cold-moving nods,
They frose me into silence. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

half-caponiere (häf'kap-ọ̄-nēr'), *n.* Same as *demi-caponiere*.

half-caste (häf'kȧst), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. A person of mixed European and Asiatic parentage; especially, in India, a person born of a native mother and a Portuguese or French father. See *Eurasian*.

An invalid sergeant . . . came, attended by his wife, a very pretty young *half-caste*.
Bp. Heber, Journey through Upper Provinces of India, I. 298.

2. By extension, any half-breed; especially, one born of a European parent and a native parent of different race in the country of the latter.

Othello is black; the very tragedy lies there: . . . the whole pathos, and extenuation of his doubts of Desdemona, depend on this blackness. Fechter makes him a *half-caste*. *G. H. Lewes*, Actors and the Art of Acting.

Much as we admired the Maori race, we were even more struck by the *half-caste*. *The Century*, XXVII. 919.

II. *a.* Born of mixed European and Asiatic or other native parentage.

They [the Mahratta infantry] are commanded by *half-cast* people, of Portuguese and French extraction.
Dirom, Campaign in India, p. 11.

And there is the *half-caste* child, the lisping chee-chee, or Eurasian. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 340.

half-cent (häf'sent'), *n.* A copper coin of the United States, of the value of $\frac{1}{200}$ of a dollar, and weighing 94 grains, current from 1793 to 1857.

half-cheek (häf'chēk), *n.* A face in profile; a side-face. [Rare.]

St. George's *half-cheek* in a brooch. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

half-chess (häf'ches), *n.* In a military bridge, a short chess or platform-board.

half-clammed† (häf'klamd), *a.* Half-starved.

Lions' *half-clammed* entrails roar for food.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida.

half-cock (häf'kok), *n.* The position of the cock or hammer of a gun when it is elevated only half-way and retained by the first notch. See *cock*[1].

half-cock (häf'kok'), *v. t.* To cock the hammer of, as a gun, so that it rests at the first notch.

half-communion (häf'kọ-mū'nyọn), *n.* The use of but one element in the communion; communion in one kind. The term is applied to the practice of the Roman Catholic Church, in which the celebrant receives the communion in both kinds, but administers only the wafer to the people. The doctrine of that church is that Christ is received whole and entire under either kind—that is, under the form of bread alone or wine alone; and the restriction placed upon the people in communion is for the avoidance of sacrilege.

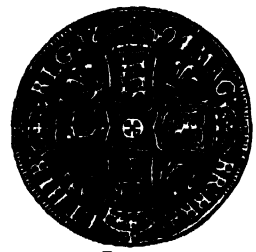
half-compast†, *adv.* With the body half enveloped.

When you came first, did you not walk the town
In a long cloak, *half-compass*?
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

half-crown (häf'kroun'), *n.* 1. An English silver coin of half the value of the crown—that is, 2*s.* 6*d.* It has been current since the time of Edward VI.

I ranged too high: what draws me down
Into the common day?
Is it the weight of that *half-crown*
Which I shall have to pay?
Tennyson, Will Water-proof.

Obverse.


Reverse.
Silver Half-crown of Queen Anne, 1704. British Museum (Size of the original.)

2. A gold coin worth 2*s.* 6*d.*, formerly current in England, and first issued by Henry VIII.

half-curlew (häf'-kėr'lū), *n.* 1. The whimbrel, or jack-curlew of Europe, *Numenius phæopus*. [Norfolk, Eng.]—2. The European bartailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica*. *C. Swainson*. [Norfolk, Eng.]

half-deal†, *n.* [ME. *halfdele* = Dan. *halvdel*; < *half* + *deal*[1]. Cf. *halfendeal*.] A half part; half.

For where was euere ony cristen kynge that ȝe euere knewe,
That helde swiche an household be the *half-delle*
As Richard in this rewme? *Richard the Redeless*, iv. 2.

half-deck (häf'dek), *n.* 1. See *deck*, 2.—2. The slipper-limpet, *Crepidula fornicata*, or a related species, the shell being likened to a half-decked vessel. [Local, U. S.]

half-dime (häf'dim'), *n.* A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 5 cents. In 1866 it was replaced in coinage by a five-cent piece of copper and nickel, popularly called a *nickel*.

half-distance (häf'dis'tans), *n.* In *milit. tactics*, one half the prescribed regular interval or space between the divisions of troops in a column, or between the ranks in a line.

half-dollar (häf'dol'ȧr), *n.* A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 50 cents.

half-eagle (häf'ē'gl), *n.* A gold coin of the United States, of the value of $5, or about £1 0*s.* 6$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* English.

halfen† (hä'fn), *a.* [Appar. < *half* + *-en*[3], but due to *halfen-* in *halfendeal*, q. v.] Half: used by Spenser in the phrase *halfen eye* to mean half-sight (that is, one eye).

So perfect in that art was Paridell,
That he Malbeccoes *halfen eye* did wyle.
His *halfen eye* he wiled wondrous well,
And Hellenors both eyes did eke beguyle.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 5.

halfendeal†, *n.* [< ME. *halfen dele*, *halvendel*, *halfne del*, etc., the half part, being an inflected form (acc. or weak dat., etc.) of *half*, *a.*, with *del*, deal, part: see *half* and *deal*[1], and cf. *half-deal*.] The half part; half.

Therfore maken thei here God of an Ox the on part, and the other *halfendelle* of a Man: because that man is the most noble creature in Erthe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 165.

In hony thenne up bolle hem lesse & more
Til it be *halvendel* that was before.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

halfendeal†, *adv.* [< ME. *halfendel*, etc.; < *halfendeal*, *n.*] By half; half.

They . . . *halvendel* her holyneesse leye aside
As for the time. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 615.

The humid night was farforth spent,
And hevenly lampes were *halfendeale* ybrent.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 53.

halfer (hä'fėr), *n.* 1. One who receives, possesses, or pays a half; one who does, has, etc., only half of something. [Obsolete or rare.]

Sure it would be more pleasing unto God, and commendable with men, if yourselves and such *halfers* in opinion, . . . for your private ends, would openly avow what coverily you conceale.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, ii. 5.

Halfers are they that pays their predial Tythes half to one of the foresaide Church and half to the other every yeare, but resort one yeare to Waith Church and the next yeare following to Mexborough Church personally, and paye personal tythes and do personal Duties one yeare to one church and the next yeare following to the other.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 266.

2. A male fallow-deer gelded.—3. *pl.* An exclamation among children which entitles the utterer to half of anything found by his companion.

If the finder previously says, "No *halfers*, findee keepee, loosee seekee," he is entitled to keep the thing.
Halliwell.

half-face (häf'fās), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Showing only half of the face: as, a *half-face* picture.

II. *n.* 1. In *milit. tactics*, a turning of the face 45° to the right or left, used in making oblique marches to the right or left.—2. A raised floor or platform. *Halliwell.* [Eng.]

half-faced (häf'fāst), *a.* 1. Thin-faced; hence, meager; thin; imperfect.

With all other odd ends of your *half-faced* English.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse.

But out upon this *half-fac'd* fellowship!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

This same *half-faced* fellow, Shadow, . . . presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

2. Showing half the face; also, stamped with a profile, as a coin.

George Pyeboard? honest George? why cam'st thou in *half-fac'd*, muffled so? *Puritan*, iii. 6. (*Nares.*)

You *half-fac'd* groat! you thick-cheek'd chittyface!
Robert Earl of Huntington.

Half-faced camp, among frontiersmen, a camp or shelter left open on the south side. [Southern and western U. S.]

Sleeping in *half-faced camps*, where the heavy air of the rank woods was in their lungs all night, or in the fouler atmosphere of overcrowded cabins, they [Illinois pioneers] were especially subject to miasmatic fevers.
The Century, XXXIII. 879

half-facet (häf'fas'et), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, one of the eight skill-facets or of the eight cross-facets on a brilliant. See *brilliant*, *n.*, 1.

half-falconet (häf'fal'kọ-net), *n.* A small cannon. See *falconet*, 3.

half-farthing (häf'fär'ᴛʜing), *n.* An English colonial copper coin of half the value of the farthing, issued for circulation in Ceylon during the reigns of George IV., William IV., and Victoria. It has not been coined since 1856.

Obverse. Reverse.
Half-farthing of William IV., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

half-feather (häf'feᴡʜ'ėr), *n.* See *feather*.

half-fish (häf'fish), *n.* A five-year-old salmon. *Willughby.* [Local, Eng.]

half-floor (häf'flōr), *n.* See *floor*.

half-fou (häf'fō), *n.* [Sc., < *half* + *fou*, a bushel, lit. full, = E. *full*[1].] A half-bushel. [Scotch.]

I brought a *half-fou* o' gude red goud
Out o'er the sea wi' me.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 154).

half-god†, *n.* [ME. *half-god* = D. *halfgod* = G. *halbgott* = Dan. *halvgud* = Sw. *halfgud*.] A demigod.

On satury and fawny more and lesse,
That *halve-goddes* ben of wildernesse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1545.

half-guinea (häf'gin'i), *n.* An English gold coin of the value of 10*s.* 6*d.*, no longer in circulation.

half-hatchet (häf'hach'et), *n.* A hatchet having a bit projecting only on the side toward the hand, the other side being straight; a shingling hatchet.

half-header (häf'hed'ėr), *n.* In *bricklayng*, a brick either cut longitudinally into two equal parts, or so cut and again transversely into four, used to close the work at the end of a course. See *closer*[1].

half-hearted (häf'här'ted), *a.* 1. Having or showing little generosity; illiberal; ungenerous; unkind. *B. Jonson.*—2. Having or showing little eagerness, enthusiasm, or determination; not earnest; lukewarm: as, *half-hearted* partizanship; a *half-hearted* apologist.

half-heartedly (häf'här'ted-li), *adv.* Without enthusiasm or eagerness; indifferently.

Very little consideration sufficed to show that the old rules were only made for men who were expected to carry them out *half-heartedly*.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 213.

half-heartedness (häf'här'ted-nes), *n.* The character of being half-hearted; want of earnestness; lukewarmness.

I discover nothing but mean and miserable things, conceit and a pretence of solid work without any real foundation; *half-heartedness* in everything.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 77.

half-hitch (häf'hich), *n.* 1. A hitch formed by passing the end of a rope round its standing part and bringing it up through the bight. See *hitch*.—2. In *pillow-lace making*, the loop by means of which the thread is tightened upon the bobbin. Also called *rolling-hitch*.

half-holiday (häf'hol'i-dā), *n.* Half of a day given up to recreation; a day on which work is carried on only during half or a part of the usual working-hours.

What a poor *half-holyday* is Methusalem's nine hundred years to eternity! *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

half-hose (häf'hōz), *n. pl.* Short stockings; socks.

half-hour (häf'our'), *n.* A period of thirty minutes.

half-hourly (häf'our'li), *a.* Occurring at intervals of half an hour, or lasting half an hour.

half-kirtle (häf'kėr'tl), *n.* A garment worn by women in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. [It seems impossible to decide what garment was known as the half-kirtle and what as the full kirtle or kirtle: all definitions are mere conjecture.]

You filthy, famished correctioner: if you be not swinged, I'll forswear *half-kirtles*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

half-length (häf'length), *a.* Of half the full or ordinary length; showing only the upper part of the body, as a portrait.

half-line (häf'lin), *n.* 1. In *entom.*, a line or mark extending half-way across a surface, as of the wing.—2. A share of one half the catch of a fishing-line. [A fishermen's term.]—**Basal half-line.** See *basal*.

halfling[1] (häf'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Sc. also *hafling*, *halflin*, *haflin*, *hafflin*; < *half* + *-ling*[1].] I. *n.* 1. A halfpenny; the half of an old silver penny.

"Not a shekel, not a silver penny, not a *hafling*, so help me the God of Abraham!" said the Jew. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, v.

2. A half-grown person; a stripling.

Wages of a man servant, . . . £10; . . . of a *halflin*, . . . £5. *Statist. Acc. of Scotland*, xii. 304.

3. A half-witted person.

II. *a.* Half-grown; not fully grown.

A man cam' jingling to our door, that night the young Laird was born, and my mother sent me, that was a *haflin* callant, to shew the stranger the gate to the Place. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xl.

halfling[2], **halflings** (häf'ling, -lingz), *adv.* [Sc. also *halflin*, *halflins*, *haflins*, *hallins*; < ME. *halflinges*; < *half* + *-ling*[2], *-lings*.] Partly; in part; half.

Jenny *haflins* is afraid to speak. *Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

half-lop (häf'lop), *n.* A fanciers' name for a rabbit with one ear lopped.

In some *half-lops* the ear that hangs down is broader and longer than the upright ear. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 112.

half-mark† (häf'märk'), *n.* An old English money of account, of the value of 6*s.* 8*d.*, or half the value of the mark, which was a sum of 13*s.* 4*d.* The half-mark was never a coin.

half-marrow (häf'mar'ō), *n.* 1. In *coal-mining*, a butty or partner. *Gresley*. [North. Eng.]—2. A husband or a wife. [Scotch.]

half-mask (häf'mäsk), *n.* A mask made to cover the upper part of the face, and used for disguise, as at masquerades, and also for protection from the sun's rays, by ladies in the eighteenth century. It may be supposed that the lower part of the face was covered at pleasure by the muffler. Compare *mask* and *loup*.

half-mast (häf'mäst'), *n.* The position of a flag lowered half-way down from the head of the staff or from the gaff-end, as a mark of respect for the dead or as a signal of distress: generally used with *at*.

half-mast (häf'mäst), *v. t.* [< *half-mast*, *n.*] To place (a flag) at half-mast.

half-measure (häf'mezh'ūr), *n.* An imperfect plan of operation; a measure, plan, effort, etc., inadequate to attain the end desired.

We feel how vain is the dream of those who think that this or that *half-measure* has solved it. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 380.

He is for no *half-measures* in grief. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xlvi.

half-merlon (häf'mėr'lon), *n.* In *fort.*, one of the merlons at the two extremities of a battlemented parapet.

half-moon (häf'mön'), *n.* [= G. *halbmond* = Dan. *halvmaane* = Sw. *half-måne*.] 1. The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated.—2. Something in the shape of a half-moon, or, loosely, of a crescent.

See how this river comes me cranking in,
And cuts me, from the best of all my land,
A huge *half-moon*, a monstrous cantle out.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

3. In *fort.*, an outwork composed of two faces forming a salient angle whose gorge is in the form of a crescent or a half-moon.—4. In *mining*, a scaffold in a shaft, having a plan of nearly the shape of a half-moon. Such a construction is of a temporary character, and intended to afford a place where the men may stand while making repairs in the shaft. [Eng.]—**Half-moon china**, a name given to Caughley porcelain, in allusion to its mark, a crescent.—**Half-moon knife**, a skin-dressers' tool having a crescent-shaped blade and two handles.

half-mounting (häf'moun'ting), *n.* The underclothing and minor articles of dress belonging to a military outfit of the eighteenth century.

A black stock and roller, which, together with the shirt, shoes and stockings, is called the *half-mounting*. *Grose*, Military Antiq., I. 322.

half-mourning (häf'mōr'ning), *n.* 1. A mourning-costume less somber than full or deep mourning.—2. A butterfly, *Papilio galatea*, having yellowish wings spotted with black and white.

halfness (häf'nes), *n.* [< *half* + *-ness*.] The character of being a half or an incomplete state of something; the state of not being a whole or of being partial; incompleteness; imperfection.

The essence of all jokes, of all comedy, seems to be an honest or well-intended *halfness*; a non-performance of what is pretended to be performed, at the same time that one is giving loud pledges of performance. *Emerson*, Letters and Social Aims, p. 139.

As soon as there is any departure from simplicity, and attempt at *halfness*, or good for me that is not good for him, my neighbour feels the wrong. *Emerson*, Compensation.

half-netted (häf'net'ed), *a.* In *bot.*, having only the outer layers reticulated: said of a plant or any part of it, as the roots of *Gladiolus communis*.

half-note (häf'nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent to one half of a whole note; a minim (as shown in figure).

half-pace (häf'pās), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *footpace*, 3.

Against the wall, in the middle of the *half-pace*, is a chair placed for him. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

half-pay (häf'pā'), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Half the amount of wages or salary; reduced pay (seldom literally half of the full pay); a reduced allowance paid to an officer when not in actual service, or after retirement at the end of a prescribed term.

II. *a.* Receiving or entitled to half-pay: as, a *half-pay* officer.

halfpence, *n.* Plural of *halfpenny*.

halfpenny (häf'pen'i, commonly hā'pe-ni), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *halfpeny*, *halpeny*, < AS. **healfpenig* (in *healfpenig-wurth*), < *healf*, half, + *penig*, penny.] I. *n.*; pl. *halfpence*, *halfpennies* (häf'pens, -pen'iz, or hā'pens, -pe-niz). 1.

Obverse. Reverse.

Halfpenny of Charles II., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

A coin of the value of half a penny, current in the British islands; the value of such coin. The halfpenny was first issued in the reign of Edward I., and was of silver. In the reign of Charles II. copper was used. Since 1860 it has been of bronze.

2. A small fragment. [Only in Shakspere's use.]

She tore the letter into a thousand *halfpence*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

To have one's hand on one's halfpenny†, to be attentive to any particular object. *Nares*.

Ri. Dromio, looke heere, now is *my hand on my halfpeny*.

Half. Thou liest, thou hast not a farthing to lay thy hands on, I am none of thine. *Lyly*, Mother Bombie, ii. 1.

II. *a.* Of the price or value of half a penny; hence, cheap; mean; worthless.

half-pike (häf'pīk), *n.* 1. A spear-headed weapon with a shaft about half the length of that of the ordinary pike. One form of this weapon, also called *spontoon*, was formerly carried by infantry officers; another form, called *boarding-pike*, is used in the navy in repelling boarders.

2. Military exercise with the half-pike.

Well, ile trie one course with thee at the *halfe pike*, and then goe; come, draw thy pike. *H. Chettle*, Hoffman.

half-port (häf'pōrt), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the two parts (called *upper* and *lower half-ports*) into which is divided a shutter having a semicircular hole to fit round a gun, and serving to close a port in a ship.

half-price (häf'pris'), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Half the ordinary price, or half of some established rate; specifically, in England, a reduced charge for admission to a place of amusement when part of the entertainment is over.

A man o' th' town dines late, but soon enough . . .
T' ensure a side-box station at *half-price*.
Cowper, Task, ii. 624.

II. *a.* Costing half the usual sum.

They amuse themselves with theatrical converse, arising out of their last *half-price* visit to the Victoria gallery. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, ii.

half-price (häf'pris'), *adv.* [Abbr. of *at half-price*.] At half the ordinary price.

half-principal (häf'prin'si-pal), *n.* In *carp.*, a roof-member or rafter that does not reach to the ridge-pole, but is supported at the top by a purlin.

half-rater (häf'rā'tėr), *n.* A small yacht of less than the unit of rating (one ton). [Eng.]

half-read (häf'red), *a.* Superficially informed by reading. *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 409.

half-relief (häf'rē-lēf'), *n.* In *sculp.*, relief midway between high relief and low relief; mezzo-rilievo; demi-relief.

half-rest (häf'rest), *n.* A rest equivalent to a half-note; a minim-rest, 𝄼.

half-round (häf'round'), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. A hemisphere.

In her forehead's fair *half-round*,
Love sits in open triumph crown'd. *Prior*.

2. In *arch.*, a molding whose profile is a semicircle. It may be either a bead or a torus.

II. *a.* Semicircular or semicylindrical: as, a *half-round* file, etc.

The building was a spacious theatre
Half-round, on two main pillars vaulted high.
Milton, S. A., l. 1606.

Half-round bit, spade, etc. See the nouns.

half-royal (häf'roi'al), *n.* In the paper trade, a kind of millboard or pasteboard of which there are two sizes: small, 20½ by 13 inches, and large, 21 by 14 inches.

half-saved (häf'sāvd), *a.* Half-witted. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

He [William Dove] was what is called *half-saved*. Some of his faculties were more than ordinarily acute, but the power of self-conduct was entirely wanting in him. *Southey*, The Doctor, x.

half-seas-over (häf'sēz-ō'vėr). 1†. Well on the way; pretty far advanced.

I am *half-seas-o'er* to death:
And since I must die once, I would be loth
To make a double work of what's half-finish'd.
Dryden.

2. Pretty far gone in drink; half drunk; tipsy.

"Holla, Dick Admiral," cried Neptune, who was pretty far gone in liquor, . . . "I'm going home." "I thought thou wert there all along, being already *half-seas-over*," said Cary. "Ay, right, Upsee-Dutch." *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, ii.

half-shell (häf'shel'), *n.* One shell of a bivalve: as, oysters served on the *half-shell* (that is, with the upper shell removed, and the oyster served raw on the lower one).

half-shift (häf'shift), *n.* See *shift*.

half-shot† (häf'shot), *n.* A bullet of smaller caliber than that of the musket or harquebus; hence, a light firearm carrying such a bullet. See *demi-hag*.

half-sighted (häf'sī'ted), *a.* Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

The officers of the king's household had need be provident, both for his honour and thrift; they must look both ways, else they are but *half-sighted*. *Bacon*.

half-sister (häf'sis'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *halfsuster* = G. *halbschwester* = Dan. *halvsöster* = Sw. *halfsyster*; < *half* + *sister*.] A sister by one parent only.

half-snipe (häf'snip), *n.* The European jack-snipe or lesser snipe, *Scolopax* or *Limnocryptes gallinula*, the greater snipe being called *double-snipe*.

half-sole (häf'sōl'), *n.* That part of the sole of a boot or shoe which extends forward from the shank of the sole to the toe.

half-sole (häf'sōl), *v. t.* [< *half-sole*, *n.*] To repair by putting on a new half-sole: as, to *half-sole* a shoe.

half-sovereign (häf'sov'e-rin), *n.* A British gold coin worth 10 shillings, and weighing about 61.6372 grains troy. See *sovereign*.

half-spade (häf'spād), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a sharp-pointed spade from which one wing of the blade has been cut away. The blason should state to which side the remaining part of the blade is turned. Thus, if the spade is palewise, it is blasoned "the side of the spade to the sinister or dexter."

half-spear (häf'spēr), *n.* In *her.*, a spear with a short or truncated handle, used as a bearing.

half-step (häf'step), *n.* In *music*, a semitone. See *semitone*, *step*, and *tone*.

half-stitch (häf'stich), *n.* A loose and open mesh used in pillow-lace making, with which a pattern is outlined and also a simple kind of filling is put in.

half-stop (häf'stop), *n.* See *stop*.

half-strained† (häf'strānd), *a.* Half-bred; imperfect.

> I find I'm but a *half-strained* villain yet,
> But mungril-mischievous; for my blood boil'd
> To view this brutal act. *Dryden.*

half-stuff (häf'stuf), *n.* Any material half formed in the process of manufacture; specifically, a partly prepared pulp in paper-making.

half-suit (häf'sūt), *n.* The body-armor of the seventeenth century. It consisted exclusively of breastplate, backpiece, articulated épaulières, and articulated tassets, all other iron armor having been abandoned, with the exception of an open helmet.

half-sword (häf'sōrd), *n.* Half a sword's length.—**To be at half-sword**, to be at close quarters in a fight with swords.

> I am a rogue if I *were* not *at half-sword* with a dozen of them two hours together. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

> I *was* four several times *at half-sword* with him,
> Twice stood his partizan. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 2.

halft, *n.* and *v.* An erroneous form of *haft*[1].

half-tangent (häf'tan'jent), *n.* The tangent of the half-arc. [An improper expression, used in chartography.]

half-terete (häf'tē-rēt'), *a.* In *bot.*, semicylindrical: an epithet applied to a long narrow body, flat on one side and convex on the other.

half-thought (häf'thât'), *n.* A superficial opinion. *Shaftesbury.*

half-throw (häf'thrō), *n.* Half the stroke or movement, as of a valve or a piston. Also called *half-travel*.

half-tide (häf'tīd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Half the duration of a single tide; the state of the tide when it is half-way between ebb and flood.

II. *a.* Half covered by the tide; washed by the waves: as, wet as a *half-tide* rock: also applied to a low-built vessel over which waves are likely to break.—**Half-tide dock, weir**, etc. See the nouns.

half-timber (häf'tim'bėr), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the timbers in the cant-bodies which correspond to the lower futtocks in the square body.

half-timbered (häf'tim'bėrd), *a.* Having the foundations and principal supports of stout timber, but with all the interstices of the front of the building filled in with plaster: applied to houses built in a decorative style extensively used in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

half-timer (häf'tī'mėr), *n.* One who works or is engaged in doing something only half the usual or allotted time; specifically, in Great Britain, a pupil in an elementary school who is entitled to partial exemption from attendance while engaged in some proper employment.

half-tint (häf'tint), *n.* An intermediate color; a middle tint; in *painting*, a color that is intermediate between the extreme lights and strong shades of a picture. Also *half-tone*.

half-title (häf'tī'tl), *n.* The short title of a book at the head of the first page of the text; also, the title of any subdivision of a book that immediately precedes that subdivision, when printed on a full page and in one line.

half-tone (häf'tōn), *n.* 1. Same as *half-tint*.—2. See *semitone*.—3. A picture printed from a plate produced by the half-tone process (which see), or the plate itself.—**Half-tone process**, a photo-typographic method in which, in the process of photographing the object, a screen of netting, or a ruled glass, is interposed between the lens and the sensitized plate. From the negative thus made, a positive image is produced upon a prepared metal plate and etched into relief by acids. The screen is designed to give to the etching a texture similar to that produced by the engraver. A common, but in large manner remediable, effect of its use is an undue softening of both lights and shadows with loss of distinctness.

half-tongue (häf'tung), *n.* [In Law L. *jurata de medietate linguæ*, a half-tongue jury.] In *law*, a jury of which one half are aliens, allowed to an alien who is tried on a criminal charge. Such juries have been abolished in England, but are still allowed in some of the United States.

half-trap (häf'trap), *n.* A sinking bend in a sewer-pipe, in the form of half of the letter S.

half-travel (häf'trav'el), *n.* Same as *half-throw*.

half-truth (häf'tröth), *n.* A proposition or statement only partly true, or which conveys only part of the truth. *Mrs. Browning.*

half-virtue (häf'vėr'tū), *n.* A virtue modified by considerations of prudence or conventionality.

> And those *half-virtues* which the world calls best.
> *Lowell*, Comm. Ode.

half-way (häf'wā'), *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance.

> Meets destiny *half-way*, nor shrinks at death.
> *Granville*, Imit. of Chorus in Seneca's Thyestus, ii.

To meet half-way. See *meet*.

half-way (häf'wā), *a.* Midway; equidistant from the extremes.—**Half-way covenant, house**, etc. See the nouns.

half-wit (häf'wit'), *n.* A weak-minded or idiotic person; also, a dolt; a blockhead.

> *Half-wits* are fleas, so little and so light,
> We scarce could know they live, but that they bite.
> *Dryden.*

half-witted (häf'wit'ed), *a.* Weak in intellect; idiotic; silly; foolish.

> Jack had passed for a poor, well-meaning, *half-witted*, crack-brained fellow; people were strangely surprised to find him in such a roguery. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

half-word†, *n.* [ME. *halfeword*.] A speech conveying an insinuation rather than a direct assertion; a hint.

> She wolde not fonde
> To holde no wyght in balsaunce
> By *halfe-wordes*, ne by countenaunce.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 1022.

half-yard (häf'yärd'), *n.* Half of a yard; specifically, an old ale-measure, one half of the ale-yard.

half-yarn (häf'yärn), *n.* Slub which is spun into yarn.

half-year (häf'yēr'), *n.* A period of six months; one half of a calendar year; also, half of a school year, whatever its length.

> The Doctor now talking of holiday doings, and then of the prospects of the *half-year*, what chance there was for the Balliol scholarship, etc.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 1.

half-yearly (häf'yēr'li), *a.* Happening twice in a year; semi-annual.

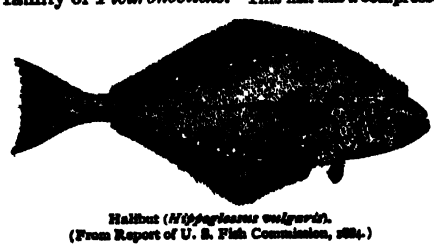
half-yearly (häf'yēr'li), *adv.* Twice in a year; semi-annually.

halit, *a.* A Middle English form of *holy*.

Haliæ̈tus (hal-i-ā'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (L. *haliæetos*), < Gr. ἁλιάετος, poet. ἀλιαίετος, the 'sea-eagle,' prob. the osprey, < ἅλς, the sea, + ἀετός, αἰετός, eagle.] A genus of *Falconidæ*, containing eagles with bare tarsi; the earns, sea-eagles, or fishing-eagles. The best-known species are the white-tailed sea-eagle of Europe, *H. albicilla*, and the white-headed or bald eagle of North America, *H. leucocephalus*. (See cut under *eagle*.) A species of wide distribution in Europe and Asia is *H. leucoryphus*. The largest and handsomest of all is the Kamchatkan or pelagic eagle, *H. pelagicus*, with 14 tail-feathers instead of the usual 12. (See *Thalassoaëtus*.) The African representative is *H. vocifer*. The Indian, Pondicherry, or brahminy eagle, formerly *H. pondicerianus*, is now called *Haliastur indus*.

haliard, *n.* See *halyard*.

halibut, holibut (hol'i-but), *n.* [The second form is etymologically better (cf. *holiday*); formerly *hallibut*; < ME. **halybutte* (= D. *heilbot* = G. *heiligbutt*, *heilbutt*, *heilbutte*), a halibut, lit. 'holy (i. e., holiday) plaice,' < ME. *haly*, E. *holy*, + *butte*, a flounder, plaice: see *holy* and *but*[2]. Cf. Sw. *helgeflundra* = Dan. *helleflynder*, a halibut, lit. 'holy flounder'; so named, it is thought, from being eaten particularly on holidays (holy days). The sense seems to have been lost, and the forms have suffered corruption.] A fish of the genus *Hippoglossus*, *H. vulgaris*, and the largest species of the flatfish family or *Pleuronectidæ*. This fish has a compressed body, one side being colored, the other white, and both eyes on the same side of the head. It grows to a great size, sometimes weighing from 300 to 400 pounds. It forms an article of food, and some parts of the body are fat, tender, and delicious. The name is also given to various other species of *Pleuronectidæ*, such as *Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*, known as the *Greenland halibut*, and *Paralichthys californicus*, known in California as the *Monterey halibut* and *bastard halibut*.—**Circus halibut**, the common halibut when accidentally variegated with black and white. [Local, New Eng.]—**George's halibut**, the common halibut taken on George's Banks.—**Grand Bank halibut**, the common halibut taken on the Grand Banks.



Halibut (*Hippoglossus vulgaris*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

halibut-broom (hol'i-but-bröm), *n.* A disgorger for halibut, made of oak, with one end flattened and sharpened.

halibut-slime (hol'i-but-slīm), *n.* A kind of sea-anemone found on halibut: so called by fishermen, who mistake it for a secretion of the fish.

halibutter, holibutter (hol'i-but-ėr), *n.* A vessel engaged in the halibut-fishery on the offshore banks; a halibut-catcher. These vessels are clipper-built and schooner-rigged.

Halichœrus (hal-i-kē'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἅλς, the sea, + χοῖρος, hog.] A genus of seals, of the family *Phocidæ*, the type of which is the gray seal, *H. gryphus*, having the dental formula as in *Phoca*, but the facial region of the skull large in comparison with the cranial. *Nilsson*, 1820.

Halichondria (hal-i-kon'dri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἅλς, the sea, + χόνδρος, cartilage.] A genus of monactinelline sponges, containing the forms known as *crumb-of-bread sponge* (*H. panicea*) and *mermaid's-glove* (*H. oculata*).

Halichondriidæ (hal'i-kon-drī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἅλς, the sea, + χόνδρος, gristle, cartilage.] A group of sponges, *Spongidæ* or *Porifera*, exemplified by the genus *Halichondria*, containing many common marine forms which incrust stones, timbers, and seaweeds below the tide-mark, and sometimes shoot up into branching tufts or tubes. They have no commercial value. Also *Halichondriæ*.

halichondroid (hal-i-kon'droid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Halichondria* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a sponge of the genus *Halichondria*; belonging to the *Halichondriidæ*.

> A very common *Halichondroid* sponge of this group (Pharetrospongia strahani, Soll.). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 427.

II. *n.* A sponge of the family *Halichondriidæ*.

Halicore (ha-lik'ō-rē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἅλς, the sea, + κόρη, maid.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Halicoridæ*. The male has a pair of large straight tusks in the upper jaw (these being rudimentary and not exserted in the female), directed forward and downward, growing from persistent pulps, enameled, and with beveled ends. There are 5 or 6 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw, which are not all in position at once, the first falling before the last is cut. The skull has a long rostrum bent down at right angles with the cranial axis, and the front of the lower jaw is likewise decurved. There are 7 cervical, 18 or 19 dorsal, and 30 succeeding vertebræ; the tail is emarginate in the middle line, with pointed lateral lobes; there are no nails on the fore limbs; and the cæcum is simple. The genus contains the several species of dugong. *Dugungus* is a synonym. See cuts under *dugong* and *heart*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of *Halicore*; a dugong.

Halicoridæ (hal-i-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halicore* + *-idæ*.] The family of sirenians of which the halicore or dugong is the type. *J. E. Gray*, 1825.

Halictus (ha-lik'tus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A large, wide-spread, and important genus of small solitary bees, of the family *Andrenidæ*, containing numerous species, the pregnant females of which hibernate. *H. parallelus* is a common American species.

Halictus flavipes. (Cross shows natural size.)

halidame†, *n.* An improper form of *halidom*.

> Come, we must not again disagree; but, by my *halidame*, I think one troubadour roundel worth all that Petrarch ever wrote. *Bulwer*, Rienzi, p. 163.

halidom†, **halidome**† (hal'i-dum, -dōm), *n.* [Archaic, pronounced prop., in first element, as in

holiday, ***holibut*** or ***halibut***; early mod. E. also ***halidome*** (and sometimes, erroneously, ***holidame***, supposed to refer to the Virgin Mary); < ME. ***halidom***, ***halydom***, ***haligdom***, holiness, sanctity, a sanctuary, sacred relic, < AS. ***hāligdōm***, holiness, sanctity, a sanctuary, sacred thing or relic (= D. ***heiligdom*** = OHG. ***heiligtuom***, MHG. ***heiletuom***, G. ***heiligtum***, a sanctuary, sacred thing or relic, = Icel. ***helgidōmr***, a sanctuary, holy relic, = Dan. ***helligdom*** = Sw. ***helgedom***, a sanctuary), < ***hālig***, holy, + ***-dōm***, E. ***-dom***.] 1. Holiness; sanctity; sacred honor; also, something regarded as sacred, as a relic: formerly much used in solemn oaths or adjurations.

It was ordeyned ferst be Peres of Weston, and be alle tho that han be sithyn, that alle these Comenaunts a-forsaid sshulle ben holden ferme and stable: and ther-to harn thei sworon on the *halidom*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

"Now sure, and by my *hallidome*" (quoth he),
"Ye a great master are in your degree."
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 545.

Bap. Now, by my *holidame*, here comes Katharina!
Kath. What is your will, sir, that you send for me?
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2.

2. A sanctuary.—3. Lands held of a religious foundation.

The men of the *Halidome*, as it was called, of St. Mary's.
Scott, Monastery, ii.

halieutics (hal-i-ū'tiks), *n.* [< L. ***halieutica*** (the title of a poem on fishing, by Ovid), < Gr. ***ἁλιευτικά*** (the title of a poem by Oppian), neut. pl. (cf. ***ἁλιευτική***, sc. ***τέχνη***, the art of fishing, fem. sing.) of ***ἁλιευτικός***, of or for fishing (cf. ***ἁλιευτής***, and ***ἁλιεύς***, a fisher), < ***ἁλιεύειν***, fish, be a fisher, < ***ἅλς***, the sea.] A treatise on fishes, or on the art of fishing: as, the *Halieutics* of Oppian.

Halifax law or **inquest.** See *law*[1].

Halilidæ (ha-li'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < ***Halia*** + ***-idæ***.] A family of gastropods, generally referred to the order *Toxoglossa*, represented by the genus *Halia*. The shell is so much like that of *Achatina* that it was long regarded as a terrestrial form. A single living species is known, inhabiting deep water about the Spanish coast, especially near Cadiz. It also occurs in the Tertiary formation of Italy.

Halimasst, *n.* An obsolete form of *Hallowmas*.

Halimeda (hal-i-mē'dă), *n.* [NL. (Lamoureux, 1812), appar. irreg. < Gr. ***ἅλς***, the sea, + ***μήδων***, some plant.] A genus of calcareous green-spored marine algæ, of the order *Siphoneæ* of some authors. The fronds are jointed, and resemble cacti. The best-known species is *H. Opuntia*, found in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and the Mediterranean sea. Lindley made this genus the type of the tribe *Halimedidæ*. Sometimes written *Halymeda*.

Halimedeæ (hal-i-mē'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Decaisne, 1842), < *Halimeda* + ***-eæ***.] A group of algæ, of the family *Nematorhizeæ*, consisting of the two genera *Halimeda* and *Udotea*.

Halimedidæ (hal-i-med'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halimeda* + ***-idæ***.] In Lindley's system of botanical classification, a tribe of the *Confervaceæ* having the frond polysiphonous, made up of tubes which are continuous or jointed, and more or less densely branched. Sometimes written *Halymedidæ*. See *Halimeda*.

halimotet, *n.* Same as *hallmote*.

Halimus (hal'i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Wallroth, 1822), < Gr. ***ἁλιμος***, of the sea, marine, < ***ἅλς***, the sea.] 1. A genus of maritime plants, of the natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*, now reduced to a section of *Atriplex*.—2. [*l. c.*] *Atriplex Halimus*, a well-known plant of the south European coasts.

haliographer (hal-i-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< ***haliography*** + ***-er***[1].] One who writes about the sea. *Bailey*, 1727.

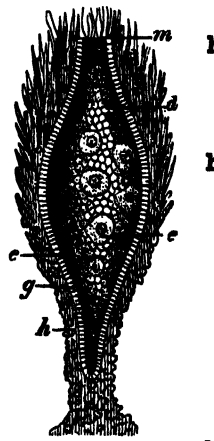
haliography (hal-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Better ****haligraphy***, < Gr. ***ἅλς*** (in comp. usually ***ἁλι-***), the sea, + ***-γραφία***, < ***γράφειν***, write.] A description of the sea. See *thalassography*. *Bailey*, 1731.

Haliomma (hal-i-om'ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ***ἅλς***, the sea, + ***ὄμμα***, eye.] The typical genus of *Haliommatidæ*. It is referred by some to the *Sphæridæ*.

Haliommatidæ (hal'i-o-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haliomma*(*t-*) + ***-idæ***.] A family of radiolarians, named from the genus *Haliomma*.

Haliotidæ (hal-i-ot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haliotis* + ***-idæ***.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Haliotis*, containing the sea-ears, ear-shells, abalones, or ormers. The animal has a short muscle and subulate tentacles, two branchial plumes, and a margin developing a posterior (oval) fold or siphon which occupies the slit or perforation in the shell. The shell is ear-shaped and flatly spiral, with the aperture almost coextensive with the shell and limited only by the flattened columellar area; the back near the outer margin is perforated by a row of holes. See *abalone*.

Haliotis (hal-i-ō'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ***ἅλς***, the sea, + ***οὖς*** (***ὠτ-***) = E. *ear*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Haliotidæ*; the ear-shells: so called from the excessive width of the aperture and the flatness of the small spire, which give it an ear-like or saucer-shaped figure. They are mostly tropical or subtropical, and have commercial value as ornaments and as furnishing a mother-of-pearl used in inlaying, etc. The animal is used for food. See *abalone*.



Longitudinal Section of *Haliphysema*, an extant Gastræa-form.

The egg-cells (*e*) are enlarged epithelial cells of the endoderm (*g*), and lie freely in the primitive intestinal cavity (*d*); *m*, mouth-opening; *h*, exoderm, incrusted below with grains of sand, above with sponge-spicules. (From Haeckel's "Evolution of Man.")

haliotoid (hal-i-ō'toid), *a.* [< ***Haliotis*** + ***-oid***.] Like an ear-shell; resembling or pertaining to the *Haliotidæ*.

Haliphysema (hal'i-fi-sē'mă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ***ἅλς***, the sea, + ***φύσημα***, that which is blown up, a bubble, a half-formed shell, etc., < ***φυσᾶν***, blow up, inflate.] A genus of so-called sponges of extremely simple structure, resembling a gastrula. The animal is spindle-shaped, and the body consists of two single layers of cells, an endoderm and an ectoderm inclosing a central cavity with a mouth at one end, the other end being fixed to some object. The outer layer of cells is coalescent, and includes foreign substances, as grains of sand. It is one of two genera of chalk-sponges constituting an order *Physemaria* of the class *Calcispongiæ*. It is really a foraminiferous type, and not a sponge at all.

Haliplana (ha-lip'lā-nă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ***ἅλς***, the sea, + ***πλάνος***, wandering: see *planet*.] A genus of sea-swallows, of the subfamily *Sterninæ*; the sooty terns. *H. fuliginosa* is the common sooty tern or egg-bird of the United States. The genus is often merged in *Sterna*. *J. Wagler*, 1832.

haliplid (hal'i-plid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Haliplidæ*.

Haliplidæ (ha-lip'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haliplus* + ***-idæ***.] A family of hydradephagous beetles. The metasternum has an antecoxal piece separated by a well-marked suture reaching from one side to the other and extending in a triangular process between the hind coxæ; the antennæ are 10-jointed; the hind coxæ are fixed; and large plates almost entirely conceal the abdomen. They are minute oval and very convex water-beetles, of a yellow color spotted with black. They are often united with the *Dytiscidæ*. *Kirby*, 1837.

Haliplus (hal'i-plus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ***ἁλίπλους***, contr. of ***ἁλίπλοος***, sailing on the sea, also covered with water, < ***ἅλς***, the sea, + ***πλεῖν***, sail.] The typical genus of *Haliplidæ*. *H. fasciatus* is an example. *Latreille*.

Haliscoleina (hal-i-skō-lē-i'nă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ***ἅλς***, the sea, + ***σκώληξ*** (***σκωληκ-***), a worm, esp. the earthworm.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a group of marine chætopodous worms, represented by such genera as *Polyophthalmus* and *Capitella*: distinguished from the earthworms, or *Scoleina*.

Halistemma (hal-i-stem'ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ***ἅλς***, the sea, + ***στέμμα***, a fillet, crown.] The typical genus of *Halistemmatidæ*, having a spirally coiled saccule, a single terminal filament, and no involucre. *Huxley*, 1859.

Halistemmatidæ (hal'i-ste-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halistemma*(*t-*) + ***-idæ***.] A family of physophorous hydrozoans, of the class *Siphonophora*, typified by the genus *Halistemma*.

halite (hal'it), *n.* [< Gr. ***ἅλς***, salt, + ***-ite***[2].] In *mineral.*, native rock-salt.

halitheriid (hal-i-thē'ri-id), *n.* A fossil sirenian, one of the *Halitheriidæ*.

Halitheriidæ (hal'i-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halitherium* + ***-idæ***.] A family of fossil sirenians from the Miocene and early Pliocene, typified by the genus *Halitherium*, representing a generalized type of sirenians. They had large tusk-like upper incisors, as in *Halicore*, and an ossified femur articulated with the pelvis. Remains of individuals of the family have been found in many places in Europe, and several genera have been separated from *Halitherium*, which formerly included all the extinct sirenians.

Halitherium (hal-i-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Kaup), < Gr. ***ἅλς***, the sea, + ***θηρίον***, a beast.] A genus of extinct *Sirenia* from the Miocene, the type of the family *Halitheriidæ*. It appears to have possessed distinct though small hind limbs, no trace of which has been found in any of the existing sirenians. Also spelled *Halytherium*.

halituous (ha-lit'ū-us), *a.* [< L. ***halitus*** (***halitu-***), breath: see *halitus*.] 1†. Like breath; vaporous.

Part of it, being cast upon a live coal, did by its blue and *halituous* flame discover itself to be of the nature of that salt. *Boyle*, Works, I. 363.

2. In *pathol.*, moist as if from being breathed upon: said of the skin when covered with a slight moisture.

halitus (hal'i-tus), *n.* [L., < ***halare***, breathe: see *inhale*, *exhale*[1].] In *physiol.*, the breath; also, the vapor exhaled in the cavities of a living and warm body, so long as the blood is warm.—**Halitus of the blood** (*sanguinis*), the odorous vapor exhaled by newly drawn blood.

halkt, *n.* [Early mod. E. also ***halke***, ***haulke***; < ME. ***halke***, a corner, recess, < AS. ***healc***, ***healoc***, a hollow. Cf. AS. ***heal***, a corner; ***holc***, ***holoc***, a hollow: see *holk*. The relations of these forms to one another, and to AS. ***holh***, hollow, are not clear: see *hollow*[1].] A nook, corner, recess, or hiding-place.

Inne he com unto a privy *halke*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1780.

Read. Where hast thou dwelt, good Geffrey, al this while,
Unknowne to vs, saue only by thy bookes?
Chau. In *haulkes*, and herne, God wot, and in exile,
Where none vouchsaft to yeeld me words or lookes.
Speght, The Reader to Geffrey Chaucer (1598).

halket (hal'ket), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The large gray seal, *Halichœrus gryphus*.

hall (hâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also ***halle***; < ME. ***halle***, ***haule***, < AS. ***heall***, ***heal*** = OS. ***halla*** = D. MLG. ***halle*** = OHG. ***halla***, MHG. ***halle*** (G. ***halle***, revived after E.) = Icel. ***höll*** (often spelled ***hall***, without umlaut) = Sw. ***hall*** = Dan. ***hal*** (cf. OF. ***hale***, F. ***halle*** = It. ***alla***, < MHG.), a hall, applied in early use to any large room, with closed or open sides; prob. lit. 'a cover' or place of shelter, from the root of AS. ***helan***, ME. ***helen***, E. *heal*[2], cover: see *heal*[2], *conceal*.] 1. A building, or a large room or compartment in a building, devoted to some public or common use: in various special applications. See below.

Whan he was at London, a *haule* he did vp wright.
First thouht & founden, for chambre was it right.
Robert of Brunne, p. 88.

Then ye souldiers of the debite toke Jesus vnto the comon *hall* and gathered vnto hym all the companye.
Bible of 1551, Mat. xxvii. 27.

Specifically—(*a*) In medieval palaces and castles, the main room, often the only living-room. Besides the hall, in very early times, even in the greatest houses, there were only a few sleeping-rooms, and not always these. In such a hall the lord and his family, retainers, servants, and visitors were all accommodated, and all public and household affairs were carried on. Later rooms more retired were added, but throughout the feudal period the hall remained the common center of activity. Westminster Hall in London was originally a part of the royal palace, where all the common life of the royal court was conducted and the king dispensed justice. This great room continued to be the principal seat of justice in England till 1820.

Ful sooty was hire bour and eek hire *halle*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 12.

The great [Westminster] *Hall* was built by William Rufus, or possibly rebuilt; a room of that description being too necessary an appendage to a palace ever to have been neglected. *Pennant*, London, p. 114.

Hence—(*b*) In Great Britain: (1) A manor-house; the proprietor's residence on a large landed estate: also to some extent an American use, especially in the South.

Kate, the prettiest Kate in Christendom,
Kate of Kate *Hall*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

So pass I hostel, *hall*, and grange,
By bridge and ford, by park and pale.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

(2) The public or common room of a manor-house, serving as a general meeting- and reception-room, and in which justices' courts were formerly held. (3) A mercantile building or room for the sale of particular articles or goods on account of their owners or producers: a place of sale or of business for a trade or gild: as, a hardware *hall*; Goldsmiths' *Hall* or Stationers' *Hall* in London.

To Loriners' [Bit-makers'] *Hall*, by Mooregate, a *hall* I never heard of before. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 448.

As regards silver-plate, the *Hall* in London refuses to stamp any poorer alloy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 71.

(*c*) An edifice in which courts of justice are held or legal archives are preserved: as, Westminster *Hall*; the *Hall* of Records in New York.

1 *Gent.* Whither away so fast?
2 *Gent.* . . . Even to the *hall*, to hear what shall become
Of the great duke of Buckingham.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

(*d*) A room or building devoted to public business or entertainment, or to meetings of public or corporate bodies: as, a town *hall*; an association *hall*; a music-*hall*. (*e*) The main building of a college, and in some instances, as at Oxford and Cambridge in England, the specific name of a college. The number of colleges called *halls* (a term which, as well as *house*, was originally applied to the residence of the college scholars) in these universities, once considerable, is now small and diminishing.

In colleges and *halls*, in ancient days, . . .
There dwelt a sage call'd Discipline.
Cowper, Task, ii. 699.

Halls, or places of licensed residence for students, also began to be established [in the thirteenth century].
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 837.

(*f*) In English colleges: (1) The large room in which the students dine in common. Hence—(2) The students' dinner.

Hall lasts about three quarters of an hour. Two Scholars conclude the performances by reading a long Latin grace. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 37.

Hall is at five o'clock. *Macmillan's Magazine.*

(*g*) In American colleges: (1) A room or building appropriated to the meetings of a literary or other society; also, the society itself.

These [Clio and Whig Halls in the College of New Jersey] were the prototypes, and are the most vigorous survivals, of what, for nearly a century, were the most flourishing and numerous of student societies — the twin literary societies, or *halls*, generally secret, and always intense in mutual rivalry, which have been institutions at every leading college in the land.
The Century, XXXVI. 751.

(2) One of the buildings in which students sleep; a dormitory.

2. An entranceway or passageway in a house leading to or communicating with its different parts.

Anne ran up the path toward the front door, and entered the dark *hall*. *C. F. Woolson*, Anne, i.

A hall! a hall! an exclamation formerly used at masks or other entertainments in order to make room in a crowd for an exhibition or a dance, or to call people together for any ceremony or spectacle, or to summon servants: equivalent to *a ring! a ring!* as now used.

A hall, a hall! whist, still be mum,
For now with silver song they come.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

A hall! a hall! who's without, there? [Enter two or three with cushions.] Come on; y'are proper grooms, are ye not? . . . Their honours are upon coming, and the room not ready. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears.

The Monarch lightly turned away,
And to his nobles loud did call —
Lords, to the dance — *a hall! a hall!*
Scott, Marmion, v. 17.

Apothecaries' Hall. See *apothecary*. — **Bachelor's** or **bachelor hall**, an establishment presided over by a man (especially an unmarried man) or by men only.

The dishes having been set upon the table by a slipshod old woman, they were left to enjoy it [dinner] after their own manner. "*Bachelor's Hall*, you know, cousin," said Mr. Jonas. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xi.

Divinity hall. See *divinity*. — **Hall of Eblis.** See *Eblis*. — **Liberty hall**, a place where every one can do as he likes.

Gentlemen, pray be under no restraint in this house; this is *Liberty-Hall*, gentlemen; you may do just as you please here. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

hallabaloo (hal′a-ba-lö′), *n.* Same as *hullabaloo*.

hallage (hâ′läj), *n.* [= F. *hallage*; < *hall* + *-age*.] In Great Britain, the toll paid for goods or merchandise vended in a mercantile hall.

hallan (hal′an), *n.* [Also *hallen*, *hallon*, *halland*; origin uncertain; perhaps orig. applied to the stone at the threshold; cf. Sw. *häll*, a flat stone, Goth. *hallus*, a rock.] A partition between the door of a cottage and the fireplace, serving to shelter the inner part of the house from the cold air when the door is opened. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

He lifted the latch without ceremony, and . . . found himself behind the *hallan* or partition.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xii.

hallanshaker (hal′an-shā′kėr), *n.* A beggar who stands shivering at the hallan, waiting for alms; a beggarly knave; a low fellow. [Scotch.]

Tho' I were a laird of tenscore acres,
Nodding to jouks of *hallanshakers*. *Ramsay.*

hall-Bible (hâl′bī′bl), *n.* A large Bible used for family worship, and kept in the hall or principal apartment of the house. [Scotch.]

The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
The big *ha'-bible*, ance his father's pride.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

hall-day†, *n.* A court-day. *Nares.*

An *hall day*: a court day: a day of pleading, as in terme time at Westminster hall, &c. *Nomenclator* (1585).

hallecret, halecret (hal′e-kret), *n.* [OF. *hallecret*, *halecret*, *halcret*, *alecret*, *allecret*, *alacret*, *alcret* = Bret. *halacred* (Roquefort); of uncertain origin.] A corselet, or a partial suit of armor, in use toward the end of the sixteenth century. It is defined by Cotgrave as "a corselet." According to Meyrick (approved by Burgess and Cosson, Arch. Jour., XXXVII.), the hallecret was a half-suit of light plate-armor worn alike by footmen and horsemen, furnished with long tassets. According to Demmin, it was a gorget with épaulières attached.

Hall effect. See *effect*.

hälleflinta (hel-e-flin′ta), *n.* [Sw., < *häll*, dial. *hall* (= Dan. *helle*, a boulder, also a slope, declivity, = Norw. *hall*, a boulder, esp. a small boulder, as a cobblestone, = Icel. *hallr*, a stone, boulder, also a slope, declivity, = Goth. *hallus*, a rock), + *flinta*, etc., = E. *flint*.] A very fine-grained variety of gneiss, generally free from mica: a Swedish term. It is sometimes banded and sometimes porphyritic. It resembles many rocks elsewhere called *eurite* and *felsite*.

The general aspect of this rock recalls to my mind those *hälleflintas* of Treffgarn and Roche Castle.
Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 228.

hälleflintoid (hel-e-flin′toid), *a.* [< *hälleflinta* + *-oid*.] Of or resembling hälleflinta.

The great *hälleflintoid* mass which . . . forms the western slopes of Brynian Bangor.
Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 279.

hallel (hal′el), *n.* [Heb., praise.] In *Jewish ritual*, the hymn of praise, beginning in the original with the word *halleluiah*, 'Praise ye the Lord,' and consisting of Psalms cxiii. to cxviii. inclusive, chanted in the temple while the Passover lambs were being slain, and also at the Passover supper. This hallel or song of praise, called the *Egyptian hallel* because the slaying of the Passover lambs was first commanded in Egypt, was also chanted at the sacrifice on the first day of the Passover, after the morning sacrifice on the feast of Pentecost, on the eight days of the feast of Tabernacles, and on the eight days of the feast of the Dedication. Another, called the *great hallel*, consisting of Psalm cxxxvi., or according to some of Psalm cxxxv. 4 to the end of Psalm cxxxvi., was chanted by those who wished a fifth cup at the Passover feast, and also on occasions of great joy.

halleluiah, hallelujah (hal-ē-lö′yä), *interj.* [Also *alleluia*; < LL. *hallelujah*, *alleluiah*, after Gr. ἀλληλουϊά, repr. Heb. *halelujāh*, praise ye Jehovah, < *halelu*, praise ye (< *halal*, shine, which in one 'voice' (stem) means 'praise'), + *Jāh*, a short form of *Jehovah*: see *Jehovah*. The *j* or *i* represents the consonant *yodh*, equiv. to the E. consonant *y*; so in other words of Heb. origin, as proper names, where, however, *j* has conformed in sound to the assibilated *j* of L. or F. origin, as *Jehovah*, *Jesus*, *Joseph*, *Jordan*, etc.] 1. Praise ye the Lord: a word used in songs of praise or pious rejoicing, or in solemn ascriptions of thanksgiving to God. It is also used as a noun. It occurs in the English Bible only in Rev. xix. 1, 3, 4, 6, and then in the Greek form, as *alleluia*. This is the form employed in liturgical usage. It is found in liturgies and offices from very early times. Its most prominent liturgical use is that after the epistle and before the gospel in both the Eastern and Western churches. (See *gradual* and *jubilation*.) In the Mozarabic rite it follows the gospel. (See *Lauda*.) There are probably traces of an original, perhaps Jewish, use of *halleluiah* before and after psalms. The Greek Church has a triple "Alleluia" at the end of the cherubic hymn. In the day-hours of the same church it is said after the gloria at the end of stases or portions of psalms. In the Western Church it succeeds the gloria after the versicles at the beginning of the several hours. In Western usage *allelulia* is not said from Septuagesima to Easter eve.

I heard a great voice of much people in heaven, saying, *Alleluia*; Salvation, and glory, and honour, and power, unto the Lord our God. Rev. xix. 1.

Angels peep round to view this mystick thing,
And *Halleluiah* round, all *Halleluiah* sing.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

And the empyrean rung with *Halleluiahs*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 634.

2. Specifically, a musical composition wholly or principally based upon the word *halleluiah*: as, the *Halleluiah* (chorus) in Handel's "Messiah" or in Beethoven's "Mount of Olives." — **Common halleluiah meter.** Same as *common long meter* (which see, under *common*).

halleluiah, hallelujah (hal-ē-lö′yä), *n.* 1. See *halleluiah*, *interj.* — 2. In *bot.*, same as *alleluia*, 2.

halleluiatic, hallelujatic (hal′ē-lö-yat′ik), *a.* [< LL. *hallelujaticus* (sc. *psalmus*), containing halleluiahs, < *halleluiah*, *hallelujah*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the halleluiah. Also *alleluiatic*. — **Halleluiatic sequence**, the hymn beginning with the words, "The strain upraise of joy and praise."

hallen (hal′en), *n.* See *hallan*.

Halleria (ha-lē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Albrecht von *Haller* (1708–77), a German botanist and physiologist.] A genus of shrubs, of the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, having opposite leaves, a cup-shaped calyx, short-lobed red corolla, exserted stamens, and an indehiscent berry-like fruit. It embraces 8 species, natives of South Africa, Madagascar, and Abyssinia. One of these, *H. lucida*, of the Cape of Good Hope, is known as the *white olive* or *African fly-honeysuckle*. It is an evergreen shrub, 12 to 14 feet in height and 6 to 8 inches in diameter. The wood is fine-grained, hard, and tough, and is used for wagon-tongues, planes, screws, joiners' benches, etc.

Halleriaceæ (ha-lē-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1829), < *Halleria* + *-aceæ*.] A division of the *Scrophulariaceæ* or figwort family of plants, embracing the genus *Halleria* only.

Halleriæ (hal-ē-ri′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1838), < *Halleria* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Halleriaceæ*.

hall-house (hâl′hous), *n.* A manor-house; the habitation of a landed proprietor.

There were mair fules in the laird's *ha'-house* than Davie Gellatley. *Scott*, Waverley, x.

hallian, *n.* See *hallion*.

halliard, *n.* See *halyard*.

hallidomet, *n.* Same as *halidom*. *Spenser.*

hallier[1]†, *n.* [< *hall* + *-ier*.] A university student belonging to a hall.

The students also that remaine in them are called hostelers or *halliers*. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Eng., iii.

hallier[2] (hal′i-ėr), *n.* [For **halier*, < *hale*[1], haul, + *-ier*[1]. Cf. *haler*, *hauler*.] 1. One who hales or hauls, as for hire. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. A kind of net for catching birds.

halling[1]† (hâ′ling), *n.* [< *hall* + *-ing*[1].] A suit of hangings, tapestry, or the like, for a hall.

Where the sayd thre kynges sat crowned all,
The best *hallynge* hanged as reason was,
Whereon were wrought the ix orders angelical.
Bradshaw, tr. of Life of St. Werburgh.

halling[2] (hâ′ling), *n.* [Norw.] 1. A Norwegian country-dance in triple rhythm. — 2. Music for such a dance.

hallion, hallian (hal′yon, -iän), *n.* [Formerly also *hallynge*. Origin unknown.] 1. A clown; a rogue; a worthless, idle fellow.

They took their departure, shabby *hallions*, by a side passage. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

2. An overbearing, quarrelsome, and vulgar woman. *Jamieson.*

hall-mark (hâl′märk), *n.* 1. In England, an official stamp put upon articles made of gold and silver as an evidence of genuineness: so called from Goldsmiths' Hall in London, the seat of the Goldsmiths' Company, by whom the stamping is legally regulated. It consists of various marks placed close together, as follows: (1) the mark indicating the standard, as, for silver of the new standard, a figure of Britannia and a lion's head erased; (2) the mark of the assay-town, as a crown for Sheffield or an anchor for Birmingham; (3) a mark denoting that the duty has been paid; (4) the date-mark, consisting of a letter of the alphabet for each year, in series of differing style or design; (5) the maker's mark, usually two or more initial letters; (6) the workman's mark, which is not always present.

Hence — 2. Any mark of genuineness, good quality, or respectability.

And this is the *hall-mark* of all true science, that it destroys by fulfilling. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 209.

Landor, however, would not admit into his pages any word or phrase which lacked the *hallmark* of the best writers. *The Literary Era*, II. 165.

hall-mark (hâl′märk), *v. t.* [< *hall-mark*, *n.*] To assay and stamp, as with the official mark of the Goldsmiths' Company.

Inasmuch as all articles of gold and silver made in London have to be assayed and stamped at Goldsmiths' Hall, the assay-marks have come to be called "hall-marks." The term has become so popular that a facetious writer in the Quarterly Review, April, 1888 (p. 291), speaks of the Council of Trent as "*hall-marking*" the Vulgate.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 167.

Guaranteeing of quality by inspection has been shown, in the *hall-marking* of silver, to be superfluous, while the silver trade has been decreased by it.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 57.

hallmotet, *n.* [ME. law-term, < *hall* + *mote*, ME. form of AS. *gemôt*, E. *moot*, a meeting.] In England, a court held in a justice's hall; a court-leet: now called a *court-baron*.

The manor of Colne comprises the township of Colne, the forest of Trawden, and the township of Foulridge; and for this tract two *halmote* or leet courts are held on behalf of the lord, the duke of Buccleuch, yearly.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 27.

He was a fellow of infinite humour, and performed his duties to his lord and the *halmot* jury as if to the manner born. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 4.

hallo (ha-lō′), *interj.* [In early mod. E. also written *hallow*, *halow*, *alow*, and even *a lo*; ME. *halow*; in mod. E. also *hello*, *hullo*, and *halloo*, q. v. Such forms, being mere syllables to call attention, are freely varied for sonorous effect; *hallo*, *hello*, *halloo*, may be regarded as the mod. representatives of the common AS. *ed lā* or *eālā*, used similarly to call attention, whether loudly from afar, like *hallo*, *hello*, *halloo*, or quietly from near by, like *hello* colloquially, or like mod. *ah*, *oh*, *well*, and similar preliminary syllables. AS. *ed* represents E. *ah* or *oh*, and *lā* is E. *lo*. These forms, in hunting use, are represented by OF. *halle*, an interjection of cheering or setting on of a dog, mod. F. *haler*, set (dogs upon one), encourage with shouts. So G. *hallo*, *halloh*, perhaps after the E. The form *hallow*, as a noun or verb, with accent on the first syllable, is a var. of *hollow*, *hollo*, *holla*, now scarcely used as an interj., and is in so

far different from *hallo, hello:* see *holla, hollow*[2], etc. Cf. *hallabaloo, hullabaloo*, etc., F. *halali*, a hunting-cry, etc.] An exclamation used to call attention: same as *hello, hullo*, now more common colloquially, and as *halloo*, which differs more in pronunciation and use. See *hello* and *halloo*.

hallo†, *v. t.* [< ME. *halowen;* cf. OF. *halloer*, also *haller*, halloo in pursuit, incite with cries; from the interj.: see *hallo, interj.*, and cf. *halloo, v., hollo, hollow*[2], *v.*] To call or shout to; incite with cries.

halloo (ha-lō′), *interj.* [A sonorous variant of *hallo*, suited to a prolonged cry intended to be heard at a distance.] An exclamation used to call the attention of a person at a distance, or in hunting to incite the dogs.

> Pillicock sat on pillicock hill;—
> *Halloo, halloo*, loo, loo! *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.
>
> Some popular chief,
> More noisy than the rest, but cries *halloo*,
> And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out.
> *Dryden.*
>
> *Halloo*, my fancie, *halloo!*
> Stay, stay at home with me;
> I can thee no longer follow,
> For thou hast betrayed me
> And bewrayed me!
> It is too much for thee.
> *W. Cleland* (?), Halloo, my Fancie.

halloo (ha-lō′), *v.* [< *halloo, interj.* Cf. *hallo, hollo, hollow*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To cry out; call with a loud voice; shout; cry, as after dogs.

> Country folks *hallooed* and hooted after me. *Sidney.*
>
> I knocked at various doors, and *hallooed* loudly, until a sleepy farmer made his appearance.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 394.

II. *trans.* 1. To call or shout to; incite or chase with shouts and cries of "Halloo!"

> Old John *hallooes* his hounds again. *Prior*, Alma, ii.
>
> If I fly, Marcius,
> *Halloo* me like a hare. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 8.

2. To cry aloud; utter with shouts.

> *Halloo* [var. *holla*] your name to the reverberate hills,
> And make the babbling gossip of the air
> Cry out, Olivia! *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

halloo (ha-lō′ or hal′ō), *n.* A call, cry, or shout uttered to attract attention, or as a signal, as in hunting to urge on the dogs.

> When as they find their speed avails them nought,
> Upon the toils run headlong without fear,
> With noise of hounds, and *hallooes* as distraught.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, ii.
>
> List, list; I hear
> Some far-off *halloo* break the silent air.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 481.

Hallopoda (ha-lop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Hallopus* as an adj.: see *Hallopus*.] A primary division or suborder of dinosaurian reptiles, instituted for the family *Hallopodidæ*. *O. C. Marsh*, 1882.

Hallopodidæ (hal-ō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hallopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of dinosaurian reptiles with amphicœlous vertebræ, the feet digitigrade and unguiculate, the fore limbs very small, the hind feet tridactyl, with greatly elongated metatarsals and the calcaneum much produced backward.

Hallopus (hal′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., for **allopus*, < Gr. ἄλλος, other, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot;* appar. in allusion to the difference in the feet.] The typical genus of the family *Hallopodidæ*.

hallotype (hal′ō-tīp), *n.* Same as *hollenotype*.

hallow[1] (hal′ō), *n.* [< ME. *halowe, haloghe, haloe, halewe, halge, halwe*, a saint, < AS. *hāliga, hālga*, a saint, def. form of *hālig*, holy (so *saint*, orig. adj. *sanctus*, holy): similarly in other Teut. tongues: see *holy*. Cf. *hallow*[1], *v.*] A saint; a holy person; an apostle: now hardly used except historically, or as in *Hallowe'en, Hallowmas, All-hallows*, etc.

> Now God, quod he, and alle his *halwes* bryghte,
> So wisly on my soule as have mercy.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 962.
>
> By God and by his *halwes* twelve.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 831.

It was as he put his spear in rest, and pricked his steed forward to the charge, that England's knight asked his Saviour's forgiveness, and begged St. Mary and all *hallows* to pray for him. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 226.

Men said openly that Christ slept and His *hallows*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 180.

hallow[1] (hal′ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *halowen, halewen, halwen, halgen, halgien*, < AS. *hālgian* (= OS. *hēlagōn* = D. *heiligen* = OHG. *heilagōn*, MHG. G. *heiligen* = Icel. Sw. *helga* = Dan. *hellige*), make holy, consecrate, < *hālig*, holy: see *holy*.] To mark or set apart as holy; consecrate to holy or religious use; keep sacred; regard or treat as holy; reverence; adore; hold in solemn honor.

> On Saynt Steuen day he did *halow* that kirke.
> *Robert of Brunne*, p. 64.

In ye begynnyng it is ordeynede yat euery brother and sister of this fraternitee shullen *halwen* euermore ye day of seint George. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

When therefore we sanctify or *hallow* churches, that which we do is only to testify that we make them places of public resort, that we invest God himself with them, that we sever them from common uses.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 12.

Our Father which art in heaven, *Hallowed* be thy name.
Mat. vi. 9.

Have thou the honour first thy Lord to greet,
And join thy voice unto the angel quire,
From out his secret altar touch'd with *hallow'd* fire.
Milton, Nativity, l. 28.

Great men *hallow* a whole people, and lift up all who live in their time. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vii.

The sole men we shall prize in the after-time,
Your very armour *hallow'd*, and your statues
Rear'd, sung to. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

Hallowed bell. See *blessed bell*, under *bell*[1]. =Syn. *Dedicate, Consecrate*, etc. See *devote*.

hallow[2]†, *interj., v.*, and *n.* See *hallo* and *hollo*.

Hallow-day† (hal′ō-dā), *n.* All Saints' day.

> This night is Hallowe'en, Janet,
> The morn is *Hallowday*.
> *The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 120).

Hallowe'en, Hallow-eve (hal-ō-ēn′, -ēv′), *n.* [Also written *Hallowe'en;* short for *Allhallowe'en*, etc., *All-hallows' even:* see *All-hallows, All-hallown, All-hallon*, etc. Cf. *Hallowmas*.] The evening of October 31st, as the eve or vigil of All-hallows or All Saints' day. Hallowe'en is an occasion of certain popular superstitions and observances in many Christian countries, fairies, witches, and imps of all kinds being supposed to be then especially active. In Scotland, as related in Burns's "Halloween," the evening is frequently celebrated by meetings of young people of both sexes, when various mystical or playful ceremonies are performed with the view of revealing future husbands or wives. The form *Hallow-even* is rare.

> "This night is *hallow-eve*," he said,
> "And to-morrow is hallow-day."
> *Sir Roland* (Child's Ballads, I. 224).
>
> Some merry, friendly country folks
> Together did convene,
> To burn their nits, and pou their stocks,
> An' haud their *Hallowe'en*. *Burns*, Halloween.

Hallow-fair (hal′ō-fār), *n.* [< *hallow*[1], *n.* (with ref. to *Hallow-eve, All-hallows*), + *fair*[2].] A market held in November. [Scotch.]

Hallowmas, Hallowmass (hal′ō-mas), *n.* [Short for *All-hallows' mass*, AS. *ealra hālgena mæsse-dæg*, all saints' mass-day. Cf. *Hallowe'en, All-hallows*, etc.] The feast of All Saints; All Saints' day, namely, the 1st of November.

I beseech you, look into master Froth here, sir; a man of fourscore pound a-year; whose father died at *Hallowmas*. Was 't not at *Hallowmas*, master Froth?
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

Hallow-tide (hal′ō-tīd), *n.* [Short for *Allhallow-tide*, ME. *alle halowene tid:* see *Allhallow-tide*.] Same as *Allhallow-tide*.

halloysite (ha-loi′zīt), *n.* [Named after J. B. J. d'Omalius d'*Halloy* (1783–1875), a Belgian geologist.] A clay-like, earthy mineral with waxy or dull luster, white or slightly colored, and having a conchoidal fracture. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium.

hallucal (hal′ū-kal), *a.* [< *hallux* (*halluc-*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the hallux: as, *hallucal* muscles; the *hallucal* or accessory metatarsal of a bird.

halluces, *n.* Plural of *hallux*.

hallucinate (ha-lū′si-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hallucinated*, ppr. *hallucinating*. [< L. *hallucinatus, allucinatus*, better *alucinatus*, pp. of *hallucinari, allucinari*, better *alucinari*, wander in mind, dream, talk idly, prate.] **I.**† *intrans.* To blunder.

The very consideration of human infirmity is not sufficient to excuse such teachers of others, who *hallucinate* or prevaricate in this.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 122.

Adorning richly, for the poet's sake,
Some poor *hallucinating* scribe's mistake.
Byrom, Epistle to a Friend.

II. *trans.* To affect with hallucination.

But my subject C, although he could easily be *hallucinated* in any desired way, seemed always very drowsy and slow of response during his trance.
Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 248, note.

The *hallucinated* person not only imagined such and such a thing, but imagined that he saw such and such a thing. *E. Gurney*, Eng. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 156.

hallucination (ha-lū-si-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *hallucination* = Sp. *alucinacion* = Pg. *allucinação* = It. *allucinazione*, < L. *hallucinatio(n-)*, *allucinatio(n-)*, better *alucinatio(n-)*, < *alucinari*, wander in mind, dream, talk idly: see *hallucinate*.]

1. An unfounded notion; belief in an unreality; a baseless or distorted conception.

This must have been the *hallucination* of the transcriber, who probably mistook the dash of the I for a T. *Addison.*

2. In *pathol.* and *psychol.*, the apparent perception of some external thing to which no real object corresponds. The mistaking of a bush for a bear in the dark is not hallucination, but only illusion; but the hearing of a voice when no sensible acoustic vibrations strike the ear is a very common hallucination. Hallucination may be of sight only, or of hearing only, or of both together. It may be consistent with perfect sanity and the absence of any false belief, and may even become an object of observation and study to the person affected.

For if vision be abolished, it is called cæcitas, or blindness; if depraved, and receive its objects erroneously, *hallucination*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

Illusion and *hallucination* shade one into the other much too gradually for us to draw any sharp line of demarcation between them. *J. Sully*, Illusions, p. 111.

Hallucinations of the senses are first distinguished from other *hallucinations* by the fact that they do not necessarily imply any false belief.
E. Gurney, Eng. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 151.

During the operation my chamber was filled with human figures of all kinds. This *hallucination* continued uninterruptedly till half after four, at which time digestion commenced. *Nicolai*, tr., in Nicholson's Journal.

=Syn. *Delusion, Illusion* (see *delusion*); phantasm.

hallucinator (ha-lū′si-nā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *hallucinator, alucinator*, < *alucinari:* see *hallucinate*.] One who acts under hallucination; a blunderer. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

hallucinatory (ha-lū′si-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *hallucinate* + *-ory*.] Partaking of or producing hallucination.

Hallucinatory portraits are seen on blank cards, or on cards already photographed with entirely different faces.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 498.

A prism placed before the more normal eye doubles the *hallucinatory* image, and makes one of the images undergo a deviation in conformity to the laws of optics.
Mind, IX. 414.

halluf (hal′uf), *n.* [Abyssinian.] Ælian's wart-hog, *Phacochœrus æliani*. Also called *Abyssinian phacochœre, Ethiopian wild boar*, and *haraja*. See *wart-hog*.

hallux (hal′uks), *n.*; pl. *halluces* (-ū-sēz). [NL., altered from LL. *hallex*, or rather *allex*, the great toe, found earlier in fig. sense, L. *allex*, 'thumbling,' a term of contempt for a little man.] The innermost of the five digits which normally compose the hind foot of air-breathing vertebrates; in man, the great toe. See cut under *foot*. It is the correlative of *pollex*, the corresponding digit of the hand. In ornithology it is the digit of the fewest joints, when there are four digits: in birds with three toes in front and one behind it is the hind one; in birds with four digits, all in front, it is the inner one; in birds with four digits, two behind and two before, it is the inner hind one, except in the trogons, where it is the outer hind one; in nearly all birds with three or two digits it is wanting. See cut under *bird*[1].

But the hind toe, or *hallux*, . . . requires special notice, as it is important in classification. The insertion of this digit varies, from the very bottom of the tarsus (metatarsus) . . . to some distance up the bone.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 128.

hallway (hâl′wā), *n.* An entrance-hall or a passage between rooms in a dwelling or other building.

halm, haulm[1] (hâm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *haum, hawme;* < ME. *halm*, < AS. *healm*, the stem or stalk of grass, grain, etc., straw (cf. *healm-stredw*, straw, stubble), = OS. *halm* = D. MLG. *halm* = OHG. *halm*, MHG. *halm, halme*, G. *halm* = Icel. *hālmr*, stem, stalk, straw, = Sw. Dan. *halm*, straw, = L. *culmus*, a stalk (> E. *culm*[2], q. v.), = Gr. κάλαμος (> L. *calamus*, a reed: see *calamus*), καλάμη, a stalk of corn, = Skt. *kalamas*, a reed, = OBulg. *slama*, a stalk; allied to L. *culmen*, the highest point (> ult. E. *culminate*, etc.), *columen*, top, summit, *columna*, a pillar (> E. *column, colonnade, colonel*, etc.), from the root of *cellere*, raise, pp. *celsus*, high, in comp. *excellere*, raise, be eminent, > E. *excel*, q. v.] 1. The stem or stalk of grain of any kind, and of peas, beans, hops, etc.

A fog . . . of rushes, and flood-wood, and wild-celery *haulm*, and dead crow's-foot.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, x.

2. Straw; the dry stalks of corn, etc., in general.—3. In England, especially, a kind of grass, *Ammophila arundinacea* or *Psamma arenaria*. Also called *maram, matweed*, and *stare*. See *Ammophila*.

halmalille (hal′mą-lil), *n.* [E. Ind.] A valuable tree, *Berrya amomilla*, abundant in Ceylon, and also widely dispersed throughout tropical Asia and Australia. It is the only species of the genus, and belongs to the natural order *Tiliaceæ*, being allied to the linden-tree. The wood is much used in boat-building, as it is believed to resist the attack of

marine worms, and also, by a certain oleaginous property, to preserve the iron from corrosion. It is exported from Ceylon to Madras, and used in building the Masula boats adapted to the heavy surf of that coast. Its light wood is there known as *Trincomali-wood*. It is also used in Ceylon in house-building, etc.

Halmaturidæ (hal-ma-tū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halmaturus* + *-idæ*.] A family of kangaroos, taking name from the genus *Halmaturus*. See *Macropodidæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1831.

halmaturous (hal-ma-tū'rus), *a.* [< NL. *Halmaturus*, q. v.] Leaping with the assistance of the tail: an epithet of the kangaroos.

Halmaturus (hal-ma-tū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἅλμα(τ-), a spring, leap (< ἁλλεσθαι, spring, leap), + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of kangaroos, of the family *Macropodidæ*, comprising the ordi-

Brush-kangaroo, or Black Whallabee (*Halmaturus ualabatus*).

nary brush-kangaroos, whallabees, or pademelons, which have a naked muffle. Most of the species of the family belong to this genus, and are of moderate or small size. Such are *H. antilopinus*, *H. bennetti*, *H. thetidis*, and others. The range of the genus includes Tasmania and New Guinea as well as Australia. It was founded by Illiger in 1811.

halmote†, *n.* See *hallmote*.

halo (hā'lō), *n.* [In ME. *hale*; = F. *halo* = Sp. *halo*, *halon* = Pg. *halão* = It. *alone*, < L. *halos*, gen. and acc. *halo* (= Ar. *hēlah* = Hind. *hālah*, a halo), < Gr. ἅλως, gen. and acc. ἅλω, Epic ἄλωή, a threshing-floor (on which the oxen trod out a circular path), hence the round disk of the sun or moon, later a halo around them, < ἀλεῖν, grind.] 1. A luminous circle, either white or colored, seen round the sun or moon, and commonly of 22° or of 46° radius, the definite radii depending on the definite angles of ice-crystals. Sometimes one of these only is seen, and sometimes both appear at the same time. Halos are due to the refraction of light as it passes through minute ice-needles in the atmosphere. They are frequently accompanied by supernumerary circles, parhelia or mock suns, paraselenæ or mock moons, and variously arranged white bands, crosses, or arcs. All of these phenomena are the result of the refraction, reflection, and diffraction of light when it falls upon crystals of ice suspended in the atmosphere. Halos and their attendant phenomena are more frequent in winter than in summer, and are more commonly observed in the arctic regions than in warmer climates.

Halos must not be confounded with coronæ — those concentric rings which encircle the sun or moon when seen through a mist or cloud. *Halos*, as we have seen, are red inside, coronæ are red outside. The size of the coronæ depends on the size of the drops of water in a mist or cloud, being smaller as the drops are larger. They are due to diffraction, and can only be explained by the help of the undulatory theory. *Tait*, Light, p. 133.

2. A circle of light, as the nimbus surrounding the head of a saint. See *nimbus*.—3. A brownish circle round the nipple; an areola.—4. [NL.] Pl. *halones* (hal'ō-nēz). In *ornith.*, certain chiefly concentric rings of color in the yolk of an egg: an optical appearance due to the deposition of the yolk in successive layers or strata.—5. Figuratively, an ideal glow or glory investing an object as viewed through the medium of feeling or sentiment.

The past always comes to us with a *halo*.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 423.

halo (hā'lō), *v.* [< *halo*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To form a halo. [Rare.]

His gray hairs
Curled life-like to the fire
That *haloed* round his saintly brow.
Southey, Thalaba, ix.

II. *trans.* To surround with a halo.

The fact that a man is not yet *haloed* with the light that comes only when, in death or in hoary age, he recalls to us the past, need not debar him from full recognition. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 410.

Halobates (ha-lob'a-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἅλς (in comp. ἁλι- and ἁλο-), the sea, + βάτης, one that treads, < βαίνειν, go, walk, tread.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Nepidæ*: so called because the species are found on the surface of the sea. These bugs are truly pelagic. They are properly tropical and subtropical, but occur in great numbers on the tracts of sargassum, by which they are carried far north and south. Straggling specimens have been found as far north as North Carolina. *Hochstetter*.

Halochloa (ha-lok'lō-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἅλς, the sea, + χλόη, verdure.] A genus of algæ established by Kützing in 1843, the type of his family *Halochloæ*. It is characterized by fronds articulated at the base and provided with distinct leaves, solitary petioled conceptacles, the angiocarps located in the peripheral portion, and distinct petioled sæcocysts crowned with leaflets. Lindley reduced this genus to a section of *Sargassum*.

Halochloæ (ha-lok'lō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Halochloa*.] A family of algæ established by Kützing in 1843, coming under his tribe *Angiospermeæ*, of the class *Isocarpeæ*, and having the genus *Halochloa* as the type. It is now embraced in the *Fucaceæ*.

Halodroma (ha-lod'rō-mä), *n.* [NL., equiv. to **Halidromus*, < Gr. ἁλίδρομος, running over the sea, < ἅλς, the sea, + δραμεῖν, run.] The typical genus of petrels of the subfamily *Halodrominæ*. *Pelecanoides* is a synonym of prior date. *Illiger*, 1811. Also written *Haladroma*.

halodrome (hal'ō-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Halodroma*. Also written *haladrome*.

Halodrominæ (ha-lod-rō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halodroma* + *-inæ*.] An aberrant subfamily of *Procellariidæ*, having short wings and tail as in diving birds, tridactyl feet, the nasal tubes vertical instead of horizontal, and a rudimentary gular pouch. *Halodroma* is the typical and only genus. The species are found in southern seas, and resemble auks rather than petrels. The subfamily is also known as the family *Pelecanoididæ*.

halogen (hal'ō-jen), *n.* [= F. *halogène*, < Gr. ἅλς, salt, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *chem.*, an element that forms a compound of a saline nature by its direct union with a metal. The halogens are chlorin, iodine, bromine, and fluorin, to which cyanogen may be added as a compound halogen.

halogenia (hal-ō-jē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *halogen*.] Same as *halogen*.

halogenous (ha-loj'e-nus), *a.* [As *halogen* + *-ous*.] Having the nature of halogens; generating saline compounds.

halography (ha-log'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἅλς, salt, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A description of salts. *Thomas*.

haloid (hā'loid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἅλς, salt, + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* In *chem.*, like sea-salt: applied to all those compounds which consist of a metal directly united to chlorin, bromine, iodine, cyanogen, or fluorin. They are distinguished by the name of *haloid salts* because in constitution they are all similar to sea-salt.

There is a class of bodies, the *haloid* ethers, which stand in nearly the same relation to the corresponding hydrogen compounds as benzonitrite to hydrocyanic acid. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 36.

II. *n.* A haloid salt.

Also spelled *haloide*.

halomancy (hal'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. ἅλς, salt, + μαντεία, divination: see *mantis*.] Divination in some manner by means of salt. Also written, less properly, *alomancy*.

halones, *n.* Plural of *halo*, 4.

Halonia (ha-lō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁλωνία, a threshing-floor, < ἅλως. See *halo*.] A name given by Lindley and Hutton to a fossil found in the coal-measures, in regard to the nature and affinities of which there has been much discussion. It is now known to be a fruiting branch of *Lepidophlœios* (which see).

halophilous (ha-lof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἅλς, salt, + φίλος, loving.] In *bot.*, preferring or habitually growing in soil impregnated with salt, or various salts, as maritime plants.

halophyte (hal'ō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἅλς, salt, + φυτόν, a plant.] The saltwort, a plant, such as those of the genera *Salicornia*, *Salsola*, and *Suæda*, inhabiting salt marshes and sea-coasts. The ash after burning contains barilla and other salts.

Haloragaceæ (hal'ō-rā-gā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haloragis* + *-aceæ*.] An order of plants established by Lindley in 1846, including the *Haloragæ* as now defined and also the genus *Trapa*.

Haloragæ (hal-ō-rā'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haloragis* + *-eæ*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, characterized by small, often incomplete 2- to 4-merous flowers, inferior 1- to 4-celled ovary, with as many distinct styles, solitary pendulous ovules, and fleshy albumen. They consist largely of aquatic herbs, the genera *Hippuris*, *Myriophyllum*, *Proserpinaca*, and *Callitriche* being represented in North America. The order was originally established by Robert Brown, in 1814, as a series of the *Onagrariaceæ*. The term is also written by different authors *Haloragaceæ*, *Haloragiaceæ*, and *Haloragideæ*.

Haloragis (hal-ō-rā'jis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ἅλς, the sea, + βάξ, a berry.] The typical genus of the natural order *Haloragæ*, founded by John and George Forster in 1776, consisting of about 40 species of plants, chiefly Australasian, a few occurring in India and China, and one on the island of Juan Fernandez. The genus is botanically characterized by the possession of 4 petals, 8 stamens, a 1- to 4-celled ovary with from 2 to 4 ovules in each cell, and plumose stigmas. The plants are chiefly low terrestrial herbs with small leaves, and bear inconspicuous axillary flowers which are sometimes unisexual, the pistillate (female) flowers in such cases being generally apetalous. Two Australian species, *H. alata* and *H. tetragyna*, are cultivated under the name of *seaberry*.

halosaurian (hal-ō-sâ'ri-an), *n.* [As *Halosaurus* + *-ian*.] An extinct marine saurian, as an ichthyosaur or a plesiosaur.

The *Halosaurians*, with their best known genera, Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus, are entirely peculiar to the secondary period. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 177.

Halosauridæ (hal-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes having the body entirely covered by cycloid scales, the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, the opercular apparatus incomplete, the gill-openings wide, and the ovaries closed. They are of an elongated form, with a tapering pointed tail, no caudal fin, no adipose fin, a small short dorsal fin, a very long anal fin, and a scaly head without barbels.

Halosaurus (hal-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἅλς, the sea, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] The typical genus

Halosaurus macrochir.

of *Halosauridæ*. *H. macrochir* is a deep-sea Atlantic species about 2 feet long. *Johnson*, 1863.

haloscope (hal'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ἅλως, a halo, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument invented by M. Beauvais which exhibits the phenomena connected with halos, parhelia, and the like.

halotrichite (ha-lot'ri-kit), *n.* [< Gr. ἅλς, salt, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + *-ite*2.] 1. An iron alum found in silky fibrous aggregations.—2. Same as *alunogen*.

haloxylin (ha-lok'si-lin), *n.* [< Gr. ἅλς, salt, + ξύλον, wood, + *-in*2.] A mixture of yellow prussiate of potassa, niter, and charcoal, used as an explosive.

halpt, halpet. Obsolete preterits of *help*.

halpace†, *n.* See *hautepace*.

halse1† (hâls), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *hawse*; < ME. *hals*, < AS. *heals* = OS. *hals* = OFries. *hals* = D. *hals* = OHG. MHG. G. *hals* = Icel. *háls* = Sw. Dan. *hals* = Goth. *hals*, the neck, = L. *collum* (orig. **colsum*), the neck (> ult. E. *collar*, *accoll*, *accolade*, etc.); perhaps ult. connected with L. *celsus*, p. a., high, prominent, *excellere*, be eminent, etc.: see *excel*, *culm*2, *halm*, etc. Cf. *halse*2.] The neck; the throat.

Thy litel children hanging by the *hals*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 72.

Scho bare a horne abowte hir *halse*;
And vnder hir belte full many a fione.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 99).

Hyt stekyth in my *hals*, I may not gete hyt done.
Le Bone Florence, l. 1474.

halse1† (hâls), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *haulse*, dial. (Sc.) *hawse*, *hose*; < ME. *halsen*, also *halchen* (cf. E. dial. *halsh*), < AS. **halsian*, **healsian* (not found) (= OS. *helsjan* = OHG. *halsōn*, MHG. G. *halsen* = Icel. *hálsa*), embrace, < *heals*, the neck: see *halse*1, *n.* Partly confused with *halse*3, q. v.] To fall upon the neck of; embrace.

The kynge . . . ran hym a-geín with armes spred a-brode, and hym *halsed* and seide he was the man in all the worlde that was moste to hym welcome.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 74.

Instead of strokes, each other kissed glad,
And lovely *haulst*, from feare of treason free.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 49.

While thee, my derling childe, myne onely ioye, my parting blis,
Thus *haulsing* here I hold, er tidings myne eares may wound.
Phaer, Æneid, viii.

halse2† (hâls), *n.* [Now usually written *hawse*; a particular use of *halse*1, the neck, but in this use of Scand. origin; < Icel. *háls*, the neck, part of the forecastle or bow of a ship or boat, the front sheet of a sail, the tack of a sail, the end of a rope, etc., = Sw. Dan. *hals*, the neck, tack, etc.: see *halse*1, and cf. *halse*4 and *halser*, *hawser*.] An obsolete form of *hawse*1.

halse3† (hâls), *v. t.* [In another form *hailse*, of Scand. origin (see *hailse*); < ME. *halsen*, *halsien*, beseech, adjure, < AS. *hālsian*, beseech,

adjure, exorcise, = OHG. *heilisōn*, MHG. *heilsen*, predict (by omens), < Icel. *heilsa* = Sw. *helsa* = Dan. *hilse*, greet, hail; with verb-formative *-s* (as in AS. *blētsian*, ONorth. *bloedsia*, E. *bless*, q. v., likewise of religious origin), < AS. *hāl* (= OHG. *heil* = Icel. *heill*, etc.), whole, hale, safe: see *hail*[2], *hale*[2], *whole*. Hence *halsen*, *halseny*, *hazeney*, *hason*, etc.] 1. To greet; salute; hail.—2. To beseech; adjure.

This yonge child to conjure he bigan,
And seyde, O dere child, I *halse* thee,
In vertu of the holy Trinitee,
Tel me what is thy cause for to synge.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 198.

He *halsed* hit thorow goddes mygte
That the fende he putte to flyzte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 85.

halse[4]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E., also written *hawse*: see *hawse*[2].] Same as *hawse*[2].

halse-bone† (hâls'bōn), *n.* [Sc. *halsbane*; < *halse*[1] + *bone*[1].] The neck-bone.

She pu'd the broom flower on Hive-hill,
And strew'd on's white *hals bane*.
The Broomfield Hill (Child's Ballads, I. 132).

halseman†, *n.* An executioner. *Halliwell.*

The *halseman's* sword. *Cleaveland Revived* (1660), p. 75.

halsen (hâl'sen), *v.* [Also *halson*, *halzen*; also *hazon*; a dial. var. or more orig. form of *halse*[3], q. v.] I. *trans.* To predict; promise. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To promise; bode; bid (fair or ill). [Prov. Eng.]

This ill *halsening* horny name [Cornwall] hath (as Cornuto in Italy) opened a gap to the scoffes of many.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, p. 1 b.

halseny (hâl'sen-i), *n.*; pl. *halsenies* (-iz). [Also *hazeney*, *v.*; < *halsen*, *v.*] 1. A prediction (of evil).—2. Guess; conjecture. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

halsert, *n.* See *hawser*.

halsier†, *n.* [< *halse*[4] + *-ier*[1].] Same as *halster*.

An *halsier*, or he which haleth and draweth a ship or barge alongst the river by a rope: also he that draweth up burtheus and packes into the ship. *Nomenclator* (1585).

halster (hâl'stėr), *n.* [Cf. *halsier*.] One who draws a barge along a river by a rope. [Prov. Eng.]

halt[1] (hâlt), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hault*; < ME. *halt*, rarely *holt*, < AS. *healt*, ONorth. *halt* = OS. OFries. LG. *halt* = OHG. MHG. *halz* = Icel. *haltr*, also *halltr* = Sw. Dan. *halt* = Goth. *halts*, lame. Connection with L. *claudus*, lame, is not probable.] Lame; not able to walk without limping.

Whom I made blynde, *halt*, or mesele,
With his word he 3af hem hele.
Cursor Mundi, l. 17969.

Bring in hither the poor, and the maimed, and the *halt*, and the blind. Luke xiv. 21.

Yet thousands still desire to journey on,
Though *halt*, and weary of the path they tread.
Cowper, Task, i. 471.

halt[1] (hâlt), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *hault*; < ME. *halten*, < AS. *healtian* (= North Fries. *halte* = MD. D. *houtten* = OLG. *haltōn*, MHG. *halzen* = Icel. *haltra* (for **halta*), also refl. *heltask* = Sw. *halta* = Dan. *halte*, limp, halt; cf. OHG. *giheltzan*, make lame), < *healt*, halt, lame: see *halt*[1], *a.*] 1. To limp; move with a limping gait.

The king would have given unto him Judith, the widowe of Earle Waltheofus, but shee refused him because that he *halted* on the one legge. *Stow.*

Scarce half made up,
And that so lamely and unfashionable,
That dogs bark at me as I *halt* by them.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

The traveler now, stooping, felt his foot and leg, as if trying whether they were sound; apparently something ailed them, for he *halted* to the stile whence I had just risen, and sat down. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xii.

2. To stand in doubt; hesitate; linger; delay.

How long *halt* ye between two opinions? 1 Ki. xviii. 21.

Their religion *halteth* betwixt diuers religions of the Turkes, Persians, and Christians of the Iacobite and Nestorian Sects. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 343.

Hane you perceiued my liberalitie or goodnesse, towardes you, to *halt*, to faynt, or to be slacke, at any tyme, or in any thyng?
Udall, Flowers for Latin Speaking, fol. 24.

3. To be lame, faulty, or defective, as in connection of ideas, or in measure or versification: as, a *halting* metaphor; a *halting* sonnet.

The lady shall say her mind freely, or the blank verse shall *halt* for 't. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Spenser himself affects the obsolete,
And Sidney's verse *halts* ill on Roman feet.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 93.

halt[1] (hâlt), *n.* [< *halt*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of limping; lameness; a defect in gait.—2. A disease in sheep.

In cold stiff soils the bleaters oft complain
Of gouty ails, by shepherds term'd the *halt*.
Dyer, Fleece, i.

halt[2] (hâlt), *n.* [First in 17th century, also *alt* (Milton), < OF. *halte* or *halt*, stop, stay, = It. *alto*, stop, stay, in the phrase *fare alto* = F. *faire halte*, stop, stay, make a stand; cf. D. *halte* or *halt*, *houden*, lit. hold, halt, < G. *halt*, halt, lit. hold, impv. of *halten* = E. *hold*[1]: see *hold*[1], *v.*] A stop; a suspension of progress in walking, riding, or going in any manner, and especially in marching.

To descry the distant foe,
Where lodged, or whither fled; or if for fight,
In motion or in *halt*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 582.

Among them rose a cry
As if to greet the king; they made a *halt*.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

A *halt* was called at Oxford, with the advance seventeen miles south of there.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 432.

halt[2] (hâlt), *v.* [= F. *halter*, halt; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To stop in walking or going; cease to advance; stop for a longer or shorter time on a march, as a body of troops.

At length prudence and reason cry *Halt!*
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 54.

When we *halted* at that other well,
And I was faint to swooning.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

II. *trans.* To bring to a stand; cause to cease marching: as, the general *halted* his troops.

halt[3]†. A Middle English contraction of *haldeth*, equivalent to *holdeth*, third person singular of the present indicative of *hold*[1].

halter[1] (hâl'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *halter*; < *halt*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who halts or limps; hence, one who hesitates as in doubt.

Those *halters* between two religions think they can do their homage to the true God and to the false.
D. Stokes, Twelve Minor Prophets (1659), p. 412.

halter[2] (hâl'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *halter*, *helter*, *helfter*, < AS. *hælfter*, *healfter*, *hælftre* (= MD. *halfter*, *halchter*, D. *halfter*, *halster* = MLG. *halter*, LG. *halfter*, *helchter*, *halter* = OHG. *halftra*, MHG. *helfter*, G. *halfter*, a halter), < **half-*, a base appearing also, with umlaut, in AS. *hielf*, *helf*, E. *helve*, a handle, and in AS. *helma* (for orig. **helfma*, **helbma*), E. *helm*[1], a handle, tiller (see *helve* and *helm*[1]), + suffix *-ter*.] 1. A rope, cord, or strap having at one end a noose or a headstall, for leading or confining a horse or other animal.

He took a cowt [colt] *halter* frae his hose . . .
And tied it to his gray mare's tale.
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 8).

2. A rope specially intended for hanging malefactors; a hangman's noose.

Pitie it is that he priseth a *halter* so deare, else would he rid the world of a burthen, and himselfe of his worthlesse life. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 325.

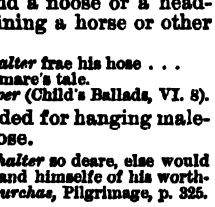
Thou musty justice,
Buy an honourable *halter*, and hang thyself!
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 3.

halter[2] (hâl'tėr), *v. t.* [< *halter*[2], *n.*] To put a halter on; catch, hold, or make fast with or as if with a halter: as, to *halter* a horse.

I have savage cause;
And to proclaim it civilly, were like
A *halter'd* neck, which does the hangman thank
For being yare about him. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

What pretty gins thou hast to *halter* woodcocks!
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 2.

halter[3] (hal'tėr), *n.*; pl. *halteres* (hal-tē'rēz). [< L. *halter*, < Gr. *ἅλτηρ*, usually in pl. *ἁλτῆρες*, weights held in the hands to give an impetus in leaping, leaping-weights, < *ἅλλεσθαι*, leap, = L. *salire*, leap: see *salient*.] In *entom.*, one of the poisers or balancers of insects: usually in the plural.



Portion of an Asilid Fly, showing *a*, *a*, Halteres.

Flies may be easily recognized by their having but a single pair of wings, the hinder pair being aborted, and existing in a rudimentary state under the name of *halter*.
A. S. Packard, Study of Insects, p. 358.

Halterata† (hal-tē-rā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *halteratus*: see *halterate*.] The order of insects now called *Diptera*. *Scopoli*, 1763.

halterate (hal'tē-rāt), *a.* [< NL. *halteratus*, < L. *halter*, a halter: see *halter*[3].] Having halteres, as a dipterous insect; specifically, pertaining to the *Halterata*.

halter-break (hâl'tėr-brāk), *v. t.* To accustom to the use of a halter; break or train by means of a halter, as a colt.

Always *halterbreak* colts to go beside their mothers.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Dec. 24, 1866.

halteres, *n.* Plural of *halter*[3].

Halteria (hal-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *halter*, < Gr. *ἅλτηρ*, a leaping-weight: see *halter*[3].] The typical genus of *Halteriidæ*, having the peristome spirally involute, the mouth eccentric, and a girdle of supplementary springing-hairs. They are very minute, but may be recognised by their globose form and slow rocking or lagging motions, interrupted at times by quick skipping. They are found only in fresh water. *H. grandinella* is an example.

Halteriidæ (hal-tē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halteria* + *-idæ*.] A family of free-swimming animalcules, typified by the genus *Halteria*.

Halterina (hal-tē-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halteria* + *-ina*[2].] A family of ciliate infusorians, represented by the genera *Halteria* and *Strombidium*. *Claparède and Lachmann*, 1858–60.

Halteriptera† (hal-tē-rip'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *halter*, Gr. *ἅλτηρ*, a leaping-weight, + *πτερόν*, wing.] The order of insects now called *Diptera*. *Clairville*, 1798.

halteripterous†, *a.* [See *Halteriptera*.] Having halteres, as a dipterous insect; specifically, pertaining to the *Halteriptera*.

halterman† (hâl'tėr-man), *n.* A hangman.

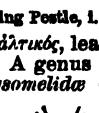
It is an ill wind that blows no man to good, for *haltermen* and ballet-makers were not better set a-worke this many a day. *Bundle of New Wit* (1638).

haltersack† (hâl'tėr-sak), *n.* One who is fit for the gallows; a hangdog; a gallows-bird.

A knavish lad, a slie wag, a *haltersack*. *Florio*, p. 81.

I would hang him up by the heels, and flay him, and salt him, whoreson *halter-sack*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 4.

Haltica (hal'ti-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁλτικός*, leaping, < *ἅλλεσθαι*, leap: see *halter*[3].] A genus of flea-beetles, referred to the *Chrysomelidæ* or *Galerucidæ*, or made type of a family *Halticidæ*. The turnip-flea or turnip-fly, *H. nemorum*, destructive at times to turnip-crops, is an example. Another species, *H. consobrina*, attacks cabbage. The cucumber flea-beetle, *H. cucumeris*, is one of the commonest in the United States. Also written *Altica*. See also cut under *flea-beetle*.


Cucumber Flea-beetle (*Haltica cucumeris*). (Line shows natural size.)

Halticidæ (hal-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haltica* + *-idæ*.] A family of saltatorial coleopters or jumping beetles, typified by the genus *Haltica*; the flea-beetles. They have thickened hind femora, fitted for leaping, are of small size and often bright-colored, and are especially injurious to cruciferous plants. Also written *Halticides*, *Halticites*.

Halticoptera[1] (hal-ti-kop'te-rä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing., < Gr. *ἁλτικός*, leaping, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of chalcid hymenopters, of the subfamily *Pteromalinæ*, of which the European *H. aterrima* is the sole species. *Spinola*, 1811.

Halticoptera[2] (hal-ti-kop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *Halticoptera*[1].] A series of genera in *Chalcididæ* proposed by Haliday in 1840. [Not in use.]

Halticoridæ (hal-ti-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halticoris* + *-idæ*.] A family of jumping bugs, or saltatorial heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Halticoris*, and belonging to the superfamily *Capsina*. *Douglas and Scott*, 1865.

Halticoris (hal-tik'ō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), contr. of **Halticocoris*, < Gr. *ἁλτικός*, leaping (see *Haltica*), + *κόρις*, bug.] A genus of true bugs, typical of the family *Halticoridæ*, comprising a few European species, as *H. pallicornis*.

haltingly (hâl'ting-li), *adv.* In a halting manner; with limping; hesitatingly; slowly.

halvaner, halvanner (hal'van-ėr), *n.* [North. E., < *halvan-s* + *-er*[1].] A miner who dresses or washes halvan-ore. See *halvans*.

halvan-ore (hal'van-ōr), *n.* See *halvans*.

halvans (hal'vanz), *n. pl.* [North. E., perhaps for **halfens* (cf. *halfendeal*), < *half*, q. v.] In *mining*, the refuse ore, or that from which the best part has been selected. Halvans may be subjected to further culling; and, when this is done, the ore thus obtained is called *halvan-ors*. In general, the word is a synonym of *attle*[1]. [Not much used in the United States.]

halve (hāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *halved*, ppr. *halving*. [< ME. *halven*, *halfen* (= MHG. *halben*, *helben*, G. *halben*); < *half*, *a.*] 1. To divide into two parts, especially two equal parts or halves.

But *halve* your men in equal parts.
Battle of Philiphaugh (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

We can no more *halve* things, and get the sensual good by itself, than we can get an inside that shall have no outside, or a light without a shadow.
Emerson, Compensation.

2. To join, as two pieces of timber, by cutting away one half or an equal portion in depth of each, so as to let them into each other. This is done to produce either a lap-joint, a dovetail, a scarf, or a notched joint or common halving. The upper figure represents the simple lap-joint, and the lower one the common halving.

Halving.

halvet, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *half*. *Chaucer.*

halved (hävd), *a.* In *bot.*, with one half, or nearly so, of a nominally bilateral organ wanting, as in the leaves of some begonias; dimidiate.

halve-net, haave-net (hâv'net), *n.* [< Icel. *háfr*, a kind of net for herring-fishing, + E. *net*[1], *n.*] A standing net placed within water-mark to prevent the fishes from returning with the tide. [Scotch.]

halves (hävz), *n.* Plural of *half*.

halving-belt (hä'ving-belt), *n.* A belt crossed between two pulleys to make them revolve in opposite directions.

halwet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *hallow*[1].

haly (hā'li), *a.* An obsolete (Middle English) or dialectal (Scotch) form of *holy*.

halyard, halliard (hal'yȧrd), *n.* [Also written *haliard, haulyard;* commonly regarded as < *hale*[1] + *yard*[1], "because they *hale* or draw the *yards* into their places" (Skeat), but more probably a perversion, accommodated to this notion (or to *lanyard, laniard*, q. v.), of an earlier *hallier* or **halier*, equiv. to *haler* or *hauler*, < *hale*[1] + *-ier*[1]. *Hallier* does occur in other senses: see *hallier*[2].] *Naut.*, a rope or purchase used to hoist or lower yards or sails on their respective masts or stays. All yards have halyards except the lower yards and lower topsail-yards.

Each mast has only two shrouds of twisted rattan, which are often both shifted to the weather-side; and the *halyard*, when the yard is up, serves instead of a third shroud.
Anson, Voyages, ii. 10.

Crowfoot-halyards, lines running through a block on a stay, used for tightening the backbone of an awning.—**Peak-halyards**, the ropes or tackles by which the outer end of a gaff is hoisted.—**Signal-halyards**, light lines running through sheaves at the gaff-ends or mastheads, used for hoisting flags.

My attention was now directed by one of the men to the "Waldershare," who was trying to signal us by means of a lantern made fast to the peak *signal halyards* and run up and down. *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, iii.

Throat-halyard, the rope or purchase by which the end of a gaff nearest the mast is hoisted.

halyard-rack (hal'yȧrd-rak), *n.* *Naut.*, a wooden framework in which the running part of any halyard is kept coiled, so that it may always be clear for running.

Halymeda, Halymedidæ. See *Halimeda, Halimedidæ*.

Halymenia (hal-i-mē'ni-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1842), appar. irreg. < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *μήν*, month, or moon.] A genus of marine algæ belonging to the natural order *Cryptonemeæ*, tribe *Gastrocarpeæ*, characterized by the cylindraceous or compressed, gelatinous, membranaceous fronds, which are dichotomous, pinnate, or variously branched, and by the simple cortical layer formed of small oblong cells, its medullary portion being formed of large cells and internal articulated branching filaments. The species are natives of the warmer seas.

Halymenieæ (hal'i-mē-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halymenia* + *-eæ*.] One of the families of algæ established by Kützing in 1843, coming under his order *Peribiastеæ* of the class *Heterocarpeæ*.

Halymenites (hal'i-mē-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Halymenia* + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil algæ, so named by Sternberg in 1838 from its supposed affinity with *Halymenia*. As emended by Schimper in 1869, it embraces forms with coriaceous or membranaceous, flattened or terete and fistulous fronds, and tuberculed or punctiform sporangia immersed in the lamina of the frond. These forms are found in the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of Europe and America, being specially abundant in the passage-beds between these two systems of rocks. *H. major* is a large branching species with cylindrical, hollow warty fronds, very abundant in the Upper Cretaceous of the Rocky Mountain region, and called by the settlers *petrified corn-cobs*.

halymote†, *n.* Same as *hallmote*.

Halyseræ (hal-i-sē'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halyseris* + *-eæ*.] In Lindley's system of classification of plants, a suborder of the *Fucaceæ*, having the fronds polysiphonous, barked, jointed, or continuous, and the vesicles scattered over the surface of the frond or collected into heaps. It embraces the *Sphacelarieæ*, *Laminarieæ*, and *Sporochnideæ*.

Halyseridæ (hal'i-sē-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halyseris* (*-rid-*) + *-eæ*.] Endlicher's name (1843) for the *Halyseræ*.

Halyseris (ha-lis'ē-ris), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *σέρις*, endive, chicory.] A genus of marine algæ, named by Targioni, but first described by Agardh in 1817, belonging to the natural order *Dictyoteæ*, and type of the suborder *Halyseræ*. The frond is flat, dichotomous, and membranaceous, with a median nerve. The spores are naked, and united in sori longitudinally arranged along each side of the costa. About a dozen species are known, inhabiting the warmer seas. A fossil form has been found in the Oölite of Yorkshire, which has been referred to this genus (*H. erecta*).

Halyserites (hal'i-sē-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Halyseris* + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil algæ named by Sternberg in 1838 and emended by Schimper in 1869, having the slender fronds many times dichotomously divided, the branches being provided with a thick costa acuminate at the apex. They occur chiefly in the Devonian and in the Upper Cretaceous of Europe, but also sparingly in the intermediate strata.

Halysidota (hal'i-si-dō'tȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁλυσιδωτός*, wrought in chain fashion, < *ἅλυσις*, a chain.] A genus of American arctiid moths. *H. caryæ* is the common hickory tussock-moth of North America. Originally *Halesidota. Hübner*, 1816.

Halysites (hal-i-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Fischer), < Gr. *ἅλυσις*, a chain.] The typical genus of chain-corals of the family *Halysitidæ:* same as *Catenipora*.

Halysitidæ (hal-i-sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halysites* + *-idæ*.] A family of paleozoic tabulate corals, taking name from the genus *Halysites;* the chain-corals.

Halysitinæ (hal'i-si-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halysites* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of chain-corals, referred to *Favositidæ*. *Edwards and Haime*, 1849.

Halytherium, *n.* See *Halitherium*.

ham[1] (ham), *n.* [< ME. *hamme, homme*, < AS. *hamm* = D. *ham* = MLG. *ham, hamme* = OHG. *hamma*, MHG. *hamme*, G. dial. *hamme*, the ham, = Icel. *hömr*, the ham or haunch of a horse, = Sw. dial. *ham*, the hind part of the knee; prob. lit. the 'crook' or 'bend' of the leg (cf. OF. F. *jambe* = Sp. Pg. It. *gamba*, ML. *gamba*, leg (see *gamb, jamb*), ult. of Celtic origin); cf. W. Ir. Gael. *cam*, crooked, L. *camur*, crooked; L. *camera, camara*, < Gr. *καμάρα*, a vault, chamber, etc.: see *cam*[2], *camera, camber*[1], *chamber*, etc.] **1.** The back of the thigh; the thigh as a whole; in the plural, the gluteal region; the buttocks.

They [old men] have a plentiful lack of wit, together with most weak *hams*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Hark ye, pupil;
Go as I taught you, hang more upon your *hams*,
And put your knees out bent.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

At the cala's those who attended the consul kneeled on the sopha, resting behind on their *hams*, which is a very humble posture.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 102.

2. In *anat.*, specifically, the back of the knee; the lozenge-shaped area behind the knee, bounded by the hamstrings and heads of the calf-muscles, technically called the *popliteal space*.—**3.** The thigh of an animal slaughtered for food; particularly, the thigh of a hog salted and cured or dried in smoke.

Thy truffles, Perigord! thy *hams*, Bayonne!
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 558.

ham[2] (ham), *n.* 1†. An obsolete (Middle English and Anglo-Saxon) form of *home*[1].—**2.** In historical use, with reference to the Anglo-Saxon period, a village or town; more specifically, a manor or private estate with a community of serfs upon it: much used in compound local names, as in *Birmingham, Nottingham*.

Their homes, indeed, must have been scantily sprinkled over the wild and half-reclaimed country; but scant as they were, these "*hams*" and "tons" told as plainly as in other districts the tale of English colonization.
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 70.

ham[3] (ham), *n.* [< ME. *ham, hamme* (in comp. names), < AS. *ham* (*hamm-*), an inclosure, fold, dwelling, chiefly in comp., in local names, in which it became confused with *ham*[2], similarly used (see *ham*[2], 2). Cf. *hem*[1], *hemble*.] A stinted common pasture for cows. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

hama (hā'mȧ), *n.* Same as *ama*.

Hamacantha (ham-a-kan'thȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅμα*, together, + *ἀκανθα*, thorn.] The typical genus of *Hamacanthinæ*. *J. E. Gray.*

Hamacanthinæ (ham'a-kan-thī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamacantha* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Heterorhaphidæ*, typified by the genus *Hamacantha*, having megascleres as oxea or styli, and microscleres as diancistræ.

hamadryad (ham'ȧ-drī-ad), *n.*; pl. *hamadryads, hamadryades* (-adz, ham-ȧ-drī'ȧ-dēz). [< L. *hamadryas*, pl. *hamadryades*, < Gr. *ἁμαδρυάς*, pl. *ἁμαδρυάδες* (also *ἀδρυάς*, pl. *ἀδρυάδες*), < *ἅμα*, together with (= E. *same*, q. v.) (or *ἀ-* copulative), + *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak-tree, = E. *tree:* see *dryad*.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, a wood-nymph believed to live and die with the tree to which she was attached.

They were called Dryades and *Hamadryades*, because they begin to live with oakes, and perish together.
Sandys, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii., notes.

The common opinion concerning the nymphs whom the ancients called *hamadryads* is more to the honour of trees than anything yet mentioned. It was thought that the fate of these nymphs had so near a dependence on some trees, more especially oaks, that they lived and died together.
Spectator, No. 589.

I am not sure that the tree was a gainer when the *hamadryad* flitted and left it nothing but ship-timber.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 166.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A dryad or wood-nymph, a butterfly of the old genus *Hamadryas*. (*b*) *pl.* A group of lepidopterous insects.—**3.** In *herpet.*, a large, hooded, venomous Indian serpent, *Naja hamadryas* or *Hamadryas elaps*, now *Ophiophagus elaps*. It is related to the cobra.—**4.** In *mammal.*, a large Abyssinian baboon, *Cynocephalus hamadryas*, with long mane and whiskers and tufted tail. Also called *hebe*.

Hamadryas (ha-mad'ri-as), *n.* [NL.: see *hamadryad*.] **1.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—**2.** A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidæ*. See *Ophiophagus*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.—**3.** A genus of mollusks.—**4.** [*l. c.*] The specific name of a baboon, *Cynocephalus hamadryas*.

hamal (ham'ȧl), *n.* [Turk. *hammāl*, < Ar. *hammāl*, a porter, carrier, < *hamala*, carry, bear.] A porter in Constantinople. Two hamals carry immense weights between them, suspended from poles supported on their shoulders.

Hamamelaceæ (ham'ȧ-mē-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamamelis* + *-aceæ*.] See *Hamamelideæ*.

Hamamelæ (ham-ȧ-mē'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamamelis* + *-eæ*.] In the classification of De Candolle, Gray, and others, a tribe or suborder of plants, of the natural order *Hamamelideæ*, embracing the genera *Hamamelis, Fothergilla*, etc., and distinguished from the *Balsamifluæ*, to which *Liquidambar* belongs, by their one-ovuled cells and more apparent floral envelops.

Hamamelidaceæ (ham-ȧ-mē-li-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamamelis* (*-lid-*) + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Hamamelideæ*. *Lindley*, 1846.

Hamamelideæ (ham'ȧ-mē-lid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamamelis* (*-lid-*) + *-eæ*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous or sometimes apetalous trees or shrubs, chiefly characterized by the inferior or half-inferior ovary and the solitary ovule pendent from the apex of the cell, embracing about 30 species belonging to half as many small genera, of which *Hamamelis* (the wych-hazel) and *Liquidambar* (the sweet-gum) are the most important. Proposed by Robert Brown in 1818. Also *Hamamelaceæ* and *Hamamelidaceæ*.

Hamamelis (ham-ȧ-mē'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁμαμηλίς*, a tree with fruit like the pear, a kind of medlar or service-tree, < *ἅμα*, together with, + *μῆλον*, apple or other tree-fruit.] The typical genus of the natural order *Hamamelideæ*, founded by Linnæus in 1753, embracing 2 species of shrubs or small trees, and distinguished from related genera by the 4-parted flowers, deeply lobed calyx, blunt anthers, and deciduous leaves. One of the species is the wych-hazel of North America; the other is a native of Japan. The flowers are polygamous, the staminate (male) ones having elongated, linear petals, which expand in autumn after the leaves have fallen. The leaves are large, crenate, and unequal at the base. The fruit is a dry, woody capsule. See *wych-hazel*.

hamarthritis (ham-är-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁμαρθρῖτις*, gout in all the joints at once, < *ἅμα*, together, + *ἀρθρῖτις*, gout: see *arthritis*.] In *pathol.*, arthritis, or more specifically gout, in all the joints.

hamartialogy (ha-mär-ti-al'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁμαρτία*, error, sin, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** That part of theology which treats of the origin, nature, operations, and effects of sin; the doctrine of sin: a subdivision of anthropology.—**2.** A treatise or dissertation on sin.

hamartite (ham'ȧr-tīt), *n.* See *fluocerite*.

hamate (hā'māt), *a.* [< L. *hamatus*, furnished with a hook, hooked, < *hamus*, a hook.] 1. Hooked; entangled. [Rare.]

To explain cohesion by *hamate* atoms is accounted ignotum per ignotius. *Berkeley*, Siris, § 227.

2. In *zoöl.*, hooked; uncinate: same as *hamulate*. [Rare.]—3. In *bot.*, curved like a hook; hooked at the tip: said of hairs, spines, etc.

hamated (hā'mā-ted), *a.* Hooked, or set with hooks. [Rare.]

Nothing less than a violent heat can disentangle these creatures from their *hamated* station of life. *Swift*, Mechanical Operations of the Spirit.

ham-beetle (ham'bē'tl), *n.* A beetle, *Corynetes* (or *Necrobia*) *rufipes*, the larva of which often does great damage to cured hams in the United States. More fully called *red-legged ham-beetle*.

Red-legged Ham-beetle (*Corynetes rufipes*).

a, larva (line shows natural size); *b*, pupa (line shows natural size); *c*, cocoon; *d*, beetle, enlarged; *e*, beetle, natural size; *f*, leg of larva; *g*, mandible; *h*, labium; *i*, maxilla; *j*, antenna of larva. (*f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *j*, enlarged.)

Two other beetles, the bacon-beetle, *Silpha americana*, and the larder-beetle, *Dermestes lardarius*, also occasionally injure hams, and the name may be also applied to them. But both the latter chiefly affect tainted or spoiled hams, while the true ham-beetle attacks well-cured hams. See also cut under *bacon-beetle*.

hamble (ham'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hambled*, ppr. *hambling*. [Also dial. *hammel*, *hamel*; < ME. *hamelen*, mutilate, < AS. *hamelian* (only once), mutilate (= OFries. *homelia* (also in verbal n. *homelenga*, *hamelinga*, *hemelenga*, *hemilinge*, mutilation, as of the beard) = OHG. *hamalōn*, MHG. *hameln*, mutilate, maim, G. *hammeln*, *hämmeln*, geld (lambs), = Icel. *hamla* = ODan. *hamle*, mutilate, maim), < **hamol* (found in only one passage, in def. form as noun, *homola*, *homela*, used to designate a person with his head shaved (as a mark of disgrace); cf. OSc. *homyll*, *hommel*, mod. *hummel*, *hummle*, having no horns (of a cow), *humlock*, a polled cow, also a person whose head has been shaved or hair cut: see further under *humble*[3], *v. t.*, which is ult. a doublet of *hamble*) = D. *hamel*, wether, = MLG. *hamel*, castrated wether, = OHG. *hamal*, mutilated, cut off (> OHG. *hamal*, n., a (castrated) wether, MHG. *hamel*, a wether, also a precipitous height, a cliff, also a stick (cut off), G. *hammel*, a wether, mutton, > Sw. *hammel* = ODan. *hammel*, a wether). Cf. OHG. *ham* (*hamm*-), mutilated, crippled, lame, paralytic, MHG. *hamen*, G. *hammen*, maim, curtail, and also OFries. *hemma*, *hamma*, hinder, obstruct (a limb), MHG. *hamen*, *hemmen*, G. *hemmen*, Dan. *hemme*, Sw. *hämma*, stop, hinder, check: senses near that of the ult. allied E. *hamper*: see *hamper*[1], *hem*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To mutilate; hamstring; cut away.

Algate a foot is *hameled* of thy sorwe. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 964.

To *hammel*, or ham-string, to cut the ham, to hough. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

2. To cut out the balls of the feet of (dogs), so as to render them unfit for hunting.

II. *intrans.* To walk lame; limp: in this sense usually *hammel*, *hammle*. [Prov. Eng.]

Hambletonian (ham-bl-tō'ni-an), *n.* [From Black *Hambleton*, a race-course in Yorkshire, England.] The name of a breed of American trotting-horses descended from Hambletonian (foaled in 1849), and more remotely from Messenger, an English thoroughbred.

hambroline (ham'brō-lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a sort of small line used for seizings.

Hamburg (ham'bėrg), *n.* 1. An excellent black variety of the *Vitis vinifera* or European grape, indigenous in Tyrol, where it is called *Trollinger* or *Tirolinger*, and perhaps the favorite grape throughout the world for hothouse cultivation. The berries are oblong, and of a peculiarly delicate and refreshing flavor. Commonly called *black Hamburg*. The *muscat Hamburg* is a variety differing but little from the other.

2. A variety of the domestic hen, of small size, with rose comb and blue legs, and the plumage of the male in general similar to that of the female. There are black Hamburgs, and gold- and silver-(yellow- and white-) spangled and pencilled Hamburgs, the spangling or pencilling being black on a yellow or white ground. They are among the prettiest of fowls, and are exceedingly prolific layers, though the eggs are small.

The *Hamburghs*, erroneously so called from a name given them in the classification adopted at the early Birmingham shows, are chiefly breeds of English origin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 645.

hame[1] (hām), *n.* [< ME. *hame*, *home*, < AS. *hama*, *homa*, a cover, skin, = OS. *hamo* = OFries. *homa*, *hama*, a cover, = D. *haam*, a hame (def. 2), = MLG. *ham* = OHG. *hamo*, MHG. *hame*, *ham*, G. *hamen* = Icel. *hamr* = Dan. *ham* = Goth. **hama*, a cover, covering (> *ga-hamōn*, cover). In sense 2 the word is perhaps of D. origin.] 1†. A covering; a skin; a membrane.

Of he caste his dragouns *hame*. *King Alisaunder* (ed. Skeat), l. 891.

Hame, thyn skynne of an eye or other lyke, membranula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 416.

2. One of two curved pieces of wood or metal in the harness of a draft-horse, to which the traces are fastened, and which lie upon the collar or have pads attached to them fitting the horse's neck. See cut under *harness*.—**Hame-straps** or **hame-strings**, the straps or strings which bind together the ends of the hames. See cut under *harness*.

hame[2] (hām), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *halm*[1].

hame[3] (hām), *n.* A Scotch form of *home*[1].

hamel (ham'el), *v.* See *hamble*.

hamelett†, *n.* See *hamlet*[1].

Hamelia (ha-mē'li-ą), *n.* [NL., named after the French botanist Du *Hamel* (Duhamel-Dumonceau, 1700–82).] A genus of tropical or subtropical American shrubs, founded by Jacquin in 1763, belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, and type of the tribe *Hamelieæ*, having a 5-lobed calyx, 5-ribbed corolla with stamens inserted at the base of its tube, a fusiform stigma, and the flowers arranged in scorpioid cymes. The genus embraces 6 or 8 species, several of which, especially *H. patens*, have handsome flowers, and are in cultivation as stove-plants. *H. ventricosa*, a native of Jamaica, is there called *Spanish elm*.

Hameliaceæ (ha-mē-li-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Richard, 1834), < *Hamelia* + *-aceæ*.] A group of genera of rubiaceous plants, of which *Hamelia* is the type, equal to the tribe *Hameliæ* of De Candolle.

Hamelidæ (ha-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamelia* + *-idæ*.] In Lindley's system, a suborder of *Cinchonaceæ*, having the genus *Hamelia* as the type, and substantially the same as the tribe *Hameliæ* of De Candolle.

Hameliæ (ham-ē-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamelia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, established by Bentham and Hooker in 1783, having the corolla-lobes imbricate or twisted in the bud, the ovary 2- to many-celled, with many ovules in each cell, and a fleshy or coriaceous, many-seeded, berry-like fruit. It embraces 6 genera, all but one of which are natives of tropical America; one, *Bertiera*, is also found in tropical Africa, and one, *Gouldia*, is confined to the Hawaiian islands.

hamely (hām'li), *a.* A Scotch form of *homely*.

hamer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hammer*[1].

hamesucken (hām'suk-n), *n.* [Sc., < AS. *hāmsōcn*, an attack on a man's house, also the fine therefor (= Icel. *heimsōkn*; cf. OFries. *hām-, hēmsekenge*, *hemsekninge*, an attack on one's house, MLG. *heimsoke*, an attack on one's house, *heimsokinge*, visit, attack, Dan. *hjemsögelse*, Sw. *hemsökande*, *hemsökelse*, *hemsökning*, visitation, infliction, MHG. *heimesuoche*, *heimsuoche*, G. *heimsuchung*, visitation, punishment, MLG. *heimsoken*, visit, attack a house, MHG. *heimesuochen*, *heimsuochen*, G. *heimsuchen*, visit, punish, Dan. *hjemsöge* = Sw. *hemsöka*, visit upon, infest), < *hām*, home, + *sōcn*, a seeking: see *home*[1] and *soken*.] In *Scots law*, the offense of feloniously beating or assaulting a person in his own house or dwelling-place. Also *homesocken*.

hamfatter (ham'fat'ėr), *n.* A term of contempt for an actor of a low grade, as a negro minstrel. Said to be derived from an old-style negro song called "The Ham-fat Man."

hami, *n.* Plural of *hamus*.

hamiform (ham'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *hamus*, a hook, + *forma*, shape.] Hamate or hamulate in form; unciform; uncinate.

Hamiglossa (ham-i-glos'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *hamus*, a hook, + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue.] A group of proboscis-bearing gastropods with the radular teeth in three longitudinal rows, of which the central row is fixed, while the lateral rows are changeable. It includes such families as the *Muricidæ* and *Buccinidæ*, or the whelks and the like.

hamiglossate (ham-i-glos'āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hamiglossa*.

Hamilton group. See *group*[1].

Hamiltonia (ham-il-tō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named after F. Buchanan (1762–1829), who took in his later years the name of *Hamilton*, author of various works, some relating to India.] A genus of shrubs, founded by Roxburgh in 1814, belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Pederieæ*, distinguished by the 5-celled ovary, 5-parted style, and reticulate seed-coat, and embracing 3 or 4 species, natives of India, China, and the Indian archipelago. They have showy flowers with long tubular corollas, arranged in terminal panicles. Two of the species, *H. suaveolens* and *H. scabra*, have fragrant white flowers, and are well known to florists.

Hamiltonian (ham-il-tō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to James Hamilton (1769–1831), and especially to a system of teaching languages which he advocated, and which was based upon the two principles that language is to be presented to the scholar as a living organism, and that its laws are to be learned by observation and not by rules.—2. Pertaining to Sir William Hamilton (1788–1856), an influential philosopher and logician of the Scottish school.

The general principle of the *Hamiltonian* logic. *R. Adamson*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 799.

3. Pertaining to Sir William Rowan Hamilton (1805–65), an Irish mathematician.—4. Pertaining to or holding the political doctrines of Alexander Hamilton (1757–1804), an American statesman, who was one of the leaders of the Federalist party and the first Secretary of the Treasury.

Laying entirely aside the general proposition that the *Hamiltonian* Federalists considered a national debt as in itself a desirable institution, and conceding that the Federalists would themselves have ultimately reduced or discharged it, there still remains the fact that the Federalists made the debt a subordinate, Mr. Gallatin made it a paramount, consideration in politics. *H. Adams*, Gallatin, p. 174.

Hamiltonian equation. See *equation*.—**Hamiltonian functions.** See *function*.—**Hamiltonian operator.** See *operator*.

II. *n.* A follower of any one of the persons named above. See I.

Hamiltonism (ham'il-ton-izm), *n.* [< *Hamilton* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The philosophy of Sir William Hamilton.

This is Kantism, but it is not *Hamiltonism*. *J. S. Mill*, Examination of Hamilton, iii.

hamirostrate (ham-i-ros'trāt), *a.* [< L. *hamus*, a hook, + *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a hooked beak; uncirostrate.

Hamite[1] (ham'īt), *n.* [< *Ham* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] 1. A descendant of Ham, one of the sons of Noah according to the account in Genesis; a member of one of the races supposed to have been derived from the four sons of Ham (Gen. x.); specifically, one of a race speaking a so-called Hamitic language. See *Hamitic*.—2. Popularly, an African; a negro.

Whilst the Caucasian doubts the humanity of the *Hamite*, the latter repays the compliment in kind. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 207.

hamite[2] (hā'mīt), *n.* [< L. *hamus*, a hook, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Hamites*.

Hamites (ha-mī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Parkinson, 1811), < L. *hamus*, a hook, + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil cephalopods, related to *Ammonites*, having the shell hooked or bent upon itself in separate courses, not in spiral whorls. There are numerous species, chiefly from the Chalk.

Hamitic (ha-mit'ik), *a.* [< *Hamite*[1] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Ham, one of the sons of Noah (Gen. x.), or to any of the races considered to be his descendants. The Hamitic tongues are a class of African languages, comprising the ancient Egyptian of the hieroglyphs and the later Egyptian or Coptic, and the non-Semitic languages of Abyssinia and the regions further south, including the Galla and the Libyan or Berber, to which some authorities add the Hottentot. They are believed by many to have more or less distant affinities with the Semitic family.

Hamitidæ (ha-mit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamites* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Hamites*, generally referred to the family *Ammonitidæ*.

hamkin† (ham'kin), *n.* [Appar. < *ham*[1] + dim. *-kin*.] A pudding made upon the bone of a shoulder of mutton, all the flesh being first taken off. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

hamlet[1] (ham'let), *n.* [< ME. *hamlet*, *hamelet*, a hamlet, < OF. AF. *hamlet*, *hamelet*, m. (also *hamlette*, *f.*), dim., with *-et*, of OF. *hamel*, F. *hameau* (ML. *hamellum*), a village, dim., with *-el*, of **ham*, < OFries. *hām*, North Fries. *hamm*, a home, dwelling, AS. *hām*, E. *home*, village: see *home*[1] and *ham*[2].] A small village; a little cluster

of houses in the country; especially, in England, a village without a church, which therefore for its ecclesiastical service belongs to the parish represented by another village. Compare *parish*. The word has no technical use in the United States, except as the legal designation of a few villages in Michigan and Ohio.

Sometimes with secure delight
The upland *hamlets* will invite.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 92.

Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the *hamlet* sleep.
Gray, Elegy.

To several of these towns there are small appendages belonging called *hamlets*, which are taken notice of in the statute of Exeter. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., § 4.

=Syn. See *town*.

hamlet[2] (ham'let), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A fish of the family *Serranidæ*, *Epinephelus striatus*, also called *Nassau grouper*, common in the West Indies and along the Florida coast. It is chestnut-brown or slate-colored, with vermilion lips and throat.

hamleted† (ham'let-ed), *a.* [< *hamlet*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Established in or accustomed to a hamlet or a country life. [Rare.]

He is properly and pitiedly to be counted alone that is illiterate, and unactively lives *hamleted* in some untravelled village of the duller country.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 49.

hammam, hummum (ham'am, hum'um), *n.* [< Ar. *hammām*, a hot bath, < *hammim*, heat water for a bath.] An establishment for bathing in the Oriental manner with sweating and manipulation; a Turkish or other Oriental bath.

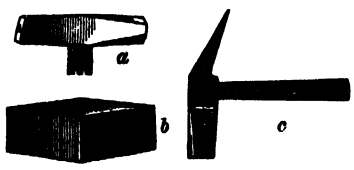
I . . . got a late hackney chariot and drove to the *Hummums* in Covent Garden.
Dickens, Great Expectations, xlv.

Sometimes . . . we induce him to accompany us to the *Hammam*, where he [Shaykh Mohammed] insists upon paying the smallest sum, quarrelling with everything and everybody. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 70.

hammel, hammle (ham'l), *v. i.* Dialectal forms of *hamble*.

hammer[1] (ham'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *hamer*, *homer*, < AS. *hamor*, *hamer*, *homer* = OS. *hamur* = OFries. *homer*, *hamer* = D. *hamer* = MLG. *hamer* = OHG. *hamar*, MHG. *hamer*, G. *hammer* = Icel. *hamarr* = Sw. *hammare* = Dan. *hammer*, a hammer. The Icel. *hamarr* means also a crag, rock, suggesting a connection with OBulg. *kameni*, Russ. *kamene*, a stone, these and the Teut. forms having (in this view) suffered a transposition of the first two consonants: cf. Lith. *akmů* (*akmen-*) = Lett. *akmins*, a stone, = Gr. ἄκμων, an anvil, thunderbolt, = Skt. *açman*, a stone, thunderbolt. The first hammers were of stone.] 1. An instrument consisting of a solid head, usually of metal, but sometimes of wood or of stone, set crosswise to the handle, used for beating metals, driving nails or spikes, dressing or breaking stones, etc.; hence, a machine in which a heavy

Riveting-hammer.
a, face; *b*, poll; *c*, eye; *d*, peen; *e*, helve.



a, Blocking-hammer; *b*, Head of a Peen-hammer; *c*, Bricklayers' Hammer.

block of metal is used for such a purpose. See *steam-hammer*, *tilt-hammer*, *trip-hammer*. The head of the hammer is made in various forms, according to the use to which it is to be put. Hammers of stone are found among the remains of antiquity, and are still in use among barbarous races. The hammer has also been used as a weapon of attack in war. See *martel-de-fer*.

The *hamyr* bothe stern and grete,
That droffe the naylys throw hand and fote,
Lord, be myn socowr in alle myn lyffe.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

Is not my word like as a fire? saith the Lord; and like a *hammer* that breaketh the rock in pieces? Jer. xxiii. 29.

Gold itself will be sometimes so eager (as artists call it) that it will as little endure the *hammer* as glass itself.
Locke, Human Understanding, iii. 6.

2. Something which resembles the common hammer in form, action, or use. (*a*) The piece in a clock which strikes upon the bell to indicate the hour; the striker. (*b*) In a bell, an independent wooden or metallic lever by which it is sounded: distinguished from a tongue, which is attached to the bell, and is usually operated by swinging the bell itself, though a tongue is sometimes used as a hammer. (*c*) A small wooden mallet with a padded end or knob, held in the hand, with which the strings of the dulcimer and other similar instruments are struck. (*d*) In the pianoforte, that part of the mechanism or "action" that is thrown against the strings by the key or digital. It consists of a slender, elastic wooden shank, and a wooden head thickly covered with felt. Each key has its own hammer, which strikes against the one, two, three, or four strings belonging to that particular key. (*e*) That part of the lock of a firearm which falls with a sharp blow and causes the discharge of the piece. In the flint-lock the piece of flint was secured in the front of the hammer and struck sharply against the steel covering of the pan, displacing it and throwing sparks into the priming in the pan. In the percussion-lock the blow of the hammer explodes the percussion-cap. Ordinarily the hammer can be fixed at half-cock, at which point the pull of the trigger does not move it, and at full-cock, when the movement of the trigger will release it. The form of the hammer and the mode of its action in exploding the charge differ greatly in different kinds of guns. See *rebounding lock* (under *lock*[1]), and cut under *gun*. (*f*) A gavel used by auctioneers. See *to bring to the hammer*, below.

Oft as the price-deciding *hammer* falls,
He notes it in his book. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 291.

(*g*) A door-knocker. [Rare.]

Then nightly Knockings at your Door will cease,
Whose noiseless *Hammer*, then, may rust in Peace.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

(*h*) In *anat.*, the malleus. (*i*) The head of a sphyrnid or hammer-headed shark.

The eyes on the sides of the "*hammer*"; mouth crescent-shaped, under the "*hammer*."
Jordan and Gilbert, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 16, [1883], p. 25.

3. Figuratively, an aggressive and destructive foe: as, a *hammer* of heretics (Latin *malleus hæreticorum*).

That renowned pillar of truth, and *hammer* of heresies, St. Augustine. *Hakewill*, Apology.

Atmospheric hammer. See *atmospheric*.—**Cat's-head hammer.** Same as *bully-head*.—**Ceremonial hammer**, in *archæol.*, a small stone object resembling the head of a hammer or hatchet, one- or two-edged, and drilled with a fine hole, apparently intended to be hung about the person as an amulet. It is especially common in North America, but amber beads resembling it in form are found in northern Europe. Compare *ceremonial hatchet*, under *hatchet*.—**Dead-stroke hammer.** See *drop-press*.—**Dental hammer** or **plugger**, an apparatus used in filling teeth with gold, consisting of a plugging instrument fitted to a loose sleeve carrying a spring and a tapping device. When the instrument is pressed against the filling of the teeth, the sleeve or tool-stock moves back till a detent is passed, when the sleeve is released and under the influence of a spring strikes a blow upon the plugger. Also called *automatic mallet*.—**Double hammer**, a forging device for operating upon a bloom or puddlers' ball, striking it on opposite sides simultaneously. *Farrow*.—**Electric hammer**, an electrical apparatus for working a rock-drill. It is constructed on the principle of the dental hammer.—**Enlarging-hammer**, the hammer used by a gold-beater. It weighs 14 or 15 pounds, and is shaped like a truncated hexagonal pyramid, with a slightly convex face.—**Fairy hammer.** See *fairy*.—**Hammer and tongs**, with great noise, vigor, or violence; violently; vigorously. [Colloq.]

Mr. Malone . . . dashed out of a doorway close by, and before they had time to form line of battle, fell upon them *hammer and tongs*. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lx.

Horseman's hammer. Same as *martel-de-fer*.—**Lucerne hammer**, a name given to the war-hammer or marteau d'armes when fitted with a long handle for the use of foot-soldiers: so called because a favorite weapon with Swiss mercenaries from Lucerne.—**Millstone hammer.** Same as *mill-pick*.—**Nasmyth hammer**, a steam-hammer used in forging large masses of metal, especially iron, and having its head attached to the piston-rod of the steam-engine by which it is worked.—**Patent hammer**, in *stone-dressing*, a hammer having knife-like ridges on its face, numbering 6, 8, or 10 to the inch.—**Thor's hammer.** (*a*) In *Norse myth.*, the hammer of the god Thor, by the wielding or throwing of which thunder and lightning were supposed to be caused. (*b*) Same as *fylfot*. (*c*) A pendent ornament, usually of silver, found among relics of the prehistoric iron age in the north of Europe. It has somewhat the shape of a mallet, and is undoubtedly intended to represent a hammer as weapon or utensil.—**To bring** or **come to the hammer**, to sell or be sold at auction: from the use by auctioneers of a gavel or small hammer to indicate by a rap the sale of an article to the highest bidder, called knocking it down.

Old Sir Robert's pride,
His books — the more the pity, so I said —
Came to the hammer here in March.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

Veneering-hammer, a flat square of hard wood or iron with a handle projecting at right angles. (See also *tuning-hammer*, *water-hammer*.)

hammer[1] (ham'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *hameren*, *homeren* = D. *hameren* = MHG. *hemeren*, G. *hämmern* = Dan. *hamre* = Sw. *hamra*, hammer; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To beat or drive with or as if with a hammer; pound; beat: as, to *hammer* iron or steel; to *hammer* one with the fist.

Hammer into their noddles who was who
And what was what.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 151.

Jael, as Altdorfer has shown her in his romantic print, neatly *hammering* the nail into the head of the sprawling, snoring Sisera. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 523.

A clever blacksmith can heat a large nail red-hot by simply *hammering* it upon his anvil.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 32.

2. To fasten with a hammer by nailing or otherwise; construct by the use of the hammer.

He was *hammered* to the gibbet.
Hervey, Meditations, I. 138.

Here upon the flat
All that long morn the lists were *hammer'd* up.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

3. To form or forge with a hammer; shape by beating: often with *out*.

They, with unwearied pains and diligence, *hammered out* his bolts. *Bacon*, Political Fables, vi.

Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field. *Dryden*.

4. To work upon in the mind; contrive by intellectual labor; excogitate: usually with *out*: as, to *hammer out* a scheme.

Hee, sommoning a parlee, *hammered out* such a strong Oration in praise of Ease, that they all strucke vp their Drums. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 32.

Thy wicked head never at rest, but *hammering*
And hatching hellish things.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 1.

Who was *hammering out* a penny dialogue. *Jeffrey*.

Hammered gold, hammered-up gold, thin gold-plates or gold-foil hammered into relief, intended to be sewed upon embroidery. See *beaten work*, under *beaten*.—**Hammered money**, coins produced from a die by striking it with a hammer: distinguished from *milled money*, or coins produced by a mill or coining-press. See *coining-press*.

What had become of me if Virgil had taxed me with another Book? I had certainly been reduced to pay the publick in *hammered money*, for want of milled: that is, in the same old words which I had used before.
Dryden, Epic Poetry.

Hammered work, metal-work, especially in iron, done by hand, the metal being heated and the tools being hammers and anvils of different kinds, with punches, etc.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike something repeatedly with or as if with a hammer.

We wound
About the cliffs, the copses, out and in,
Hammering and clinking, chattering stony names.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. To work industriously or persistently; be very busy; labor in contrivance: as, to be *hammering* away at an invention.

Nor need'st thou much importune me to that
Whereon this month I have been *hammering*.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

I forced a way
Thro' solid opposition, crabb'd and gnarl'd.
Better to clear prime forests . . .
Than *hammer* at this reverend gentlewoman.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

3. To be working or in agitation; keep up an excited action or state of feeling.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand,
Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

What new design
Is *hammering* in his head now?
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

hammer[2] (ham'ėr), *v. i.* [Appar. a var. of *hammel*, *hamble*, perhaps associated with *stammer*.] To stammer. [Obsolete or provincial.]

If in thy tale thou *hammering* stand, or coughing twixt thy words,
It doth betoken a liers smell, that's all that it affords.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 294.

hammer[3]† (ham'ėr), *n.* [Not found in mod. E. or ME. except in the comp. *yellowhammer*, and perhaps in the passage given below, where, however, the word, if not indeed a slang use of *hammer*[1], may be an abbreviation of *yellowhammer*, and not the genuine simple form; < AS. *amere*, *amore* = MLG. *amere* = OHG. *amero*, MHG. *amer*, G. *ammer*, also dim. MHG. *amerinc*, *ämerinc*, G. *emmering*, *ämmering*, also G. *emmerling*, *ämmerling*, *hämmerling*, etc. (see *Emberiza*), a bunting, yellowhammer; prob. connected with G. *amsel*, D. *amsel*, > E. *amzel* = AS. *ðéle*, E. *ouzel*: see *amzel*, *ouzel*, *Emberiza*, *yellowhammer*.] A yellowhammer or bunting. As used in the following passage the meaning of the word is uncertain. See etymology.

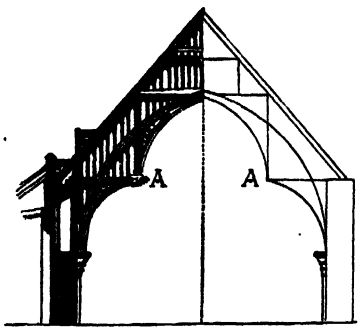
Slight I euer tooke thee to be a *hammer* of the right feather, but I durst have layed my life no man could euer have . . . cramd such a gudgeon as this downe the throate of thee. *Chapman*, Mons. D'Olive, iv.

hammerable (ham'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *hammer*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being hammered or shaped by a hammer; malleable. *Sherwood*.

hammer-ax (ham'ėr-aks), *n.* A tool consisting of a hammer and an ax combined on one handle.

hammer-beam (ham'ėr-bēm), *n.* A short beam attached to the foot of a principal rafter in a roof, in place of a tie-beam. Hammer-beams are used in pairs, and project from the wall, extending less than half-way across the apartment. The hammer-beam is generally supported by a rib resting upon a corbel below, and in its turn forms the support of another rib which constitutes, with that springing from the opposite hammer-beam, an arch. Although occupying the place of a tie-be

the roofing, it does not act as a tie; it is essentially a lever, as is shown in the figure. Here the inner end of



Hammer-beam Roof, Westminster Hall, London.
A, A, Hammer-beams.

the hammer-beam, *A*, receives the weight of the upper part of the roof, which is balanced by the pressure of the principal at its outer end.

hammer-blow (ham'ér-blō), *n.* The blow of a hammer, or a blow resembling that of a hammer, as the impact of an unbalanced wheel.

The so-called *hammer-blow* in locomotives is the irregularity of the pressure exerted between the wheel and rail, which arises from the vertically-unbalanced action of the counter-weights placed in the wheel to neutralize the horizontal action of the piston and other moving parts.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIII. 42.

hammer-cap (ham'ér-kap), *n.* A cover for the cock of a gun.

hammer-catcher (ham'ér-kach'ér), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the padded shoulder which catches the hammer on its return after striking the string.

hammer-cloth (ham'ér-klôth), *n.* [The earliest form, *hamer-cloth*, is quoted from the time of Queen Mary; said to be "so called from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, etc., in a pocket hid by this cloth" (Webster). Others think the orig. form was **hamper-cloth*. Skeat takes *hammer-* to be a corruption or an E. adaptation of the D. word *hemel*, canopy, a tester, covering, quoting "den *hemel* van een koetse, the seeling [ceiling] of a coach" (Hexam), "the testern of a coach" (Sewel): see under *heaven*.] The cloth which covers the driver's seat in some kinds of carriage, usually falling in plaits on all four sides. See cut under *coach*.

Hamer-clothes, with our arms and badges of our colours, and all other things apperteininge unto the same wagon.
Quoted in *Archæologia*, XVI. 91.

hammer-dressed (ham'ér-drest), *a.* Dressed or prepared with a hammer: especially applied to a building-stone which has been dressed with a pointed hammer or pick.

hammerer (ham'ér-ér), *n.* 1. One who works with a hammer.

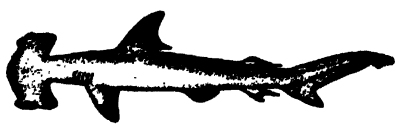
The till was for many years looked upon as a deposit destitute of all traces of life, and only a few *hammerers* continued, Micawber-like, to hope for something turning up. *Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 198.

2. The three-wattled bell-bird of Costa Rica, *Chasmorhynchus tricarunculatus*.

hammer-fish (ham'ér-fish), *n.* The hammerhead, or hammer-headed shark. Also called *balance-fish*.

hammer-harden (ham'ér-här'dn), *v. t.* To harden, as a metal, by hammering it while cold.

hammerhead (ham'ér-hed), *n.* 1. A shark of the family *Sphyrnidæ* or *Zygænidæ*: so called from the great lateral expansion of the head.



Hammerhead (*Sphyrna zygæna*).

There are 3 genera and 5 species, inhabiting most seas. The common species is *Sphyrna zygæna*, better known as *Zygæna malleus*, a cosmopolitan species which attains a length of from 12 to 15 feet. Those with the head less hammer-like belong to the genus *Reniceps*, and are commonly called *shovelheads*.

2. A catostomine fish, *Hypentelium nigricans*, having a peculiarly shaped head, which is flat above and transversely concave between the eyes, while the snout is abruptly turned down. It abounds in the fresh waters of the United States, from New York to Kansas and Alabama. It sometimes attains a length of two feet. Other names are *hogsucker*, *stoneroller*, and *crawl-a-bottom*.

3. The umber or shadow-bird, *Scopus umbretta*.

hammer-headed (ham'ér-hed'ed), *a.* Having a head like that of a hammer. Specifically applied in zoölogy (*a*) to the hammerhead, hammer-fish, or balance-fish; (*b*) to an African fruit-bat, *Hypsignathus monstrosus*.

hammering (ham'ér-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hammer*[1], *v.*] In *silversmithing*, a dented appearance on silverware, each dent being made by successive carefully directed blows of the hammer. The dents are also sometimes gouged out with a tool or pressed in by means of a roll. This mode of decoration is of Japanese origin.

hammerman (ham'ér-man), *n.*; pl. *hammermen* (-men). A mechanic whose work involves the use of the hammer, as a blacksmith, weaponsmith or armorer, goldsmith, etc.

The smythe conforted the moulder, and the iron smyth the *hammerman*. *Bible of* 1551, Isa. xli. 7.

A hard-handed and stiff ignorance worthy a trowel or a *hammerman*. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

Visible Ploughmen and *Hammermen* there have been, ever from Cain and Tubalcain downwards.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 118.

hammer-mark (ham'ér-märk), *n.* A mark left by a hammer, as in forging.

hammer-nail (ham'ér-nāl), *n.* The pin securing the cock to the plate of a flint-lock. It is frequently called the *lock-nail*. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

hammer-oyster (ham'ér-ois'tèr), *n.* Same as *hammer-shell*.

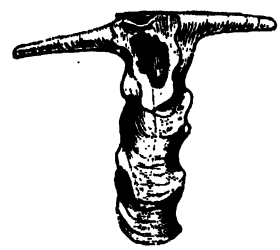
hammer-pick (ham'ér-pik), *n.* A tool having a hammer-face at one end of the head and a pointed pick at the other; a pick-hammer.

hammer-pike (ham'ér-pīk), *n.* A long-shafted weapon resembling the war-hammer. It was carried in the French army by the subalterns in charge of the flag under the first empire (1804–14). *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

hammer-scale (ham'ér-skāl), *n.* Same as *forge-scale*.

hammer-sedge (ham'ér-sej), *n.* A common European sedge, *Carex hirta*.

hammer-shell (ham'ér-shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the pearl-oyster family, *Aviculidæ*, and genus *Malleus*: so called from the shape of the shell. There are several species, of Oriental seas, the best-known being *Malleus vulgaris*. Also called *hammer-oyster*.



Hammer-shell (*Malleus vulgaris*).

hammer-stone (ham'ér-stōn), *n.* See *flaking-hammer*.

hammer-tail (ham'ér-tāl), *n.* In *clockwork*, a projection extending from the arbor of the rod or lever that supports the hammer, on which the pins or teeth of a wheel in the striking mechanism act, as it revolves, to raise the hammer.

There are three cross bars, . . . which are utilized also for carrying cocks for "leading off," for *hammer-tails*, winding pinions, etc.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 185.

hammer-tongs (ham'ér-tôngz), *n. pl.* Tongs having jaws terminating in pins, used in handling objects in which holes have been punched, such as the heads of hammers and hatchets.

hammerwise (ham'ér-wīz), *adv.* [< *hammer*[1] + *-wise*.] As if with a hammer.

One of them saucily snatched off her shoe, and cracked them [almonds] *hammerwise* with the heel.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, p. 282.

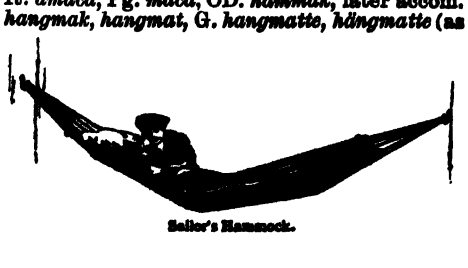
hammerwort (ham'ér-wèrt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hamorwyrt*, black hellebore, < *hamor*, hammer, + *wyrt*, wort.] The plant pellitory, *Parietaria*.

hammer-wrought (ham'ér-rât), *a.* Worked into shape by means of a hammer, as iron: said of armor and the like, and also of decorative wrought-iron work.

hammite (ham'īt), *n.* Same as *ammite*.

hammle, *v. i.* A dialectal form of *hamble*.

hammock[1] (ham'ọk), *n.* [Formerly *hamack* (Sir T. Herbert) or, as Sp., *hamaca* = F. *hamac*, It. *amaca*, Pg. *maca*, OD. *hammak*, later accom. *hangmak*, *hangmat*, G. *hangmatte*, *hängmatte* (as if 'hanging mat'), < Sp. *hamaca*, a hammock; of West Indian origin. Columbus, in the narrative of his first voyage, says: "A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship to-day for the purpose of bartering their cotton, and *hamacas* or nets in which they sleep."] 1. A kind of hanging bed. Hammocks used at sea, especially on men-of-war, are made of canvas, and have a number of cords at each end, called *sizes*, which are brought together and secured to an iron ring, which is hung on a hook attached to the deck-beams. Those used in the tropical parts of America and in summer in the north are usually formed of a network of Panama grass or small cords.



Sailor's Hammock.

I . . . conducted them into one of the houses, where we did presently hang up our *hammocks*.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

Mrs. Trunnion was out of humour when she found herself under the necessity of being confined with her spouse in a *hammock*. *Smollett*, Peregrine Pickle, lx.

O mother, praying God will save
Thy sailor—while thy head is bow'd,
His heavy-shotted *hammock*-shroud
Drops in his vast and wandering grave.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, vi.

2. In *entom.*, the hammock-like sack or case carried by the larvæ of certain tineid moths, as *Œcophora harrisiella*, hence called *case-bearers*.

If he [P. Huber] took a caterpillar which had completed its *hammock* up to, say, the sixth stage of construction, and put it into a *hammock* completed up only to the third stage, the caterpillar simply reperformed the fourth, fifth, and sixth stages of construction.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 206.

To lash a hammock (*naut.*), to roll a hammock up smoothly and pass a lashing round it.—**To sling a hammock** (*naut.*), to fasten in the clues of a hammock and get it ready for use.

hammock[2] (ham'ọk), *n.* See *hummock*.

hammock-batten (ham'ọk-bat'n), *n.* A cleat or strip of wood used to extend the ends of a hammock and keep it spread out.

hammock-cloth (ham'ọk-klôth), *n.* *Naut.*, a canvas tarpaulin covering the hammocks when in the nettings to protect them from the weather.

hammock-clues (ham'ọk-klöz), *n. pl.* An arrangement of small lines at each end of a hammock by which it is suspended.

hammock-nettings (ham'ọk-net'ingz), *n. pl.* Long troughs or boxes constructed on top of the bulwarks of the spar-deck in a man-of-war, in which the hammocks are stowed during the daytime. In former times the hammocks were stowed, when not in use, in rope nettings, whence the name.

hammock-rack (ham'ọk-rak), *n.* Same as *hammock-nettings*.

hamose, hamous (hā'mōs, -mus), *a.* [< L. *hamus*, a hook.] In *bot.*, same as *hamate*, 3.

Hampden's case. See *case of ship-money*, under *ship-money*.

hamper[1] (ham'pèr), *v. t.* [< ME. *hamperen*, *hampren* (rare), hamper, oppress; origin uncertain; supposed by Skeat to stand for **hameren* (the *p* excrescent), another form of ME. *hamelen*, mutilate, E. *hamble* (where *b* is excrescent); but excrescent *p* would hardly occur in such a position; the reg. form would be **hambren* (cf. ME. *hamber*, var. of *hamer*, hammer; E. *number*, etc.), which could hardly change to *hampren*; and the senses are too unlike to be immediately connected. A remoter connection, however, may exist; cf. *hamble*, which is connected, through OHG. *ham* (*hamm-*), mutilated, crippled, lame, paralytic, with MHG. *hemmen*, G. *hemmen*, stop, hinder, check. With *hamble*, cf. North. E. *hamel*, walk lame, Sc. *hammle*, walk in an ungainly manner, so as to be constantly in danger of stumbling, Sc. *hamp*, halt in walking, stutter, read with difficulty, *hamp*, n., a halt in walking, stuttering; E. dial. *hammer*, stammer. Cf. also Sc. *habble*, stutter, speak or act confusedly; OD. *haperen*, stutter, hesitate, D. *haperen*, falter, hesitate.] 1. To impede in motion or progress; render motion or progress difficult to; shackle; entangle; restrain by force.

Glad Abram, then, to God gives thanks and praise,
Vnbindes his Son, and in his room he laies
A Lamb (there strangely *hampered* by the head).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.

Hem. If he resist, down with him, have no mercy.
First Beer. I warrant you, we'll *hamper* him.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.

Am I over-reach'd? If there be law, I'll *hamper* ye.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

When two substances have different molecular velocities at their common surface of mutual contact, the molecules *hamper* one another, and energy is lost; this energy takes the form of the energy of electrical displacement.
A. Daniell, Physics, p. 642.

Hence—**2.** To impede in any way; embarrass; encumber; restrain; perplex.

In lesse than an houre, he so *hampred* their insolencies, they brought them his two men.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 171.

Hampered by restrictions, barred against
By set forms, blinded by forced secrecies.
Browning, In a Balcony.

Those regulations by which the French manufacturers were *hampered* during the last century . . . had no small share in producing the great revolution.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 320.

3. To derange or put out of working order, as a piece of mechanism. [Rare.]

I *hampered* the lock of the library door.
Life of a Lover, vi. 264.

4. To beat. [Prov. Eng.]

hamper[1] (ham'pėr), *n.* [< *hamper*[1], *v.*] 1†. A fetter or some instrument that shackles.

Shacklockes, *hampers*, gyves, and chains.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

2. *Naut.*, things collectively, which, though necessary to the equipment of a ship, are in the way at certain times: as, to stow away the top *hamper*.

hamper[2] (ham'pėr), *n.* [Formerly also *hampire*; < ME. *hamper*, contr. of *hanaper*, ME. *hanypere*, the form *hanaper* continuing in use until recently as a term of office: see *hanaper*.] 1. A kind of basket or wickerwork receptacle, generally of considerable size, chiefly used as a packing-case.

You shall receive by this Carrier a great Wicker *Hamper*, with . . . three Barrels of Bologna Olives, with some other Spanish Commodities. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 15.

We found a *hampire* of millons sent to me also.
Pepys, Diary, Sept. 27, 1661.

2. A two-bushel basket for oysters. [New York, U. S.]—**3.** A measure for fish holding about a bushel. [Virginia, U. S.]—**4.** Same as *hanaper*, 4.

hamper[2] (ham'pėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *hamperen*; < *hamper*[2], *n.*] 1. To put into a hamper: as, to *hamper* goods.

& pyled that precious place & pakked those godes . . .
Wyth alle the vrnmentes of that hous, he *hamppred* togeder. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1284.

2. To load with hampers.

One ass will carry at least three thousand such books, and I am persuaded you would be able to carry as many yourself, if you were well *hampered*.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 325.

hampire†, *n.* See *hamper*[2].

Hampton Court Conference. See *conference*.

hamshackle (ham'shak-l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hamshackled*, ppr. *hamshackling*. [Usually explained as *ham*[1] + *shackle*, but it is the fore leg that is shackled, and the fore leg is not and has not a ham. Cf. equiv. *hapshackle*, *hop-shackle*, *hobshackle*.] To shackle, as a horse or a cow, by a rope or strap attached to the head and to one of the legs, to prevent it from running away or wandering too far; hence, to curb; restrain.

hamster (ham'stėr), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *hamster*, < G. *hamster*, MHG. *hamster*, *hamester* (ML. *hamestor*), hamster, < OHG. *hamastro*, found only in the sense of 'weevil,' = OS. *hamstra*, weevil; an isolated word, prob. borrowed.] 1. A murine or myomorphic rodent quadruped, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Cricetinæ*, and of one of the genera *Cricetus*, *Cricetomys*, and *Saccostomus*. They are furnished with cheek-pouches, which are the principal distinctive character of the group in comparison with other *Muridæ*. The common hamster,

Common Hamster (*Cricetus frumentarius*).

Criocetus frumentarius, inhabits parts of Europe and Asia. It is a stout little animal about 10 inches long, with a short hairy tail. It is variegated in color (black on the under parts), burrows deeply in the ground, stores its galleries with grain, and hibernates during the colder months. It is very prolific, and readily breeds in confinement. The fur is poor, short, and coarse, but is sometimes used for the lining of cloaks. The other genera above named are African.

2. Some other pouched rodent, as of the genus *Geomys*, more or less resembling a hamster.—**Georgia hamster**, Rafinesque's name of the gopher of the southern United States, *Geomys tuza*.

hamstring (ham'string), *n.* 1. In *human anat.*, the tendon of a muscle which bounds the ham, or space behind the knee on either side above the middle of the popliteal space. The *outer hamstring* is single, and is the tendon of the biceps muscle; there are three *inner hamstrings*, the tendons of the semitendinosus, semimembranosus, and gracilis muscles, with which a fourth, that of the sartorius, may be reckoned. These muscles flex the leg upon the thigh, and, with the exception of the sartorius and gracilis, extend the thigh upon the trunk.

2. In ordinary language, the great tendon or sinew at the back of the so-called knee or hock of the hind leg of a quadruped. It is the tendo Achillis, or tendon of the gastrocnemius muscle, corresponding to that at the back of the human ankle, and extends the foot or pes upon the leg or crus. See cut under *horse*.

hamstring (ham'string), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hamstrung* or *hamstringed*, ppr. *hamstringing*. [< *hamstring*, *n.*] 1. To cut the hamstrings of, and thus lame or disable.

With this instrument they ride at a beast, and surround him, when the hunter that comes behind him *hamstrings* him. *Anson*, Voyages, i. 6.

He defended himself desperately, and would have cut his way through them, had they not *hamstringed* his horse.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v.

2. In *whaling*, to cut the muscle or tendons of the small of the whale, so as to render the flukes useless and make the animal helpless. It is done with the fluke-spade when a boat is hauled up alongside a running whale.

hamular (ham'ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *hamul-us* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *hamulate*.

hamulate (ham'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *hamul-us* + *-ate*[1].] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, hooked; uncinate: as, the *hamulate* process of the sphenoid bone. See cut under *craniofacial*.—**2.** In *bot.*, having a little hook at the tip; covered with little hooks. Also *hamulose*, *hamulous*.

hamule (ham'ūl), *n.* [< L. *hamulus*, q. v.] Same as *hamulus*, 1.

hamuli, *n.* Plural of *hamulus*, 1.

hamulose, hamulous (ham'ū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< *hamule* + *-ose*, *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *hamulate*, 2.

hamulus (ham'ū-lus), *n.* [L., dim. of *hamus*, a hook.] 1. Pl. *hamuli* (-lī). A little hook or hooklet. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, a hook-like process of a bone. The *hamulus lacrymalis* is the hook-like process at the lower end of the vertical ridge of the lacrymal bone, which helps to bound the upper orifice of the lacrymal canal. The *hamulus pterygoideus* is the hook-like process of the pterygoid portion of the sphenoid bone, over which runs the tendon of the tensor palati muscle. (See cut under *craniofacial*.) The *hamulus laminæ spiralis* is the hook-like process in which the osseous spiral lamina ends at the apex of the cochlea. (*b*) In *bot.*, applied specifically by some authors to the rudimentary axis of the spikelets in the genus *Uncinia*, which is exserted from the apex of the utricle, and produced into a long awn that is recurved or hooked at the tip, this being the character which chiefly distinguishes that genus from *Carex*, and especially from *Schœnoxiphium*, which last has the awn without the hook. See *Uncinia*. (*c*) In *ornith.*, the hooklet of a feather; a hooked barbicel; the hooked fringe of a barbule. (*d*) In *entom.*, one of the minute hooks, forming a row on the anterior margin of the lower wing, found in hymenopterous insects. They can be applied to the hinder margin of the anterior wing, thus binding the two together, and forming a continuous surface during flight. Also called *spinula*. (*e*) In *obstet.*, a hook for extracting the fetus; a crotchet. Also called *hamule*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks. *Morton*, 1834.

hamus (hā'mus), *n.*; pl. *hami* (-mī). [L.] A hook; a hamulus. Specifically, in *entom.*, a small hooked process or loop on the lower side of each anterior wing, near the base, found in many *Lepidoptera*. A bristle called the *tendo*, on the lower wing, passes through this loop, and aids in keeping the wings together during flight. The hamus, though not the tendo, is said to be peculiar to male insects, and it is found only in strong-flying species.

han†. An old present indicative plural and infinitive of *have*, contracted from *haven*. *Chaucer*.

Hanafite (han'a-fit), *n.* [Ar. *Hanafiyah*, < Abu *Hanīfah*: see def.] A member of the oldest and most important of the four orthodox sects of Sunnite Mohammedans, founded by Abu Hanifah of Kufah (about A. D. 700–770), a puritan in doctrine and the author of a system of jurisprudence. Also *Hanifite*.

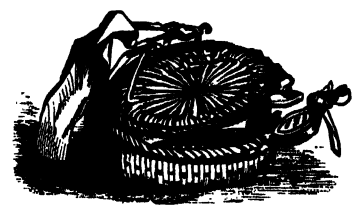
He was a Sunnite, probably according to the *Hanafite* rite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 237.

hanap† (han'ap), *n.* [ME., < OF. *hanap*, *hanep*, *henap*, *henep*, *hennap*, *enap*, *chenap*, etc., = Pr. *enap* = It. *anappo*, *nappo* (ML. *hanapus*), a drinking-cup, < OHG. *knapf*, MHG. G. *napf* = MLG. *nap* = D. *nap* = AS. *hnæpp*, a cup, bowl, basin.] 1. A large drinking-goblet, especially the vessel from which the chief guest at an entertainment or the presiding dignitary was served.

Handled mugs of silver and wood (*hanaps*), curtains, cloths, and other things necessary for a tavern.
Riley, London Memorials, quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., I. 457.

Hence—**2.** A vessel of precious material, as silver or silver gilt, fitted with a cover, from which the taster drank a little wine taken from the hanap.—**3.** In the fifteenth century, a measure, especially for wine, ale, and the like. It is forbidden, on the ground that it is not a fixed measure, by a regulation of Henry IV.

hanaper (han'a-pėr), *n.* [< ME. *hanypere*, < OF. *hanapier*, *hanaper*, *hanepier*, *hannepier*, *henepier*, *chanapier*, etc. (ML. AL. *hanaperium*), a case for a hanap or drinking-cup, or for other vessels, also the skull, also a helmet or casque, also in AF. and AL. use a case for documents, etc., < *hanap*, *hanep*, etc., a drinking-cup: see *hanap*. Hence, later, by contraction and assimilation, *hamper*[2], q. v.] 1†. Same as *hamper*[2], 1. *Holland.*—**2**†. Same as *hanap*, 1.—**3.** A receptacle for documents or valuable arti-



Hanaper.

cles, formerly used in England. It was often made of wickerwork, and sometimes covered with leather.—**4.** [*cap.*] An office (in full, the Hanaper Office) of the English Court of Chancery, from which various writs were formerly sent out. So called because all writs regarding the public were once kept in a hanaper (*in hanaperio*), and those concerning the crown in a little sack or bag. Also called *Hamper*.—**Clerk of the Hanaper.** See *clerk*.

Hanbalite (han'bal-īt), *n.* [< *Hanbal* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of the last of the four orthodox sects of the Sunnite Mohammedans, founded by the imam Ahmad Ibn Hanbal of Bagdad (A. D. 780–855). The Hanbalites were fanatical, and are supposed to be now chiefly represented by the Wahhabees of Arabia.

hance[1]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *hancen*, *haunsen*, raise, increase: see *enhance*.] To raise; elevate; increase; enhance.

Thou heigtest holichurche to *haunsen* hire strengthe.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

hance[2] (hans), *n.* [Also written *hanse*, early mod. E. also *haunce*, *haunse*; var. *hanch*, *haunch*, q. v.] 1. In *arch.*, same as *haunch*, 6: by older writers more especially applied (*a*) to the lower part, above the springing, of three- and four-centered arches; (*b*) to a small arch by which a straight lintel is sometimes united to its jamb or impost.—**2.** *pl. Naut.*, falls of the fife-rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

hance[3]†, *n.* See *hanse*.

hanch (hanch), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *haunch*, 6.

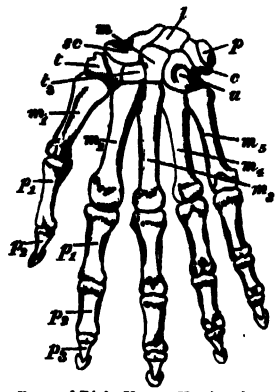
hanchet (han'chet), *n.* In *her.*, a bugle-horn used as a bearing.

hanchinol (han'chi-nol), *n.* [Mex.] A shrubby Mexican plant, *Nesæa salicifolia*, belonging to the natural order *Lythrarieæ*, having lanceolate, often ternate leaves, and solitary yellow flowers. It is said to be sudorific, diuretic, and antisyphilitic. See *Nesæa*. Also written *hanchinal*.

Hancornia (han-kôr'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Gomes, 1812).] A genus of Brazilian shrubs, belonging to the natural order *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Carisseæ*, having the stamens included below the apex of the corolla-tube, opposite leaves, and few-flowered terminal cymes. It consists of a single species, *H. speciosa*, with drooping branches, small, oblong, pointed leaves, and milky juice. The fruit is about as large as a plum, and is said to be delicious when thoroughly ripe. It is called by the Brazilians *mangava* or *mangaba*. The juice, when exposed to the air, hardens into a kind of caoutchouc.

hand (hand), *n.* [< ME. *hand*, *hond*, < AS. *hand*, *hond* = OS. OFries. D. *hand* = MLG. *hant*, LG. *hand* = OHG. MHG. *hant*, G. *hand* = Icel. *hönd*, *hond* = Sw. *hand* = Dan. *haand* = Goth. *handus*, hand. Root uncertain; usually associated with Goth. **hinthan* (pret. **hanth*, ppr. **hunthans*), take, only in comp. *fra-hinthan* and *us-hinthan*, take captive, AS. *hentan*, *ge-hentan*, take, seize, *huntian*, hunt; cf. *hent*, *hint*[1], *hunt*, and see *hend*, which is a derivative of *hand*. Cf. *finger*, in a (supposed) similar relation to *fang*, take, seize.] 1. The end of the arm or fore limb from the wrist outward, consisting

of the palm, fingers, and thumb, and fitted for grasping objects. The perfect development of the hand is found only in man; but other animals, as monkeys, mice, squirrels, opossums, and other mammals, possess prehensile paws, or hands in a broad sense of the word. In man the fore limb is entirely withdrawn from the offices of support and locomotion, at least in adult life, and is devoted to the function of prehension, for which it is perfectly adapted by the mobility of all the digits, as well as by their respective difference in total length and in the length of their joints, and especially by the great freedom of the thumb, which can be perfectly apposed to the fingers collectively or to any one of them. Another important point in the perfection of a hand is its capability of complete pronation and supination, a movement of rotation following the motion of the radius about the ulna, by which the palm may be brought uppermost, when the hand is supine, or turned downward, when the hand is prone. None of the pronator or supinator muscles actually reach the hand, which simply carries out the movement of the radius. In the human hand there are 27 bones, namely, 8 carpals or wrist-bones proper, 5 metacarpals, and 14 phalanges, 3 to each of the four fingers and 2 to the thumb. The muscles which actuate the hand are numerous: they consist of several carpal extensors and flexors; several "long" common and special extensors and flexors of the digits, those of the thumb being most numerous and highly specialised; and certain "short" muscles confined to the palm, as those of the base of the thumb. (See cut under *muscle*.) In most mammals which have hands in this sense the structure and composition of parts are similar, the anatomical differences being slight in comparison with the degrees of physiological adaptation to prehension, or functional efficiency.



Bones of Right Human Hand, palmar surface, being the third segment of the fore limb, divided into carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges.

sc, scaphoid; *l*, semilunar; *c*, cuneiform; *p*, pisiform; *t*, trapezium; t_2, trapezoid; *m*, magnum; *u*, unciform: these being the carpal bones, in two series, proximal and distal: m_1 to m_5, the first to the fifth metacarpals, constituting the metacarpus; P_1 to P_3, the 14 phalanges.

In his *hand* he bear a myghty bowe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 108.

The fyngres fourmen a ful *hande* to purtreye or peynten
Keruynge and compassynge as crafte of the fyngres.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 169.

In colour like the fingers of a *hand*
Before a burning taper. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

The Gorilla's *hand* is clumsier, heavier, and has a thumb somewhat shorter in proportion than that of man; but no one has ever doubted its being a true *hand*.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 108.

2. In *anat.*, technically, the terminal segment of the fore limb of any vertebrate above fishes, consisting of three divisions, the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges; the manus: the correlative of the *pes* of the hind limb. In this sense the term *hand* is used irrespective of modifications in structure or function. See *manus*, and cut under *pinion*.—3. The end of any limb which grasps, holds, or clings, as the hind foot of a monkey, a bat, an opossum, etc. Specifically—(*a*) In *falconry*, the foot of a hawk. (*b*) In the *manège*, a horse's fore foot. (*c*) In *entom.*, the tarsus of the anterior leg: a term used by old writers, and corresponding to the *manus* of Kirby. (*d*) In crustaceans, the chelate claw, or chela, technically called *manus*. See cut under *chela*.

4. A measure of four inches; a palm: used chiefly in measuring the height of horses: as, a horse 14 *hands* high.—5. Side; part; direction, to either right or left: used both literally and figuratively: as, on the one *hand* or the other.

He with a graceful pride,
While his rider every *hand* survey'd,
Sprung loose.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, i. 1.

The ambassador walked on foot, with two country Christians on one *hand*, and Gentil his French servant on the other. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 508.

6. The mode of using the hand; touch; hence, skill in doing something with the hands, as controlling a horse by drawing upon the bit with the reins.

Many will fish for the Gudgeon by hand, with a running line upon the ground, without a cork, as a Trout is fished for: and it is an excellent way, if you have a gentle rod, and as gentle a *hand*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 171.

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin.
Addison.

Her hair was cut and dressed by the best *hand*, her clothes put on with care.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, i.

The *hand* for crust which is denied to many cooks and cannot be learned. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 397.

A jockey must therefore, more than any other civilian rider, have a *hand* for all sorts of horses, and in the case of two or three year olds a very good *hand* it must be.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 199.

Riding with very severe bits, the cow-boy has necessarily a very light *hand*. *W. Shepherd*, Prairie Experiences, p. 55.

7. Performance; handiwork; workmanship.

Bessus, the king has made a fair *hand* on 't; he has ended the wars at a blow. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

Arborets and flowers
Imborder'd on each bank, the *hand* of Eve.
Milton, P. L., ix. 438.

8. Manner of acting or performance; mode of action.

As her majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time reap the like.
Bacon.

9. Agency; part in performing or executing; active coöperation in doing something.

The word of the Lord, which he spake by the *hand* of his servant Ahijah the prophet. 1 Ki. xiv. 18.

Speak all good you can devise of Cæsar, . . .
Else shall you not have any *hand* at all
About his funeral. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1.

It costs you no effort, while you are about it, to have a *hand* in a dozen different reigns.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 191.

Of his [Dunstan's] political work indeed we know little, but we can hardly mistake his *hand* in the solemn proclamation which announced the king's crowning at Kingston.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 275.

10. Possession; power; rule; control; authority: commonly in the plural.

This Contree and Lond of Jerusalem hathe ben in many dyverse Naciounes *Hondes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 74.

Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of God, . . . the use whereof is in our *hands*, the effect in his.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

The theatre, in proper *hands*, might certainly be made the school of morality; but now, I am sorry to say it, people seem to go there principally for their entertainment!
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

No difference existed, or indeed could exist, between the position of the various classes of persons under the *Hand* of a House Father.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 91.

11. In *card-playing*: (*a*) The cards held by a single player.

I must complain the cards are ill shuffled till I have a good *hand*. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

An Ace of Hearts steps forth; the King unseen
Lurk'd in her *hand*. *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 96.

I have a difficult *hand* to play in this affair.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

(*b*) A single round at a game, in which all the cards dealt at one time are played.

The odd trick at the conclusion of a *hand*. *Dickens*.

A saint in heaven would grieve to see such *hand*
Cut up by one who will not understand.
Crabbe, The Borough.

(*c*) One of the players. In whist the *eldest hand* or *elder hand* is the player sitting next the dealer in the order in which the cards are dealt; the *second hand* is the one playing next after the leader in any trick; the *third hand* is the one after him; and the *fourth hand* is the last of all. (*d*) A game at cards.—12. In *her.*, the representation of a human hand, usually couped at the wrist. The blason always specifies *dexter* or *sinister*, *appaumée* or *reversed*. Compare *badge of Ulster*, under *badge*[1], and see cut under *appaumée*.

13. Something resembling the hand in shape or appearance, as in having five or more divisions (fingers), or in use, as in pointing, etc. Specifically—(*a*) A palmate form of ginger. See the quotation.

Ginger is known in commerce in two distinct forms, termed respectively coated and uncoated ginger, as having or wanting the epidermis. For the first, the pieces, which are called "races" or *hands*, from their irregular palmate form, are washed and simply dried in the sun.
Encyc. Brit., X. 603.

(*b*) One of the groups, formed of one or two rows of the fruit arranged athwart the main stem of the bunch, into which a bunch of bananas or plantains naturally divides. A hand may contain from 8 to 20 separate fruits.

From the top and center of the plant [banana] the fruit appears, and consists of a stock on which are from four to twelve clusters called *hands*.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxv. (1886), p. 216.

(*c*) A bundle or head of tobacco-leaves tied together, without being stripped from the stem.

Hands or small bundles of from six to twelve leaves [of tobacco]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 425.

(*d*) Five things sold together, as five oranges or five herrings. (*e*) A figure like a hand used on sign-posts, etc., to indicate direction, or in print (as ☞) to call attention to a particular sentence or paragraph; an index. (*f*) An index of a clock, watch, or dial of any kind, pointing out its divisions; a pointer: as, the hour- and minute-*hands* of a clock.

Half-way up the stairs it stands,
And points and beckons with its *hands*
From its case of massive oak.
Longfellow, Old Clock on the Stairs.

14. One who is engaged in some particular manual employment, as in a factory or on a ship; a workman or workwoman.

In going round the island I saw only two iron mines which are not now worked, because in Cyprus they want *hands* to cultivate the ground.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 229.

I am sure that he is the last man in England who would desire that the working men in England should continue to remain in reality what they are in name—the mere *hands* of workshops, without having their heads full of trained intelligence to guide their work.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 333.

15. A person as acting in any way or doing any specified thing: as, a good *hand* at a bargain; all *hands* gave assistance.

At Parma the theatre is esteemed the finest in the world; and in Palazzo del Giardino are fine paintings by many great *hands*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 200.

The whole design
And enterprise is lost by it: all *hands* quit it
Upon his fall. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

By all *hands* I have been informed that he was every way the finest gentleman in the world.
Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

16. Style of penmanship; handwriting; chirography.

Here is the indictment of the good lord Hastings;
Which in a set *hand* fairly is engross'd.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 6.

The envelope contained a sheet of elegant, little, hot-pressed paper, well covered with a lady's fair, flowing *hand*.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 100.

17†. A sign-manual; a signature.

Aut. The ballad is very pitiful. . . .
Dor. Is it true too, think you?
Aut. Five justices' *hands* at it. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

They sent their agents up and down the country to get *hands* to this petition.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 358.

18†. Terms; conditions; rate; price.

Time is the measure of business, as money is of wares; and business is bought at a dear *hand* where there is small dispatch. *Bacon*, Dispatch (ed. 1887).

They [farmers at the Cape of Good Hope] have not an opportunity of buying things at the best *hand*, but must buy of those that live at the Harbour.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 535.

19. A round of applause: as, he did not get a *hand* to-night. [Theatrical cant.]—20. Pledge of marriage made by or for a woman; betrothal or bestowment in marriage.

Jerome. But, Louisa, are you really married to this modest gentleman?
Louisa. Sir, in obedience to your commands, I gave him my *hand* within this hour. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 7.

At the Burgundian court Siegfried wins the *hand* of Kriemhild. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 475.

21. In some uses, a handle. See *handle*.—22. A shoulder of pork. [Eng.]

Flitches of bacon and *hands* (i. e., shoulders of cured pork, the legs or hams being sold, as fetching a better price) abounded. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

23. In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, protection conferred by one in power or by the general community.

Every man of the folk lay in "the folk's *hand*"; and, wrong-doer as he might be, it was only when the *hand* was opened, and its protection withdrawn, that the folk could suffer him to be maimed or slain.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 22.

[*Hand* is much used in composition, in reference to something made or done or to be managed or worked by hand, as *hand*-barrow, *hand*-bell, *hand*-loom, *hand*-saw, etc., or to that which is at hand, as *hand*maid, etc.]—**A cool hand**, a person not easily abashed or daunted; one who performs some difficult or audacious action coolly and deliberately.—**All hands**. See *all*.—**A heavy hand**, severity or oppression.—**A helping hand**, ready and cheerful assistance or coöperation.

Captain Heath, to encourage his Men to their labour, kept his watch as constantly as any Man, tho' sickly himself, and lent *an helping Hand* on all occasions.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 536.

A high hand. See *high*.—**A light hand**, gentleness; moderation.—**All hands**. See *all*.—**Aside hand**†, **aside-hand**†, at or to one side.

In to the feld he goth among them all,
And founde hym ther *aside hand* of the prese,
And forth with all told hym the hoole processe.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2225.

A slack hand, idleness; carelessness.—**A strict hand**, severe discipline; rigorous government.—**At** or **in any hand**†, on any account; at any rate; at all events; by any means; at all hazards.

O, for the love of laughter, hinder not the humour of his design: let him fetch off his drum *in any hand*.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 6.

Hear for your health then, but, *at any hand*,
Before you judge, vouchsafe to understand.
B. Jonson, New Inn, Prol.

At first hand, from the producer or new; directly from the source: as, goods were bought *at first hand*.—**At hand**. (*a*) Within reach; near by; present.

Signior, the gallants and ladies are *at hand*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

(*b*) Near in time; not distant.

The day of Christ is *at hand*. 2 Thes. ii. 2.

The Westerly Monsoon was *at hand*, which would oblige us to shelter somewhere in a short time.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 498.

At no hand†, by no means; not on any account.

Cor. Give it me again.
Mos. *At no hand;* pardon me. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

With simplicity admire and accept the mystery; but *at no hand* by pride, ignorance, interest, or vanity, wrest it to ignoble uses. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

Many of the roomes above had the chimnies in ye angles and corners, a mode now introduc'd by his Maty wch I do *at no hand* approve of. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 22, 1670.

At second hand, not directly from the source or first owner; not in the first place, or by or from the first; by transmission; not primarily; not originally: as, a report received *at second hand*. The *at* is sometimes omitted: as, a book obtained *second hand*.

In imitation of preachers *at second hand*, I shall transcribe from Bruyère a piece of raillery. *Tatler.*

At the hand or **hands of**, from the action or agency of; as a duty or obligation of.

Your blood of your lives will I require; *at the hand of* every beast will I require it, and *at the hand of* man.
Gen. ix. 5.

Let it therefore be required . . . *at the hands of* the clergy, to be in meanness of estate like the apostles.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Baronet's hand. See *baronet*.—**Behind the hand**†, behindhand.

Our master to accompts
Hath just occasion found;
And I am caught *behind the hand*
Above two hundred pound.
George Barnwell (Child's Ballads, VIII. 220).

Black Hand. See *black*.—**Blood-red hand.** See *badge of Ulster*, under *badge*[1].—**Bloody hand.** See *bloody*.—**By hand**, by the use of the hands, or of something held in the hand, as opposed to any other means, natural or artificial: as, to make something *by hand* instead of by machinery; to rear a child *by hand*.

My sister, Mrs. Joe Gargery, was more than twenty years older than I, and had established a great reputation with herself and the neighbours because she had brought me up *by hand*. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, ii.

By the strong hand, by force.

They said they would take the bride again,
By the strong hand, if they may.
Katharine Janfarie (Child's Ballads, IV. 32).

Clean hands. See *clean*.—**Elder hand, eldest hand.** See def. 11 (*c*).—**First hand.** See *first*[1].—**For one's own hand**†, on one's own account; for one's self; without regard to others.

"I fought *for my own hand*," said the smith, sullenly.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxxiv.

For each
But sought to rule *for his own* self and *hand*.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

From hand to hand, from one person to another.—**From hand to mouth**, by consuming at once whatever one gets; without forethought or economy; in general, with attention to or provision for immediate wants only.

Some seldome eate or drinke, and some not at all; others, but *from hand to mouth*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

Full hand, in *poker*. See *full*, *n.*, 3.—**Give me your hands**, support me with your applause; clap your hands in approval.

So, good night unto you all.
Give me your hands, if we be friends,
And Robin shall restore amends.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 2, Epil.

Guidonian hand. See *Guidonian*.—**Hand and glove, hand in glove**, very intimate or familiar.

Men . . . prate and preach about what others prove,
As if the world and they were *hand and glove*.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 173.

Hand and thigh†. See the extract.

Ultimately, however, daughters appear to have become entitled to inherit all if there were no sons. . . . The land thus given to a daughter was called "an inheritance of *hand and thigh*." It appears that women could inherit such land afterwards as well as men.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clxxii.

Hand in and out†, an old game prohibited by a statute of Edward IV.—**Hand in hand**, with hands mutually clasped; hence, in union; conjointly; unitedly.

Thou shalt go *hand in hand* with me, and share
As well in my ability as love.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 3.

Great Acts and great Eloquence most commonly go *hand in hand*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Hand of glory. [Tr. F. *main de gloire*, a charm made from the root of mandrake, also from a hand, a perversion of *mandragore*, in earlier forms *mandegloire*, *mandregloire*, *mandragora*, mandrake: see *mandrake*. The mandrake figures in many superstitions.] A charm or talisman supposed to open locks and reveal hidden treasure. It consisted of the hand of a corpse, usually of an executed murderer, prepared in a certain way, and sometimes holding a candle of especial magical composition.

De *hand of glory* . . . is hand cut off from a dead man, as have been hanged for murther, and dried very nice in de smoke of juniper wood. *Scott*, Antiquary, xvii.

Hand over hand, hand over fist, by passing the hands alternately one before or above the other: as, to climb *hand over hand*; also, rapidly: as, to come up with a chase *hand over hand*.

The sky was all heavy with passing clouds from the horizon to the zenith, and what looked to be a heavy squall was coming up *hand over fist* along with the wind.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xi.

Hand over head, negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does. [Rare.]

Hemp is said to be dressed *hand over head* when the coarse is not separated from the fine. *Halliwell.*

Hand running. See *hand-running*.—**Hands off!** keep off; forbear; refrain from blows or touching.

Hand off, rude ranger! *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

Hands off! thou tithe-fat plunderer! play
No trick of priestcraft here! *Whittier*, Elliott.

Hand to hand, in close contact, as in fighting with swords; in close combat.

But up, and arm thee, young Musgrave,
We'll try it *han' to han'*.
Lord Barnaby (Child's Ballads, II. 310).

Harmonic hand. Same as *Guidonian hand* (which see, under *Guidonian*).—**Heavy on** or **in hand**, difficult to manage: an expression properly belonging to the manège.

Poor Bella, how *heavy on hand* she will find him.
Lawrence, Guy Livingston.

Heel of the hand. See *heel*[1].—**Hot at hand**†. Same as *heavy on hand* (which see, above).

But hollow men, like horses *hot at hand*,
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle.
Shak., J. C., iv. 2.

Imposition of hands. Same as *laying on of hands*.—**In hand.** (*a*) In the hand; hence, in immediate or actual possession.

A Byrd is better *in* thy *hande*
Then in Wood two or three.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

It is counted uncivil to visit in this Country without an offering *in hand*. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 26.

Most Men are unwilling to trust God too long upon his bare Word; they would have something *in hand*, and the remainder hereafter. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vii.

(*b*) In the state of preparation or execution; under examination, attention, etc.

What wol ye do whil that it is *in honde*?
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 115.

Master Page, will you go with us? we have sport *in hand*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

He never considered his education as finished; he had always some object *in hand* to investigate.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, vi.

Large hand. See *small hand*.—**Laying on of hands**, the act of placing the hands on the head of another in order to confer and as a sign of conferring a spiritual benefit, gift, power, or authority, as in ordaining to some ministerial office, or in confirmation, in New Testament times in the healing of the sick, and from very early times in exorcisms, the admission of catechumens, visitation of the sick, reconciling schismatics and heretics, etc.

Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the *laying on of* the *hands* of the presbytery. 1 Tim. iv. 14.

Light in hand, easy to manage.—**Near hand**†, **nigh hand**†, nearly; about.

In one hundred and sixty years there was *near hand* fifty popes. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 274.

ffayne wold I wete if he were here *nye hande*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2278.

Of all hands†, in any event.

We cannot cross the cause why we are born;
Therefore, *of all hands* must we be forsworn.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

Off one's hands, done; ended; out of the way, as a task, a responsibility, etc.—**Of his hands.** (*a*†) As to his hands—that is, as to his manual dexterity and military skill: as, a tall man *of his hands*; a proper fellow *of his hands*.

Omer . . . oft-tymes openly writis
Of that bueme in thi boke, as beat *of his hondes*,
Or wegh that is worshipfull, & wight of his dedis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10813.

He is as tall a man *of his hands* as any is between this and this head; he hath fought with a warrener.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4.

(*b*) Accustomed to use the hands, especially in boxing or fighting.

A man *of his handes* with hastynesse
Should at no tyme be fylde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Being a man *of his hands*, . . . [Bill] can't help stopping to look on for a bit and see Tom Brown, their pet craftsman, fight a round.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

On all hands. (*a*) On all sides; in every direction.

The Britaine lost fifteene men . . . besides divers were hurt, the rest went to worke *on all hands*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 6.

(*b*) By every one.

The subject of aerostation is admitted *on all hands* to be one of extreme difficulty. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 806.

On hand. (*a*) Present; ready; available; in immediate presence or possession; subject to disposal: as, he was *on hand* at an early hour; he has a supply of goods *on hand;* to have spare time *on hand*. (*b*) Under consideration; in intention; on foot.

Fader, what harm es the *on hand*,
That thou es in thi bed ligand,
And wharto hastou cald vs heder?
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

On or upon one's hands, under one's care, management, or responsibility; as a burden or responsibility.

Jupiter had a farm . . . *upon his hands*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

His wife came *upon my hands*.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, II. iii.

On the mending hand, improving, especially in health; convalescent; recovering.

Our wounded men, some die still, and some *on the mending hand*.
W. Bradford, in App. to New England's Memorial, p. 435.

Mr. Harley still continues *on the mending hand*.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xvii.

Out of hand. (*a*) At once; directly; without delay or hesitation.

O pay me now, Lord Wearie;
Come, pay me *out o' hand*.
Lamkin (Child's Ballads, III. 95).

Gather we our forces *out of hand*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

And what do I care for Jane, let her speak of you well or ill;
But marry me *out of hand:* we two shall be happy still.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

(*b*) Off one's hands; done; ended.

Were these inward wars once *out of hand*,
We would, dear lords, unto the Holy Land.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Pat hand, in *poker*, a satisfactory hand, so that the player does not desire to draw.—**Red hand**, in *her.*, originally the arms of the province of Ulster, but granted to the baronets of Great Britain and Ireland as their distinguishing badge on their institution in 1611. It consists of a sinister hand, open, erect, couped at the wrist, gules, generally borne upon a small escutcheon of pretense, argent.—**Right hand**, the most efficient help or resource.

Good mistress, leave your grief, and see your danger,
And let that wise and noble gentleman
With whom you are be your *right hand* in all things.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 6.

Mr. Robert Cushman . . . was as their *right hand* with their friends the adventurers, and for divers years had done and agitated all their business with them.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 127.

Right hand of fellowship. See *fellowship*.—**Small hand**, the handwriting used in ordinary correspondence, as distinguished from text or *large hand*.—**To bear a hand, to bear in hand**†. See *bear*[1], *v. t.*—**To bind or tie hand and foot**, to bind or fetter both the hands and the feet; bind or clog completely; hinder in every way.

He thought of the dreadful nature of his existence, *bound hand and foot* to a dead woman, and tormented by a demon in her shape. *Dickens*, Hard Times, xii.

Ancient wrong *binds* the nation *hand and foot*, and its outcome must be awaited as we await the gathering of tempests—powerless to avert, and trembling over the steady approach. *The Century*, XXXV. 793.

To change hand. See *to change a horse*, under *change*.—**To change hands**, to change sides; especially, to change owners.—**To clap hands.** See *clap*[1].—**To come to hand**, to be received; come within one's reach.—**To cross one's hand.** See *cross*[1].—**To force one's hand.** See *force*[1].—**To get hand**†, to gain influence.

Flattery, the dang'rous nurse of vice,
Got hand upon his youth. *Daniel.*

To give one's hand, to offer one's hand to be grasped, as in greeting.

She *gave* him *her hand* frankly, and wished him a good journey. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 22.

To have a hand in, to be concerned in; have a part or concern in doing.

I do find evidently that there is some one scrivener in this town that *has a* great *hand in* writing of challenges, for they are all of a cut, and six of 'em in a hand.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

To have in hand. (*a*) To have in one's power or control. (*b*) To be occupied with.—**To have one's hand in.** (*a*) To be engaged or embarked in a matter or project.

But I'le love on,
Since I begun,
To th' purpose, now *my hand is in*.
J. Colgrave, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 107.

(*b*) To be in practice or skilled in any matter: as, he will do it well as soon as *his hand is in*.—**To have one's hand on one's halfpenny**†. See *halfpenny*.—**To have one's hand out**, to be awkward or out of practice at anything: as, it is so long since I have done it that *my hand is out*.—**To have one's hands full**, to be fully occupied; have a great deal to do.

About this time the testy little governor of the New Netherlands appears to *have had his hands full*, and with one annoyance and the other to have been kept continually on the bounce. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 250.

To have on (or **upon**) **hand**, to have to do with; be occupied with or engaged in.—**To have the higher hand**†, to have the advantage, superiority, or control.

He . . . made grete slaughter of his peple, . . . that he myghte *haue the hier honde*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 124.

To have (or **get**) **the upper hand**, to have or get control or precedence.

I have seen fools and fighters chain'd together,
And the fighters *had the upper hand*, and whipp'd first.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, i. 1.

When the Greeks *got the upper hand*, it is said they treated them with great rigour.
Poocoke, Description of the East, I. 177.

To hold hands together†, to be united. *Nares.*

Curteale and charitie doe commonly *hold hands together;* for though an enemie have beene malicious, yet by a curteous man hee shall be remitted upon the least submission. *Rich Cabinet* (1616).

To hold hand with†, to hold one's own with; vie with; equal.

She in beauty, education, blood,
Holds hand with any princess of the world.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

To hold in hand. (*a*) To keep control of. (*b*) To keep in a state of uncertainty; toy with; keep in expectation; amuse with the view of gaining some advantage.

Holden hym *in honde*
She nolde noght, ne make hireselven bonde
In love. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1233.

O fie! to receive favours, return falsehoods,
And *hold* a lady *in hand*. *Beau. and Fl.*

To hold one's hand or hands, to stop doing something; refrain from proceeding, especially in a course inimical or injurious to another or others.

They fought until they both did sweat,
Till he cried, "Pedlar, pray *hold your hand.*"
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 250).

To hold up one's hands, to raise one's hands in token of submission or non-resistance; hence, to yield; give in.

I yield vnto you this noble victorie, and *hold vp my handes.* *Traheron*, Answere to a Privie Papiste, sig. B, iii.

To hold up the hands of, to aid or encourage the efforts of; sustain; brace up: from the staying of Moses's hands by Aaron and Hur (Ex. xvii. 12).—**To lay hands on.** (*a*) To touch or take with the hand or hands for any purpose; especially, to seize.

He *leyde honde on* the horse, and ledde it to Bretell be the reyne, that ther-of hadde grete nede.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 158.

But we finde not that euer he *leyde honde on* eny man for to do harme. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 406.

If we know him to be a thief, shall we not *lay hands on* him? *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 3.

(*b*) To bless, heal, ordain, etc., by the imposition of hands. —**To lend a hand**, to give aid; especially, to join in performing some manual labor.

Hee is the young Students ioy and expectation, and the most accepted guest, to whom they *lend a* willing *hand* to discharge him of his burthen.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Carryer.

We have not to build a new house on a sand patch of our own reclaiming, but to *lend a hand* to the workmen upon a public edifice. *Mind*, XLI. 78.

To live by one's hands, to live by manual labor; toil for bread with one's hands.

They *liv'd by their hands*, without any lands.
Robin Hood and Maid Marian (Child's Ballads, V. 375).

To make a hand†, to profit; gain an advantage.

The French king, supposing to *make* his *hand* by those rude ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility. *Sir J. Hayward.*

To one's hand, in readiness; already prepared; ready to be received.

His Plots were generally modell'd, and his Characters ready drawn *to his hand.*
Congreve, Way of the World, Ded.

There are yet divers considerable papers and pieces which I want, . . . that so I may not be impos'd on by such memoires and transactions of state as I find *to my hand.*
Evelyn, To Lord Clifford.

The work is made *to his hands.* *Locke.*

To pour water on the hands, in *Scrip.*, to serve or minister to.

One of the king of Israel's servants answered and said, Here is Elisha the son of Shaphat, which *poured water on the hands* of Elijah. 2 Ki. iii. 11.

To put forth one's hand against, in *Scrip.*, to use violence against; kill.

Though I should receive a thousand shekels of silver in mine hand, yet would I not *put forth mine hand against* the king's son. 2 Sam. xviii. 12.

To put one's hand to. (*a*) In *Scrip.*, to meddle with; hence, to steal.

Then the master of the house shall be brought unto the judges, to see whether he have *put his hand unto* his neighbour's goods. Ex. xxii. 8.

(*b*) To assist with; lend a hand to.

Mrs. Catherine always *putting her hand to* the principal piece of the dinner. *Thackeray*, Catherine, ii.

To put the last or **finishing hand to**, to complete; perfect; make the last corrections or give the final polish to.—**To set hand to fist**†, to do anything heartily or continuously. *Davies.*

His landlord did once persuade him to drink his ague away; and thereupon, going to the ale-house an hour or two before it was come, they *set hand to fist*, and drank very desperatly. *Life of A. Wood*, March 4, 1652.

To set the hand to, to engage in; undertake.

That the Lord thy God may bless thee in all thou *settest thine hand to.* Deut. xxiii. 20.

To shake hands, to clasp the right hand mutually, as a greeting or in token of friendship, agreement, or reconciliation.—**To show one's hand**, to expose one's purpose or intention; make known or betray one's resources, or the like: from exposure of a hand at cards to an adversary.—**To strike hands.** (*a*) To conclude an agreement; engage with another, as in a contract or an enterprise: from the customary mutual clasping of hands on such occasions: often followed by *upon* or *with*: as, *to strike hands upon* a bargain; *to strike hands with* one's former enemies.

A man void of understanding *striketh hands*, and becometh surety in the presence of his friend.
Prov. xvii. 18.

(*b*) To make another's cause one's own; join interests.—**To take by the hand**, to take under one's protection. —**To take in hand.** (*a*) To attempt; undertake.

The x^te^ batayll kyng Balam *take on hond*,
With iij thowsand knyghtes I vnderstonde.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2090.

Forasmuch as many have *taken in hand* to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us. Luke i. 1.

(*b*) To seize or consider and deal with: as, *to take* one's case *in hand.*—**To try one's hand**, to undertake a thing as an experiment; make a tentative effort.

I however cannot help wishing that he had *tried his hand* in Parliament. *Boswell*, Johnson.

To wash one's hands of, to have nothing more to do with; renounce all connection with or interest in.—**Under one's hand**, with the proper writing or signature of the name: chiefly used at the end of a legal instrument, as a deed or contract: as, done *under my hand* and seal, or *our hands* and seals.—**Upon one's hands.** See *on one's hands.*—**Within one's hand**, in *pianoforte-* or *organ-playing*, within the technical or manual skill of the player.

hand (hand), *v.* [< *hand*, *n.* The older verbs from the noun *hand* are *hend*[1] and *handle.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give or transmit by means of the hand.

She *hands* the coffee and butter and honey and biscuit.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 69.

2. To lead, guide, or help with the hand; conduct: as, to *hand* a lady to a carriage.

Angels did *hand* her up, who next God dwell. *Donne.*

3. To manage with the hand or hands; manipulate; handle.

I bless my chain; I *hand* my oar,
Nor think on all I left on shoar.
Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.

4†. To seize; lay hands on.

Let him that makes but trifles of his eyes
First *hand* me; on my own accord, I'll off.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

5. *Naut.*, to furl, as a sail.

His men going up upon the main yard to *hand* in the sail, the main tie brake, and the yard falling down shook off five men into the sea.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 180.

6†. To pledge by the hand; handfast.

If any two be but once *handed* in the church, and have tasted in any sort the nuptial bed. *Milton*, Divorce.

To hand down, to transmit from the higher to the lower, in space or time.

You will be *handed down* to posterity, like Petrarch's Laura, or Waller's Sacharissa.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To go hand in hand; coöperate.

Let but my power and means *hand* with my will.
Massinger, Renegado, iv. 1.

2. *Naut.*, to ship as one of a crew; be or become a hand before the mast.

hand-ax†, *n.* [< ME. *handax, handaxe.*] A battle-ax.

Or any other wepne bere,
Handax, sythe, gisarm or spere.
Havelok, l. 2549.

hand-bag (hand'bag), *n.* A bag for small articles, carried in the hand in traveling or shopping.

Small enough to carry in a *hand-bag.*
The Engineer, LXV. 235.

hand-baggage (hand'bag'āj), *n.* Baggage carried in the hand.

The three mariners, who insisted upon carrying all the *hand-baggage*, brought up the rear.
The Century, XXXV. 622.

hand-ball (hand'bâl), *n.* [< ME. *handballe*; < *hand* + *ball*[1].] 1. The sport of throwing and catching a ball: the common game of ball before the use of bats.

The most ancient amusement of this kind [field-games] is distinguished with us by the name of *hand-ball*, and is, if Homer may be accredited, coeval at least with the destruction of Troy. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 158.

For Belithus, a Ritualist of those Times tells us, That it was customary in some Churches, for the Bishops and Arch-Bishops themselves to play with the inferior Clergy, even at *Hand-ball*; and this also, as Durandus witnesseth, even on Easter-Day it self.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 250.

2. A game in which a small ball is batted or struck by one of two players with his hand against a wall, and, on rebounding, is struck in like manner by the other. This continues until one player fails to strike and return the ball on the fly or first bound.—3. A bulb or hollow punctured ball of india-rubber designed to be compressed by the hand.

It is a matter of little importance whether the spray be given with a *handball* spray apparatus or with a small steam vaporizer. *Medical News*, LII. 689.

hand-barrow (hand'bar'ō), *n.* [< ME. *handbarow, handbarwe*; < *hand* + *barrow*[2].] 1. A kind of litter or stretcher, sometimes flat, sometimes trough-shaped, with handles at each end, carried between two persons.—2. In *gun.*, a frame used to carry shot and shell.—3. A wheelbarrow.

hand-bell (hand'bel), *n.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *handbelle*, < *hand* + *belle*, bell.] A small bell rung by the hand, as distinguished from one rung by some mechanical means, as a bell-rope.

He has designed a few playful subjects; among them a *hand-bell* which has been a great favorite, as it is both useful and pretty. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 283.

hand-bill (hand'bil), *n.* [< *hand* + *bill*[2].] 1. An instrument for pruning trees.—2. A chopping-implement; a bill-hook.

handbill (hand'bil), *n.* [< *hand* + *bill*[3].] A bill or loose printed paper or sheet circulated for the purpose of making some public announcement.

handbinders†, *n. pl.* Fetters. *Nares.*

Manicis, or *handbinders.* *Nomenclator.*

handbook (hand'bůk), *n.* [Recent (and not < AS. *hand-bōc*, a manual, service-book), in imitation of G. *handbuch* = D. *handboek* = Dan. *haandbog* = Sw. *handbok.*] A small book or treatise, properly such as may easily be held in the hand; specifically, a manual or compendium, or a guide-book for travelers: as, *handbooks* of science; a *handbook* of Italy.

The famous treatise "De Regimine Principum"; a book which, owing to the great reputation of its author, and the definiteness of the principles which it enunciates, became a *handbook* of the relations of Church and State in the middle ages. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 178.

hand-borrow (hand'bor'ō), *n.* In *law*, a surety; a manual pledge; one of the frank-pledges inferior to the head-borough. *Cowel.*

hand-bow (hand'bō), *n.* A bow held in the hand; a longbow, as distinguished from a cross-bow. See cut under *bowman.*

Their souldiers also must be furnished with strong *hand-bowes* & cross-bowes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 62.

hand-brace (hand'brās), *n.* See *brace*[1], *n.*, 14.

handbreadth (hand'bredth), *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm: a unit of length in many metrical systems; especially, in books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, one fourth of a philosophical foot, equal to about 2.45 English inches. Also called *hand's-breadth.*

And thou shalt make unto it a border of an *hand breadth* round about. Ex. xxv. 25.

The Eastern people determined their *hand-breadth* by the breadth of barleycorns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a *hand's breadth.* *Arbuthnot.*

handbredet, *n.* [ME. *handebrede, handibreede*, < AS. *handbrād* (= OFries. *handbrede, hondbrede* = D. *handbreedte* = Dan. *haandbred*; cf. G. adj. *handbreit*), < *hand*, hand, + *brādu*, breadth: see *bread*[2], *n.*] A handbreadth.

Of goth the skyn an *handebrede* aboute.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 623.

hand-bridge (hand'brij), *n.* A small bridge with a hand-rail.

A little rude *handbridge* led over the hurrying, chattering stream. *R. Broughton*, Cometh up as a Flower, vi.

hand-buckler (hand'buk'lėr), *n.* A small shield held in the left hand to parry blows or thrusts of an adversary's sword, in use especially during the second half of the sixteenth century. These bucklers were sometimes of irregular shape, trapezoidal or the like, but commonly round; they were frequently of a diameter not exceeding nine inches. Compare *rondache* and *glove-shield.*

hand-cannon (hand'kan'ọn), *n.* 1. A portable firearm of the earliest pattern, having the barrel mounted on a straight stock, which was held under the arm or pressed against the breast. The piece was fired by a match.—2†. A musket. *Hall.*

Hand-cannon, close of 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

hand-car (hand'kär), *n.* A light portable car used on railroads in the inspection and repair of the tracks. It has four wheels (sometimes, for special uses, three, two running on one rail and the third on the other), and is propelled by means of cranks or levers geared to the wheels and worked by hand or by treadles.

hand-cart (hand'kärt), *n.* A cart drawn or pushed by hand.

hand-claw (hand'klâ), *n.* A clawed instrument used by hand in gathering clams, scallops, etc. [New Eng. coast.]

hand-cloth† (hand'klôth), *n.* [< ME. *handcloth*, < AS. *handclāth* (= Icel. *handklæthi* = Dan. *haandklæde*), a towel, < *hand*, hand, + *clāth*, cloth.] A hand-towel; a handkerchief.

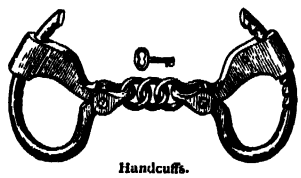
Hire *handeclothes* and hire bord clothes make wite and lustliche on to sitte [see].
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 183.

handcops†, *n.* [ME., also *hondcops;* < AS. *handcops*, a shackle for the hand, a manacle, < *hand*, hand, + *cops*, pl. *copsas*, also written *cosp* (= OS. *kosp*, in comp. *litho-kosp*, limb-shackle), a fetter, shackle, also in comp. *fōt-cops*, foot-shackle, *swur-cops*, neck-shackle.] A shackle for the hand; a manacle; a handcuff.

handcraft† (hand'kraft), *n.* [< ME. *handcraft*, < AS. *handcræft*, a manual occupation (= OS. *handcraft*, strength of hand, = Dan. *haandkraft* = Sw. *handkraft*, hand-power), < *hand*, hand, + *craft*, strength, power, skill, trade: see *hand* and *craft*[1]. Hence later *handicraft*.] Skilled labor with the hands; manual occupation. See *handicraft*.

handcraftsman† (hand'krafts'man), *n.* A handicraftsman. *Swift.*

handcuff (hand'kuf), *n.* [Usually in pl. *handcuffs*, a mod. adaptation of ME. *handcops*, substituting *cuffs* (cf. *handicuffs*, *fisticuffs*) for obs. *cops:* see *handcops*.] A shackle or fastening for the hand, consisting of a divided metal ring placed about and locked upon the wrist; a manacle. Handcuffs are used in pairs, one for each wrist, the two being connected by a short chain or jointed bar.



Handcuffs.

handcuff (hand'kuf), *v. t.* [< *handcuff*, *n.*] To manacle; restrain by or as if by placing handcuffs upon the wrists.

If he cannot carry an ox, like Milo, he will not, like Milo, be *handcuffed* in the oak by attempting to rend it.
W. Hay, On Deformity, p. 26.

hand-director (hand'di-rek"tor), *n.* Same as *hand-guide*.

hand-drop (hand'drop), *n.* A popular name for paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand, such as is produced by lead-poisoning; wrist-drop.

handed (han'ded), *a.* [< *hand* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having hands; provided with hands.

I ne'er saw two maids *handed* more alike.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

An other [strange creature] there is with a naturall purse vnder her belly, wherein she putteth her young: it hath the body of a Fox, *handed* and footed like a Monkie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 816.

2. Having a hand characterized in some specified manner: used especially in composition: as, right-*handed*, left-*handed*, empty-*handed*, full-*handed*, etc.

What false Italian
(As poisonous tongued as *handed*) hath prevail'd
On thy too ready hearing? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

Nor those horn-*handed* breakers of the glebe.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. Having the hands joined. [Rare.]

Into their inmost bower
Handed they went. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 739.

4. Done by hand in a specified way; also, done, used, played, etc., by a specified number of hands: as, cross-*handed* or open-*handed* rowing; a double-*handed* game; a two-*handed* sword; a four-*handed* piece of music.

But that two-*handed* engine at the door
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 130.

Handelian (han-del'i-an), *a.* [< *Handel*, the common E. form of *Händel* (see def.), + *-ian*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the German musical composer George Frederick Handel (Händel) (1685–1759).

Crotch's Palestine emulated *Handelian* precedent, and stood for long alone as a native production.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 100.

hander (han'dėr), *n.* 1. One who hands or transmits; one who conveys.

They would assume, with wondrous art,
Themselves to be the whole, who are but part,
Of that vast frame the church; yet grant they were
The *handers* down, can they from thence infer
A right t' interpret? *Dryden*, Religio Laici, l. 361.

2. One who seconds a pugilist. [Prov. Eng.] —3. In composition, something pertaining to or performed with the hand specified: as, a right- or left-*hander* (a blow with the right or left hand).—4†. A handle. *Nares.*

One seeing a jugge without a *hander*, and willing to breake a jeast on it, said that the jugge had beene in the pillory. *Gratiæ Ludentes* (1638), p. 156.

handfast† (hand'fast), *v. t.* [< ME. *handfasten*, *-festen*, pledge, betroth, < Icel. *handfesta*, conclude a bargain by shaking hands, pledge, betroth, < Icel. *hönd*, hand (= AS. and E. *hand*), + *festa*, fasten, confirm, pledge, betroth, = ME. *fasten*, *festen*, E. *fast*[1], *v.* AS. only in deriv. *handfæstnung:* see *handfasting*.] 1. To take or hold with the hand; hold securely or firmly; grasp.

Learne thou
To *handfast* honesty.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Then *hand-fast* hand, and I will to my book.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

2. To join together by or as if by the clasping of hands; make fast; bind; specifically, to betroth.

If a damsel that is a virgin be *handfasted* [authorized version, "betrothed"] to any man.
Deut. xxii. 23 (Coverdale's trans.).

Auspices were those that *handfasted* the married couple; that wished them good luck; that took care for the dowry. *B. Jonson*, Notes on his Masques of Court.

We list not to *handfast* ourselves to God Almighty, to make ourselves over to him by present deed of gift; but would fain, forsooth, bequeath ourselves to him a legacy in our last will and testament.
Abp. Sancroft, Sermon on the Fire of London, 1666.

3. In some parts of Scotland, formerly, to marry provisionally by the ceremony of joining hands. Handfasting was a simple contract or agreement under which cohabitation was permitted for a year, at the end of which time the contract could either be dissolved or made permanent by formal marriage. Such marriages, at first probably not intended to be temporary, are supposed to have originated in Scotland from a scarcity of clergy, and have existed at times in other countries.

We Border-men are more wary than your inland clowns of Fife and Lothian; . . . we take our wives, like our horses, upon trial. When we are *handfasted*, as we term it, we are man and wife for a year and a day — that space gone by, each may choose another mate, or, at their pleasure, may call the priest to marry them for life — and this we call *handfasting*. *Scott*, Monastery, xxv.

handfast† (hand'fast), *a.* [Cf. Sw. *handfast* = Dan. *haandfast*, a., strong, stout. In defs. 2 and 3, short for *handfasted*.] 1. Having a close hand; close-fisted. *Davies.*

Some will say women are covetous: are not men as *handfast!* *Breton*, Praise of Vertuous Ladies, p. 57.

2. Bound by pledge, promise, or contract; especially, betrothed, or united as if by betrothal.

A vyrgine made *handfast* to Christ.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, i. fol. 63 b.

3. In Scotland, formerly, joined in provisional wedlock.

This Isobel was but *hand-fast* with him, and deceased before the marriage. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 26.

handfast† (hand'fast), *n.* [< *hand* + *fast*[1], in lit. sense. In def. 3, < *handfast*, *v.*] 1. Grip; grasp; hold.

But the ground underfoot being slipperie, with the snow on the side of the hill, theyr *handfast* fayled.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 64.

And can it be that this most perfect creature,
This image of his Maker, well-squar'd man,
Should leave the *handfast* that he had of grace,
To fall into a woman's easy arms?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

2. Custody; power of confining or keeping; a holding on security or bail.

If that shepherd be not in *hand-fast*, let him fly.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

3. A pledge, promise, or contract; especially, betrothal.

Here, in Heaven's eye and all Love's sacred powers,
I knit this holy *handfast*, and with this hand
The heart that owes this hand.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

handfasting† (hand'fas-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *handfast*, *v.* Cf. AS. *handfæstnung* (= Icel. *handfestning*, the act of striking hands in pledge or confirmation, = Sw. *handfästning* = Dan. *haandfæstning*, in early Dan. law the stipulation to be given by the king at his coronation), < *hand*, hand, + *fæstnung*, fastening.] Betrothal or provisional marriage by joining hands. See *handfast*, *v.*, 3. [Chiefly Scotch.]

handfastly† (hand'fast-li), *adv.* By a pledge or contract.

The which if the Scottes would most hollilie and *handfastlie* promise, the English would foorthwith depart with a quiet armie. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, an. 1546.

handfish (hand'fish), *n.* A pediculate fish of the family *Antennariidæ*.

hand-flail (hand'flāl), *n.* *Milit.*, a variety of the war-flail (see *flail*, 2) meant to be wielded with one hand. It was sometimes entirely of bronze or iron.

hand-float (hand'flōt), *n.* See *float*, 9 (*c*).

handflower-tree (hand'flou'ėr-trē), *n.* A large tree of Mexico and Central America, *Cheirostemon platanoides*, belonging to the natural order *Sterculiaceæ*. It takes its name, as does the genus, which contains only this species, from the hand-shaped or claw-shaped column of stamens in the flowers. These are large and monochlamydeous, with the calyx colored bright-red within. The tree is an object of superstitious veneration to the inhabitants of Mexico, who long supposed that a single tree near Toluca, mentioned in early Mexican history, was the only one in existence. It is now cultivated from slips. Also called *hand-tree*, *hand-plant*, and *mantia*.

hand-fly (hand'fli), *n.* The fly on a casting-line which is nearest the angler's hand.

hand-footed (hand'fūt"ed), *a.* Having feet like hands; chiropod.

hand-fork (hand'fôrk), *n.* A gardeners' three-tined fork with a short handle.

hand-frame (hand'frām), *n.* A kind of hand-barrow used in iron foundries, etc.

A monster cup supported on an iron *hand-frame*.
New York Tribune, Dec. 2, 1879.

handful (hand'fūl), *n.* [< ME. *handful*, *hondful*, < AS. *handfull* (= G. *handvoll* = Icel. *handfyllr* = Dan. *haandfuld*), < *hand*, hand, + *full*, full: see *-ful*.] 1. As much as the hand can grasp or contain.

I had rather have a *handful* or two of dried peas.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

Two *handfuls* of white dust, shut in an urn of brass!
Tennyson, Lotos Eaters (Choric Song).

2†. A unit of length equal to four inches; a hand.

Goliah, nam'd of Gath, . . .
This huge Colossus, than six cubits height
More by a *handful*. *Drayton*, David and Goliah.

Here stalks me by a proud and spangled sir,
That looks three *handfuls* higher than his foretop.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 4.

3. A small quantity or number; a little.

He that hath a *handful* of devotion at home shall have his devotion multiplied to a gomer here.
Donne, Sermons, iv.

Set me to lead a *handful* of my men
Against an hundred thousand barbarous slaves.
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 1.

All that tread
The globe are but a *handful* to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom. *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

4. As much as one can hold or manage; full employment. [Colloq.]

Being in possession of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themselves from firing. *Raleigh.*

With her prodigious energy, quickness, and intelligence she could never be idle; but, let her mistress have been what she might, Doris must have been a "*handful*."
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 834.

hand-gallop (hand'gal"up), *n.* A slow, jogging gallop, in which the bridle-hand holds the horse in check.

Ovid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and sound as he; he is always upon a *hand-gallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground. *Dryden.*

And, sure enough, Mrs. Mayfield was seen in her hat and habit, riding her bay mare up at a *hand-gallop* on the grass by the roadside.
C. Reade, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 5.

hand-gear (hand'gēr), *n.* In a steam-engine, the mechanism used for working the valves by hand; the starting-gear.

hand-glass (hand'glās), *n.* 1. In *hort.*, a glass used for covering, protecting, and forwarding plants.—2. A small mirror that may be conveniently held in the hand.—3. *Naut.*, a half-minute or quarter-minute sand-glass used to measure time in running out the log-line.

hand-gout (hand'gout), *n.* Gout in the hands; chiragra. In the extract the word is used in humorous allusion to "greasing the palm" with money.

But now, sir,
My learned counsel, they must have a feeling;
They'll part, sir, with no books, without the *hand-gout*
Be oiled; and I must furnish.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

hand-grenade (hand'grē-nād'), *n.* *Milit.*, a small spherical or cylindrical iron shell, about three inches in diameter, filled with powder, lighted by means of a fuse, and thrown by hand. Hand-grenades were much used in the British naval service throughout the eighteenth century, especially in repelling attacks from boats. They are notably serviceable in the defense of works, in dealing with an enemy at close quarters, when he cannot be covered by the guns or by musketry on the banquettes. Ketchum's hand-grenade is a small oblong percussion-shell which is exploded by means of a plunger on striking the object against which it is thrown.

Hand-grenade of the 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

hand-grip (hand'grip), *n.* [< ME. *hand-gripe*, < AS. *hand-gripe* = D. *handgreep*, grasp, = OHG. *hantgrif*, G. *handgriff*, grasp, handle, hilt, = Dan. *haandgreb* = Sw. *handgrepp*, handle, hilt.] 1. Seizure with the hand; grip.—2. A handle; a hilt.

The handle or *handgrip* [of a sword] will be of white shark's skin braided in gold.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Aug. 16, 1867.

3. Close grasp or struggle: commonly in the plural.

To all it seems . . . as if the last man of France, who could have swayed these coming troubles, lay there at *hand-gripe* with the unearthly Power.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. iii. 7.

hand-gripe (hand'grīp), *n.* [< *hand* + *gripe*[1]. Cf. *hand-grip*.] Seizure with the hand; grip.

Hee that both globes in His own *hand-gripe* holds.
Sylvester, Panaretus, l. 1258.

handgritht, *n.* [AS. *handgrith*, < *hand*, hand, + *grith*, peace.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, peace or protection granted by the king under his own hand.

hand-guard (hand'gärd), *n.* That part of any weapon which guards or protects the hand, especially the vamplate of a lance.

hand-guide (hand'gīd), *n.* A mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, for assisting persons learning to play the pianoforte to acquire a proper position for their hands. Also called *hand-director*.

hand-gunt (hand'gun), *n.* The earliest kind of firearm, made to be carried by hand and fired either without a rest or supported on a fork. Compare *hand-cannon*.

Cannons, demicannons, *hand-guns*, and muskets.
Camden.

Item, twentie *handguns*, . . . some of them with fire locks. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 363.

hand-gyve (hand'jīv), *v. t.* To shackle the hands of; manacle; fetter. [Rare.]

A poor Legislative, so hard was fate, had let itself be *hand-gyved*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. i. 1.

hand-hammer (hand'ham'ėr), *n.* A single-handed working-hammer used by blacksmiths, machinists, and boiler-makers: in distinction from the two-handed hammer, or sledge.

hand-harmonica (hand'här-mon'i-kạ), *n.* An accordion.

hand-heat (hand'hēt), *n.* The natural temperature of the hand.

An important feature is the temperature at which cotton is dyed. In the majority of cases it is worked in the cold, or at a *hand-heat*, i. e., at about 90° to 100° F.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 222.

handhold (hand'hōld), *n.* 1. Hold or grasp with the hand. Compare *foothold*, 1.

With my face to the rock I found my *hand-holds* and foot-holds down uncanny places.
The Advance, July 21, 1887.

2. The handle of an anglers' rod, formed by that part of the butt which is just above the reel: it is often wrapped with velvet, ratan, or cord.

hand-hole (hand'hōl), *n.* A hole into which the hand may be inserted, as one near the bottom of a steam-boiler, designed to be used in cleaning the boiler, etc. It is closed by a plate.

In tubular boilers the *hand-holes* should be often opened.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 20.

hand-hook (hand'hůk), *n.* A tool used by smiths in twisting bars of iron.

handicap (han'di-kap), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *handycap*, *handycappe*; appar. < *hand i' cap* (*hand in cap*), prob. with ref. to the drawing of lots.] I. *n.* 1†. An old game at cards, not unlike loo.

To the Miter Taverne in Woodstreete. . . . Here some of us fell to *handycappe*, a sport that I never knew before.
Pepys, Diary, Sept. 18, 1660.

2. In *racing* and *athletics*, an extra burden placed upon, or a special requirement made of, a superior competitor in favor of an inferior, in order to make their chances more equal. In a horse-race the handicap is usually an additional weight to be carried by the better horse; in a foot-race, jumping-match, etc., a shorter time, greater distance, or the like, for the superior contestant. The amount of the handicap is adjusted in accordance with the performance of the competitors in previous contests; and in horse-racing regard is had also to the age, sex, and height of the horses. The principle is applied in other contests of agility or skill: thus, in draughts, a superior player is handicapped if he plays against an unskilful or inexperienced player with eleven men to the latter's twelve.

3. A race in which the supposed superiority of certain competitors is counterbalanced by penalties of additional weight, distance, or time imposed on them, or the inferiority of others is compensated by a certain amount of time or distance granted them in starting; any contest or competition in which an allowance of time or distance or other advantage is given to an inferior competitor: as, the Newmarket *handicap*.

The race . . . showed a heavy entry; . . . public running were heavily weighted; the nominations included many horses that had never been out before. In one way and another the United Service *handicap* had grown into the event of the meeting. *White Melville*, Satanella, xii.

II. *a.* Noting a contest in which certain competitors are handicapped: as, a *handicap* race or game.

handicap (han'di-kap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *handicapped*, ppr. *handicapping*. [< *handicap*, *n.*] 1. To impose, as upon a competitor in a race or other contest, some disadvantage, such as a penalty of additional weight or distance or an allowance of a start or other advantage to an opponent.

The Buckskin Horse . . . was *handicapped* at 250 pounds for the weight of wagon and driver.
New York Tribune, June 13, 1862.

2. Figuratively, to place at a disadvantage by the imposition of any embarrassment, impediment, or disability: as, *handicapped* by age, by inexperience, etc.

The tenant is so heavily *handicapped* that he has no chance in the race. *The Nation*, July 1, 1875, p. 7.

An abnormal power of ratiocination, and a prosaic regard for details, have *handicapped* him from the beginning.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 301.

Art in the old world is *handicapped* more or less by its own perfection. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 284.

handicapper (han'di-kap-ėr), *n.* One who handicaps; one employed to determine the amount of the handicaps in a contest.

Each competitor is allowed by the official *handicapper* of the N. C. U. a certain number of yards start, according to the nature of his public performances.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 41.

handicraft (han'di-krȧft), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *handycraft*; a corruption, by confusion with *handiwork*, of the earlier *handcraft*, q. v.] I. *n.* 1. Manual labor; hand-work in general.

The full citizens, having become rich, only carried on trade, whilst the *handicraft* was left exclusively to the poor and the unfree.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cvii.

Specifically—2. Skilled labor with the hands; manual skill or expertness.

Fift Element, of Instruments the haft;
The Tool of Tools, and Hand of *Handy-Craft*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

Monuments are either works of Art or works of *Handicraft*. Art is either Constructive or Imitative; *Handicraft*, either Useful or Decorative.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 17.

3. A manual employment or calling; a mechanical trade.

John Speed was born at Farrington in this county, as his own daughter hath informed me. He was first bred to a *handicraft*, and, as I take it, to a taylor.
Fuller, Worthies, Cheshire.

Anatomy, which is my *handicraft*, is one of the most difficult kinds of mechanical labour.
Huxley, Tech. Education.

4. A handicraftsman. [Rare.]

The nurseries of children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts* are managed in the same manner. *Swift*.

Thou knowest . . . that we *handicrafts* best love the folks we live by. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, vi.

II. *a.* Belonging to a manual trade or mechanical art.

handicraftsman (han'di-krȧfts-man), *n.*; pl. *handicraftsmen* (-men). A man skilled in some special manual work; one who gets his living by a manual trade; an artisan; a mechanic.

Geo. O miserable age! Virtue is not regarded in *handicrafts-men*.
John. The nobility think scorn to go in leather aprons.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

The *Handicraftsmen* have not Money to set themselves to work. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 41.

The followers of Caxton were for nearly two centuries principally mere *handicraftsmen*.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xx.

handicuff (han'di-kuf), *n.* [Usually in pl. *handicuffs*, < *hand* + *cuff*[1], a blow; the *i* is inserted, as in *fisticuffs*, appar. by association with *handicraft*.] A blow or cuff with the hand. Also spelled *handycuff*.

Though they owed each other a spight, and had both pretty high spirits, yet they never came to *handycuffs*.
Arbuthnot, Misc. Works (1751), I. 108.

handily (han'di-li), *adv.* In a handy or expert manner.

When I see women split wood, unload coal-carts, move wash-tubs, and roll barrels of flour and apples *handily* down cellarways or up into carts, then I shall believe in the sublime theories of the strong-minded sisters.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 42.

handiness (han'di-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being handy or expert.

He had a certain tact, . . . which, in connection with his *handiness* and his orderly ways, caused him at last to become a prime favorite with her.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 252.

The boy made his own traps and small tools and carts, and early learned that *handiness* and adaptability without which he would be likely to go through life in a destitute condition. *H. E. Scudder*, Noah Webster, p. 14.

2. Manageableness; convenience; suitableness.

Whether improvement is to be in the direction of twin screws, steam steerers, or other agencies, it is certain that *handiness* must increase greatly in modern men-of-war, if the ram and torpedo are to be elements in naval warfare. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 574.

A signal of great power, *handiness*, and economy [is] thus placed at the service of our mariners.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 236.

handiront, *n.* Same as *andiron*.

handiwork (han'di-wėrk), *n.* [Formerly also *handywork*; < ME. *handiwerk*, *handewerc*, *hondiwerk*, *hondiwerc*, < AS. *handgeweorc* (= OS. *handgiwerk*), work of the hand, < *hand*, hand, + *geweorc*, *weorc*, work (collectively), < *ge-*, a collective prefix (see *-i-*[1]), + *weorc*, work. Cf. *hand-work*.] 1. Work done by the hands, and hence by effort of any kind; doing; performance: as, a specimen of one's *handiwork*; the devil's *handiwork*.

Celsus . . . thought so great a vessell was too great for mans *handyworks*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

The want of technical knowledge in the fisherman's craft and in the various *handiworks* connected with it.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 201.

2. That which is done or made by the hands, or by any active exertion; a fabrication; a creation.

Vile as I am, and of myself abhorr'd,
I am thy *handy-work*, thy creature, Lord.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 10.

Our life is only drest
For show: mean *handiwork* of craftsman, cook,
Or groom! *Wordsworth*, London, September, 1802.

handjar (han'jär), *n.* [Ar. *khanjar*, a dagger.] A kind of sword. See the second extract.

Armed with all the weapons of Palikari, *handjars* and yataghans. *Disraeli*, Lothair, lxxiii.

A *handjar*, or broad-bladed, leaf-shaped sword, very similar to the ancient Spanish weapon adopted by the Roman soldiery, or resembling perhaps still more those bronze weapons found upon the old battle-fields of Greece and within early Celtic barrows. These weapons they [Caucasian soldiers] are accustomed to use as projectiles.
O'Donovan, Merv, ii.

handkercher (hang'kėr-chėr), *n.* [A corruption of *handkerchief*.] A handkerchief. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Did your brother tell you how I counterfeited to sound, when he showed me your *handkercher*?
Shak., As you Like it, v. 2.

Now out comes all the tassell'd *handkerchers*.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

At their girdles they wear long *handkerchers*, some of them admirable for value and workmanship.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 50.

handkerchief (hang'kėr-chif), *n.* [< *hand* + *kerchief*. This compound is fused by the ordinary pronunciation (like its second element *kerchief*) into one word, without regard to its original elements; hence the compound *neck-handkerchief* (as well as *neckerchief*), a curious cumulation of terms for the neck, hand, and head.] 1. A square piece of cloth, usually linen or silk, carried about the person for the purpose of wiping the face or nose. Silk handkerchiefs embroidered and fringed, or laced with gold, are mentioned as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the modern lace handkerchief has often but a very small center-piece of solid or plain material.

From his body were brought unto the sick *handkerchiefs* or aprons, and the diseases departed from them.
Acts xix. 12.

And away he went, the King following him to a River, ouer which Danid, stretching his *hand-kerchiefe*, passed ouer. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 159.

He did complain his head did ake;
Her *handkerchief* she then took out,
And tied the same his head about.
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 230).

2. A neckcloth; a neckerchief. [Colloq.]

handkerchief (hang'kėr-chif), *v. t.* [< *handkerchief*, *n.*] To use a handkerchief; make signals with a handkerchief. [Rare.]

The servants entering with the dinner, we hemmed, *handkerchiefed*, twinkled, took up our knives and forks.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, II. 180.

hand-language† (hand'lang'gwạj), *n.* The art of conversing by motions or signs made with the hands or fingers; sign-language; dactylology. See *deaf-mute*.

hand-lathe (hand'lāтн), *n.* 1. A small lathe, generally portable, secured to a bench or table, and worked by a bow or a crank, used by watch-makers, dentists, etc.—2. A bar-lathe with puppets sliding on a prismatic bar.

Hand-lathe (def. 1).

handle (han'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *handled*, ppr. *handling*. [< ME. *handlen*, < AS. *handlian*, handle, feel (= D.

handelen, handle, trade, = OHG. *hantalōn*, handle, feel, touch, manage, MHG. *handeln*, G. *handeln*, treat, manage, deal, trade, = Icel. *höndla*, handle, = Sw. *handla*, trade, = Dan. *handle*, treat, use, trade), freq. verb, < *hand*, hand: see *hand*, *n.*, and cf. *handle*, *n.*, to which in def. 8 the verb is directly due. Cf. *manage*, ult. < L. *manus*, the hand.] I. *trans.* 1. To touch or feel with the hand; use the hand or hands upon.

Lorde, kepe me owt of synne and woo,
That I haue in myn lyffe doo,
With handys *handyld* or on fote goo.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

Happy, ye leaves! when as those lilly hands . . .
Shall *handle* you. *Spenser*, Sonnets, 1.

The hardness of the winters [in Flanders] forces the breeders there to house and *handle* their colts six months every year. *Temple.*

2. To manage by hand; use or wield with manual skill; ply; manipulate; act upon or control by the hand: as, to *handle* one's colors; to *handle* the reins.

Jubal . . . was the father of all such as *handle* the harp and organ. Gen. iv. 21.

The lesser picture is so passingly seemingly *handled* that the lower corners of it seeme . . . to hang loose. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 186.

These men can *handle* their weapon so well that, if they design mischief, they will dexterously break a Leg or Thigh-bone, that being the place which they commonly strike at. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 77.

3. In general, to manage; direct; control; hold or keep in hand: as, to *handle* a fish when hooked; to *handle* a dog in the field; to *handle* troops in battle.

She is a discreet, ingenious, pleasant, pious woman; I wish she had the *handling* of you and Mrs. Modish. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 254.

Tom, with East to *handle* him, . . . steps out on the turf. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, p. 245.

Learning how to *handle* gases led to the discovery of oxygen, and to modern chemistry, and to the notion of the indestructibility of matter. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 15.

4. To act upon or toward; use in some way (with regard to conduct); treat; deal with.

At him they cast stones, . . . and sent him away shamefully *handled*. Mark xii. 4.

You shall see how I'll *handle* her. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

It will be nothing disagreeing from Christian meekneese to *handle* such a one in a rougher accent. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

5. To treat of; discourse upon; expound, as a topic.

All things obserued by Naturall Philosophers in Greece had beene *handled* before, partly by the Brachmanes amongst the Indians, partly of those which in Syria are called Iewes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 453.

Many of his [Chaucer's] bookes be but bare translations out of the Latin & French, yet are they wel *handled*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 49.

A subject which, though often *handled*, has not yet in my opinion been fully discussed. *Goldsmith*, National Concord.

6. To make use of; be concerned with; have to do with.

We *hondlen* no money, but menelich [meanly] faren. *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 109.

They that *handle* the law knew me not. Jer. ii. 8.

Among the earliest tools of any complicacy which a man-of-letters gets to *handle* are his class-books. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 3.

7. To trade or deal in; buy and sell: as, to *handle* stationery, stocks, or real estate.

He [a merchant] generally refused to *handle* the improved implements and mechanical devices by which labor and waste were to be saved. *The Century*, XXXV. 950.

Books are of minor importance, and but few are "kept in stock." Indeed, bookselling is not a profitable part of the business; it does not pay to *handle* books, or to keep the run of new publications. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 776.

8. [< *handle*, *n.*] To furnish with a handle or handles: as, to *handle* a teacup.—**To handle without gloves or mittens.** See *glove*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use the hands; act or work by means of the hands.

They have hands, but they *handle* not. Ps. cxv. 7.

2. To act or give a result of any kind when handled.

Two guns may be made exactly alike in length, bend, and cast-off, and yet if the balance is not the same, they will *handle* as if of different bends. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 250.

handle (han'dl), *n.* [< ME. *handel*, *handyl*, *handille*, *handle*, *hondle*, < AS. *handle*, pl. *handla*, a handle, = Dan. *handel* (perhaps from E.), a handle; from the verb.] 1. That part of a thing which is intended to be grasped by the hand in using or moving it. The handles of many things have distinctive names. Thus, the handle of a sword is the *hilt*; of a plow, the *staff* or *stilt*; of an ax or hammer, the *helve*; of a knife, the *haft*; of a rake, the *stale*; of a scythe, the *snath*; of a rudder, the *tiller*; of a crab or winch, the *crank*; of a pump, the *brake* or *lever*; of a door or lock, the *knob*; of a steam-engine, the *hand-lever*; of a boat-hook, lance, etc., the *shaft*; of a platen printing-press, the *rounce*, by which the bed is run in and out; of a kettle, the *bail*; of a drill, bit, or gun, the *stock*.

And for to smyte an Hors with the *handille* of a Whippe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 249.

When mistress Bridget lost the *handle* of her fan, I took 't upon mine honour thou hadst it not. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

A sword of King Salomons, whose *handle* was massie gold. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 45.

Of Bone the *Handles* of my Knives are made,
Yet no ill Taste from thence affects the Blade.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

2. That by means of which anything is done; the instrument of effecting a purpose: said of a person or thing.

They overturned him in all his interests by the sure but fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South*, Sermons.

3. In *bot.*, in the *Characeæ*, same as *manubrium*.—**A handle to one's name**, a title prefixed to one's name, as *Lord*, *Col.*, *Dr.* [Colloq.]

Lord Highgate had turned to me: "There was no rudeness, you understand, intended, Mr. Pendennis; but I am down here on some business, and don't care to wear the *handle to my name*." *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lvii.

Embrace handle, a handle, as of a knife or dagger, representing two figures side by side embracing each other. Such handles were common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, carved in ivory or bone or cast in metal. —**Flush handle**, a handle for a lock or latch which is placed in a recess, as of a door, sash, or berth, and does not project beyond the surface of the object to which it is attached. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**To fly off the handle.** See *fly*!.—**To give a handle**, to furnish an occasion or opportunity.

The defence of Vatinius *gave a* plausible *handle* for some censure upon Cicero.
Quoted in *W Melmoth's* tr. of Cicero, ii. 17, note 5.

He was . . . a hot-tempered fellow, who would always *give* you *a handle* against him. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 7.

handleable (han'dl-a-bl), *a.* [< *handle*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being handled. *Sherwood.*

hand-lead (hand'led), *n.* *Naut.*, the lead used for sounding in rivers, harbors, or shoal water. It is much smaller than the deep-sea lead, being from 5 to 9 pounds in weight. See *lead*.

handled (han'dld), *p. a.* Having a handle: as, an iron-*handled* knife: used specifically in heraldry when the handle of a weapon or a tool is of a different tincture from the blade: as, a sickle or, *handled* gules.

handle-net (han'dl-net), *n.* A fishing-net with a handle, as a dip-net; a kind of hoop-net or scoop-net.

handler (hand'lėr), *n.* 1. A person employed in the transfer or placing of things by hand, or in some special kind of manipulation or management: as, a freight-*handler*; a *handler* of dogs or of game-cocks; a *handler* of fish for propagation (used of one who selects the ripe fish from a catch).—2. The first bath or pit in a tannery.

After colouring, the hides pass on to the *handlers* or handling pits, a round or series of which may consist of from four to twelve according to the mode of working. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 384.

3. In *ceram.*, a workman who attaches to the bodies of vessels the handles, which have previously been molded in plaster-of-Paris molds. They are fixed by means of slip, and in most kinds of ware adhere immediately, so that the vessel may be lifted by them even before firing.

handless (hand'les), *a.* [< ME. *handles* (= OFries. *handlos* = OHG. MHG. *hantlos*, G. *handlos* = Icel. *handlauss*); < *hand* + *-less*.] 1. Without a hand or hands: as, a *handless* clock.—2. Unhandy; awkward. [Scotch.]

hand-letter (hand'let'ėr), *n.* In *bookbinding*, an impress on a book-cover by movable types from a hand-stamp, in opposition to an impress by a machine from an engraved stamp.

hand-lever (hand'lev'ėr), *n.* The lever or handle by which a steam-engine is started, stopped, or reversed.

hand-line (hand'lin), *n.* A fishing-line worked by hand without a rod. It may be a single line with one or more hooks baited and sunk to or near the bottom, or thrown to any desired distance by means of a weight, and managed from the shore, or from a boat anchored or moving slowly; or the line may be drawn rapidly over the surface of the water behind a sail-boat, as in the capture of bluefish, Spanish mackerel, striped-bass, black-bass, etc., either with a bait or with only some shining object to lure the fish, as in trawling or trolling.

handliner (hand'lī'nėr), *n.* One who uses a hand-line for fishing.

handling (hand'ling), *n.* [< ME. *handlinge*, *hondlunge*, < AS. *handlung*, a touching, handling (= D. *handeling* = G. *handlung* = Sw. Dan. *handling*, action), verbal n. of *handlian*, handle: see *handle*, *v.*] 1. A touching, fingering, or using with the hand; manipulation; touch: either literally or figuratively: as, the *handling* of the bow in violin-playing; an artist's *handling* of his subject.

Then you must learn the use
And *handling* of your silver fork at meals.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

Afterwards, his innocency appearing, he was delivered, and escaped those severe *handlings* that some of the duke's friends and retainers underwent. *Strype*, Sir T. Smith, iv.

If the Athenians, as some say, made their small deeds great and renowned by their eloquent writers, England hath had her noble atchievments made small by the unskilfull *handling* of monks and mechanicks. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

2. The act of supplying with a handle or handles; the operation of putting a handle on: as, the *handling* of pottery, or of saws.

handlingst, *adv.* [ME. *handlinges*, with adv. gen. suffix *-es*[1], < AS. *handlinga*, with the hands, < *hand*, hand, + *-linga* = E. *-ling*[2].] With the hands.

In hand an angel has he [Jacob] laght
That sammen [together] *handlinges* [var. *togeder in handis*, *in honde*] wristeled thai
Al the night. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 2932. (*Cott.*)

handlining (hand'lī'ning), *n.* The use of a hand-line; the act or method of catching fish with a hand-line.

Mr. Earl . . . speaks of the importance of obtaining and preserving bait with so large a fleet engaged wholly in *handlining* and trawling. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 464.

hand-list (hand'list), *n.* 1. A concise list for easy reference.

A new "Britannia Romana" we shall have long to wait for; but surely a *hand-list* might be compiled from the book before us and the transactions of the various archæological societies of all the places where undoubted Roman remains have been found. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 440.

2. Same as *check-list*, 2.

handlocked (hand'lokt), *a.* Handcuffed. *Dekker*; *Halliwell.*

hand-loom (hand'lōm), *n.* A weavers' loom worked by hand, as distinguished from a power-loom.

hand-made (hand'mād), *a.* Manufactured by hand, and not by a machine: as, *hand-made* paper.

handmaid (hand'mād), *n.* [< *hand* + *maid*. In earlier form *handmaiden*, q. v.] A female servant or personal attendant; a female assistant: often used figuratively.

Laban gave unto his daughter Leah Zilpah his maid for an *handmaid*. Gen. xxix. 24.

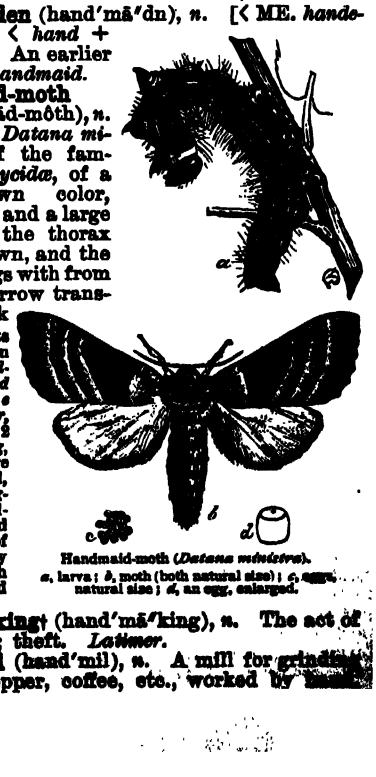
Nature, the *Handmaid* of God Almighty, doth nothing but with good Advice. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 6.

For Jove's great *Handmaid*, Power, must Jove's Decrees pursue. *Prior*, Ode to the Queen, st. 10.

She hath no *handmaid* fair
To draw her curled gold hair
Through rings of gold.
Swinburne, Madonna Mia.

handmaiden (hand'mā'dn), *n.* [< ME. *handemayden*; < *hand* + *maiden*.] An earlier form of *handmaid*.

handmaid-moth (hand'mād-môth), *n.* A moth, *Datana ministra*, of the family *Bombycidæ*, of a light-brown color, the head and a large spot on the thorax dark-brown, and the fore wings with from 3 to 5 narrow transverse dark lines. Its larva, known as the *yellow-necked apple-tree caterpillar*, is about 2 inches long, with a large black head, the next segment dull-orange, and the rest of the body striped with black and yellow.



Handmaid-moth (*Datana ministra*).
a, larva; *b*, moth (both natural size); *c*, eggs, natural size; *d*, an egg, enlarged.

hand-making† (hand'mā'king), *n.* The act of pilfering; theft. *Latimer.*

hand-mill (hand'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding grain, pepper, coffee, etc., worked by

as distinguished from those driven by steam, water, or other power; specifically, a quern (as in the extract).

Flour from the *handmills* grinding with constant sound.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 260.

hand-mirror (hand'mir'ọr), *n.* A small mirror for the toilet; a hand-glass.

Don't expect your husband to be pleased if you give him an ivory backed *hand-mirror*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 162.

hand-mold (hand'mōld), *n.* 1. A small mold managed with the hand.

He mellid so the matall with the *hand-molde*.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 155.

Specifically—2. The mold in which hand-made type is cast. It has a lip to receive the metal which runs into the mold containing the matrix. *E. H. Knight.*

hand-money (hand'mun'i), *n.* Same as *earnest-money*.

hand-mortar (hand'môr'tär), *n.* A hand-fire-arm having a very short barrel with a caliber of from 2 to 3 inches, mounted upon a stock fitted either for the shoulder or for holding under the arm, and having a match-lock, a flint-lock, or a wheel-lock, according to its epoch. This weapon was used for throwing small hand-grenades, but seems not to have been in very general use.

hand-orchis (hand'ôr'kis), *n.* One of the commonest species of European orchids, *Orchis maculata:* so called from the resemblance of the flower to a hand. [Eng.]

hand-organ (hand'ôr'gan), *n.* A portable barrel-organ, both the barrel and the bellows of which are worked by a hand-crank. By shifting the position of the barrel, different tunes may be played. The pipes are usually of two or three sets or stops: a diapason, a flute, and often a coarse-toned reed-stop.

hand-paper (hand'pā'pėr), *n.* 1. Paper made by hand, as distinguished from that made by machinery.—2. A particular make of paper well known in the English Record Office: so called from its water-mark (☞*), which has been used since the fifteenth century. *Brewer.*

hand-pegger (hand'peg'ėr), *n.* A portable shoe-pegging machine: so called to distinguish it from the fixed-power tools. The crank is turned by one hand, while the machine, which is held in the other, is moved around the edge of a shoe-sole fixed to a bench.

hand-plant (hand'plant), *n.* Same as *hand-flower-tree*.

hand-planter (hand'plan'tėr), *n.* A hand-machine for planting seeds.

hand-play (hand'plā), *n.* [After AS. *handplega*, < *hand*, hand, + *plega*, play.] Interchange of blows in a hand-to-hand encounter. See *sword-play*.

The hard *hand-play* of Cattle.
Pall Mall Gazette, May 2, 1884.

hand-post (hand'pōst), *n.* A finger-post; a guide-post.

hand-pot (hand'pot), *n.* A kind of lobster-pot.

hand-press (hand'pres), *n.* A press worked by hand, in distinction from one moved by steam-power, etc.

hand-promise (hand'prom'is), *n.* A solemn form of betrothal requiring common consent to revoke it, usual among the Irish peasantry. When one of the parties to a hand-promise dies without having been released, or without having released the other, the survivor, in presence of witnesses, grasps the hand of the deceased, repeating a special form of words recalling the promise. Also called *hand-and-word*.

Few would rely on the word or oath of any man who had been known to break a *hand-promise*.
Carleton, Traits and Stories, Going to Maynooth.

hand-pump (hand'pump), *n.* 1. A pump worked by hand.—2. Formerly, in locomotive engines, a pump placed at the side of the fire-box, worked by a hand-lever when the engine stood with steam up. This pump has been superseded by injectors, etc., driven by the machinery of the locomotive.

hand-punch (hand'punch), *n.* A punch with a cutting-tube for perforating leather or paper, for the insertion of eyelets, the punching of tickets, or for other purposes. *E. H. Knight.*

hand-quill (hand'kwil), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the large feathers which grow on the hand, manus, or pinion of a bird; one of the primary remiges; a primary.

hand-rackle (hand'rak'l), *a.* Rash in striking; hasty. [Scotch.]

hand-rail (hand'rāl), *n.* A rail or railing resting on balusters or uprights, or otherwise supported and fixed, serving as a guard and support on the edge of a stair, a gallery, a platform, etc.; a rail to hold by.—**Back of a hand-rail.** See *back*¹.—**Body hand-rail,** an iron bar on the ends of passenger-cars, for the passengers to take hold of in getting on or off.

hand-railing (hand'rā'ling), *n.* Same as *hand-rail*.

hand-ruff† (hand'ruf), *n.* A ruffle for the wrist.

hand-running (hand'run'ing), *adv.* In immediate succession; without break; consecutively: as, to win ten games at cards *hand-running*. [Colloq.]

hand-sail (hand'sāl), *n.* A sail managed by the (that is, one) hand.

The seamen will neither stand to their *hand-sails*, nor suffer the pilot to steer. *Sir W. Temple.*

hand-sale (hand'sāl), *n.* [< *hand* + *sale*. Cf. *handsel*.] A sale made or confirmed by mutual shaking of hands: an ancient custom in northern Europe. *Blackstone.*

hand-saw (hand'sâ), *n.* A saw to be used with the hand. Also called *arm-saw*.

My buckler cut through and through, my sword hacked like a *handsaw*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

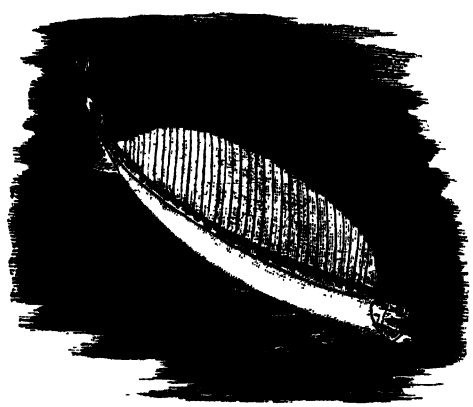
All the world to a hand-saw†, a thousand to one; almost certain. *Davies.*

'Tis *all the world to a handsaw* but these barbarous Rascals would be so ill-manner'd as to laugh at us as confidently as we do at them. *Cotton*, Scarronides, Pref.

To know a hawk from a hand-saw [orig., it is supposed, *to know a hawk from a hernshaw, hand-saw* being a humorous or blundering perversion], to be able to discriminate fairly well: used humorously.

I am but mad north-north-west: when the wind is southerly, I *know a hawk from a hand-saw*.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

handsaw-fish (hand'sâ-fish), *n.* A fish, *Alepidosaurus* (or *Caulopus*) *ferox* or *borealis*, a spe-



Handsaw-fish (*Alepidosaurus ferox*).

cies of the family *Alepidosauridæ;* any alepidosaurid; a lancet-fish. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

hand's-breadth (handz'bredth), *n.* Same as *handbreadth*.

hand-screen (hand'skrēn), *n.* A small screen used to protect the face and head from the heat of a fire or of the sun. In the middle ages and later the fan in its various forms and the fly-flapper answered this purpose. The modern hand-screen is usually shaped like a fan of the sort not capable of being closed, and is made of silk or paper stretched on a light frame. Those of the eighteenth century are often very elaborate and delicately painted.

handscrew (hand'skrō), *n.* An engine for raising heavy timbers or weights; a jack.

handseax†, *n.* [AS. *handseax, -sex, -secs*, < *hand*, hand, + *seax*, a sword: see *Saxon*.] The smaller war-knife of the Celtic nations.

handsel, hansel (hand'sel, han'sel), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *hansel, hansell, hansele, hanselle, hansale, hansal, honsel*, < AS. *handselen* (once), a delivery into the hand (L. *mancipatio*), = Icel. *handsal*, usually in pl. *handsöl*, "the transference of a right, duty, bargain, duty to another by joining hands" (Cleasby and Vigfusson), = Sw. *handsöl* = Dan. *handsel*, a handsel, earnest; < AS. *hand*, hand, + *selen, sylen*, a giving (equiv. to Icel. *sal*, a sale, bargain, > E. *sale*), < *sellan, syllan*, give: see *sell*¹. Cleasby and Vigfusson take *hand* to refer to the custom of concluding a bargain by shaking hands; but this appears to be merely incidental, delivery into the hand being the orig. notion.] I. *n.* A gift or token of good fortune or good will; especially, a New-Year's gift; an earnest or earnest-penny; a sale, gift, or delivery which is regarded as the first of a series; the first money taken in the morning in the way of trade; the first earnings of any one in a new employment or place of business; the first money taken in a shop newly opened; the first present sent to a young woman on her wedding-day, etc. [Archaic.]

Iuellis pricious cane y non tyude to selle
To sende you, my souerein, this newe yeres morowe.
Wher-for lucke and good *hanselle*
My hert y sende you.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 38.

Bring him a sixpenny bottle of ale; they say a fool's *handsel* is lucky. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

'Twas my first *hansel* and propine to Heaven:
And as I laid my darling 'neath the sod,
Precious His comforts—once an infant given,
And offered with two turtle-doves to God!
Mrs. Stuart Menteath, James Melville's Child.

Most trades-people have a particular esteem for what they call *Handsel:* that is to say, the first money they receive in a morning; they kiss it, spit upon it, and put it in a pocket by itself.
Misson, Travels in England (trans.), p. 180.

Handsel Monday, the first Monday of the new year, when it was formerly usual in Scotland for servants, children, and others to ask for or receive presents or handsel.

II. *a.* Used or employed for the first time; newly acquired or inherited. [Scotch.]

handsel, hansel (hand'sel, han'sel), *v. t.* [< ME. *handselen* (in pp. *i-hondsald*—St. Juliana, p. 7) (the alleged AS. **handselian* does not exist), after Icel. *handsala* (also *handselja*, conforming to the orig. verb), make over, deliver; from the noun: see *handsel*, *n.*] To give handsel to; use or do for the first time; try as for luck.

Ravished with desire to *hansell* her new coach.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ii. 1.

Coming home to-night, a drunken boy was carrying by our constable to our new pair of stocks to *hansel* them, being a new pair, and very handsome.
Pepys, Diary, I. 404.

Young Faith Snowe was toward to keep the old men's cups aflow and *handsel* them to their liking.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xiv.

No expression was ever yet used which some one had not to *handsel*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 35.

handseller, hanseller†, *n.* One who gives or offers handsel.

hand-shake (hand'shāk), *n.* A shake of the hand: as, a cordial *hand-shake*. [Colloq.]

hand-shaking (hand'shā'king), *n.* A shaking of hands in friendly greeting.

Hogg was received by Eliza Westbrook, who smiled faintly upon him in silence, and by Harriet, radiant and blooming as ever, with much cordial *handshaking*.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 310.

handsmooth† (hand'smōŦH), *adv.* Flatly; without difficulty; completely.

His soldiours, . . . sodainly with all their might assailing the campe of their enemies, wonne it, and beate it downe *hande smoothe*.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 313.

The charge being giuen, certaine vnarmed Tartars & Lithuanians were slaine *handesmooth*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 147.

handsome (han'sum), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *handsom;* < ME. *handsom, handsum, hansum*, easy to handle or use (= D. *handzaam*, tractable, serviceable, = G. dial. *handsam*, convenient, favorable); < *hand*, hand, + *-some*. For the development of sense from 'handy, dexterous,' to 'beautiful,' cf. the similar development of *pretty* from AS. *prætig, prættig*, tricky: see *pretty*.] 1†. Easy to handle or use; handy; ready; convenient.

But in making them [engines of war] hereunto, they have chief respect that they be both easy to be carried, and *handsome* to be moved and turned about.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

For a thief it [the Irish cloak] is soe *handsome*, as it may seeme it was first invented for him.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

He is very desyrus to serve yor Grace, and seymes to me to be a very *handesome* man.
Gresham, quoted in E. Lodge's Illus., I. 178.

2. Agreeable to the eye or to correct taste; pleasing in proportions and aspect; having symmetry or harmony of parts; well formed and well attired, equipped, or arrayed: as, a *handsome* person or face; a *handsome* building; a *handsome* display.

Make yourself *handsome*, Montague;
Let none wear better clothes; 'tis for my credit.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1.

I can look a whole day with delight upon a *handsome* picture. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 9.

It is well knowne to be a matter of lesse skill and lesse labour to keepe a Garden *handsome* then it is to plant it or contrive it. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The church has two *handsom* towres & spires of stone, and the whole fabric is very noble and venerable.
Evelyn, Diary, May 6, 1644.

3. Graceful in manner; marked by propriety and ease; becoming; appropriate: as, a *handsome* style; a *handsome* delivery or address.

Sound your pipes now merrily,
And all your *handsome* sports: sing 'em full welcomes.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, v. 3.

Cyrus made a *handsome* prayer upon the tops of the mountains, when by a fantasme he was warned of his approaching death. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 3.

He has devised a very *handsome* Reason for the Angel's proceeding with Adam after this manner.
Addison, Spectator, No. 369.

Easiness and *handsome* address in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way. *Felton.*

4. Such as to suit one's convenience or desires; ample; large; on a liberal scale: as, a *handsome* income or outlay.

One that hath two gowns and everything *handsome* about him. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 2.

Saturday, 10. The wind at E. and by N. a *handsome* gale with fair weather. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 8.

Wouldst thou, possessor of a flock, employ
(Appris'd that he is such) a careless boy,
And feed him well, and give him *handsome* pay?
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 907.

5. Characterized by or expressive of generosity or magnanimity: as, a *handsome* apology; a *handsome* action.

Have you consider'd
The nature of these men, and how they us'd you?
Was it fair play? did it appear to you *handsome*?
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

My dear, here's Doctor Strong has positively been and made you the subject of a *handsome* declaration.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xvi.

=Syn. 2. *Pretty, Fair*, etc. See *beautiful*.

handsome† (han'sum), *v. t.* [< *handsome, a.*] To make handsome; render pleasing or attractive.

Him, whom I last left, all repute
For his device, in *handsoming* a suit,
To judge of lace . . . [he hath] the best conceit.
Donne, Satires, i.

handsomely (han'sum-li), *adv.* **1.** In a handsome manner; agreeably; generously.

Coyness becomes some Beauties, if *handsomely* acted.
Howell, Letters, ii. 4.

An affront *handsomely* acknowledged becomes an obligation. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

I knew that in the end I should have to pay *handsomely* for the supplies offered to me — which, by the way, I had no occasion for. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xxvi.

2. *Naut.*, carefully and steadily; in shipshape style: as, to lower *handsomely*. [U. S.]

Instead of ordering a sail to be furled carefully, the captain is very apt to shout out, "*Handsomely*, my men, don't hurry, *handsomely* for'ard there!"
S. De Vere, Americanisms, p. 341.

handsomeness (han'sum-nes), *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being handsome.

There are many townes and villages also, but built out of order, and with no *handsomeness*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 248.

I am friend to beauty;
There is no *handsomeness* I dare be foe to.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 3.

A *handsomeness* of the kind that we call elegant.
The Century, XXVII. 679.

2†. Favor; approval; graciousness.

He will not look with any *handsomeness*
Upon a woman. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, i.

hand-spear (hand'spēr), *n.* A short spear; a half-lance.

There was another manner of striking the bull in the face with short spears, to the which went divers lords and gentlemen very well mounted, their pages following them with divers *hand-spears* for that purpose.
Journey of E. of Nottingham, 1605 (Harl. Misc., III. 441). (*Davies.*)

handspike (hand'spīk), *n.* A bar, commonly of wood, used with the hand as a lever for various purposes, as in raising weights, moving guns, heaving about a windlass, etc.

Nobody broke his back or his *handspike* by his efforts.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 128.

Roller handspike, a handspike having one or two lignum-vitæ or brass rollers at the large end, for use in moving heavy gun-carriages.

handspikeman (hand'spīk-man), *n.*; pl. *handspikemen* (-men). One of a gun's crew who handles a handspike during drill.

handspring (hand'spring), *n.* A kind of somersault in which the performer supports his body upon the palms of his hands while his feet are raised in the air.

They take the same *hand-spring* through the creed, and stand teaching by your side. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 19.

handstaff (hand'stȧf), *n.*; pl. *handstaves* (-stāvz). [< ME. *handstaffe.*] **1**†. A javelin.

And they that dwell in the cities of Israel shall go forth, and shall set on fire and burn the weapons, both the shields and the bucklers, the bows and the arrows, and the *handstaves* and the spears. Ezek. xxxix. 9.

2. That part of a flail which is held in the hand.

hand-strap (hand'strap), *n.* One of a number of straps attached to a rail in the roof of a passenger-car, especially on American street-railroads, by which persons who are standing can steady themselves.

handstroke† (hand'strōk), *n.* A stroke or blow with the hand. *Nares.*

A band *of* ten soldiours under one captaine and tent, and are called manipulus, because their *handstrokes* in fighting goe all together. *Nomenclator.*

To be at handstrokes, to encounter; join battle; be in skirmish. *Nomenclator.*

hand's-turn (handz'tėrn), *n.* A helping hand; assistance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

handtame†, *a.* [ME. (= OHG. *hantzam*); < *hand* + *tame.*] Tame, and accustomed to the hand; mild; meek; humble.

Than gan bleiken here ble that art lowen so loude,
And to waxen al *handtame* that rathere weren so proude.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 341.

In Laverd mi saule be loved sal,
Here *handtame* [Latin *audiant mansueti*, Vulg.] and faine withal. Pa. xxxiii. 3 (ME. version) [xxxiv. 2].

handtameness†, *n.* [ME. *handtamenes, -nesse*; < *handtame* + *-ness.*] Tameness; meekness; humility.

Overcomes than *handtameness*
And we ben mended mare and lesse.
Pa. lxxxix. 10 (ME. version).

hand-target (hand'tär'get), *n.* A small round buckler meant to be held at arm's-length, used especially in sword-play to parry the adversary's thrusts.

hand-taut (hand'tât), *a.* Same as *hand-tight.*

hand-tennis (hand'ten'is), *n.* A game of tennis in which the ball is struck by the hand. See *fives*[1], 1.

A French writer speaks of a damsel named Margot, who resided at Paris in 1424, and played at *hand-tennis* with the palm, and also with the back of her hand, better than any man. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 162.

hand-tight (hand'tīt), *a.* *Naut.*, tight as may be made by the hand; moderately tight. Also *hand-taut.*

hand-timber† (hand'tim'bėr), *n.* Underwood.

Shear sheep at the moon's increase; fell *hand-timber* from the full to the change.
Husbandman's Practice (1664).

hand-to-hand (hand'tȫ-hand'), *a.* At close quarters; in personal encounter.

The old days of bow-and-arrow and *hand-to-hand* fighting. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 323.

hand-to-mouth (hand'tȫ-mouth'), *a.* Precarious; unsettled; depending on present needs.

During the summer the beavers live in a rather *hand-to-mouth* way, almost their only systematic work being the construction and repair of their dams.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 232.

hand-vise (hand'vīs), *n.* A small portable vise that may be held in the hand while it is used.

hand-waled (hand'wāld), *a.* Waled or picked out with the hand; carefully selected. [Scotch.]

hand-warmer (hand'wâr'mėr), *n.* A calefactory of spherical form and small enough to be held in the hands, formerly in use. It was common to have at least the cover pierced with holes in an ornamental pattern. The heat was generally supplied by a hot ball of iron or stone within. Some of these are of Persian or Hindu origin.

hand-wheel (hand'hwēl), *n.* A general term for one of many kinds of wheels or disks used in machinery as a convenient form of circular crank: as, the *hand-wheel* of a car-brake.

handwhile (hand'hwīl), *n.* [< ME. *handwhile, hondwhile, hondqwile*, etc., < AS. *handhwīl* (= MHG. *hantwile*), < *hand*, hand, + *hwīl*, while.] A little while; a moment. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He . . . halit into havyn in a *hond while*,
Shippit hym full shortly & his ahene folke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1782.

hand-winged (hand'wingd), *a.* Having hands formed for flight by enormous development of the digits and their webbing; chiropterous: specifically applied to bats. See cut under *Pteropus.*

handwoman†, *n.* [ME. *handwomman, handwimman*; < *hand* + *woman.*] A handmaid.

I am mi lauerd *handwimman*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 10805. (*Cott.*)

hand-work (hand'wėrk), *n.* [< ME. *hondwerk*, < AS. *handweorc* (= OHG. *hantwerch* = MHG. *hantwerk*, G. *handwerk* = Dan. *haandværk* = Sw. *handtverk*, profession), < *hand*, hand, + *weorc*, work. Cf. *handiwork.*] Work done by hand, as distinguished from that done by machinery. In decorative art hand-work is much esteemed as having variety and life; it may include the use of all tools and appliances which are not merely mechanical in their action. Thus, a punch producing an impressed flower may be used many times in the same design, which still remains hand-work; but the use of a single punch producing the whole design at a blow is not so termed. The engraving of the punch itself may, however, have been hand-work of a high quality.

hand-worked (hand'wėrkt), *a.* Same as *hand-wrought.*

hand-worker (hand'wėr'kėr), *n.* One who produces hand-work, in distinction from one who operates machinery.

He undersells the English *handworkers* and makes a profit, till the *handworkers* are finally beaten, and machines fight machines. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 638.

handworm (hand'wėrm), *n.* [< ME. *handwyrm, hondwerm*, < AS. *handwyrm, hondwyrm*, an insect supposed to produce disease in the hand, < *hand*, hand, + *wyrm*, worm.] An acarid, the itch-insect, *Sarcoptes scabiei*: so called from the fact that it burrows in the hands.

handwrist (hand'rist), *n.* [< ME. *handwrist*, < AS. **handwrist, handwyrst* (= OFries. *handwirst, hondriust*), < *hand*, hand, + *wrist*, transposed *wyrst*, wrist.] The wrist. [Prov. Eng.]

handwrit† (hand'rit), *n.* [ME. *handwrit*; < AS. *handgewrit*, handwriting, a writing, < *hand*, hand, + *writ*, writ, writing.] Handwriting. *Ormulum*, l. 13566.

handwrite (hand'rīt), *v.*; pret. *handwrote*, pp. *handwritten*, ppr. *handwriting.* [< *hand* + *write*; after *handwriting.*] **I.** *trans.* To write with one's own hand. [Rare.]

This work . . . did not enter on the question of the authorship of the Letters [of Junius], but was devoted to proving that, whoever was their author, they were *handwritten* by Sir Philip Francis. *Temple Bar.*

II. *intrans.* To perform the act of writing; write. [Rare.]

Think what an accomplished man he would be who could read well, *handwrite* well, talk well, speak well, and who should have good manners. *Helps.*

handwriting (hand'rī'ting), *n.* [< *hand* + *writing.* Cf. *handwrit.* Equiv. to *manuscript* and *chirography.*] **1.** The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; chirography; penmanship. — **2.** That which is written by hand; manuscript.

Blotting out the *handwriting* of ordinances. Col. ii. 14.

hand-wrought (hand'rât), *a.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *handworht* (= Goth. *handuwaurhts*), < *hand*, hand, + *worht*, wrought, q. v.] Made with the hands. Also *hand-worked.*

handy (han'di), *a.* [A mod. form, reverting to the orig. vowel of *hand*, of the earlier *hendy*, q. v.] **1**†. Performed by the hand; manual.

Often it chanceth that a handycraftsman doth so earnestly bestow his vacant and spare hours in learning, and through diligence so profiteth therein, that he is taken from his *handy* occupation, and promoted to the company of the learned.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

He holdeth himselfe a gentellman, and therupon scorneth ofteones to woorke, or use any *handye* labour.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. Skilful in using the hands; performing with skill or readiness; dexterous; adroit.

"Have I . . . made a good choice of an attendant for you in Alice Wood?" "You have, indeed. She is teachable and *handy*." *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxi.

Fact was, I was pretty *handy* round house; and she used to save up her broken things and sich till I come round in the fall; and then I'd mend 'em up, and put the clock right, and split her up a lot o' kindlings, and board up the cellar-windows, and kind o' make her sort o' comfortable. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 29.

3. Marked by readiness or dexterity; deft; facile.

I am glad that they [Italians] at least work in old-world, awkward, picturesque ways, and not in commonplace, *handy*, modern fashion. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

Local names were originally imposed in a *handy* local manner. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 169.

Used to being under fire, and *handy* in the use of weapons. *The American*, XII. 214.

4. Suited to the use of the hand; ready to the hand; convenient; timely: as, my books are very *handy*; this is a *handy* tool.

The instrument . . . for cutting down corn in Germany is much more *handy* and expeditious . . . than the sickle used in England. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, cviii.

My bandanna handkerchief — one of six beauties given to me by my lady — was *handy* for him it happened! *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 50.

(*Handy* in composition, in some words formed in imitation of *handywork, handiwork*, is a variant of *hand*. See following entries.]=Syn. 2. Expert, clever.

handy-billy (han'di-bil'i), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, same as *watch-tackle.* — **2.** A portable force-pump on trucks.

handyblow† (han'di-blō), *n.* [< *hand* + *blow*[3]. The *y* is inserted in imitation of *handywork, handiwork.*] A blow or stroke with the hand.

Those enemies which could not come to *handyblowes* shot arrows at us, with which I might have been hurt.
Hymen's Præludia (1656).

Both parties now were drawn so close
Almost to come to *handyblows*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 499.

handybook (han'di-bůk), *n.* A small book for special reference; a manual; a handbook.

Handbooks, or *handybooks*, may be designed or used in two different ways. *Athenæum*, Oct. 20, 1888, p. 522.

handycuff, *n.* See *handicuff*.

handy-dandy (han'di-dan'di), *n.* [< ME. *handy-dandy*; a compound, varied for the rime, of *hand* + *dandle*.] 1. A play of children in which something, as a pebble or a coin, is shaken between the hands of one, while another guesses which hand it is retained in.

See how yon' justice rails upon yon' simple thief. Hark in thine ear: Change places, and, *handy-dandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

Neither cross and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite so ancient as *handy-dandy*. *Arbuthnot*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 506.

Hence — 2†. A bribe paid secretly.

Tho was Wrong a-fered Wysdome he by-souhte;
On men of lawe Wrong lokede and largelich hem profrede.
And for to haue of here help *handy-dandy* payede.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 68.

handy-fight† (han'di-fit), *n.* [< *hand* + *fight*. The *y* is inserted, as in *handyblow*, etc.] A fight with the fists; a boxing-match; a hand-to-hand fight.

Castor his horse, Pollux loves *handy-fights*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

handy-frame† (han'di-frām), *n.* [< *hand* + *frame*. The *y* is inserted in imitation of *handywork*, *handiwork*.] Handiwork.

Say, is your god like this, whom you ador'd,
Or is this god like to your *handy-frame*?
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvi.

handygripe† (han'di-grīp), *n.* [Var. of *handgripe*, in imitation of *handyblow*, etc.] A gripe or seizure with the hand; also, close fighting.

The mastiffs, charging home,
To blows and *handygripes* were come.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 80.

handylabor† (han'di-lā'bor), *n.* [< *hand* + *labor*. The *y* is inserted in imitation of *handywork*, *handiwork*.] Manual labor; the work of one's hands.

Robert Abbat of Molisime . . . perswaded his owne disciples to live with their *handylabour*, to leave Tithes and Oblations unto the Priests that served in the Diocese. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 110.

handy-man (han'di-man), *n.* A man employed to do various kinds of work; a general-utility man; specifically, a skilled laborer who serves as assistant to a mechanic or artisan.

It [a saying] is often heard among labourers, *handy-men*, and artisans. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 514.

handystroke† (han'di-strōk), *n.* [< *hand* + *stroke*. The *y* is inserted, as in *handyblow*.] A blow or stroke with the hand; a handyblow.

At *handie strokes* (when they loyne battell) they are accounted farre better men then the Russe people. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 487.

But when we came to *handy-strokes*, as often
As I lent blows, so often I gave wounds,
And every wound a death.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

handywork†, *n.* See *handiwork*.

hane[1] (hān), *v.* See *hain*.

hane[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *khan*[2].

hang (hang), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hung* or *hanged* (the latter obsolete except in sense 2), ppr. *hanging*. [In mod. E. *hang* (dial. also *hing*, *heng*, formerly also *hank*) are mixed two orig. distinct forms: (1) *Hang*, weak verb (pret. and pp. *hanged*), prop. intr., < ME. *hangen*, *hongen*, *hangien*, *hongien* (pret. *hanged*, *hangede*, *hongede*, pp. *hanged*, *honged*), prop. intr., but also tr., < AS. *hangian*, *hongian* (pret. *hangode*, *hongode*, pp. **hangod* not found), only intr., hang, be suspended, depend, = OS. *hangōn*, intr., = OFries. *hangia*, *hingia*, North Fries. *hangen*, *hingen*, intr. and tr., = D. *hangen*, intr. and tr., = MLG. *hangen* = OHG. *hangēn*, MHG. *hangen*, intr. (cf. OHG. MHG. *hengen*, also *henken*, G. *hängen*, also *henken*, tr., hang), = Icel. *hengja*, tr., = Sw. *hänga*, intr. and tr., = Dan. *hænge*, intr. and tr.: a secondary verb, from the next. (2) *Hang* (this pres. from the pp., or from pres. of preceding), orig. strong verb (pret. and pp. *hung*, the mod. pret. being taken from the pp., and this representing ME. *honge* for *hongen*, *hangen*), prop. tr., < ME. *hangen* (this pres. as in mod. pres.; pret. *heng*, *hing*, pl. *hengen*, *hingen*, pp. *hangen*, *hongen*, *henge*, *ihonge*), tr. and intr., < AS. *hōn* (pret. *hēng*, pl. *hēngon*, pp. *hangen*), only tr., = OS. **hāhan*, only in comp. pp. *bi-hangan* = OFries. *hāa*, tr., = MLG. *hān* = OHG. *hāhan*, tr., MHG. *hāhen*, tr. and intr., G. *hangen* (pret. *hieng*, *hing*, pp. *gehangen*), intr., = Icel. *hanga* (pret. *hékk*, pp. *hanginn*), intr., = Goth. *hahan* (pret. reduppl. (*us-*)*haihan*, pp. (*at-*)*hahans*), strong verb, tr., hang, but found in the simple form only in the sense of 'cause to hesitate, leave in doubt,' in comp. *at-hahan*, let hang, let down, *us-hahan*, hang (by the neck), also weak verb (pret. *hahaida*), intr., be attentive, hanker (to hear; cf. 'hang on one's words'). The AS. *hōn*, Goth. *hahan*, etc., are contr. from orig. **hanhan*, which agrees in form, as the words, esp. the Goth., agree partly in sense, with L. *cunctari* (a freq. form), hesitate, delay, Skt. √ *çank*, hesitate, doubt; but the supposed connection is doubtful; the lit. and simple meaning 'hang' (intr.) would naturally be oldest. The phonetic history of *hang* is similar to that of *fang*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fasten or attach so as to be supported from above and not from below; suspend.

In thy temple I wol my baner *honge*,
And alle the armes of my compainye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1552.

I must go seek some dew-drop here,
And *hang* a pearl in every cowslip's ear.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

All instruments belonging to the Vintage were there [in the temple of Bacchus], some of gold, others of siluer, *hanged* up, sacred to Dionysius. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 457.

The lockes of haire with their skinnes he *hanged* on a line betwixt two trees. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 145.

2. To suspend by the neck or by the limbs to a gibbet or cross: a mode of capital punishment. [In this sense *hanged* is still used both as preterit and as past participle, especially in legal phraseology.]

For that Cros, that is in Cypre, is the Cros in the whiche Dysmas the gode Theef was *honged* onne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 10.

They're to be *hang'd* all in a row.
Johnnie Faa (Child's Ballads, IV. 286).

Suppose he should have *hung* himself. *B. Jonson.*

That thieves are *hanged* in England I thought no reason why they should not be shot in Otaheite. *Cook*, Voyages, i. 14.

[Hence used as a colloquial imprecation or minced expletive: as, *hang* it all!

Your love's enough for me. Money! *hang* money!
Let me preserve your love.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

Hang business — *hang* care; let it live and prosper among the men. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.]

3. To suspend in such a manner as to allow of free motion on the point or points of suspension: said of a door, a gate, a window-blind, and the like.

The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them. 1 Mac. iv. 57.

4. To cover, furnish, or decorate by anything suspended or attached: followed by *with* before the object suspended or attached: as, to *hang* a room *with* paper or lincrusta.

He is so *hung with* pikes, halberds, petronels, calivers, and muskets, that he looks like a justice-of-peace's hall. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

There's nothing that I cast mine eyes upon,
But shews both rich and admirable; all the rooms
Are *hung* as if a princess were to dwell here.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 6.

The rooms [at Venice] are generally *hung with* gilt leather, which they cover on extraordinary occasions with tapestry, and hangings of greater value. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 388.

5. To bend or turn downward; hold in a drooping attitude: as, to *hang* the head.

An ass is no great statesman in the beasts' commonwealth, though he . . . *hang* the lip like a cap-case half open. *Nash* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 501).

When I frown, they *hang* their most dejected heads,
Like fearful sheep-hounds.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

The chearful Birds no longer sing,
Each drops his Head, and *hangs* his wing.
Prior, To Cloe Weeping.

6. To hold in a state of suspense or inaction; stop the movement or action of: as, to *hang* a jury. See phrase below. — 7. To fasten the blade of to the handle at an angle: said of a scythe, a hoe, etc.

Daniel was put to mowing. . . . He complained to his father that his scythe was not *hung* right. Various attempts were made to *hang* it better, but with no success. His father told him at length, he might *hang* it to suit himself; and he therefore hung it upon a tree, and said: "There, that's just right." *Lanman*, Daniel Webster, p. 20.

8. To get fast; catch. [Southern U. S.]

A little after, Jake *hung* his toe in a crack of the floor, and nearly fell. *Georgia Scenes*, p. 17.

To hang a boat, in Canada, to keep a boat (as in oyster-dredging) in place without tying by means of a pole thrust in the mud, the pole being held in the hand or the boat being pressed against it by the tide. — **To hang a jury**, to prevent a jury from finding a verdict, as a juror may do by refusing to agree with the others: generally implying an unreasonable or corrupt refusal. — **To hang down**, to let fall below the usual or proper position; bow down; decline: as, to *hang down* the head.

Drown'd, and *hung* their eyelids *down*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

To hang, draw, and quarter, to execute (a condemned person) by hanging him to a gibbet, cutting him down while still alive, disemboweling, and then cutting the body into pieces, which were sometimes sent dispersed to the places where the offenses were committed, in attestation of the punishment. This savage mode of execution was common in the middle ages. In course of time executioners often mercifully delayed the cutting down till the sufferer was dead; and the law was finally modified by making the sentence prescribe hanging till dead, and without maltreatment of the corpse. — **To hang fire**, to be slow in communicating fire through the vent to the charge: said of a gun or its projectile; hence, to be irresolute or slow in acting.

Such shots which *hang fire* ought never to be approached until quite a lapse of time. *Fiesler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 166.

To hang in effigy. See *effigy*. — **To hang out.** (*a*) To suspend in open view; display: as, to *hang out* false colors.

Hang out our banners on the outer walls.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

(*b*) To suspend in the open air, as washed clothes, to dry.

The maid was in the garden *hanging out* the clothes.
Mother Goose rime.

To hang out the red flag. See *red flag*, under *flag*[2]. — **To hang up.** (*a*) To suspend, as to something fixed on high.

What heathen would have dar'd
To strip Jove's statue of his oaken wreath,
And *hang* it *up* in honour of a man?
Cowper, Task, vi. 641.

(*b*) To hold in suspense; keep or suffer to remain undecided: as, to *hang up* a question in debate. — **To hang up meat**, in *hunting*, to kill game: from the practice of hanging up game after it has been killed. [Colloq., U. S.] — **To hang up one's hat.** See *hat*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To be suspended; be supported or held in place, wholly or partly, by something above, as a curtain, or at one side, as a door; dangle; depend; droop: as, the door *hangs* badly; the folds of her shawl *hung* gracefully.

And fyry Phebus ryseth up so brighte, . . .
And with his stremes dryeth in the greves
The silver dropes, *hongyng* on the leeves.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 638.

In that Tabernacle ben no Wyndowes: but it is alle made lighte with Lampes, that *hangen* before the Sepulcre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 76.

His bugle-horn *hung* by his side,
All in a wolf-skin baldric tied.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 16.

2. To be suspended by the neck; suffer death by hanging.

If I *hang*, I'll make a fat pair of gallows: for if I *hang*, old Sir John *hangs* with me. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches *hang* that jurymen may dine.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 22.

3. To bend forward or downward; lean or incline.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders *hung*,
Press'd with the weight of sleep that tames the strong!
Pope, Odyssey, ix.

Heavily *hangs* the broad sunflower
Over its grave i' the earth so chilly.
Tennyson, A Spirit Haunts the Last Year's Bowers.

San Francisco *hangs* over the edge of its chiefest bay, like the oriole balancing on the crest of his long pocket nest. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 4.

Hence — 4. To depend; be dependent upon or be supported by something else: with *on* or *by*: as, his life *hangs on* the judge's decision.

Thereby *hangs* a tale. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

Let him retire a while; there's more *hangs by* it
Than you know yet. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

5. To hold fast; cling; adhere.

What though about her speech there *hung*
The accents of the mountain tongue?
Scott, L. of the L., i. 18.

The shadow still the same;
And on my heavy eyelids
My anguish *hangs* like shame.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi.

6. To hover; impend; be imminent.

What dangers at any time are imminent, what evils *hang* over our heads, God doth know and not we. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 41.

On the stream the mist still *hangs*.
M. Arnold, Empedocles.

A light breeze seems rather to tremble and *hang* poised than to blow. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXIV. 732.

7. To be in suspense; rest uncertainly; vacillate; waver; hesitate; falter: as, to *hang* between two opinions; to *hang* in doubt, or in the balance. See phrases below.

He *hangs* between, in doubt to act or rest.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 7.

8. To be held in suspense; suffer check or delay.

The little business which you left in my hands is now dispatched; if it have *hung* longer than you thought, it

might serve for just excuse, that these small things make as many steps to their end . . . as greater.
Donne, Letters, i.

I am one of them who value not a Courtesy that *hangs* long betwixt the Fingers. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 18.

A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which *hung* not. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 190.

She thrice essay'd to speak; her accents *hung*,
And faulti'ring dy'd unfinish'd on her tongue.
Dryden.

9. To linger; loiter.

Leue of sone and *hyng* noghte to lange thare-appone.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

I waited for the train at Coventry;
I *hung* with grooms and porters on the bridge,
To watch the three tall spires. *Tennyson*, Godiva.

So on that eve about the church they *hung*,
And through the open door heard fair things sung.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 282.

10. To slope; have a steep declivity: as, *hanging* grounds.

All these, and what the woods can yield,
The *hanging* mountain or the field,
I freely offer. *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

11. To come to a standstill; fail to agree: as, the jury *hung*, and the man got a new trial. *Bartlett*, Americanisms. [U. S.]—**12.** To balance: as, the gun *hangs* well.—**Hanging bridge.** (*a*) See *bridge*. (*b*) An inverted or suspended fire-bridge in a steam-boiler furnace. It is sometimes hollow and connected with the water-space of the boiler.—**Hanging buttress, cutter, gale, garden, sleeve, wall,** etc. See the nouns.—**Hanging side.** Same as *hanging wall* (which see, under *wall*).—**Hang lag†,** let the last man be hanged; devil take the hindmost.

Colig. Fly, gentlemen, fly! . . . have ye a mind to have your fidles
Broke about your pates?
Fidler. Not we! we thank ye.
Colig. *Hang lag, hang lag!* *The Villain* (1663).

The goose hangs high. See *goose*.—**To hang back,** to hesitate; be reluctant to proceed.

Mrs. Meyrick wanted to lead her to a seat, but, again *hanging back* gently, the poor weary thing spoke.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xviii.

To hang by geometry†. See *geometry*.—**To hang by the eyelids.** (*a*) See *eyelid*. (*b*) *Naut.*, to be in a neglected or dilapidated condition, as a vessel whose rigging is uncared for, whose rope-ends are frayed, and on which everything is untidy.—**To hang in doubt,** to be in a state of suspense or uncertainty.

Thy life shall *hang in doubt* before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life. Deut. xxviii. 66.

To hang in the balance, to be in doubt or suspense: as, his life *hung in the balance*.

A Scepticke in Religion is one that *hangs in the ballance* with all sorts of opinions, whereof not one but stirres him and none swayes him.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Scepticke in Religion.

To hang off. (*a*) To let go: the opposite of *to hang on*.

Hang off, thou cat, thou burr: vile thing, let loose;
Or I will shake thee from me, like a serpent.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

(*b*) To refuse or delay compliance; hang back; hold off.—**To hang on** or **upon.** I. [*On* or *upon*, prep.] (*a*) To cling fondly to: as, to *hang upon* one's neck. (*b*) To weigh upon; oppress.

Most heavenly music!
It nips me unto listening, and thick slumber
Hangs upon mine eyes: let me rest.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1.

Though I have walked but four miles this morning, yet I begin to be weary; yesterday's hunting *hangs* still upon me. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 65.

Life *hangs upon* me and becomes a burden.
Addison, Cato, iii. 1.

(*c*) To depend or rest upon; rely upon.

On these two commandments *hang* all the law and the prophets. Mat. xxii. 40.

How wretched
Is that poor man that *hangs on* princes' favours!
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Then thus I take my leave, kissing your hand,
And *hanging on* your royal word.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

(*d*) To regard with close attention or passionate admiration.

What though I be not so in grace as you,
So *hung upon* with love, so fortunate!
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

He would, with decent superiority, look upon himself as orator before the throne of grace, for a crowd, who *hang* upon his words. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 65.

II. [*On*, adv.] (*a*) To persist; be importunate; continue tediously: as, office-seekers *hang on* to the last; the lawsuit still *hangs on*. (*b*) *Naut.*, to hold fast without belaying.—**To hang out,** to lodge or reside: in allusion to the custom of hanging out a sign or "shingle" to indicate one's shop and business. [Slang.]

"I say, old boy, where do you *hang out?*" Mr. Pickwick replied that he was at present suspended at the George and Vulture. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxx.

I've found two rooms at Chelsea, not many hundred yards from my mother and sisters, and I shall soon be ready to *hang out* there.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxvii.

To hang over, to project over, as the roof of a house.—**To hang together.** (*a*) To hold together; keep body and soul together; be mutually sustaining.

Mrs. Page. Is she [your wife] at home?
Ford. Ay; and as idle as she may *hang together*, for want of company. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2.

As poor as he can *hang together*. *George Eliot*.

When Hancock, after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, urged upon the signers the necessity of union, saying, "We must all *hang together*," "Yes," said Franklin, "or we shall all hang separately."
J. S. Hart, Rhetoric, p. 204.

(*b*) To be consistent in details; agree in all parts: as, the story does not *hang together*.

Mark how well the sequel *hangs together*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 6.

hang (hang), *n.* [= G. *hang*, declivity, slope, inclination, propensity, = Dan. *hang*, bent, bias, inclination; from the verb.] **1.** A slope or declivity; degree of slope or inclination: as, the *hang* of a roof or a terrace.—**2.** The way in which a thing hangs: as, the *hang* of a skirt or of a curtain.—**3.** In *ship-building*, the curvature of a plank concave on its lower edge when bent to the frame of a ship. If the curve is convex on the lower edge, it is called *eny*.—**4.** *Naut.*, same as *rake*.—**5.** A clump of weeds hanging together. *Davies*. [Eng.]

It might be a hassock of rushes; a tuft of the great water-dock; a dead dog; one of the *hangs* with which the club-water was studded, torn up and stranded.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxv.

6. A crop of fruit. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** General bent or tendency: as, the *hang* of a discourse.—**8.** The mode in which one thing is connected with another, or in which one part of a thing is connected with another part: as, the *hang* of a scythe.—**9.** The precise manner of doing or using something: as, to get the *hang* of a new implement; to lose the *hang* of it. [Colloq.]

Beset as he has been on all sides, he could not refrain [from writing], and would only imprecate patience till he shall again have got the *hang* (as he calls it) of an accomplishment long disused.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 6.

There's something we haven't got the *hang* of.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 173.

hangable (hang'a-bl), *a.* [< *hang*, *v.*, + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being or liable to be hanged.

By Acts of Parliament and Statutes made in the reign of Henry VIII. and his two daughters, all those people calling themselves Bohemians or Egyptians are *hangable* as felons at the age of 14 years.
Misson, Travels in England (trans.), p. 122.

2. Involving hanging as a punishment: as, a *hangable* offense.

hangbird (hang'bėrd), *n.* **1.** An American oriole of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Icterinæ*: so called from its pensile purse-like nest. The Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*, and the orchard oriole, *I. spurius*, are the best-known hangbirds. Also called *hangnest* and *hanging-bird*. See cut under *oriole*.

The *hang-bird* sang his ditty o'er and o'er.
Bryant, October, 1866.

2. Some other bird which builds a hanging nest.

hangby† (hang'bī), *n.* A dependent; a hanger-on: so called in contempt.

Enter none but the ladies and their *hangbyes*;
Welcome beauties and your kind shadow.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

hang-choice (hang'chois), *n.* The position of a person who is compelled to choose between two evils. [Scotch.]

I hope St. Patrick sung better than Blattergowl's precentor, or it would be *hang-choice* between the poet and the psalmist. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxx.

hangdog (hang'dog), *n.* and *a.* [< *hang*, *v.*, + obj. *dog*.] I. *n.* A degraded and sneaking fellow, fit only to be a hangman of dogs. *Congreve*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to such a person; having a base or sneaking appearance: as, a *hangdog* look or gait.

hanger (hang'ėr), *n.* [(= G. *hänger* and *hanger* = Dan. *hanger*, cable-end, pendant); < *hang* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who hangs anything; one whose occupation is to hang something: as, a bell-*hanger*; a paper-*hanger*.—**2.** One who hangs persons, or inflicts the penalty of hanging; a hangman.

He [Sir Miles Fleetwood] was a very severe *hanger* of highwaymen. *Aubrey*, Anecdotes, II. 351.

3. That which hangs or is suspended; specifically, a hanging or sloping wood or grove.

The high part to the south-west . . . is divided into a sheep down, the high wood, and a long hanging wood, called the *Hanger*.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, i.

The young larches among the hillside *hangers* are revelling in the exquisite and tender freshness of verdure which larches alone can exhibit.
G. Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 13.

4. A short cut-and-thrust sword, especially one worn by seamen and travelers.

I clothed myself in my best apparel, girded on my *hanger*, stuck my pistols loaded in my belt.
Smollett, Roderick Random.

5. That from which something is hung or suspended.

On pulling the *hanger* of a bell, the great door opened.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 225.

Specifically—(*a*) A support for a line of shafting, consisting of a box for holding the shafting, an oiling device, etc., and supported by a bracket, by arms fixed to the ceiling, or on legs which rest on the floor. The term includes the whole apparatus, supports and all, whatever their shape. (*b*) The lower part of the heddle of a loom. (*c*) A chain or bent rod on which a pot or kettle is hung in the open fireplace of old-fashioned kitchens, by means of the pot-hook: hence used humorously in the phrase *pothooks and hangers*, the characters made by children in their first attempts to write.

To hang as the pots doe uppon their *hangers*.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 186.

As most of the council were but little skilled in the mystery of combining pot-hooks and *hangers*, they determined most judiciously not to puzzle either themselves or posterity with voluminous records.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 186.

Hanger stood for the stroke with a double curve, as in the last part of m and n, as well as in K. P. D. E.'s p's and h's. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 318.

(*d*) The arrangement of straps by which, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the rapier was hung from the belt: an appendage often made elaborate and ornamental.

Six French rapiers and poignards, with their assigns, as girdle, *hangers*, and so. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

Mens swords in *hangers* hang fast by their side,
Their stirrops hang when as they use to ride.
John Taylor, Works (1630), ii. 183.

(*e*) In *tailoring*, the loop or strap by which a coat or other garment is hung on a peg.

6. In *lace-making*, one of those bobbins which lie straight down the cushion, as distinguished from the *worker-bobbins*, which are moved from side to side. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**7.** The great seaweed, *Laminaria digitata*. The stem is woody, from 2 to 6 feet in length and from half an inch to nearly 2 inches in diameter. The frond is 6 or 8 feet in length and 2 feet broad, and olivaceous brown in color. When young the stems are sometimes eaten. It was once largely used in the manufacture of glass, supplying the alkali, but has now been superseded. It is also used for making handles for knives, for fuel, and for manure by the Highlanders. Also called *tangle*, *sea-girdle*, *sea-staff*, and *sea-wand*. See *Laminaria*. [Eng.]—**Ball-and-socket hanger.** See *ball*[1].—**Expanding hanger,** a support for a steam-radiator so arranged as to allow the radiator to move when expanded by heat.—**Pothooks and hangers.** See def. 5 (*c*).

hanger-board (hang'ėr-bōrd), *n.* A board for supporting electric arc-lamps, by means of which easy connection is made between the poles of the lamp and the line-circuit.

Electrical connection between the conducting-wires and lamps must be made through a suitable *hanger-board*.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XII. 8.

hanger-on (hang'ėr-on'), *n.*; pl. *hangers-on* (-ėrz-on'). **1.** One who hangs upon a person, company, etc.; one who clings to the society of others longer than he is wanted; a dependent; a parasite.

Grief is an impudent guest,
A follower every where, a *hanger-on*
That words nor blows can drive away.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

He wanted to be a guide and *hanger-on*, and I had a young and healthy horror of all such impediments.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 78.

2. In *coal-mining*, the man who runs the cars or trams on to the cages and gives the signal to hoist. [Eng.]

hanging (hang'ing), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *hangynge*; verbal n. of *hang*, *v.*] I. *n.* **1.** The act of suspending, or the state of being suspended. Specifically—**2.** Suspension by the neck; particularly, capital punishment by suspension with strangulation, by means of a rope with a noose at one end which is placed about the neck, the other end being attached to a beam.

Stand fast, good fate, to his *hanging!* . . . If he be not born to be hanged, our case is miserable.
Shak., Tempest, i. 1.

3. That which hangs or is pendent. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of textile fabric, such as tapestry, used to cover in part the wall of a room, or as a curtain at a door or window.

My poor wife hath been . . . fitting the new *hangings* of our bed-chamber of blue, and putting the old red ones into my dressing-room. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 247.

Don't look with that violent and inflexible wise Face, like Solomon at the dividing of the Child in an old Tapestry *Hanging*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 5.

(*b*) *pl.* The material with which the walls of a room are draped or covered, including even paper which is pasted upon them, as in the term *paper-hangings*. See *arras*, *tapestry*, and *curtain*.

It [the dagoba] probably was originally plastered and painted, or may have been adorned with *hangings*, which some of the sculptured representations would lead us to suppose was the usual mode of ornamenting these altars.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 119.

(c) *pl.* The sloping side of a hill. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *a.* 1. Requiring or deserving punishment by the halter.

It's a *hanging* matter to touch a penny's worth of them.
G. A. Sala, The Ship-Chandler.

2. Suggesting or foreboding death by the halter.

Yet, now I think on 't, 'a has a kind of dog-look
Like my brother; a guilty *hanging* face.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 4.

3†. Unfixed; floating.

Some of the Inhabitants are of opinion that the land there is hollow and *hanging*; yea, and that, as the waters rise, the same also is heaved up.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 690.

hanging-bird (hang'ing-bėrd), *n.* Same as *hangbird*, 1.

hanging-guard (hang'ing-gärd), *n.* *Milit.*, a defensive position with the broadsword.

hanging-moss (hang'ing-môs), *n.* A name for certain lichens of the genera *Usnea* and *Cladonia*, particularly the former, from their habit of hanging in long fringes from the limbs of trees, etc. See *Usnea*. The name is also sometimes given to the long moss or black moss of the southern United States, *Tillandsia usneoides*, which has a similar habit, but is a phænogamous plant. See *Tillandsia*.

hanging-needle (hang'ing-nē'dl), *n.* A special form or size of needle, of wood or metal, used to hang the web of a fishing-net to the cork-line and foot-line; a seine-needle.

hanging-pear (hang'ing-pār), *n.* A variety of pear that ripens about the end of September.

hanging-post (hang'ing-pōst), *n.* That post of a door-frame to which the hinges of the door are fixed. The other is the *shutting-post*.

hanging-stile (hang'ing-stīl), *n.* In a door, the stile to which the hinges are secured.

hanging-tie (hang'ing-tī), *n.* In *building*, a tie supported by a strap connected with a collar-beam above.

hanging-tool (hang'ing-tōl), *n.* A tool having a bent portion which fits over the tool-rest of a metal-turning lathe to keep it in position. Also called *finishing-tool* and *spring-tool*.

hangle (hang'gl), *n.* [< *hang*, *v.*, + *-le* (*-el*), equiv. to *-er*[1]. Cf. *hanger*.] 1. A hook in a chimney for slinging a pot; a hanger. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A form of hanger by which the scabbard of a sword was suspended, attached not necessarily to the girdle, but sometimes to two rings fastened to the cuirass at its bottom edge, one over the left hip, the other near the middle of the back.

hangman (hang'man), *n.*; pl. *hangmen* (-men). [< late ME. *hangeman*.] One who hangs another; a public executioner: sometimes used merely as a term of reproach.

Do anything but this thou doest. . . .
Serve by indenture to the common *hangman*.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little *hangman* dare not shoot. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 2.

The fear o' hell 's a *hangman's* whip,
To haud the wretch in order.
Burns, To a Young Friend.

Hangman's day, a day appointed for executions by hanging, usually Friday in the United States and Monday in England.

hangmanship (hang'man-ship), *n.* [< *hangman* + *-ship*.] The office or character of a hangman.

I abominate and detest *hangmanship*. *Landor.*

hangment (hang'ment), *n.* [< ME. *hangment*; < *hang* + *-ment*.] Hanging; suspension. *Prompt. Parv.*—**To play the hangment**, to be much enraged. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

hangnail (hang'nāl), *n.* [Regarded as *hang* + *nail*, which suits the sense given; but the word is historically an accom. of *angnail* (AS. *angnægl*), corruptly *agnail*: see *agnail*.] A small separate piece of hard, partly detached epidermis at the root or side of a nail. Hangnails often persistently renew themselves after they are cut.

hang-nest (hang'nest), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A pensile, pendulous, or hanging nest.—2. A hangbird or hanging-bird. [In this sense better as *hangnest*.]

II. *a.* Building a hanging nest: an epithet applied to sundry hangbirds.

hang-net (hang'net), *n.* A net with a large mesh.

hangwite†, *n.* [A legal term, quoted as AS. in Latin documents of Edward the Confessor (*hangwite*, *hangewite*, once each) and William the Conqueror (*henwite*, for *hengwite*, as in the AF. version), meaning in the latter instance, and prob. in the former instances, a fine for allowing a criminal to escape from prison. The proper AS. form would be **hengenwite* (it could not be **hangwite*), < *hengen*, prison, confinement (prob. at first in stocks or pillory), also a cross, a gibbet, and, abstractly, hanging (= OS. *henginna*, hanging—on the cross) (< *hōn*, pp. *hangen*, hang), + *wite*, fine, penalty. Cf. AS. *hengenwitnung*, the penalty of imprisonment, imprisonment.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a fine for allowing a prisoner to escape from custody. [Otherwise explained as a fine for having hanged a thief without judgment, but this is doubtful. See etymology.]

hang-worm (hang'wėrm), *n.* Same as *drop-worm* (*b*).

hang-worthy† (hang'wėr'ŦHI), *a.* Deserving death by hanging.

Rebels, whose naughty minds could not trust so much to the goodnesse of their prince as to lay their *hang-worthy* neckes upon the constancy of his promised pardon.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

hanif (ha-nēf'), *n.* [Ar. *hanif*, orthodox: cf. *hanāfi*.] One who, before the appearance of Mohammed, was disinclined to idolatry and expectant of a new religion: especially applied to Abraham in the Koran; hence, also, one sincere in the faith of Islam.

I [Abraham] have turned my face to Him who originated the heaven and the earth, as a *hanif*, and I am not of the idolaters.
Koran, quoted in Hughes's Dict. of Islam, p. 102.

Hanifite, *n.* and *a.* Same as *Hanafite*.

hanifitism (han'i-fi-tizm), *n.* [< *Hanifite* + *-ism*.] The doctrine or beliefs held by the hanifs. See *hanif*.

Hanifitism was remarkably widely diffused among them [men of Medina], and at the same time there were movements of expectation of a new religion, perhaps even of an Arabian Messiah, who should found it.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 551.

hank[1] (hangk), *n.* [ME. only in verb *hanken*, fetter; < Icel. *hönk* (gen. *hankar*), a hank, coil, skein, *hanki*, the hasp of a chest, pulleys or blocks for brailing up a sail, = Sw. *hank*, a string, tie-band, rowel, = Dan. *hank*, handle, ear (Norw., hank, ring), = G. dim. *henkel*, handle, ear, ring, hook; closely connected with Icel. *hangr*, a hank, coil, hang, the coil of a snake, being from the verb *hang*, Icel. *hanga*, etc. Cf. *hanker*.] 1. A skein or coil of yarn or thread; more particularly, a definite length of yarn, thread, silk, or the like bound up in one or more skeins. A hank of cotton yarn is 840 yards; a hank of linen yarn is 3,000 yards.—2. A string; a tie; a clasp; a hold; a collar, chain, ring, or other means of fastening.

An old native fisherman, however, brought up a *hank* of very small and uninviting fishes after them.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 132.

Is it known what was the fourth pendant [of a bracelet], of which the silver *hank* only now remains?
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 153.

Specifically—3. *Naut.*, a ring of wood or iron (formerly of rope) fastened round a fore-and-aft stay, and having the head of a jib or stay-sail seized to it. Iron hanks are used on wire stays, and wooden ones on rope stays.

A longdrawn cry and a rattling of *hanks* announce that the flying-jib has come in.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 410.

4. A withy or rope for fastening a gate. [Local, Eng.]—5. A handle. [Prov. Eng.]—**Hank for hank** (*naut.*), in the same relative position: said of two ships which tack and make progress together: as, the Vulture and Mercury turned up the river *hank for hank*, neither being able to get to windward of the other.—**To get or have a hank on or upon one**, or **to have one upon the hank**, to get or have one entangled.

Others had no certainty of their holds, which were wont to be let by copy for lives, or otherwise for years; so that their landlords might *have them upon the hank* at no time, nor in any thing, to offend them.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1549.

For if you side for love or money
With crowns that have so oft undone ye,
The dev'l will *get a hank upon ye*.
Hudibras Redivivus.

hank[1] (hangk), *v. t.* [< ME. *hanken*, fetter; from the noun.] 1. To fasten by means of a rope or cord; draw or compress tightly. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. [< *hank*[1], *n.*] To form into hanks, as yarn.

hank[2]† (hangk), *v.* [Var. of *hang*. The same change, *ng* to *nk*, occurs in OHG. MHG. G. *henken*, hang, and in Icel. *hönk*, *hanki*, E. *hank*[1], q. v.] To hang.

The same bodye that *hankyd* upon the crosse.
J. Hoper, Declaration of Christe, viii.

hank[3] (hangk), *v. i.* [Prob. shortened from *hanker*.] Same as *hanker*. [Prov. Eng.]

hank[3] (hangk), *n.* [Cf. *hank*[3], *v.*] A habit or practice.

Hankel's function. See *function*.

hanker (hang'kėr), *v. i.* [= D. *hunkeren* (for **honkeren*, **hankeren*), hanker, long; cf. OD. *hengelen*, hanker; a freq. verb from *hank*[2], var. of *hang*, lit. 'keep hanging on or about.' Cf. Icel. *hanga*, hang, hang on to, cleave to, Goth. *hahan* (weak verb), be attentive, 'hanker' (to hear, i. e., 'hang on one's words'): see *hang*.] 1. To long or yearn keenly and with uneasiness; have an uneasy craving: usually followed by *after* or *for*.

The wife is an old coquette, that is always *hankering after* the diversions of the town. *Addison.*

We cannot enjoy anything for *hankering* to know where of the pleasure consists. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 92.

Andromeda, by Perseus saved and wed,
Hankered each day to see the Gorgon's head.
D. G. Rossetti, Aspecta Medusa.

2. To linger with expectation; hang about. [Now only colloq.]

It cannot but be very dangerous for you to *hanker* hereabouts. *D. Stokes*, Twelve Minor Prophets, p. 220.

He . . . seemed to be kinder *hankerin'* around after that young woman. *O. W. Holmes*, The Professor, iv.

hankering (hang'kėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hanker*, *v.*] An uneasy craving or longing to possess or enjoy something.

As this is the last republic that fell under the subjection of the Duke of Florence, so is it still supposed to retain many *hankerings* after its ancient liberty.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 490.

I doubt you have a little *hankering* there still.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 4.

hankeringly (hang'kėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a hankering manner.

hankey-pankey, *n.* See *hanky-panky*.

hankle (hang'kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hankled*, ppr. *hankling*. [Freq. of *hank*[1], *v. t.*] To twist; entangle. [Prov. Eng.]

hanksite (hangk'sīt), *n.* [After H. G. *Hanks* of San Francisco, at one time State mineralogist of California.] A mineral consisting of the sulphate and carbonate of sodium, found in transparent whitish hexagonal crystals at Borax lake in California.

hankus (hang'kus), *n.* Same as *ankus*. *Cat. of Indian Exhibition.*

hank-worsted (hangk'wus'ted), *n.* A kind of yarn sold in skeins, especially intended for knitting stockings and similar articles.

hanky-panky (hang'ki-pang'ki), *n.* [A riming imitation of the meaningless formulas of jugglery. Cf. *hocus-pocus*, *holy-poly*, etc.] Jugglery; trickery; legerdemain. Also spelled *hankey-pankey*.

hannayite (han'ā-īt), *n.* [After Prof. J. B. *Hannay* of Manchester, Eng.] A hydrous phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, occurring in triclinic crystals in the guano of the Skipton caves of Victoria in Australia.

Hannibalian (han-i-bal'iąn), *a.* [< *Hannibal* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Hannibal (about 247–183 B. C.), the Carthaginian commander against the Romans in the second Punic war.

As Professor Sellar observes, it is "freshly colored with all the recent experience of the *Hannibalian* war."
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 26.

Hannibalic (han-i-bal'ik), *a.* [< *Hannibal* + *-ic*.] Same as *Hannibalian*.

When, after the *Hannibalic* war, the Bruttians fell finally under the dominion of Rome.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 77.

Hanoverian (han-ō-vē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hanover* + *-ian*. *Hanover*, G. *Hannover*, means 'high bank,' ult. < OHG. *hōh*, G. *hoch* (def. *hohen*) = D. *hoog* = E. *high*, + MHG. *uofer*, G. *ufer* = D. *oever* = AS. *ōfer*, bank (cf. AS. *Windles ōfer*, E. *Windsor*).] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or connected with Hanover, formerly an electorate of northern Germany, later a kingdom, and since 1866 a province of Prussia: as, the *Hanoverian* sovereigns of England.

Charles was not, like William and the princes of the *Hanoverian* line, bound by community of interests and dangers to the Parliament.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Hanoverian bit. See *bit*[1].—**Hanoverian dynasty**, the present reigning family of Great Britain, descendants of the electoress Sophia of Hanover, granddaughter of James I., on whom the crown was entailed in 1701 by the act of settlement, many nearer heirs being set aside because they were Roman Catholics. The first of the line was George I., who came to the throne on the death of Queen Anne in 1714. He and his successors were also electors and kings of Hanover until the accession in 1837 of Queen Victoria, who was excluded by the Salic law prevail-

ing there, so that the Hanoverian crown passed to another branch of the family.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Hanover.—2. In English politics in the first part of the eighteenth century, an adherent of the Hanoverian dynasty, as opposed to a Jacobite.

hanst†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hanse*[1].

Hansard (han'särd), *n.* [< *Hanse*[1] + *-ard.*] A merchant of one of the Hanse towns.

hanse[1] (hans), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *hanse* (ML. *Hansa*), < MHG. *hans, hanse* (G. *hanse*, and, as in ML., *hansa*), an association or corporation of merchants, the Hanse league, < OHG. *hansa* = AS. *hōs* = Goth. *hansa*, a band of men.] **I.** *n.* 1. A league; a confederacy; a society or combination of merchants in mercantile towns, for the protection and facility of trade and transportation. In the middle ages French gilds were called *hanses*.

In the north of Scotland there was an association of Free Burghs, called the *Hanse* or Ansus. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 64.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] The German Hanseatic league.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Hanse or German Hanseatic league: as, *Hanse* towns.

What favours the citizens of Colen, of Lubek, and of all the *Hanse*-townes obtained of king Edward the first. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

Laws of the Hanse towns, the maritime ordinances of the Hanseatic towns, first published in German at Lübeck in 1597, and revised and enlarged in May, 1614.

hanse[2]†, *n.* See *hance*[2].

hanseatic (han-sē-at'ik), *a.* [< *hanse*[1] + *-at-ic.*] Pertaining to a hanse or league; specifically [*cap.*], pertaining or relating to the league of the Hanse towns.—**Hanseatic league**, or *the German Hanse*, or *Hansa*, a medieval confederation of cities of northern Germany and adjacent countries, called the Hanse towns, at one time numbering about ninety, with affiliated cities in nearly all parts of Europe, for the promotion of commerce by sea and land, and for its protection against pirates, robbers, and hostile governments. At the height of its prosperity it exercised sovereign powers, made treaties, and often enforced its claims by arms in Scandinavia, England, Portugal, and elsewhere. Its origin is commonly dated from a compact between Hamburg and Lübeck in 1241, although commercial unions of German towns had existed previously. The league held triennial general assemblies, usually at Lübeck, its chief seat; and after a long period of decline, and attempts at resuscitation, the last general assembly, representing six cities, was held in 1669. The name was retained, however, by the union of the free cities of Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, which are now members of the German empire.

hanse-house (hans'hous), *n.* Formerly, in England, a house used by a corporation of merchants for the display and sale of goods.

In some places in England there were *hanse-houses*, which were probably used as the headquarters of these great sales or fairs, just as very many parishes used to have a so-called "Church House" for public purposes. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 357, note.

The men of York had their *Hanse-house*; the men of Beverley should have their *Hanse-house* too. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 316.

hansel, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *handsel*.

hanselines†, **haynselyns**†, *n. pl.* [ME., appar. < OF. *hamselin, hamcellin, hainselin*, a sort of long robe.] A sort of breeches. Also *anselines*.

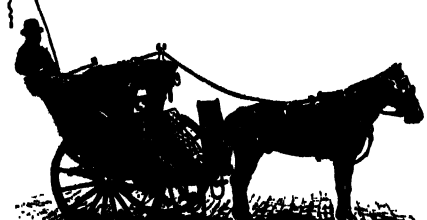
Thise kutted sloppes or *haynselyns*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

hanse-pot†, *n.* A particular kind of pot.

Six *hanse pots* parcel gilt. *Inventory of Sir Thomas Ramsey*, Archæologia, XL. 336.

hanshman†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *henchman*.

hansom (han'sum), *n.* [An abbr. of *hansom-cab.*] A low-hung two-wheeled hackney-carriage or cabriolet much used in the large towns of Great



Hansom.

Britain, and recently introduced in some cities of the United States. It holds two persons besides the driver, who is mounted on a dicky or elevated seat behind the body of the carriage, the reins being brought over the top. It has folding half-doors in front and a strong high dashboard.

She did indeed glance somewhat nervously at the *hansom* into which Lavender put her. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, x.

hansom-cab (han'sum-kab), *n.* [An abbreviation for "*Hansom's* patent safety *cab*": so called from the name of the inventor. The proper name *Hansom* was originally a nickname: see *handsome.*] Same as *hansom*.

hant (hant), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *haunt*.

ha'n't (hānt). [Also written *ha'nt* and *hant;* in the United States commonly *hain't, haint* (or even *ain't*, by confusion with *ain't* for *am not, are not, is not*).] A vulgar contraction of *have not* or *has not:* as, I *ha'n't*, we *ha'n't*, he *ha'n't*.

Then belike my Aunt *han't* din'd yet. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 14.

hantle (han'tl), *n.* [With irreg. prefixed aspirate, < Sw. Dan. *antal*, number, multitude, = D. *aantal*, number, a great many, = MHG. *anzal*, G. *anzahl*, number, quantity, multitude, < *an-*, orig. *and-*, = E. *and-*, *an-*, as in *answer*, etc., + Sw. Dan. D. *tal* = G. *zahl*, number, = E. *tale:* see *tale*[1].] A considerable number; a great many; a great deal. [Scotch.]

I wanted for a *hantle*
A fair lady could gie. *Lammikin* (Child's Ballads, III. 311).

He makes a *hantle* rout and din,
But brings but little woo'. *Poems in Buchan Dialect*, p. 55.

hanty (han'ti), *a.* See *haunty*.

hanum (ha-nöm'), *n.* [Turk. *khanum*, lady.] A title of respect given to ladies in Turkey, equivalent to *madam* or *Mrs.*

Hanuman (han'ö-man), *n.* [Skt. *hanuman*, lit. having a jaw (< *hanu*, jaw, = Gr. *γένυς*, jaw, chin, = E. *chin*).] 1. In *Hindu myth.*, the name of a fabulous monkey-god, the friend and ally of Rāma in the Rāmāyana, a noted Sanskrit epic poem recounting the adventures of Rāma. Hence—2. [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, same as *entellus*.

hap[1] (hap), *n.* [< ME. *hap, hæp, happe, heppe*, hap, chance, luck, fortune, < Icel. *happ*, hap, chance, good luck; cf. ODan. *hap*, fortunate. The cognate AS. word appears only in derived adjectives, *gehæp*, fit, *gehæplic*, fit, equal, and in comp. *mægen-hæp*, full of strength (see *main*[1], *n.*), *mōdhæp*, full of courage (see *mood*[1]); these AS. forms are all rare; none others found. The W. *hap*, luck, hap, chance, *hapio*, happen, are from E. Hence *happen, happy, mishap, perhaps.*] That which happens; a fortuitous occurrence; chance; fortune; luck.

His grase and his good *hap* greueth me ful sore. *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 79.

A right base nature which joys to see any hard *hap* happen to them they deem happy. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Had Mary had the *hap* to have wedded the noble earl once destined to share her throne, she had experienced a husband of different metal. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xvii.

hap[1] (hap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *happed*, ppr. *happing*. [< ME. *happen* (pres. ind. *happe*, pret. *happede, happed*) (= ODan. *happe*), < *hap, happe*, chance, hap: see *hap*[1], *n.*, and cf. *happen.*] To happen; befall; come by chance.

Hit shall *hap* you to haue in a hond while
Fyfty thowsaund fell folke out of Troy,
To take yon with tene & tirne you to ground. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10195.

Ofttimes it *haps* that sorrowes of the mynd
Find remedie unsought. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 28.

There *haps* an intervening Pause. *Congreve*, An Impossible Thing.

hap[2] (hap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *happed*, ppr. *happing*. [< ME. *happen*, wrap, lap, cover; origin obscure. The ME. var. *whappen* ("*happyn* or *whappyn* yn clothys"—Prompt. Parv.) appears to be due to confusion with *wappen*, wrap, *wlappen*, lap, *wrappen*, wrap: see *wap, lap*[1], *wrap.*] To wrap; cover in order to defend from cold, rain, or snow; screen. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

And I sall *happe* the, myn owne dere childe,
With such clothes as we haue here. *York Plays*, p. 116.

This worthi Mars, that is of knyghthode wel
The Flour of Feyrenesse, *happeth* [var. *lappeth*] in his armes. *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 76.

The surgeon *happed* her up carefully. *Dr. John Brown*, Rab and his Friends, p. 8.

hap[2] (hap), *n.* [< *hap*[2], *v.*] A cloak or plaid; a covering. Also called *happing*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hap[3] (hap), *v.* A dialectal form of *hop*[1].

Hapale (hap'ā-lē), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. *ἁπαλός*, soft to the touch, gentle.] A genus of marmosets, the type of the family *Hapalidæ*. Also called *Saguinus*.

Common Marmoset (*Hapale jacchus*).

Hapalidæ (ha-pal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hapale* + *-idæ.*] A family of South American platyrrhine monkeys, named from the genus *Hapale*, including all the marmosets, sagouins, oustitis, etc. The family is now more frequently called *Midídæ*. See *marmoset*.

Hapaloderma (hap″ā-lō-dėr'mä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837, erroneously *Ap-*), < Gr. *ἁπαλός*, soft, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of African trogons, of which *H. narina* is the type. Originally written *Apaloderma*.

Hapalonotus (hap′ā-lō-nō'tus), *n.* Same as *Dryoscopus*.

hapalote (hap'ā-lōt), *n.* [< NL. *Hapalotis.*] An animal of the genus *Hapalotis*. *P. L. Sclater*.

Hapalotis (hap-ā-lō'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπαλός*, soft, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*[1].] 1. A genus of noctuid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.—2. A peculiar Australian genus of rodents, of the family *Muridæ*, having large tapering ears, a long tufted tail, and enlarged hind limbs somewhat like those of the jerboa. There are several species. One of the best-known is *H. albipes*. It is as large as a house-rat, and dark-colored above with white feet and under parts. *Lichtenstein*, 1829.

hap-harlot†, (hap'här'lot), *n.* [Also *hop-harlot;* < *hap*[2], *v.*, + obj. *harlot*, fellow, knave, servant. Cf. *wrap-rascal.*] A coarse coverlet.

Our fathers (yea, and we our selues also) haue lien full oft vpon straw pallets, or rough mats, couered onlie with a sheet, under couerlets made of dagswain, or *hopharlots* (I vse their owne termes), and a good round log under their heads instead of a bolster. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 12.

haphazard (hap'haz″ärd), *n.* and *a.* [< *hap*[1] + *hazard.*] **I.** *n.* Chance; accident.

Of discerning goodness there are but these two ways. . . . The former of these is the most sure and infallible way, but so hard that all shun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by *haphazard* than tread so long and intricate mazes for knowledge's sake. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 8.

One who knew him not so well as I do would suspect this was done to serve a purpose. No such matter; 'twas pure *hap-hazard*. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, vi., notes.

At or by haphazard, by chance; as may happen; without determining cause, principle, or intention.

With these fine fancies *at hap-hazard* writ
I could make verses without art or wit. *Butler*, Satire: To a Bad Poet.

II. *a.* Chance; accidental; random: as, a *haphazard* statement.

I try Rutebeuf in the same *haphazard* way, and chance brings me upon his "Pharisian." *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 278.

haphazardly (hap'haz″ärd-li), *adv.* In a haphazard manner. [Rare.]

Beyond the art of bowlines and the science of carronades, knowledge had to be picked up *hap-hazardly*, mainly by unguided observation. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 166.

haphtarah (haf-tä'rä), *n.*; pl. *haphtaroth* (-rōth). [Heb.] The portion from a prophetical book read after a corresponding portion (parashah) of the Pentateuch in the Jewish synagogues each sabbath. Each such portion is called the haphtarah of the corresponding parashah.

hapless (hap'les), *a.* [< *hap*[1] + *-less.*] Without hap or luck; luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

Such happes which happen in such *hapleese* warres
Make me to tearme them broyles and beastly iarres. *Gascoigne*, Fruits of War.

Ah, *hapless* Diedrich! born in a degenerate age, abandoned to the buffetings of fortune. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 146.

—**Syn.** Ill-starred, ill-fated, forlorn.

haplessly (hap'les-li), *adv.* In a hapless manner.

haplessness (hap'les-nes), *n.* The state of being hapless.

haplite (hap'lit), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁπλός*, late form of *ἁπλόος*, single (see *haplome*), + *-ite*[2].] A crystalline-granular mixture of quartz and orthoclase. It differs from felsite in that the latter is a very compact and flint-like rock. It is closely analogous to

Swedish hälleflinta, and also to the rock of the Cornish elvans. Also written, erroneously, *aplite*. [Rarely used by geologists writing in English.]

Haplocardia (hap-lō-kär'di-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] Same as *Brachiopoda*.

haplocardiac (hap-lō-kär'di-ak), *a.* [As *Haplocardia* + *-ac*.] Same as *brachiopodous*.

haplocerine (hap-los'ẹ-rin), *a.* [< *Haplocerus* + *-ine*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the genus *Haplocerus*: as, a *haplocerine* antelope. *H. Smith*.

Haplocerus (hap-los'ẹ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of antilopine ruminant quadrupeds, characterized by small and short curved horns like those of the chamois, and a very long and abundant fleecy pelage. It is represented only by the Rocky Mountain goat, *Haplocerus montanus*, which inhabits the mountains

Rocky Mountain Goat (*Haplocerus montanus*).

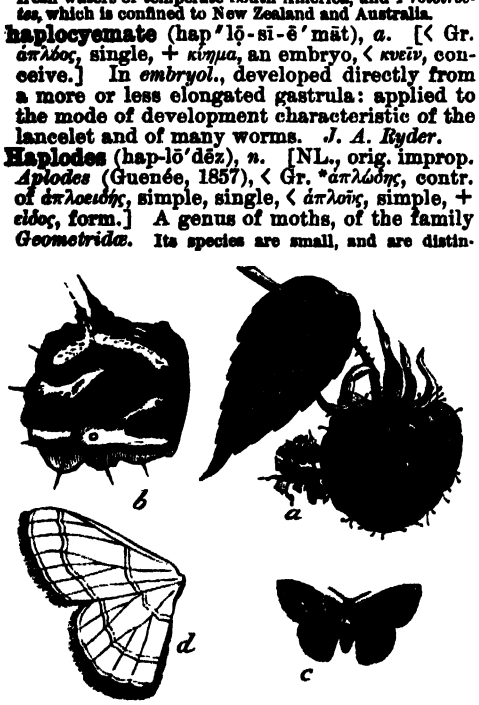
of the northwestern United States and some parts of British America. The animal is, in fact, a kind of chamois, but has a fleecy coat, which gives it some resemblance to the Angora or Cashmere goat. Usually, but improperly, *Aplocerus*. *H. Smith*, 1827.

Haplochiton (hap-lok'i-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *χιτών*, tunic.] The typical genus of *Haplochitonidæ*, having a scaleless body, whence the name. The species inhabit Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland islands. Also written *Aplochiton*. *Jenyns*, 1842.

Haplochitonidæ (hap'lok-i-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haplochiton* + *-idæ*.] A family of physostomous fishes, resembling the *Salmonidæ*, but having the whole margin of the upper jaw formed by the premaxillary bone. The opercular apparatus is complete, the gill-membranes wide, the pseudobranchiæ well developed, and the air-bladder simple; the pyloric appendages are wanting, and there is no oviduct, the eggs falling into the abdominal cavity. There are but two genera, *Haplochiton*, which is peculiar to the fresh waters of temperate South America, and *Prototroctes*, which is confined to New Zealand and Australia.

haplocyemate (hap'lō-sī-ē'māt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *κύημα*, an embryo, < *κυεῖν*, conceive.] In *embryol.*, developed directly from a more or less elongated gastrula: applied to the mode of development characteristic of the lancelet and of many worms. *J. A. Ryder*.

Haplodes (hap-lō'dēz), *n.* [NL., orig. improp. *Aplodes* (Guenée, 1857), < Gr. **ἁπλώδης*, contr. of *ἁπλοειδής*, simple, single, < *ἁπλοῦς*, simple, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of moths, the family *Geometridæ*. Its species are small, and are distin-



Raspberry-Geometer (*Haplodes rubivora*).

a, larva (natural size) on a berry; *b*, abdominal segment of larva, lateral view, highly magnified; *c*, moth, natural size; *d*, outline of wings of moth, enlarged.

guished by their green or whitish abdomen with conspicuous white or reddish spots, and by their angled hind wings. The larvæ bear strong spines, upon which they fasten the debris of the plants upon which they feed. *H. rubivora* (Riley) subsists in the larval state on the leaves and fruit of the raspberry.

Haplodinotus (hap'lō-di-nō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *ὶς*, in sense of 'second,' + *νῶτος*, back, i. e., dorsal fin.] A genus of sciænoid fishes peculiar to the great fresh-water lakes and the Mississippi valley, typical of the subfamily *Haplodinotinæ*, represented by *H. grunniens*, the fresh-water drum, sheepshead, or thunder-pumper. Also called *Amblodon*.

Haplodon (hap'lō-don), *n.* [NL., written in various forms (see def. 1), but prop. only *Haplōdon* or *Hapludon*, *Haploödus* or *Hapludus*, < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** The typical and only genus of rodents of the family *Haplodontidæ*. *H. rufus* or *Aplodontia leporina* is the sewellel or Rocky Mountain beaver. Also

Sewellel (*Haplodon rufus*).

Haplōdon, *Haploudon*, *Hapludon*, *Haplodus*, *Haploödus*, *Haploudus*, *Hapludus*, and in extended form *Aplodontia*, *Aploudontia*, *Apluodontia*, *Apludontia*, *Aploudontia*. The original form in mammalogy, *Aplodontia* (Richardson, 1829), was emended to *Haplodon* by Wagler (1830).

2. A genus of elasmobranchiate fishes. *Münster*, 1840.

haplodont (hap'lō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *haplodon*(*t-*) (see *Haplodon*), < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *odontog.*, having the crowns of the molar teeth simple or single—that is, not divided into ridges, tubercles, etc.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Pertaining to the *Haplodontidæ*. (*b*) Pertaining to the *Haplodontia*; edentate.

II. *n.* One of the *Haplodontidæ*.

Haplodontia[1] (hap-lō-don'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., fem. sing.: see *Haplodon*.] Same as *Haplodon*.

Haplodontia[2] (hap-lō-don'ti-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *haplodon*(*t-*): see *haplodont*.] An order of placental *Mammalia*, consisting of the *Edentata* of Cuvier with the omission of the *Monotremata*; one of two orders constituting Blyth's phytophagous mammals. [Not in use.]

Haplodontidæ (hap-lō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haplodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of rodents, typified by the genus *Haplodon* and nearly related to the *Castoridæ* or beavers; the sewellels. They have 1 incisor on each side above and below, no canines, 2 premolars in each upper and 1 in each lower half-jaw, and 3 molars on both sides above and below, the molars being rootless, prismatic in section, and with simple crowns. The clavicles are perfect; the tibia and fibula are not ankylosed; there are 9 carpal and 9 tarsal bones; the skull is massive, greatly depressed, broad behind, and with flaring zygomata and no postorbital processes; the mandible is massive, with a twisted, laminar, descending ramus and a high coronoid process; there is a large hyoid bone; the salivary glands are enormous; the stomach has a cardiac prolongation; the intestine is about eleven times longer than the body; the cæcum is large; the outlets of the genital and urinary organs are separate; the testes are abdominal; and the large penis-bone is cleft at the end. They are peculiar to North America. See *sewellel*, and cut under *Haplodon*.

haplogonidium (hap'lō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *haplogonidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + NL. *gonidium*.] See *gonidium*, 3.

haplogonimium (hap'lō-gō-nim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *haplogonimia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + NL. *gonimium*.] See *gonidium*, 3, and *gonimium*. *Crombie*.

haplography (hap-log'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] In *paleography* and *textual criticism*: (*a*) A copyist's mechanical or inadvertent omission of a letter, or of a series of letters or words, repeated in immediate succession in the passage of the original manuscript copied. Errors of this kind were frequently made by ancient copyists, owing to non-separation of words in manuscripts. An example in English would be, if in copying ANDISSENTTOYOU ('and is sent to you'), one *s* should be dropped, so as to read, 'and I sent to you.' (*b*) A reading originating in such an omission. See *dittography*.

Haplolæna (hap-lō-lē'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + (?) *λαῖνος*, of stone, < *λᾶας*, a stone.] A tribe of frondose liverworts (*Hepaticæ*), of the division *Jungermanniaceæ*, proposed by Nees von Esenbeck in 1838, and characterized by a one-leafed involucre without any true perianth, a spherical capsule, and dichotomous-ribbed fronds. It comprises some of the finest of the frondose liverworts.

haploma (hap-lō'mạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅπλωμα*, a cloth or coverlet: see *haplome*.] Same as *ependytes* (*b*).

haplome (hap'lōm), *n.* [Orig., but less prop., *aplome* (Haüy, 1801); < Gr. *ἅπλωμα*, that which is unfolded, an expanse, also a table-cloth or coverlet, < *ἁπλοῦν*, unfold, make single, < *ἁπλόος*, contr. *ἁπλοῦς*, simple, single, < *ἀ-* copulative + *-πλοος*, -fold: see *diploë*, *diploma*, etc.] A rare variety of garnet, found in dodecahedrons with rhombic faces.

Haplomorpha (hap-lō-môr'fạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *haplomorphus*: see *haplomorphous*.] **1.** In some systems of classification, a group of true craspedote medusans, typical acalephs, or ordinary jelly-fishes, corresponding nearly or exactly with *Hydrophora* of some and *Trachymedusæ* of other writers. See *Trachymedusæ*.—**2.** A division of opisthobranchiate gastropods, of small size and simple form, having no ctenidia, cerata, or other processes of the body-wall. The families *Phyllirhoidæ* and *Elysiidæ* represent this division: same as *Abranchia* (*b*).

haplomorphic (hap-lō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Haplomorpha* + *-ic*.] Same as *haplomorphous*.

haplomorphous (hap-lō-môr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *haplomorphus*, < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *μορφή*, form.] Being of simple form; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Haplomorpha*.

Haplomycetes (hap'lō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a mushroom.] A name given by Fries to certain of the simplest forms of fungi in which the whole thallus consists of a single hypha, usually very much branched. They are now mostly regarded as representing certain immature stages in the life-history of other higher forms, particularly the *Ascomycetes*.

haplomycetous (hap'lō-mī-sē'tus), *a.* Having the structure or appearance of the *Haplomycetes*.

Haploöphonæ (hap'lō-ō-fō'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] **1.** In J. Müller's system of classification, a group of passerine birds having a simple bronchotracheal syrinx, as the tyrant-flycatchers: it corresponds to *Clamatores* or *Oligomyodi* and is contrasted with *Tracheophonæ*.—**2.** In Garrod and Forbes's arrangement, a division of *Passeres*, consisting of the family *Tyrannidæ* and the genus *Rupicola* of South America, together with the old-world *Pittidæ*, *Philepittidæ*, and *Xenicidæ* (or *Acanthisittidæ*): opposed to *Tracheophones*.

haploöphonous (hap'lō-ō-fō'nus), *a.* [As *Haploöphonæ* + *-ous*.] Having the characters of the *Haploöphonæ*; oligomyodian.

Haplopappus (hap-lō-pap'us), *n.* [NL., also less prop. *Aplopappus*, < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *πάππος*, seed-down (pappus): see *pappus*.] A large genus of *Compositæ*, chiefly of western North America and Chili, with yellow flowers. It is allied to *Solidago*, but has larger many-flowered heads, and is of very different habita. There are about 50 species in the United States, of which only 2 are found east of the Mississippi. They are of no known economic value. A Mexican species, *A. discoideus*, furnishes a kind of damiana, a pretended aphrodisiac. *Cassini*, 1826.

haplopetalous (hap-lō-pet'ạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *πέταλον*, leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having only one row or circle of petals.

haplosiphoniate (hap'lō-sī-fō'ni-āt), *a.* [< NL. *haplosiphonia* (see def.), < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *σίφων*, siphon.] Pertaining to or having the characters of that series of batrachians known as *Aglossa haplosiphonia*. See *Aglossa*.

Haplostemmæ (hap-lō-stem'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *στέμμα*, wreath, crown.] A division of the natural order of plants *Asclepiadeæ*, having the crown of stamens simple and consisting of five entire or slightly bifid pieces inserted on the base of the gynostegium. *Decaisne*, 1844.

haplostemonous (hap-lō-stem'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *στήμων*, a thread: see *stamen*.] In *bot.*, having a single series or circle of stamens. Also *aplostemonous*.

haplotomy (hap-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁπλοτομία*, < *ἁπλοτομεῖν*, cut by a simple incision, < *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *τέμνειν*, cut. Cf. *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, a simple cutting or incision.

haply (hap'li), *adv.* [< *hap*[1], *n.*, + *-ly*[2].] By hap, accident, or chance; perhaps; perchance.

Lest *haply* ye be found even to fight against God.
Acts v. 39.

I believed him, and turned out of that way into this, if *haply* I might be soon eased of my burden.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 95.

=Syn. See *happily*.

hap'orth (hā'pėrth), *n.* [Contr. of *halfpenny-worth*.] A halfpenny-worth; hence, a very small quantity. [Colloq., Eng.]

Ha'porth of treacle, three farthings' worth of bread.
Thackeray, Curate's Walk.

happet†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *hap*[2].

happen[1] (hap'n), *v. i.* [< ME. *happenen*, *hapnen*, an extension, with verb-formative *-n* (see *-en*[1], 3), of the more common ME. *happen* (pres. ind. *happe*), E. *hap*: see *hap*[1], *v.*] 1. To occur by chance; occur unexpectedly or unaccountably; in general, to occur; take place.

Governinge yow so, yow maie remaine in that good estate yow be, or els maie easilie *happen* you to remember what yow were.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 74.

There shall no evil *happen* to the just. Prov. xii. 21.

All that *happens* is only transference of matter from one place to another. *W. Wallace*, Epicureanism, p. 186.

How *happens* it that, instead of being dependent on continental skill and enterprise, our skill and enterprise are at a premium on the continent?
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 429.

2. To chance; be by chance or unexpectedly: as, he *happened* to be at home.

The young Man *happning* to be gaming at Dice.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus, note.

As for coals, it is not likely they should ever be used there in anything but forges and great towns, if ever they *happen* to have any. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 8.

To happen in or **into**, to enter or come in casually; especially, to make a chance call.

It was the Spanyards good hap to *happen in* those parts where were infinite numbers of people.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 220.

To happen on, to meet with; fall or light upon.

I deny not but that these men . . . may some time *happen on* something that is good and great.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, To the Reader.

happen[1] (hap'n), *adv.* [E. dial.; sometimes *happens*; abbr. of *it may happen*. Cf. E. dial. *mappen*, a contr. of the same, and cf. colloq. *mayhap*, *maybe*, abbr. of *it may hap*, *it may be*.] Possibly; perhaps.

Happen I have not getten things as they mout be yet. . . . A man as has been misforchnit is loike to be slow.
F. H. Burnett, Haworth's, xviii.

happen[2]†, *a.* [ME., < Icel. *happinn*, fortunate, happy: see *hap*[1], and cf. *happy*.] Fortunate; happy; blessed.

Thay arn *happen* that han in hert pouerte.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 13.

The *hapnest* vnder heuen kyng hyzest mon of wylle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 56.

happening (hap'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *happen*[1], *v.*] An occurrence.

happer[1] (hap'ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *hopper*[1].

These four-and-twenty mills complete
Sall gang for thee throw all the yeir;
And as mekle of gude reid wheit
As all thair *happers* dow to bear.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 47).

"Miller," said he to me, "an thou wilt turn thy back on the mill, and wend with me, I will make a man of thee." But I chose rather to abide by clap and *happer*, and the better luck was mine. *Scott*, Monastery, xiii.

happer[2]†, *v. i.* [Appar. for **hopper*, *v. i.*, freq. of *hop*[1].] To skip about; hop.

Which are, within these forty years, crawled out of the bottomless pit, to *happer* and swarm throughout the world. *Harmar*, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 242.

happify (hap'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *happified*, ppr. *happifying*. [< *happy* + *-fy*.] To make happy. [Rare except as cant.]

This Prince, unpeerd for Clemency and Courage,
Justly surnam'd the Great, the Good, the Wise,
Mirour of Future, Miracle of Fore-Age,
One short mishap for ever *happifies*.
Sylvester, tr. of P. Mathieu's Henry the Great, l. 642.

Happify is a barbarism which I have never met with but in the dialect of the Methodist pulpit. Even "dictionaries unabridged" do not contain it.
A. Phelps, English Style, p. 368.

The hopeless loss of one half of our brothers and sisters, and the "*happified* selfishness" of the other half!
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 432.

happily (hap'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *happiliche*; < *happy* + *-ly*[2].] 1. By good fortune; fortunately; luckily.

Nevertheles it pleased God to bring the wind more westerly, & so, in the moneth of May, 1598, we *happily* doubled Cape Comori without sight of the coast of India.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 105.

Who's this? . . .
The person I was bound to seek. Fair sir,
You are *happily* met. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 1.

A man who is lost, as we say, to a sense of right and wrong (*happily* not a very common case) can only be kept straight by the prospect of reward or punishment.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 147.

2. In a happy or pleasing way or state; in pleasant or fortunate circumstances; with happiness or joy.

He writes
How *happily* he lives, how well-belov'd,
And daily graced by the emperor.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

This is a day of triumph; all contentions
Are *happily* accorded.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

3. With address, skill, dexterity, or aptness; dexterously; felicitously; aptly; gracefully.

Formed by thy converse *happily* to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 379.

The *happily* descriptive remark of Emerson, though it accentuates the crepuscular habit of mind, equally explains two other mental traits of Hawthorne.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 514.

4†. By chance; peradventure; haply.

If any thyng shall *happily* chaunce vnto vs in this matter otherwise than well, thou shalt percase heare of it.
Udall, Flowers for Latine Speakinge, fol. 138.

Besides, old Gremio is heark'ning still;
And *happily* we might be interrupted.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

One thing more I shall wish you to desire of them who *happily* may peruse these two treatises. *Sir K. Digby.*

=Syn. 1. *Haply*, *Happily*. *Haply*, now rarely used in prose, means by chance; *happily*, by a happy chance. — 2. Prosperously, successfully, contentedly.

happiness (hap'i-nes), *n.* [< *happy* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being happy. (*a*) Good luck; good fortune.

Might we but have that *happiness*, my lord, that you would once use our hearts, whereby we might express some part of our zeals, we should think ourselves for ever perfect. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2.

(*b*) Any state of being, having considerable permanence, in which pleasure decidedly predominates over pain.

Dead and inglorious,
Like beast whose breath but in his nostrels is,
And hath no hope of *happinesse* or bliss.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 358.

O *happiness*, our being's end and aim!
Good, *pleasure*, *ease*, *content*, *whate'er thy name*;
That something still which prompts the eternal sigh,
For which we bear to live, or dare to die!
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 1.

Happiness, . . . in its full extent, is the utmost pleasure we are capable of.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 42.

The word happy is a relative term; in strictness, any condition may be denominated happy in which the amount or aggregate of pleasure exceeds that of pain; and the degree of *happiness* depends upon the quantity of this excess. *Paley*, Moral Philos., i. 6.

Every man speaks of *happiness* as his end of ends: he wishes to live well or to do well, which he considers to be the same as being happy. But men disagree exceedingly in their opinions as to that which constitutes *happiness*: nay, the same man sometimes places it in one thing, sometimes in another — in health or in riches, according as he happens to be sick or poor. *Grote*, Aristotle.

(*c*) Fortuitous aptness or fitness; an unstudied grace or beauty; felicitousness.

How pregnant sometimes his replies are! a *happiness* that often madness hits on. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Certain graces and *happinesses* peculiar to every language give life and energy to the words. *Sir J. Denham.*

Ye powers who rule the tongue, if such there are,
And make colloquial *happiness* your care.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 82.

Both show a wide knowledge of human nature, and a great *happiness* in sketching the details of individual manners. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 77.

=Syn. *Happiness*, *Felicity*, *Blessedness*, *Bliss*; well-being, prosperity, welfare, enjoyment, comfort, security. *Happiness*, the generic word, is expressive of nearly every general state of pleasure. It is so far from its derivation that it is often expressive of that state of mind that triumphs over circumstances, finding material for contentment or even joy in that which might naturally produce deep unhappiness. *Felicity* is primarily a matter of favorable circumstances, which may be mere exemption from disaster or disagreeable experiences, or may be of a higher type, as domestic *felicity* depends not merely upon the comfort of the home, nor upon freedom from anxiety, but especially upon a high degree of mutual love. *Blessedness* is a state of the most refined happiness, arising from the purest and warmest benevolent and religious feeling. The type of its meaning is furnished by the use of the word *blessed* in the beatitudes, Mat. v. 3–11. *Bliss* is consummate happiness. See *animation*, *mirth*, *hilarity*, *gladness*.

happing (hap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hap*[2], *v.*] Same as *hap*[2].

happit[1] (hap'it). A Scotch preterit and past participle of *hap*[1].

happit[2] (hap'it). A Scotch preterit and past participle of *hap*[2].

happy (hap'i), *a.*; compar. *happier*, superl. *happiest*. [< ME. *happy*; < *hap*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Manifesting or marked by good hap or fortune; lucky; fortuitously fortunate, favorable, or successful: as, a *happy* contingency or omen; a *happy* thought or discovery.

Imagining how to purchase
Grace of the quene there to bide
Till good fortune some *happy* guide
Me send might. *Tale of Ladies*, l. 280.

I shall have share in this most *happy* wrack.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

A proclaim'd prize! Most *happy!* *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

Chemists have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the causes of them. *Boyle.*

In *happy* time behold our pilot-star!
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. Conscious that one's general condition of feeling is a highly satisfactory one; conscious that one feels, in general, decidedly more pleasure than pain; having a general feeling of pleasure; satisfied; pleased.

He may make us both *happy* in an hour;
Win some five thousand pound, and send us two on't.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Make such a one thy friend, in whom princes may be *happy*, and great counsels successful.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 18.

How *happy* could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away!
Gay, Beggar's Opera, ii. 2.

"O *happy* world," thought Pelleas, "all, meseems,
Are *happy*; I the *happiest* of them all."
Nor slept that night for pleasure in his blood.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3. Being in a favorable condition or in advantageous circumstances; fortunate; secure of good; blessed.

And this Pamphilus saith also: If thou be right *happy*, that is to sayn, If thou be right riche, thou shalte finde a gret nomber of felawes and frendes.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

His knowledge standeth so vpon the abstract and generall, that *happie* is that man who may vnderstande him.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Happy is that people whose God is the Lord.
Ps. cxliv. 15.

Calling him *happy* who had Homer to blaze abroad his praises to the world. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 328.

4. Affording pleasure or enjoyment; bringing or attended with good fortune, luck, or pleasure; agreeable: as, *happy* thoughts; a *happy* condition; *happier* times.

For thee I longde to liue, for thee nowe welcome death:
And welcome be that *happie* pang that stops my gasping breath. *Gascoigne*, In Trust is Treason.

All places that the eye of heaven visits
Are to a wise man ports and *happy* havens.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

This *happy* place, our sweet
Recess, and only consolation left
Familiar to our eyes. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 308.

A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering *happier* things.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

5. Indicative or expressive of happiness; joyful: as, the *happy* shouts of children; *happy* smiles or tears.

The delight of *happy* laughter,
The delight of low replies.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi.

6. Apt; fitting the purpose, occasion, or circumstances; opportune; felicitous: as, a *happy* expedient; a *happy* retort.

Saint Dennis bless this *happy* stratagem!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

This fell out strangely *happy*.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, ii. 2.

With twisted quirks and *happy* hits,
From misty men of letters.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

The same expression, so refined, so softly imaginative, which Malbone — venturing a *happy* touch, with suspended breath — had imparted to the miniature.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

7. Dexterous; ready; able.

She is a woman of an excellent assurance, and an extraordinary *happy* wit and tongue.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iii. 2.

I have known men *happy* enough at ridicule, who upon grave subjects were perfectly stupid.
Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, another excels in a rejoinder. *Swift.*

Happy despatch, family, hunting-ground, etc. See the nouns. — **Happy man be his dole!** See *dole*[1]. =Syn. *Happy*, *Felicitous*, *Fortunate*, *Lucky*. *Felicitous* is now rarely used except in the sense of apt and pleasing, a sense in which *happy* also is used: as, a *felicitous* or *happy* combination, answer, speech. *Fortunate* and *lucky*, by their derivations, are a higher and a lower term for the prosperous turns of chance or the lot in life. *Happy*, though essentially the same by derivation, has a broader application; it is never altogether separated from the idea of enjoyment. See *happiness*.

happy† (hap'i), *v. t.* [< *happy*, *a.*] To make happy.

By th' one hee *happied* his own Soule with Rest;
By th' other also, hee his People blest.
Sylvester, St. Lewis (trans.), l. 72.

That use is not forbidden usury,
Which *happies* those that pay the willing loan.
Shak., Sonnets, vi.

happy-go-lucky (hap'i-gō-luk'i), *a.* Easy-going; taking things as they come, or haphazard.

The first thing was to make Carter think and talk, which he did in the *happy-go-lucky* way of his class, uttering nine mighty simple remarks, and then a bit of superlative wisdom, or something that sounded like it.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, xv

happy-go-lucky (hap'i-gō-luk'i), *adv.* In any way one pleases; just as may happen; every man for himself.

The Red-coats cried, "Shall we fall on in order, or *happy-go-lucky?*" The Major-General said, "In the name of God! at it, *happy-go-lucky!*"
Sir T. Moryan's Progress (Arber's Eng. Garner), IV. 641.

If I get into Mrs. Martha's quarters, you have a hundred more; if into the widow's, fifty; *happy-go-lucky.*
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, i. 1.

hap-warm (hap'wârm), *a.* and *n.* [< *hap*2 + *warm.*] I. *a.* Covering so as to warm. [Scotch.]

Thinking it best to be o'erlaid in
A suit o' sonsy *hap-warm* plaidin.
Tarras, Poems, p. 22.

II. *n.* Any wrapping to protect from cold. [Scotch.]

Whan fock [folk], the nipping cauld to bang,
Their winter *hapwarms* wear.
Fergusson, Hallow-Fair.

haquet†, *n.* An abbreviated form of *haquebut.*

haquebut†, *n.* A form of *hackbut.*

haqueton†, *n.* A form of *acton.*

har[1] (här), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *harre;* < ME. *har, harre, herre,* < AS. *heor, heorr, hior,* also *heorra* (in pl. *heorran*), a hinge, a cardinal point, = MD. *herre, harre,* D. *har, her* = Icel. *hjarri,* a hinge.] A hinge. [Prov. Eng.]

The *herres*, ether heenges, of the doris . . . weren of gold.
Wyclif, 3 [1] Ki. vii. 50 (Purv.).

Out of har†, off the hinges; out of gear; out of order.

The londe, the see, the firmament,
They axen also juggement
Agen the man, and make him werre,
Therwhile himselfe stante *oute of herre.*
Gower.

All is *out of harre.*
Skelton, Magnyficence, l. 921.

har[2]†, *a.* An early Middle English form of *hoar.*

har[3] (här), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *hair*[1].

harageous†, **harrageous**†, *a.* [ME., appar. of OF. origin, but no OF. form appears. Cf. OF. *harache, harace,* pursuit; cf. also *harry.*] Bold; violent.

The hethene *harageous* kynge appone the hethe lygges,
And of his hertly hurte helyde he never!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1834.

hara-kiri (har'ä-kir'ē), *n.* [Jap., < *hara,* belly, + *kiri,* cutting, cut. Erroneously written *harikari, harri-karri,* in riming conformation.] 1. Suicide by disembowelment, formerly practised in Japan by daimios and members of the military class when unwilling to survive some personal or family disgrace, or in order to avoid the headsman's sword after having received sentence of death. In the latter case the act was performed in the presence of witnesses, and was accompanied by elaborate formalities. At the moment the suicide ripped open his abdomen with his dirk his head was struck off by the sword of his second, who was usually a kinsman or an intimate friend.

According to one authority, capital punishment may be divided into two kinds — beheading and strangulation. The ceremony of *hara-kiri* was added afterwards in the case of persons belonging to the military class being condemned to death. This was first instituted in the days of the Ashikaga dynasty (1336–1568 A. D.).
A. B. Mitford, Old Japan, p. 330

2. Hence, suicide; self-destruction.

On July 8 the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill was passed in a House of Commons in which there was not a single Liberal or Irishman, and the method of obstruction by abstention, or the policy of political *harikari,* was inaugurated. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 656.

Haralda (ha-ral'dä), *n.* Same as *Harelda.*

haram, *n.* Same as *harem.*

harangue (hą-rang'), *n.* [< OF. *harangue,* F. *harangue* = Pr. *arengua* = Sp. Pg. *arenga* = It. *aringa, arringa* (ML. *harenga*), a public address, a harangue; cf. It. *aringo, arringo,* arena, lists, combat, pulpit, chair, harangue (the sense 'arena,' hence a public platform, etc., being nearest the orig.); < OHG. *hring,* MHG. *rinc,* a ring, a ring of people, an arena, circus, lists, G. *ring* = OS. *hring* = AS. *hring,* E. *ring*[1]: see *ring.* The syllable *ha-, a-,* is due to the OHG. *h-.* Cf. *rank*[2], *range, arrange,* from the same source.] A set oration; a public address; a formal, vehement, or passionate address; also, any formal or pompous speech; a declamation; a tirade.

Anon
Gray-headed men and grave, with warriours mix'd,
Assemble, and *harangues* are heard.
Milton, P. L., xi. 668.

Then his bhaird, or poet: then his bladier, or orator, to make *harangues* to the great folks whom he visits.
Scott, Waverley, xvi.

The even tenor of the session of Parliament was ruffled only by an occasional *harangue* from Lord Egmont on the army estimates. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

=Syn. *Address, Oration,* etc. See *speech.*

harangue (hą-rang'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *harangued,* ppr. *haranguing.* [< F. *haranguer* = Pr. *arengar* = Sp. Pg. *arengar* = It. *aringare, arringare,* make a harangue; from the noun.] I. *trans.* To address in a harangue; make a speech to: as, the general *harangued* the troops.

The worm, aware of his intent,
Harangu'd him thus, right eloquent.
Cowper, Nightingale and Glow-worm.

General Jackson, upon being *harangued* in Latin, found himself in a position of immense perplexity.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 364.

II. *intrans.* To make a formal address or speech; deliver a harangue; declaim.

A Spaniard *harangued* in his native tongue at the pillar of reproach, and a French sermon was preached at the place where Christ was nailed to the cross.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

For he at any time would hang
For th' opportunity t' *harangue.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 438.

The talent of *haranguing* is, of all others, most insupportable. *Swift*, Conversation.

haranguer (hą-rang'ėr), *n.* One who harangues or is fond of haranguing; a noisy declaimer.

With them join'd all th' *haranguers* of the throng,
That thought to get preferment by the tongue.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 509.

We are not to think every clamorous *haranguer,* or every splenetic repiner against a court, is therefore a patriot. *Bp. Berkeley*, Maxims, § 23.

hara-nut (hä'rä-nut), *n.* The drupe of an Indian plant, *Terminalia citrina.* Also called *citrine* or *Indian myrobalan.*

harast, harrast, *n.* [< ME. *haras, hares, harace,* < OF. *haras, haraz,* F. *haras* (ML. *haracium*), a stud, < L. *hara,* a pen, coop, sty.] 1. A stud of horses.

A *harras* of horses. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

2. A place or establishment for breeding horses; a stud-farm; a stable.

Sondys is a hous of *haras* that stand by the wey,
Among the bestys herboryd ye be.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 147.

Than lopen about hem the Lombars,
As wicked coltes out of *haras.*
Gy of Warwike, p. 205. (*Halliwell.*)

From this *haras* have come some of the best French-bred horses that have been seen in recent years.
Philadelphia Times, May 17, 1886.

harass (har'as), *v. t.* [Formerly also *harras, harrass;* < OF. *harasser,* tire out, vex. Origin uncertain; cf. OF. *harier,* harry: see *harry.*] 1. To fatigue or tire out, as with annoying labor, care, importunity, enforced watchfulness, misfortune, etc.; distress by perplexity; wear out, as with toil.

Being unwilling to refuse any public service, though my men were already very much *harrassed,* I marched thither. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 102.

Nature, oppress'd and *harass'd* out with care,
Sinks down to rest. *Addison*, Cato, v. 1.

To go on at that rate would *harrass* a regiment all to pieces. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

Vext with lawyers and *harass'd* with debt.
Tennyson, Maud, xix. 3.

2. *Milit.*: (*a*) To annoy by repeated attacks; keep constantly on the defensive.

They had before been miserably *harassed* by the inroads of the Philistines. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

(*b*) To lay waste or desolate; raid.—3. To rub or scrape. [A trade use.]

To soften the skins after dyeing, they are *harassed* by a knife, the point of which is curved upwards.
Ure, Dict., III. 93.

=Syn. *Distress,* etc. (see *afflict*); to jade, disturb, exhaust, fag. See *trouble.*

harass (har'as), *n.* [< *harass, v.*] Harassment. [Rare.]

Meanwhile the men of Judah, to prevent
The *harass* of their land, beset me round.
Milton, S. A., l. 237.

Cares and the *harass* of daily life have sharpened the round cheek. *Robert Ord's Atonement*, p. 58.

harasser (har'as-ėr), *n.* One who harasses or teases; a spoiler.

Unnumbered *harassers*
Of the Fleet and Scots
There to flee made were.
Athelstan's Victory (Ellis's Early Eng. Poets, I. 23).

harassment (har'as-ment), *n.* [< *harass* + *-ment.*] The act of harassing, or the state of being harassed; vexation; that which harasses or vexes.

I have known little else than privation, disappointment, unkindness, and *harassment.*
L. E. Landon, in Blanchard, I. 51.

Little *harassments* . . . do occasionally molest the most fortunate. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxiii.

A soul that has come, from excessive *harassments,* introspections, self-analysis, into that morbid state of half-sceptical despondency. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 465.

harateen, *n.* See *harateon.*

harawd†, *n.* An obsolete form of *herald.*

harbegier, harbesher†, *n.* See *harbinger.*

harbergage†, *n.* See *harborage.*

harberous†, *a.* See *harborous. Tyndale.*

harbin, harbine (här'bin), *n.* A young coal-fish. [Local, Eng.]

harbinger (här'bin-jėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *harbenger* (the *n* inserted as in *passenger, messenger, porringer,* etc.), earlier *harbegier, harbesher* (in which an orig. *r* has been lost from the second syllable), < (*a*) ME. *herbergeour, herberjour, herbarjour,* etc., < OF. *herbergeor, herbergeour, albergeur* (= Sp. Pg. *albergador* = It. *albergatore*), one who provides or secures lodging or harborage; (*b*) ME. also *herberger, herbergere,* < OF. *herbegier,* in same sense; < *herbergier,* harbor, lodge: see *harborough, harbor*[1], *v.*] 1†. One who provides or secures lodging for another; specifically, a royal officer who rode a day's journey in advance of the court when traveling, to provide lodgings and other accommodations.

Thane come the *herbarjours,* harageous knyghtes,
The hale batelles one hye harrawnte ther-aftyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2448.

There was a *harbinger* who had lodged a gentleman in a very ill room. *Bacon*, Apothegms.

Bishop Ken's house . . . was marked by the *harbinger* for the use of Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn. *Hawkins*, Bp. Ken.

2. One who or that which precedes and gives notice of the coming of some other person or thing; a forerunner; a precursor.

Another, past all hope, doth pre-auerr
The birth of Iohn, Christ's holy *Harbenger.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

I'll be myself the *harbinger,* and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 4.

Except there be great familiarity, hee which will salute a friend must send a letter before for his *harbenger,* to signifie his affection towards him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

Luxurious ease is the surest *harbinger* of pain.
De Quincey, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

harbinger (här'bin-jėr), *v. t.* [< *harbinger, n.*] To precede; act as a harbinger to; serve as an omen or indication of; presage; announce.

One majority often *harbingers* another.
Remarks on the State of Parties (1809), p. 24.

To that chamber came the fair Queen soon,
Well *harbingered* by flutes.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 108.

harbinger-of-spring (här'bin-jėr-ọv-spring'), *n.* A small North American umbelliferous herb, *Erigenia bulbosa,* which flowers in March in the latitude of Washington. It is produced from

Harbinger-of-spring (*Erigenia bulbosa*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

a deep globular tuber, larger than a pea, at the end of a slender root, and has twice-ternately divided leaves and small white flowers. It is the only species of the genus, and ranges from New York to Virginia and from Wisconsin to Kentucky.

harbor[1], **harbour**[1] (här'bor), *n.* [The spelling *harbour* conforms to the analogy of *labour,* etc.; as in *harbour*[2] = *arbour, arbor*[2], it is without

etymological justification. Early mod. E. *harbor, harbour, herbour*, etc., < ME. *harbor, harber, harbar, harbore, herbore, herber*, etc., later forms, abbreviated appar. by confusion with *harbor*[2] = *arbor*[2], of *herborwe*, etc., lodging, shelter, harbor, whence mod. E. *harborough*, etc.: see *harborough*.] 1. A place of shelter; a lodging; an inn.

Mo camen to him in to the hoost or *harbore* [Latin *hospitium*, Vulgate]. *Wyclif*, Acts xviii. 23 (Oxf.).

That lad that thou callys lorde in lede,
He had never *harbor*, house, ne halle.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 247.

Specifically—2†. The covert of the hart or hind. *Halliwell.*—3. Accommodation; lodging; shelter; refuge.

Woldes thou go myn ernde
To the heg lorde of this hous, *herber* to craue?
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 811.

For *harbour* at a thousand doors they knocked.
Dryden.

I still the renegade carest,
And gave it *harbour* in my breast.
Walsh, Loving One I never Saw.

4. A port or haven for ships; a sheltered recess in the coast-line of a sea, gulf, bay, or lake, most frequently at the mouth of a river. Harbors are often formed artificially, either in whole or in part, by the building of moles, breakwaters, or piers, and sometimes by large floating masses of timber, which rise and fall with the tide.

Then went foorth our Pinnesse to seeke harborow, & found many good *harbours*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 235.

We left behind the painted buoy
That tosses at the *harbour*-mouth.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

5. In *glass-making*, a chest 6 or 7 feet long which holds the mixed ingredients before they are put into the pot for fusion.—**Floating harbor**, a harbor formed by floating breakwaters.—**Harbor of refuge**, a harbor, often artificially constructed or protected, to which vessels near the coast resort for safety from a tempest; hence, any shelter or protection for one in distress or difficulty.—**Open harbor** or **roadstead**, a harbor or roadstead which is unsheltered and exposed to the sea.

harbor[1], **harbour**[1] (här'bor), *v.* [< ME. *herberen*, later abbr. form of *herberwen, herborwen*, etc., whence mod. E. *harborough;* from the noun. See *harborough, v.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To provide a lodging or lodging-place for; lodge.

In bedde yf thou falle *herberet* to be,
With felawe, maystur, or her degré,
Thou schalt enquere be curtasye
In what par[t]e of the bedde he wylle ly
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 307.

2. To give shelter to; protect; secure; secrete: as, to *harbor* a thief.

And, coasting homeward, came to Ephesus,
Hopeless to find, yet loth to leave unsought
Or that, or any place that *harbours* men.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

Methinks these woody thickets should *harbour* knaves.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 2.

A rueful deed thou'st done this day,
In *harboring* banished Quakers.
Whittier, The Exiles.

Whosoever relieves the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or knowingly *harbors* or protects an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.
Articles of War of the U. S. Army, art. 45.

Hence—3. To entertain; cherish; indulge: as, to *harbor* malice or revenge.

I cannot utter it. Why should I keep
A breast to *harbour* thoughts I dare not speak?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

4†. To trace home, as a deer to its covert; earth.

I have in this short time made a great progress
Towards your redress; I come from *harbouring*
The villains who have done you this affront.
Tuke, Adventures of Five Hours, iii.

=Syn. 3. *Foster*, etc. See *cherish*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lodge; dwell. [Obsolete or archaic.]

To *herber* in that hostel, whyl halyday lested auinant,
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 806.

This night let's *harbour* here in York.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Since first he *harbor'd* in
That purple-lined palace of sweet sin.
Keats, Lamia, ii.

2. To receive shelter or protection; be entertained; be secreted.

No great guilt of any kind can well be thought to *harbour* in that breast where true Charity dwells.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.

3. To find a harbor; anchor in a harbor, as a ship.

There were many commodious havens and fair baies for ships to *harbour*, and ride in with safety.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 302.

The wind was so strong as the shallop could not keep the water, but was forced to *harbour* there that night.
Mourt's Journal, in Appendix to New England's [Memorial, p. 349.

harbor[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *arbor*[2], a garden, etc.

harborage, harbourage (här'bor-āj), *n.* [Modified (as if directly < *harbor*[1], *harbour*[1], + *-age*) from ME. *harbergage, herberge, herbigage*, < OF. *herbergage, herbegage, harbegage*, etc., lodgings, shelter, harbor, < *herbergier*, etc., lodge, shelter: see *harborough, harbor*[1], *v.*] Lodging; shelter; dwelling; abode.

Hyes to the *harbergage* thare the kyng hovys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79. (*Halliwell.*)

Let us in, your king; whose labour'd spirits,
Forwearied in this action of swift speed,
Crave *harbourage* within your city walls.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

How could a dream so vain find *harbourage*
In thy fantastic brain? *J. Baillie.*

Where can I get me *harbourage* for the night?
Tennyson, Geraint.

harbor-dues (här'bor-dūz), *n. pl.* Certain charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected for the use of a harbor, moorings, etc.

harbored, harboured (här'bord), *p. a.* 1. Entertained; sheltered.—2. In *her.*, same as *lodged:* said of a hart, buck, or the like.

harborer, harbourer (här'bor-èr), *n.* [< ME. *herbergere, herborgere, harburger*, etc., < *herberen*, etc., harbor: see *harbor*[1], *v.*] 1. One who harbors, entertains, or shelters.

Oftentimes have I sitten at dinner and supper with him, in the house of that godly *harbourer* of many preachers and servants of the Lord Jesus, I mean Master Elayng.
Quoted in *Biog. Notice of Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., [1853), II. xxix.

Geneva was famous for its religion and a great nurse of pious men, and *harbourer* of exiles for religion.
Strype, Abp. Grindal, an. 1582.

2†. One whose duty it was to trace a hart or hind to its covert.

harbor-gasket (här'bor-gas'ket), *n. Naut.*, one of a series of broad but short and well-blacked gaskets placed at equal distances on the yard of a ship, for showing off a well-furled sail in port.

harborless, harbourless (här'bor-les), *a.* [< ME. *herboreles, herberles;* < *harbor*[1], *harbour*[1], + *-less.*] 1. Destitute of shelter or lodging; shelterless.

For I was hungry, and yee gave me meate, thirsty, and yee gave me drinke; naked, and yee cloathed me; *harbourlesse*, and ye lodged me.
Homilies, Against Peril of Idolatry, iii.

2. Having no harbor or haven.

On the left hand the haven-lesse and *harbourlesse* coasts of Italie. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 352.

Toward the south [of Asia] he [Buckle] shows us the Indian Peninsula, with its *harborless* coasts.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 259.

harbor-light (här'bor-līt), *n.* A light or light-house to guide ships in entering a harbor.

harbor-log (här'bor-log), *n. Naut.*, that part of the log-book which belongs to the period during which a ship is in port.

harbor-master (här'bor-mas'tèr), *n.* An officer who has charge of the mooring and berthing of ships, and enforces the regulations respecting harbors.

harborough† (här'bur-ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *harborow, harborrow, harbrough, harbrow;* < ME. *harbrough, herboroghe, herborowe, herberewe, harborwe, herberwe, herberga, herberge, herberge, hereberge*, etc.; not in AS. (the form *hereberga*, often cited as AS., being in fact OHG.), but of LG. or Scand. origin: OFries. *herberge* (in comp.) = MD. *herberge, herberghe*, D. *herberg* = MLG. *herberge*, LG. *harbarge* = OHG. *heriberge, hereberga, herberga, herebirga*, MHG. *herberge, herbürge, herbrige*, G. *herberge* = Icel. *herbergi* = Sw. *herberge* = Dan. *herberg, herberge* (after D.) (whence, from MHG., It. *albergo* = Sp. Pg. *albergue* = Pr. *alberc* = OF. *herberge, helberge, alberge, auberge*, F. *auberge*), a lodging, an inn, orig., as in OHG. and OF., a military station, a camp, < OHG. *heri, hari*, MHG. *here*, G. *heer* = AS. *here*, etc., an army (see *harry, herring, herald, heriot*, etc.), + OHG. *bergan*, MHG. G. *bergen* = D. *bergen* = AS. *beorgan*, etc., cover, shelter, protect: see *bury*[1], *borough*[1], *burrow*[1]. Hence, by abbreviation, the now usual form *harbor*[1], q. v.; also *harbinger.*] 1. A place of lodging, originally for an army; a camp; in a more general use, a lodging; a shelter; an inn.

I saugh nought this yeer so mery a companye
At oones in this *herbergh* as is now.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 765.

The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, tooke order to have his armes set up in his last *herborough*. *B. Johnson*, Discoveries.

2. Shelter; refuge; asylum.

He hath nede of fode, of clothing, and of *herberwe*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Leave me those hilles where *harbrough* nis to see,
Nor holy-bush, nor brere, nor winding witche.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

3†. In *astrol.*, the house or mansion of a heavenly body.

Apollo, god and governour
Of every plaunte, herbe, tree and flour,
That gevest after thy declinacioun
To ech of hem his tyme and his seasoun,
As thyn *herberwe* chaungeth lowe or heighe.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 307.

harborough† (här'bur-ō), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *harborow, harborrow;* < ME. *herborowen, herberwen, herbergen*, etc., = D. *herbergen* = MLG. *herbergen* = OHG. *heribergōn, herchergōn, herbirgōn*, MHG. G. *herbergen* = Icel. *herbergja* = ODan. *herberge* (cf. It. *albergare* = Sp. Pg. *albergar* = Pr. *alberguar* = OF. *herbergier, herbregier, haubergier*), shelter, harbor; from the noun: see *harborough, n.* Hence, by abbreviation, *harbor*[1], *v.*, the now usual form.] I. *trans.* 1. To provide a lodging-place for; lodge.

To *herbourgh* vs with his blissed saintes
In heuen where and is no complaintes.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6523.

2. To give shelter to; entertain; protect.

Al-so charge Charyte a churche to make
In thyn hole herte to *herberghwen* alle treuthe.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 258.

Thys Symon leprosus that *harborowed* our lorde and suche of hys Disciplis as war Cristeyned, was aftyr warde made Bushoppe. *Torkington*, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 54.

3. To find the harbor or refuge of; trace home, as a deer to its covert.

If they wolde vse but a fewe nombre of houndes, onely to *harborowe* or rouse the game.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 18.

II. *intrans.* To have a lodging; lodge; dwell.

Sauyng al wey yᵗ yᵉ marchauntis of Gascoyne and other alyens may dwelle and *harborough* together in yᵉ said cite as they were wont to doo here before.
Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 26.

harborous†, **harbourous**† (här'bor-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. *herbourous, herberous;* < *harbor*[1], *harbour*[1], + *-ous.*] Affording harbor or shelter; hospitable.

Whether she haue to her smal power ben *herberous* to the sainctes, lodged them and washen their fete.
J. Udall, On 1 Tim. v.

An other sorte promyseth their howse to be *herbourouse* to the household of fayth, and a great vowe do they make. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 38.

harborow†, *n.* and *v.* See *harborough.*

harbor-reach (här'bor-rēch), *n. Naut.*, the reach or stretch of a winding river which leads direct to a harbor.

harborrow†, *n.* and *v.* See *harborough.*

harbor-seal (här'bor-sēl), *n.* The common seal, *Phoca vitulina.*

harbor-watch (här'bor-woch), *n. Naut.*, same as *anchor-watch.*

harbory†, *n.* [< ME. *herbery, herberie*, in fuller form *herbergery, herbergeri, herborgerie, harburgerye*, etc., < OF. *herbergerie*, lodging, < *herbergier*, lodge: see *harborough, harbor*[1], *v.*] A lodging; an inn.

War innes al bifor thaim nomen,
Sua that there was no *herberie*
To Iosep and his spouse Marie.
Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 63.

Where is the *herborgerie* where I schal ete pask?
Wyclif, Luke xxii. 11 (Oxf.).

harbour[1], *n.* and *v.* See *harbor*[1].

harbour[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *arbor*[2].

harbrough†, **harbrow**†, *n.* See *harborough.*

hard (härd), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *hard*, < AS. *heard*, hard, firm, strong, brave, stubborn, harsh, severe, etc., = OS. *hard* = OFries. *herd* = D. LG. *hard* = OHG. *hart, harti*, and *herti*, MHG. *hart* and *herte*, G. *hart* = Icel. *harðr* = Sw. *hård* = Dan. *haard* = Goth. *hardus*, hard, severe, = Gr. κρατύς, strong, mighty; cf. κράτος, κάρος, strength, might, power, victory, κρατερός, καρτερός, strong, stout, mighty, κρατεῖν, have power, rule (see *aristocracy, democracy*, etc., *aristocrat, democrat*, etc.), = Skt. *kratu*, strength, power; prob. < √ *kar*, do, the earliest use in Teut. and Gr. having reference to bodily strength. Hence (through F.) *hardy*[1] and (through Scand.) *harsh.*] I. *a.* 1. Solid and firm to the touch; firm in substance and texture, so as not to be readily altered in shape, penetrated, or divided; so constituted as to resist compressing, penetrating, dividing, or abrading actions opposed to *soft.*

The deuel dragouns hide
Was *hard* so ani flint.
Sir Tristrem, ii. 44.

As steele is *hardest* in his kinde
Aboue all other that men finde
Of metalles. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., Prol.

The diamond, why, 'twas beautiful and *hard*.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 211.

Hard and soft are names that we give to things only in relation to the constitutions of our own bodies; that being generally called *hard* by us which will put us to pain, sooner than change figure by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that on the contrary soft, which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy and unpainful touch. *Locke.*

A body is said to be *harder* than another when it can be used to scratch the latter, but cannot be scratched by it.
A. Daniell, Physics, p. 230.

2. Not loose, or not easily loosened; firmly formed; tight; fast: as, a *hard* knot; hence, binding; obligatory: as, a *hard* and fast promise.—**3.** Hardy; tough; enduring; resistant; sound.

They be of an *hard* nature, able to abide and sustain heat, cold, and labour; abhorring from all delicate dainties, occupying no husbandry nor tillage of the ground.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

They [the horses] are both in *hard* condition, so it [a race] can come off in ten days.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, p. 65.

4. Difficult.

Is anything too *hard* for the Lord? Gen. xviii. 14.

(*a*) Difficult to overcome; strong; powerful.

I am this day weak, though anointed king; and these men the sons of Zeruiah be too *hard* for me. 2 Sam. iii. 39.

But what will not Gold do? It will make a Pigmy too *hard* for a Giant. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 9.

(*b*) Difficult of solution, comprehension, decision, etc.; difficult to master, understand, determine, etc.; perplexing: as, a *hard* question or problem; a *hard* language to study; *hard* words (that is, big words, difficult to pronounce).

Some clerklike serving-man,
Who scarce can spell th' *hard* names.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, iii.

For men to tell how human life began
Is *hard*; for who himself beginning knew?
Milton, P. L., viii. 251.

In that Arcadian light when roof and tree,
Hard prose by daylight, dream in Italy.
Lowell, Agassiz, iv. 1.

(*c*) Difficult to accomplish or effect; necessitating or involving considerable effort or labor; arduous; laborious; fatiguing: as, *hard* work; a *hard* task.

When Duncan is asleep
(Whereto the rather shall his day's *hard* journey
Soundly invite him). *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

It es an *harde* thyng for to saye,
Of doghety dedis that hase bene done;
Of felle feghtyngs and batells sere.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 97).

The gods are *hard* to reconcile:
'Tis *hard* to settle order once again.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song), vi.

So *hard* 's the task for sinful flesh and blood
To lend the smallest step to what is good.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 8.

(*d*) Difficult to endure or bear; oppressive; harsh; cruel: as, a *hard* fate; a *hard* blow; *hard* treatment; a *hard* case.

Hard is the choice when the valiant must eat their arms, or clem.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

A soul supreme, in each *hard* instance tried,
Above all pain, all passion, and all pride.
Pope, Epistle to Earl of Oxford, l. 23.

5. Carried on, executed, or accomplished with great exertion or energy: as, a *hard* fight; a *hard* struggle; *hard* labor or study.

In this world is *hard* anenture.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Full *harde* and felon was the batelle ther.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 446.

To keep some command on our direction required *hard* and diligent plying of the paddle.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 122.

6. Close, persevering, or unremitting in application or effort; earnest; industrious: as, a *hard* student.

Hard thinking and fleet talking do not run together.
Tyndall, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 335.

7. Strenuous; violent; vehement: as, a *hard* rain; a *hard* trot or run; *hard* drinking.

Hot, faint, and weary, with her *hard* embracing.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 559.

8. Intellectually sturdy; practical; not visionary.

The *hard* sense of Johnson was not calculated to enter into the visionary and ecstatic enthusiasm of the Knight of Norwich. *Bulwer*, Misc. Works, I. 139.

9. Severe in action or effect; rigorous: as, a *hard* frost; a *hard* winter.

Being cast on land, much bruised and beaten both with the sea's *hard* farewell and the shore's rude welcome.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

A cold, *hard* winter's storms arrive,
And threaten death or famine to their hive.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

10. Harsh. (*a*) Presenting a harsh, austere, or repulsive appearance: as, *hard* features.

When we're us'd
To a *hard* face, it is not so unpleasing.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, ii. 2.

(*b*) Harsh in style, outline, or execution; stiff; conventional; unnatural. A picture is said to be *hard* when the lights and shades are too strongly marked and too close to each other.

Others . . . make the figures *harder* than the marble itself. *Dryden.*

His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold. *Dryden.*

Ice . . . bristles all the brakes and thorns
To yon *hard* crescent, as she hangs
Above the wood. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cvii.

(*c*) Of a harsh nature or character; obdurate; depraved: as, a *hard* heart; hence, merciless; characterized by the absence of kindliness or affection; unfeeling; unfriendly; harsh in manner: as, a *hard* look; to cherish *hard* feelings toward one.

"Come, Paul!" she reiterated, her eye grasing me with its *hard* ray like a steel stylet.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xii.

They will take her, they will make her *hard*,
And she will pass me by in after-life
With some cold reverence worse than were she dead.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

Without imagination, social intercourse grows dry and *hard*, and human life is despoiled of charm.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 180.

Electra's voice sounded a little *hard* as she said these words, and her smile was more bitter than sweet.
The Century, XXXVII. 51.

(*d*) Austere; exacting; oppressive: as, to be *hard* upon one; a *hard* master.

So is meny man ymorthred for hus money and goodes,
And tho that duden the dede ydampned ther-fore after,
And he for hus *harde* holdynge in helle.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 244.

Think not my judgment leads me to comply
With laws unjust, but *hard* necessity:
Imperious need, which cannot be withstood,
Makes ill authentic, for a greater good.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 836.

There are none who suffer more under the grievances of a *hard* government than the subjects of little principalities. *Addison.*

(*e*) Strict in money matters; close in dealing; grasping; avaricious.

Lord, I knew thee that thou art an *hard* man, reaping where thou hast not sown. Mat. xxv. 24.

(*f*) Vexatious; galling: as, *hard* words or dealings; to call one *hard* names.

Have you given him any *hard* words of late?
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.

(*g*) Wicked; bad; reprobate; profane: as, a *hard* character; a *hard* case. [Colloq.]

11. Coarse, unpalatable, or scanty: as, *hard* fare.—**12.** Having a refractory quality; resistant in some use or application: said of fluids affected by or treated with lime, etc.: as, *hard* water. See *hardness*, 2 (*a*), and *hard water*, under *water*.

Put in one quart of quicklime. . . . When the liquor is *hard*, it is of an orange colour, which may be seen by blowing. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 38.

For excessively large designs the pieces are dipped first in lime to fix the lead and copper; but usually an extra dip in the entering vat suffices, especially if the vats are strong in lime, or, as the dyers technically term it, very *hard*. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 296.

13. Strong; spirituous; intoxicating; fermented: as, *hard* liquors; *hard* drinks; *hard* cider.

Miles Porter was before the court this morning for selling *hard* liquor, when he had only a licence for selling ale.
Boston Traveller, Sept. 20, 1879.

14. In *silk-manuf.*, retaining the natural gum: distinguished from *soft*: said of silk.

Before the gum has been boiled off the silk it is said to be *hard* silk, but when boiled off it becomes soft silk—terms very expressive of the actual condition of the fibres.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 396.

15. In *phonetics*: (*a*) Uttered without sonant quality; surd or breathed, as distinguished from sonant or voiced. (*b*) Having a guttural as distinguished from a sibilant sound: said of *c* and *g* as in *corn* and *get*, as distinguished from *c* and *g* as in *cite* and *gee*. [In both uses inexact, and little used by phoneticians.]—**At hard edge**, in *fencing*, with naked weapons, or in serious conflict. *Davies.*

By all that's good, I must myself sing small in her company; I will never meet *at hard edge* with her; If I did . . . I should be confoundedly gapped.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 120.

Hard and fast, strongly binding; strictly obligatory; not to be violated or set aside: as, a *hard and fast* bargain; *hard and fast* rules.—**Hard carbonates.** See *carbonate*1.—**Hard cash.** See *cash*2.—**Hard cider.** See *cider*.—**Hard-cider campaign**, in *U. S. polit. hist.*, the presidential canvass of 1840, in which much use was made of hard cider as an emblem by the supporters of General Harrison, from a slur relating to his use of it cast upon him by his opponents. See *log-cabin*.—**Hard clam**, one of the large rounded clams with a thick heavy shell used for food in the United States; a round clam, as the quahog, *Venus mercenaria*: so called in distinction from the *soft* or *long clams* of the genus *Mya*, etc.—**Hard coal.** See *coal*, 2.—**Hard crab**, a hard-shelled edible crab: in contradistinction to *soft crab*.—**Hard fish, hard knot**, etc. See the nouns.—**Hard lines.** See *lines*2.—**Hard maple.** See *maple*.—**Hard money.** See *money*.—**Hard muffle-colors**, colors which require the greater heat of the muffle-furnace—that is to say, about 900° of the silver pyrometer, or nearly 1000° centigrade.—**Hard of hearing**, hearing with difficulty; partly deaf.

Child! I am rather *hard of hearing*—
Yes, truly; one must scream and bawl:
I tell you, you can't hear at all!
Cowper, Mutual Forbearance.

Hard paste, in *ceram.* See *porcelain*.—**Hard pine, pottery, pulse, water, wood**, etc. See the nouns.—**In hard condition.** See *condition*. =Syn. 3. Unyielding, tough.—4 (*b*). Perplexing, puzzling, knotty.—4 and 5. *Difficult*, etc. See *arduous*.—10. *Severe, Harsh*, etc. (see *austere*); insensible, callous, obdurate, inflexible.

II. *n.* **1.** Something that is hard, in distinction from something similar or related that is soft; especially, the hard part of a thing that is partly soft, as the shell or rind.

Of squylles white alle rawe take of the *hardes*,
And al the rynde is for this nothing fyne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

2. A small marble. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A firm, solid path or way; a paved street or roadway; a gravelly passage, as over a fen or marsh. [Local, Eng.]

Two small rooms . . . at a tobacconist's shop on the Common *Hard*, a dirty street leading down to the dockyard [at Plymouth, England].
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxiii.

4. A kind of pier or landing-place for boats on a river. *Marryat.*—**5.** [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*: (*a*) A member of the more conservative of the two factions into which, in 1852 and the years immediately following, the Democratic party in the State of New York was divided, corresponding in general to the earlier faction called *Hunkers*. The extreme members were called the *Adamantine Hards*. Originally called *Hard-shells*.

The *Hards* had by their own course forfeited the right to base their complaints about Pierce's behavior on the fact that they alone represented the true national Democracy, in the decisive question of slavery.
H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), IV. 272.

(*b*) In Missouri, about 1850, one of the supporters of Senator Benton: so called from their advocacy of "hard money," but differing from the *Softs* mainly in that they were opposed to secession doctrines and to the nationalization of slavery.—**6.** *pl.* A mixture of alum and salt used by bakers to whiten bread. *Dunglison.*

hard (härd), *adv.* [< ME. *harde*, < AS. *hearde*, hard, severely, sorely, very, = OS. *hardo* = OHG. *harto*, strongly, extremely, very, = Gr. *κάρτα*, extremely, very, much, etc.; from the adj.] **1.** With force, effort, or energy; with urgency; forcibly; vehemently; vigorously; energetically: as, to work *hard* for a living; to run *hard*; to hold *hard*; it rains *hard*.

Bi that the wyze in the wod wendes his brydel,
Hit the hors with the helez as *harde* as he myzt.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2155.

Lie soft, sleep *hard*, drink wine, and eat good cheer.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 2.

But it rained so *hard* all the night, that I did not much fear being attacked. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 176.

The wolves scampered away as *hard* as they could drive.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

And pray'd so *hard* for mercy from the prince. *Dryden.*

He stoop'd and gather'd one
From out a bed of thick forget-me-nots,
Look'd *hard* and sweet at me, and gave it me.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 5.

2. Securely; firmly; tightly; so as to be fast.

Corn. Bind him, I say.
Reg. *Hard, hard.* *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

3. With difficulty.

Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind *hard*. *Bacon.*

He thought his horse was 'neath him shot,
And he himself got *hard* away.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 103).

He . . . spoke such scurvy and provoking terms, . . .
I did full *hard* forbear him. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2.

The whole party was put under a proscription, so general and severe as to take their *hard*-earned bread from the lowest offices. *Burke*, Present Discontents (1770).

4. Disagreeably; unpleasantly; grievously; vexatiously; gallingly.

Paul Primus [heremita] put vs him-selue
Awey into wilderne the werlde to dispisen;
And there we leng[e]den full longe & lyueden full *harde*.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 210.

When a man's servant shall play the cur with him, look you, it goes *hard*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4.

5. So as to be difficult.

The question is *hard* set. *Sir T. Browne.*

6. Roughly; heavily.

He [Time] trots *hard* with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnised. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

7. Close; near.

My soul followeth *hard* after thee. Ps. lxiii. 8.

The chirch of the priorie was *hard* joyned to the est end of the paroch chirch. *Leland*, Monasticon, iv. 55.

Then the dragon, like a coward, began to fly
Unto his den, that was *hard* by.
Sir Eglamore (Child's Ballads, VIII. 197).

[He] weighed *hard* upon eighteen stone.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 79.

8. Fully; closely; to the full extent: especially in nautical use, in the commands for putting the helm *hard* alee, *hard* aport, *hard* up, etc.—that is, as far as it will go in the direction indicated.

Some of the monsters [ships] they commanded carried weather helms with wheels *hard* over.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 161.

9. So as to be hard in consistence: chiefly in composition: as, *hard*-burned, *hard*-baked, *hard*-boiled.

If the clay be *hard*-burned, it will be of a red color.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 149.

Hard alee! See *alee*.—**Hard all**, with the greatest exertions of all engaged: used chiefly of boating.

Pulling *hard all* from Sandford to Iffley, and then again from Iffley over the regular course. *Macmillan's Mag.*

Hard and fast, closely; firmly.

So than held thei here way *harde & faste*,
Til thei to Palerne prestill with al that pres come.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4878.

Rab slips out, and jinks about
Behint the muckle thorn:
He grippet Nelly *hard an' fast*.
Burns, Halloween.

Hard aport! See *aport*.—**Hard by**, near; close.—**Hard hit.** See *hit*¹, *v.*—**Hard run.** Same as *hard up* (*a*).—**Hard up**, ill-provided. (*a*) In want of money; needy; without resources: used absolutely. [Colloq.]

He returned, and being *hard up*, as we say, took it into his head to break a shop-window at Liverpool, and take out some trumpery trinket stuff.
T. Hook, The Sutherlands.

Often he was "*hard up*," and had to work as a dock labourer. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 907.

(*b*) Ill-provided with: followed by *for*: as, *hard up for* amusement. [Colloq.] (*c*) *Naut.*, pushed close up or as far as possible: said of the helm when put completely over to one side so as to turn the ship's head away from the wind.—**Hold hard!** See *hold*¹.—**It shall go hard but.** See *go*.—**To bear one hard†.** See *bear*¹.—**To be hard put to it**, to be in great perplexity or difficulty.

The figures and letters were so mingled together that one would think the coiner *was hard put to it* on what part of the money to bestow the several words of his inscription. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

To die hard. See *die*¹.—**To go hard with.** See *go*.

hard†, *v. i.* [ME. *harden* (pres. ind. *harde*), < AS. *heardian*, become hard, make hard, = D. *harden*, make hard, = OHG. **hartjan*, *hartan*, *hertan*, MHG. *herten*, G. *härten* = Dan. *hærde* = Sw. *härda*, make hard; from the adj. Cf. *harden*¹.] To make hard; harden.

They speke of sondry *harding* of metal,
And speke of medicynes therwithal,
And how and whan it sholde *yharded* be.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 237.

hard-a-keeping†, *a.* Hard to keep or observe. [Rare.]

Having sworn too *hard-a-keeping* oath,
Study to break it and not break my troth.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

hard-bake (härd'bāk), *n.* A sweetmeat made of boiled brown sugar or treacle with blanched almonds, and flavored with the juice of lemons, oranges, or the like: a kind of taffy.

The commodities chiefly exposed for sale in the public streets are marine stores, *hard-bake*, apples, flat-fish, and oysters. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

hardbeam (härd'bēm), *n.* Same as *hornbeam*.

hardbill (härd'bil), *n.* A grosbeak; a bird of Swainson's subfamily *Coccothraustinæ*.

hard-bitted, hard-bitten (härd'bit'ed, -bit'n), *a.* [Prop., in this sense, only *hard-bitted*; < *hard* + *bit*¹, *n.*, + *-ed*².] Hard to control by the bit, as a horse; hard-mouthed; hence, obstinate; heady; unyielding.

They looked such *hard-bitten*, wiry, whiskered fellows, that their young adversaries felt rather desponding as to the result of the morrow's match.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

hard-boiled (härd'boild), *a.* Boiled so long as to be hard: said of eggs.

hard-bound (härd'bound), *a.* 1. Fast or tight; stiff and slow in action; costive.

Just writes to make his barrenness appear,
And strains from *hard-bound* brains eight lines a year.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 182.

2. Constipated: said of the bowels. [Colloq.]

hard-cured (härd'kūrd), *a.* Cured, as fish, very thoroughly by drying in the sun after salting, until all the moisture is evaporated. Cod especially are thus prepared for the markets of warm countries, as the West Indies, Spain, and Italy.

hard-drawn (härd'drân), *a.* Drawn when cold, as wire through a disk.

All wire for outside work should be *hard-drawn*, if for long spaces. *Greer*, Dict. of Electricity, p. 59.

The present company has employed *hard-drawn* copper wires. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 69.

hard-dried (härd'drīd), *a.* Hard-cured, as fish.

Fish prepared for the Spanish market should be very *hard-dried*. *Perley*, Canada, p. 280.

hardely†, *adv.* A variant of *hardly*. *Chaucer*.

harden¹ (här'dn), *v.* [< ME. *hardnen*, an extension, with verb-formative *-n* (cf. *happen*), of ME. *harden* (pres. ind. *harde*), make hard: see *hard*, *v.* and *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make hard or more hard in substance or texture; make firm or compact; indurate: as, to *harden* steel, clay, or tallow; to *harden* the hands or muscles by toil.

The Guaymares haue hard skins, and beat their children with thistles to *harden* them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

He spends not night on beds of down or feathers,
Nor day in tents, but *hardens* to all weathers
His youthfull limbs.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

It is a well-known fact among those who are in the habit of *hardening*, that the *hardening* of steel increases its dimensions.
G. Eds, in Campin's Mechanical Engineering, p. 363.

Born
To labour and the mattock-*harden'd* hand.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii.

2. To dry (clothes) by airing. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To make hard or harder in feeling; strengthen or confirm with respect to any element of character; inure; toughen; especially, to make indifferent, unfeeling, obstinate, wicked, etc.

She is *hardened* against her young ones, as though they were not hers. Job xxxix. 16.

Some had in courts been great, and, thrown from thence,
Like fiends, were *harden'd* in impenitence.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 145.

Though he became so far *hardened* in profligacy that he could "take pleasure in the vileness of his companions," yet the sense of right and wrong was not extinguished in him. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 12.

Hardened glass. See *glass*.—**To harden the neck.** See *neck*.—**Syn.** To accustom, discipline, train, toughen, habituate, steel, brace, nerve.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become hard or more hard; acquire solidity or compactness: as, mortar *hardens* in drying.

That we might . . . watch
The sandy footprint *harden* into stone.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

Old instincts *hardening* to new beliefs.
Lowell, Villa Franca.

2. To become inured or toughened; especially, to become unfeeling.

And now his heart
Distends with pride, and, *hardening* in his strength,
Glories. *Milton*, P. L., i. 572.

3. To rise in price; grow dear: as, the market *hardens*.

The precious metals had again *hardened* in value.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 410.

harden²†, *a.* and *n.* [Also *hurden*; < ME. **herden*, < *hardes*, *herdes*, hards: see *hards* and *-en*².]

I. *a.* Of hards or inferior flax.

II. *n.* Hards or inferior flax. *Davies.*

A shirt he had made of coarse *harden*,
A collar-band not worth a farthing.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 235.

Hardenbergia (här-dn-bėr'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Frances Countess *Hardenberg*, sister of Baron Hügel, an eminent German traveler.] A genus of Australian herbs or woody climbers, belonging to the natural order *Leguminosæ*, tribe *Phaseoleæ*, distinguished botanically by the strophiolate seeds, small violet flowers, very short calyx-teeth, and a corolla the keel of which is shorter than its wings. The genus consists of 3 species, which, from the profusion of their flowers, make excellent greenhouse-plants. As such, *H. monophylla*, a hardy evergreen twiner, is the best-known, and is called the *Victorian lilac*. It has blue flowers in racemes. The spindle-shaped root of these plants is called by the inhabitants *sarsaparilla*, and used by the gold-miners as a substitute for it: hence the other common name of *spurious sarsaparilla*.

hardener (härd'nėr), *n.* One who or that which makes hard or more firm and compact; specifically, one who brings cutting instruments or tools up to the required temper; a temperer.

hardening-kiln (härd'ning-kil), *n.* A kiln in which, in the transfer printing process, unfinished pottery is exposed to a low heat to drive away superfluous oil.

hardening-machine (hard'ning-mạ-shēn'), *n.* A machine in which the bodies of hats are rubbed and pressed to felt the materials and render them more dense, and to diminish the size of the hat.

hardening-skin (härd'ning-skin), *n.* In *hat-making*, a piece of partially tanned leather placed over a bat of felting-hair while the workman compresses it with his hands.

Harderian (här-dē'ri-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Swiss anatomist J. J. Harder (1656–1711).—**Harderian gland.** See *gland*.

hard-faced (härd'fāst), *a.* Having a hard or stern face; hard-featured. *Campbell.*

hard-favored (härd'fā'vọrd), *a.* Having coarse features; harsh of countenance; repellent in aspect.

Is that *hard-favoured* gentleman a poet too?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

He handsome outwardly, but of odd Conditions; she excellently qualified, but *hard-favoured*.
Howell, Letters, ii. 1.

The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister *hard-favoured*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

hard-favoredness (härd'fā'vọrd-nes), *n.* Coarseness of features.

hard-featured (härd'fē'tụrd), *a.* Having coarse features.

hard-fern (härd'fėrn), *n.* A fern of the genus *Lomaria*, particularly *L. Spicant*. In Australia, where the genus is abundant, the name is given to all the species of *Lomaria*. See *Lomaria*.

hard-finish (härd'fin'ish), *n.* In *plastering*, the third coat in a series of three, consisting of fine stuff layered on to the depth of about one eighth of an inch and well troweled.

hard-fish (härd'fish), *n.* Salted and dried cod, ling, etc. [Scotch.]

hard-fisted (härd'fis'ted), *a.* 1. Having hard or strong hands, as a laborer.—2. Close-fisted; covetous.

None are so gripple and *hard-fisted* as the childless.
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

hard-fought (härd'fât), *a.* Vigorously contested: as, a *hard-fought* battle.

Hard-fought field. *Fanshawe*, Lord Strafford's Trial.

hard-got (härd'got), *a.* Obtained with difficulty.

With a tedious war, and almost endless toils,
Throughout his troubled reign here held his *hard-got* spoils. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xvii. 114.

hard-grained (härd'grānd), *a.* 1. Having a close, firm grain.—2. Unattractive; not amiable or inviting.

The *hard-grain'd* Muses of the cube and square.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

hard-grass (härd'grȧs), *n.* A coarse dry grass of some one of several genera, as *Ophiurus*, *Lepturus*, and *Schlerochloa*, and one of some species of *Triticum*; also, occasionally, the orchard-grass, *Dactylis glomerata*.

hardhack (härd'hak), *n.* A low shrub, *Spiræa tomentosa*, with woolly leaves and pods, and dense terminal panicles of rose-colored or white flowers. Also called *steeplebush*. It is common in the northeastern United States, especially in New England, and is said to have considerable medicinal value as an astringent.

Our narrow New England lanes, . . . where no better flowers are to be gathered than golden-rod and *hardhack*.
Lowell, quoted in De Vere's Americanisms, p. 405.

hard-handed (härd'han'ded), *a.* [= Dan. *haard-hændet* = Sw. *hårdhänd*.] 1. Having hands hardened by toil.

Hard-handed men, that work in Athens here,
Which never labour'd in their minds till now.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

2. Practising severity; ruling with a strong hand.

The easy or *hard-handed* monarchies, the domestic or foreign tyrannies. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

hardhay (härd'hā), *n.* The plant *Hypericum tetrapterum*, one of the St. John's-worts, with hard and tough wing-angled stems. [Eng.]

hardhead (härd'hed), *n.* 1†. Clash or collision of heads in contest.

I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dispersed them.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

2. A small billon or copper coin of Scotland, officially known as the *lion*. It was current in the sixteenth century under Mary and James VI., and was worth 1½*d.* or 2*d.* English. See cut on following page.

I found many guests of dyvers factions, some outlaws of England, some of Scotland, some neighbours thereabout at cards, some for ale, some for placks and *hardheds*.
Letter dated Jan. 12, 1570. (*Nares.*)

3. The menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*. See cut under *Brevoortia*. [New Eng.]—4. The California gray whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus:* so called by whalers because it has a habit of butting boats.—5. The gray gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*.—6. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*, more fully called *hard-headed dipper*. Also *hard-tack, toughhead*. [Atlantic coast, U. S.]—7. A kind of commercial sponge, *Spongia dura*. *A. Hyatt.*—8. The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra:* so called from its resemblance to the loggerhead, a ball of iron on a long handle. See *knapweed*.—9. An alloy of iron, tin, and arsenic remaining on the bottom, after liquation, in the process of refining tin in the reverberatory furnace. It is nearly identical in composition with the dross removed from the surface during the operation.—10. A large, smooth, rounded stone found especially in coarse gravel.

Obverse. Reverse.
Hardhead of James VI., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

hard-headed (härd'hed'ed), *a.* [< *hard* + *head* + *-ed*². Cf. D. *hardhoofdig*, stupid, *hardhoofd*, a dolt, blockhead.] Shrewd; intelligent or clear-headed and firm; not easily deceived or humbugged: as, a *hard-headed* politician.

Mrs. D. is, in Mrs. Thrale's phrase, a sensible *hard-headed* woman. *Mme. d'Arblay*, Diary, I. 261.

Hard-headed physicists, however, regard such instruments [Lippman's electrometers] with considerable doubt when quantitative measurements are to be made.
Science, III. 260.

Hard-headed dipper. Same as *hardhead*, 6.

hard-hearted (härd'här'ted), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hardharted, hardherted;* < ME. *herdiheorted, hærdiheorted* (= Dan. *haardhjertet* = Sw. *hårdhjertad*), with *-ed*², < AS. *heardheort* (= G. *hartherz-ig*), < *heard*, hard, + *heorte*, heart.] Unfeeling; cruel; pitiless; inhuman; inexorable.

But exhorte one an other daylye, whyle it is called to daye, least any of you waxe *hard-herted* thorow the deceitfulnesse of synne. *Bible of* 1551, Heb. iii. 13.

She to Intrigues was even *hard-hearted*.
Prior, Paulo Purganti.

=Syn. See list under *cruel*.

hard-heartedly (härd'här'ted-li), *adv.* In a hard-hearted manner. *Imp. Dict.*

hard-heartedness (härd'här'ted-nes), *n.* The character of being hard-hearted; want of feeling or tenderness; cruelty; inhumanity.

hardiesse†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *hardiesse, hardiesce*, F. *hardiesse* (= Pr. *ardideza* = It. *arditezza*), < *hardi*, hardy: see *hardy*¹.] Hardiness; boldness.

That of knygthode the prowesse
Is grounded upon *hardiesse*
Of him that dare wel undertake.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 67.

hardihead† (här'di-hed), *n.* Same as *hardihood*.

Enflam'd with fury and fiers *hardy hed*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 38.

Fools men are
Who work themselves such bitter care
That they may live when they are dead;
Her mother's stern cold *hardihead*
Shall make this sweet but dead-alive.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 138.

hardihood (här'di-hud), *n.* [< *hardy*¹ + *-hood*. Cf. D. *hardigheid*, hardness, callosity, G. *hartigkeit*, hardness (in a moral sense).] 1. Unyielding boldness; firmness in doing something that exposes to difficulty, danger, or contumely; intrepidity; also, and commonly, too great boldness; foolish daring; offensive assurance.

It is the society of numbers which gives *hardihood* to iniquity. *Buckminster.*

It is a proof of audacity to venture to an entertainment uninvited, and of *hardihood* to endure with apparent unconsciousness the astonished looks of the host and hostess.
C. J. Smith, Synonymes, p. 115.

2. Physical power of endurance; toughness. [Rare.]

The pilgrims had the preparation of an armed mind, better than any *hardihood* of body.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

=Syn. Courage, resolution, pluck, stoutness, fortitude; audacity, effrontery, assurance, impudence. The unfavorable meanings of *hardihood* seem to be prevailing over the good ones, so that there is a tendency to look to other words for the expression of courage and endurance. The issue of this tendency is not yet decided; it is less marked in the case of *hardy*.

hardily¹†, *adv.* A variant of *hardily*. *Chaucer.*

hardily² (här'di-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hardily, hardiliche;* < *hardy* + *-ly*².] 1. In a hardy manner; boldly; with hardiness; with confidence.

At the first the Gaules and Spanyards, equall to their enemies both in force and courage, maintained the conflict right *hardily*, and kept their order and arraies.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 461.

My lords, I assert, confidently and *hardily* I make the assertion, and I challenge confutation.
Bp. Horsley, Speech, July, 1799.

2†. Surely; certainly; of course; indeed.

A wyf is Goddes gifte verrally;
Alle othere manere giftes *hardily*,
As londes, rentes, pasture or comune,
Or moebles, alle been giftes of Fortune.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 68.

hardim (här'dim), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *hurdaun*, the Libyan lizard.] A common agamoid lizard, *Stellio vulgaris*, of countries bordering the Mediterranean. Also spelled *haardim*.

The *hardims* are of an olive green color shaded with black, and below a pale yellow. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 414.

hardiment (här'di-ment), *n.* [< ME. *hardiment*, < OF. *hardiment*, < *hardi*, hardy: see *hardy*¹.] 1. Courage; daring; hardihood. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Artow in Troye and hast non *hardimente*
To take a woman which that loveth thee?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 533.

But, full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthfull Knight could not for ought be staide.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 14.

Vanguard of Liberty, ye men of Kent, . . .
Now is the time to prove your *hardiment!*
Wordsworth, To the Men of Kent, October, 1803.

2†. A bold exploit.

Like *hardiment* Posthumus hath
To Cymbeline perform'd.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

hardiness (här'di-nes), *n.* [< ME. *hardynesse;* < *hardy*¹ + *-ness*.] 1. Capability of endurance; physical vigor.

He that berethe the Diamand upon him, it sevethe him *hardynesse* and manhode, and it kepethe the Lemes of his Body hole. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 159.

2. Hardihood; audacity; effrontery. [Obsolete or archaic.]

By the imprudent and foolish *hardines* of that French Earle the Frenchmen were discomfited.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 35.

It is wholly to this dreadful practice [flogging at schools] that we may attribute a certain *hardiness* and ferocity which some men, though liberally educated, carry about them in all their behaviour. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 157.

Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against the *hardiness* of one that should tell you of it. *Spectator.*

3†. Hardness.

Ac to be conquerour called that cometh of special grace,
And of *hardyneesse* of herte and of hendenesse [gentleness] bothe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 31.

4†. Hardship; suffering.

They hold an opinion that oxen will abide and suffer much more labour, pain, and *hardiness* than horses will.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardiness*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

harding†, *n.* [< ME. *hardyng;* verbal n. of *hard*, *v.*] Hardening.

They speeken of sondry *hardyng* of metal.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 235.

hardlaike†, *n.* [ME., < Icel. *hardhleikr*, hardness, < *hardhr* = E. *hard:* see *hard*.] Hardship; harshness; wrong.

With *hardlayke* & harme, that happyn shall after,
Ye dowtles mun degh for dedes of tho two.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3476.

hardle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hurdle*.

hardly (härd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *hardely, hardliche, hardeliche, herdeliche*, < AS. *heardlice* (= OS. *hardliko* = G. *härtlich* = Icel. *hardhliga, hardhla* = ODan. *haardelig*), hardly, hard, sorely, severely, < *heard*, hard: see *hard, a.*] 1. Not softly or tenderly; roughly; severely; unfavorably; inimically.

Sarai dealt *hardly* with her. Gen. xvi. 6.

The griev'd commons
Hardly conceive of me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

We house i' the rock, yet use thee not so *hardly*
As prouder livers do. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

Heaven was her canopy; bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodged. *Dryden.*

2. By hard work; with difficulty.

There is no sin which God doth so seldom, nor so *hardly* forgive, as this sin of falling away from the truth.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Believe me, she is constant; not the sands
Can be so *hardly* number'd as she won.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

There is a keen relish about small pleasures *hardly* earned. *J. H. Ewing*, Madam Liberality.

3. Not quite or completely; only approximately; scarcely: as, it is *hardly* strong enough; that is *hardly* true.

You may be louder yet; a culverin
Discharged in his ear would *hardly* bore it.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

However wise, ye *hardly* know me yet.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. Barely; narrowly; almost not at all: as, *hardly* any; *hardly* ever.

The Earl of Gloucester in a Sickness suddenly lost his Hair, his Teeth, his Nails, and his Brother *hardly* escaped Death. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 86.

Hardly any faculty is more important for the intellectual progress of man than the power of Attention.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 43.

The country was then impoverished, intercourse with Great Britain was interrupted, school-books were scarce and *hardly* attainable, and there was no certain prospect of peace. *N. Webster*, in Scudder, p. 33.

5. Not probably; with little likelihood: as, he will *hardly* come to-day.

Hardly shall you find any one so bad but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South*, Sermons.

There was that across his throat
Which you had *hardly* cared to see.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

hard-metal (härd'met'al), *n.* An alloy of about two parts of copper with one of tin, prepared in the process of making gun-metal. To this alloy the proper addition of copper is afterward made, the object being to secure a more thorough mixture of the two metals than would be possible if they were melted together in the proper proportions without this preliminary operation.

hardmouth (härd'mouth), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Acrochilus alutaceus*, distinguished by the incasement of the jaws in a well-defined broad horny plate having a straight edge. It reaches a length of about a foot, and represents in the United States the *Chondrostominæ* of Europe. [Columbia river, U. S.]

hard-mouthed (härd'mouthd), *a.* Having a hard mouth; not sensitive to or easily controlled by the bit: as, a *hard-mouthed* horse.

'Tis time my *hard-mouth'd* coursers to controul,
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal. *Dryden.*

I myself, the author of these momentous truths, am a person whose imaginations are *hard-mouthed*, and exceedingly disposed to run away with his reason.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

hardness (hard'nes), *n.* [< ME. *hardnesse, herdnesse*, < AS. *heardnes* (= OHG. *hartnissa*), < *heard*, hard: see *hard, a.*] 1. The state or quality of being hard, in any of the senses of that word; solidity; density; difficulty of comprehension, accomplishment, control, or endurance; obduracy; harshness; severity; inclemency; adversity; roughness; uncomeliness; want of sensibility.

If one, by quicknes of witte, take his lesson readelie, an other, by *hardnes* of witte, taketh it not so speedelie.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 32.

And eke that age despysed niceasse vaine,
Enur'd to *hardnesse* and to homely fare.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

Thou therefore endure *hardness*, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. 2 Tim. ii. 3.

I do confess my *hardness* broke his heart.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 3.

But the Labourers are few, and their haruest nothing so plentifull as in other places, which they impute to the *hardnesse* of learning the Chinian language.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 449.

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the *hardness* of their favour. *Ray.*

With respect to *hardness*, we know nothing of it by sense farther than that the parts of hard bodies resist the motion of our hands on coming into contact with them.
Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), ii. § 4.

Specifically—2. That quality in fountain-water which is imparted by the presence in excess of earthy salts, especially calcium sulphate.

It is possible to improve . . . hard water . . . by simply adding lime-water to water the *hardness* of which is to be corrected. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 119.

The *hardness* shown by unboiled water is called total *hardness*. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 135.

3. In *med.*, that quality of the pulse which is due to tension of the artery, which in this condition does not readily yield to the pressure of the finger.

Hardness of the pulse is usually said to be an indication for bleeding, . . . but it is necessary to discriminate carefully between the *hardness* due to tension of the sound artery . . . and that due to arterial degeneration with more or less hard deposit in the walls of the vessels.
Quain, Med. Dict.

4. In *art* and *music*, harshness or coldness of execution; unsympathetic treatment, as of a tone or the details of a picture; want of feeling in performance.—5. In *mineral.*, the comparative capacity of a substance to scratch another or be scratched by another; the qual-

ity of bodies which enables them to resist abrasion of their surfaces. Scales have been constructed in which a set of standard bodies are arranged and numbered, and other bodies are referred to this scale in respect of hardness. The diamond is the hardest body known, and in the scale of Mohs its hardness is indicated by the number 10. The scale is as follows: Talc, 1; rock-salt, 2; calcite, 3; fluor-spar, 4; apatite, 5; feldspar, 6; rock-crystal, 7; topaz, 8; corundum, 9; diamond, 10.

hard-nosed (härd'nōzd), *a.* In *hunting*, having little or no sense of smell: said of dogs.

hardock (här'dok), *n.* [ME. or AS. form not found; appar. < early ME. *har*, AS. *hār*, E. *hoar*, + *dock*[1], q. v.] A name applied by old English authors to some uncertain plant, probably a dock with whitish leaves, being a corruption of *hoardock;* perhaps the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*. It is thought by some to be the same as *harlock*, which is a corruption of *charlock, Brassica Sinapistrum*.

hard-pan (härd'pan), *n.* 1. The more or less firmly consolidated detrital material which sometimes underlies a superficial covering of soil. Any bed of mingled clay and sand or pebbles, if firmly compacted, is called *hard-pan*. The use of this word appears to be much more common in the United States than in England.

Hence — 2. (*a*) Hard, unbroken ground. [U. S.]

The new [world] is for the most part yet raw, undigested *hard-pan*. *The Century*, XXVII. 113.

(*b*) The lowest level; lowest foundation; a firm footing for effort or upward progress: as, prices have reached *hard-pan*. [U. S.]

The practical *hard-pan* of business. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), II. 4.

It didn't appear to reach *hard-pan*, or take a firm grip on life. *The Century*, XXVI. 285.

A community where, to use the local dialect, "they got the color and struck *hard-pan*" more frequently than any other mining camp. *Bret Harte*, Tales of the Argonauts, p. 172.

hard-pear (härd'pār), *n.* A South African shrub or small tree, *Olinia cymosa*, belonging to the natural order *Lythrariæ*, having square stems, opposite coriaceous leaves, cymes of small white flowers, and red drupes. The wood is hard and compact, and is used in making musical instruments.

hard-port (härd'pōrt), *a.* Placed hard aport. See *aport*.

As we were under full headway, and swiftly rounding her with a *hard-port* helm, we delivered a broadside at her consort, the Bombshell, each shot hulling her. *The Century*, XXXVI. 428.

hards (härdz), *n.* [Also *hurds*, formerly *hirdes;* < ME. *hardes, herdes, hyrdes*, a pl. (though appearing as a sing. in the ME. gloss "hec stupa, a *hardes*"), < AS. pl. *heordan*, hards; connections unknown.] The refuse or coarse part of flax, hemp, or wool.

Hir clathes biliue bigan to brin
Als *herdes* that had bene right dry.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

She hadde on a sukkenye
That not of hempe ne *heerdes* was.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1233.

What seems to you so easy and certain is to me as difficult as it would be to work a steel hauberk out of *hards* of flax. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, v.

hard-set (härd'set'), *a.* Rigid; inflexible; obstinate.

hard-shell (härd'shel), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. In *zoöl.*, having a hard shell. Specifically applied — (*a*) to the hard clam, round clam, or quahog, *Venus mercenaria;* (*b*) to the common edible crab, *Callinectes hastatus*, when its shell is grown hard: distinguished from *soft-shell*.

2. Rigidly and narrowly orthodox; conservative; uncompromising. [Colloq., U. S.]

She recognized the drawl of an old *hard-shell* preacher who at long intervals came to hold forth in the neighborhood. *The Century*, XXXVI. 897.

Hard-shell Baptists. See *baptist*, 2.

II. *n.* 1. A hard-shelled crab or clam. — 2. See *Hard*, *n.*, 5 (*a*).

hard-shelled (härd'sheld), *a.* Same as *hard-shell*.

Oh, you *hard-shelled*, unplastic, insulated Englishmen! You introduce towels and fresh water, and tea, and beefsteak, wherever you go, it is true; but you teach high prices, and swindling, and insolence likewise! *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 256.

hardship (härd'ship), *n.* [< ME. *herdschipe*, also *hardischipe;* < *hard* + *-ship*.] 1. Severe labor or want; suffering or excessive toil, physical or mental; adversity; affliction; also, anything that exacts physical or mental endurance.

They admitted of bondage, with danger of conscience, rather then to indure these *hardships*. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 23.

Heroes are always drawn bearing sorrows, struggling with adversities, undergoing all kinds of *hardships*, and having in the service of mankind a kind of appetite to difficulties and dangers. *Spectator*, No. 312.

2. Hard treatment; injury; oppression; injustice.

They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their *hardships* upon us. *Swift*.

=Syn. 1. Trial, burden, grievance, trouble.

hardtack (härd'tak), *n.* 1. Large, coarse, hard biscuit baked without salt and kiln-dried, much used by sailors and soldiers; ship-biscuit. — 2. Same as *hardhead*, 6. [Georgia, U. S.]

hardtail (härd'tāl), *n.* A carangoid fish, the yellow mackerel, *Caranx pisquetus*.

hard-visaged (härd'viz'ājd), *a.* Having harsh features; ill-favored.

hardware (härd'wār), *n.* 1. Small metal articles, such as house- or carriage-trimmings, fittings, parts of machines, domestic and kitchen utensils and appliances, and small tools. For more convenient classification, such material is called *builders' hardware, domestic hardware, carriage-hardware*, etc.

2. Alcoholic liquors. [Colloq., Newfoundland.]

hardwareman (härd'wār-man), *n.*; pl. *hardwaremen* (-men). A maker or seller of hardware.

Work for silversmiths, watch-makers, and *hardwaremen*. *The Century*, XXIV. 653.

Hardwickia (härd-wik'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Roxburgh, 1795), named after Major-General Thomas *Hardwick* of the British army.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, suborder *Cæsalpiniæ*, tribe *Cynometreæ*, characterized by slender paniculate racemes of flowers having 5 strongly imbricated sepals and 10 stamens, 1 to 3 of which are sometimes reduced to staminodia. The genus embraces 4 species, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. They are thornless trees with abruptly pinnate 2- to 6-foliolate leaves. Two Asiatic species, *H. binata* and *H. pinnata*, are tolerably well known. The former is a deciduous tree attaining a maximum height of 120 feet, and inhabiting southern and central India. The heart-wood is dark reddish-brown or nearly black, fine-grained, very hard, and durable. It is perhaps the heaviest wood in India, splits easily, and does not warp. It is very valuable for posts, railroad-ties, and underground work. The bark furnishes a valuable fiber for cordage. The other species named has similar but less-marked properties. It grows in the western Ghats from South Kanara to Travancore. Both species exude a balsam similar to copaiba. That of *H. pinnata* hardens into a resin, or forms an oleo-resin.

hardwood-tree (härd'wud-trē), *n.* A handsome West Indian shrub or small tree, *Ixora ferrea*, belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, having oblong, pointed leaves and axillary corymbs of rose-colored flowers. See *Ixora*.

hardy[1] (här'di), *a.*; compar. *hardier*, superl. *hardiest*. [< ME. *hardy, hardi*, < OF. *hardi* (F. *hardi*), hardy, daring, stout, bold, usually regarded as the pp. of *hardir, ardir* (= Pr. *ardir* = It. *ardire*), be bold, make bold, < OHG. **hartjan* = E. *hard, v.*) (cf. OF. *enhardi*, emboldened, pp. of *enhardir*, embolden), but perhaps directly < OHG. *harti, herti*, MHG. *herti*, another form of OHG. MHG. *hart* = E. *hard:* cf. MLG. *herdich*, persevering, = ODan. *hærdig* = Norw. *herdig* = Sw. *härdig*, vigorous, courageous (Dan. *ihærdig* = Sw. *ihärdig*, persevering). *Hardy* is thus a doublet of *hard:* see *hard*.] 1. Bold; intrepid; daring; confident; audacious.

But there is no man in the World so *hardy*, Cristene man ne other, but that he wolde ben adrad for to beholde it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 282.

That you be never so *hardy* to come again in his affairs. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 2.

The Indians were so *hardy* as they came close up to them, notwithstanding their pieces. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 254.

Be not so *hardy*, scullion, as to slay
One nobler than thyself. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

2. Requiring or imparting courage, vigor, and endurance; that must be done boldly or energetically: as, a *hardy* exploit; *hardy* occupations.

He turned with impatience from his literary tutors to military exercises and the *hardiest* sports. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 368.

3. Strong; enduring; capable of resisting fatigue, hardship, or exposure: as, a *hardy* peasant; a *hardy* plant.

Lone flower, hemmed in with snows and white as they,
But *hardier* far. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, ii. 16.

And every *hardy* plant could bear
Loch Katrine's keen and searching air. *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 26.

The emigrant's children have grown up, the *hardy* offspring of the new clime. *Everett*, Orations, I. 201.

=Syn. 1. Stout-hearted, courageous, valiant, daring. See note under *hardihood*. — 3. Hale, robust, sturdy, tough.

hardy[1] (här'di), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hardied*, ppr. *hardying*. [< *hardy*, *a.*] To become hardy, daring, or audacious. [Rare.]

Still *hardying* more and more in his triumphs over our simplicity. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 290.

hardy[2] (här'di), *n.*; pl. *hardies* (-diz). [Origin obscure.] In *blacksmithing*, a chisel or fuller having a square shank for insertion into a square hole in an anvil.

hardyhead†, *n.* See *hardihead*.

hardy-shrew (här'di-shrö), *n.* [Formerly also *hardishrew*.] The shrew.

hare[1] (hār), *n.* [< ME. *hare*, < AS. *hara* = OFries. *hase* = MD. *haese*, D. *haas* = MLG. *hase* = OHG. *haso*, MHG. G. *hase* = Icel. *hēri* (for *heri*) = Sw. Dan. *hare* (< Teut. stem **hasan-*) = W. *ceinach* = OPruss. *sasins* = Skt. *çaça* (for **casa*), a hare.] 1. A rodent quadruped of the family *Leporidæ* and genus *Lepus*. It has four upper front teeth instead of only two as usual in *Rodentia* (the extra pair placed behind the others), long mobile ears, short cocked-up tail, lengthened hind limbs, furry soles, and cleft upper lip. The species are numerous, and are found in most countries, especially of the northern hemisphere; they are much alike, all nearly resembling the common hare of Europe, *Lepus timidus*. This animal in northerly and alpine countries turns more or less completely white in winter, and is then known as the *varying hare*. The polar hare, *Lepus timidus*, var. *arcticus* or *glacialis*, is the extreme phase of the same species; the American representative is *L. americanus*. The western

American Varying Hare (*Lepus americanus*).

United States harbor several very large, long-eared, long-limbed hares, such as *L. campestris* (which whitens in winter), *L. callotis*, and others, commonly known as *jack-rabbits* or *jackass-rabbits*. (See cut under *jack-rabbit*.) Some hares are partly aquatic, as *L. aquaticus* of the southern United States. The hare is proverbial for its timidity and fleetness and for its instinctive ingenuity in eluding enemies. The pursuit of it with hounds is called *coursing*, and has been a favorite sport from remote times. The rabbit, belonging to the same genus, is often included under the general term *hare*, and differs from it chiefly in its smaller size, and in its habit of burrowing instead of constructing forms in the grass as the hare does. See *rabbit*.

He is so gode a knyght that alle other be but as *hares* as in comparison to hym, saf only his brother. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 162.

The melancholy *hare* is form'd in brakes and briers. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 204.

The tim'rous *hare* . . . scarce shuns me. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 305.

2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, one of the forty-eight ancient constellations of Ptolemy, situated in the southern hemisphere. — **First catch your hare.** See *catch*[1]. — **Hare and hounds.** (*a*) An outdoor game modeled after the hunting of hares with hounds. Two players known as hares start off on a long run or ride, scattering behind them small pieces of paper called the scent; the others, known as the hounds, following the trail so marked, try to catch the hares before they reach home again.

"Well, my little fellows," began the Doctor, . . . "what makes you so late?" "Please, sir, we've been out Big-side *Hare-and-hounds*, and lost our way." *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

(*b*†) Everybody; people generally.

But Antenor, he shal come hom to toune,
And she shal out — thus seyde *here and houne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 210.

Little chief hare. See *Lagomys* and *pika*. — **Mad as a March hare**, acting wildly or senselessly; strangely freakish: in allusion to the wild actions of the hare during the breeding-season in spring. — **To hunt for hares with a tabor**†, to engage in a hopeless task. *Davies*.

Men mygtten as well haue *huntyd an hare with a tabre*,
As sake ony mendis ffor that thei mysdede.
Richard the Redeless, i. 58.

The poore man that gives but his bare fee, or perhaps pleads in forma pauperis, he *hunteth for hares with a tabor*, and gropeth in the darke to find a needle in a botle of hay. *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 407).

To make a hare of, to hoax or befool; ridicule; expose or show up to derision. (See also *calling-hare*.)

hare[2]† (hār), *v. t.* [= E. dial. *harr*, < ME. *harien, harren*, drag by force, ill-treat; either the same as *harien* for *herien, hergien*, E. *harry*, q. v., or < OF. *harier*, harry, hurry, trouble, disturb, importune, annoy; perhaps also confused with OF. *harer* (*un chien*), set (a dog) on, encourage; cf. *haro*, harrow, an exclamation; *crier haro*, cry harrow: see *harrow*[3].] To harass; worry; frighten.

I' the name of men or beasts, what do you do?
Hare the poor fellow out of his five wits
And seven senses. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

But the poor creature was so *hared* by the council of officers that he presently caused a proclamation to be issued out, by which he did declare the parliament to be dissolved. *Clarendon*, Civil Wars, III. 660.

To *hare* and rate them thus at every turn is not to teach them, but to vex and torment them to no purpose. *Locke*, Education, § 67.

hare[3†], *pron.* See *he*[1], I., D (*b*).

Harebell, or Bluebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*).

harebell (hār'bel), *n.* [< ME. *harebelle*, glossing L. *bursa pastoris*, shepherd's-purse (not in AS.); < *hare*[1] + *bell*[1]. Many plants take their popular names from familiar animals without obvious reason; cf. *harefoot*, *hare's-foot*, *hare-mint*, *hare's-ear*, etc.] 1. A species of bell-flower, *Campanula rotundifolia*, the well-known bluebell of Scotland. It is a low herb with delicate, drooping, blue, bell-shaped flowers, and linear-lanceolate stem-leaves, those near the root being round-heart-shaped or ovate, but early disappearing, so as rarely to be seen with the flowers. It is common to both Europe and North America. The name is sometimes erroneously written *hairbell*; Lindley endeavored to restrict that spelling to this plant, reserving the spelling *harebell* for the *Scilla nutans* (def. 2).

The azur'd *hare-bell*, like thy veins. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

E'en the slight *hare-bell* raised its head, Elastic, from her airy tread. *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 18.

An Alpine *harebell* hung with tears By some cold morning glacier. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

2. The wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*, or *Hyacinthus non-scriptus*. [Scotch; rarely so used in English works.]

harebrain (hār'brān), *a.* and *n.* [< *hare*[1] + *brain*. Also written, incorrectly, *hairbrain*, as if < *hair*[1] + *brain*.] I. *a.* Same as *harebrained*.

I meane it (saith the king) by that same *haire-braine* wild fellow, my subject, the Earle of Suffolke, who is protected in your countrie, and begins to play the foole, when all others are wearie of it. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 223.

It certainly will not put him in a position to carry out any of the *hairbrain* schemes of economic policy. *The American*, XII. 309.

II. *n.* A giddy or reckless person.

Ah foolish *harebraine*, This is not she. *Udall*, Roister Doister, i. 4.

Look into our histories, and you shall almost meet with no other subject, but what a company of *hare-brains* have done in their rage. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 169.

harebrained (hār'brānd), *a.* [< *hare*[1] + *brain* + *-ed*[2]. Also written, incorrectly, *hairbrained*.] Having or indicating, as it were, no more brain than a hare; giddy; heedless; reckless; wild.

O painted fooles, whose *hairbrainde* heades must haue More clothes attones than might become a king. *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 70.

Grave and wise persons . . . are extremely less affected with lust and loves than the *hare-brained* boy. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 718.

The *hare-brained* chatter of a few political babblers. *C. Marvin*, Gates of Herat, v.

harebrainedly (hār'brānd-li), *adv.* In a giddy, wild, or heedless manner.

Fansie (quoth he) farewell, whose badge I long did beare, And in my hat full *harebraindly* thy flowers did I weare. *Gascoigne*, Fruit of Fetters.

harebur (hār'bėr), *n.* The burdock, *Arctium Lappa*. See *burdock*.

harecop†, *n.* See *horecop*.

hareem, *n.* Same as *harem*.

hare-eyed (hār'īd), *a.* Watchful; fearful.

Relentless Rigor, and Confusion faint, Frantic Distemper, and *hare-eyed* Unrest, And short-breathed Thirst, with ever-burning breast. *Chapman*, Death of Prince Henry.

harefoot (hār'fůt), *n.* [< ME. *harefot* (defs. 1 and 5 (*a*)) (= Sw. *harefot* = Dan. *harefod*, harefoot); < *hare*[1] + *foot*. Cf. *hare's-foot*.] 1. The foot of a hare; a foot resembling a hare's foot.

And hence a third proverb, Betty, since you are an admirer of proverbs: Better a *hare-foot* than none at all; that is to say, than not to be able to walk. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 118.

2†. A swift-footed person.

Harald, Godwyne sone He was cleped *Harefot*, for he was urnare god [a good runner]. *Chronicle of Eng.*, l. 397.

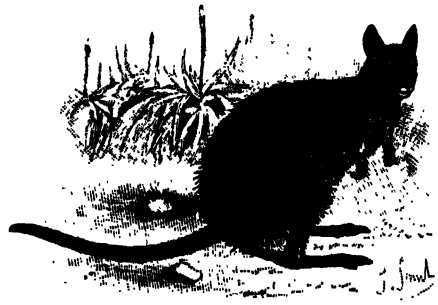
3. The ptarmigan, or any species of the genus *Lagopus*: so called because the densely feathered feet resemble those of the hare. See first cut under *grouse*.—4†. A long, narrow foot, carried forward, such as is found in some dogs. *V. Shaw*, Book of the Dog.—5. In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *avens*. (*b*) Same as *hare's-foot*, 1.

hare-footed (hār'fůt'ed), *a.* Having densely furry or feathery feet, like those of a hare: an epithet of the ptarmigan.

hare-hearted (hār'här'ted), *a.* Timorous, like a hare; easily frightened.

harehound (hār'hound), *n.* A hound for hunting hares; a greyhound. *Chalmers.* [Rare.]

hare-kangaroo (hār'kang-ga-rö'), *n.* A small kangaroo of the genus *Lagorchestes*, so called from its resemblance to a hare in size and color,

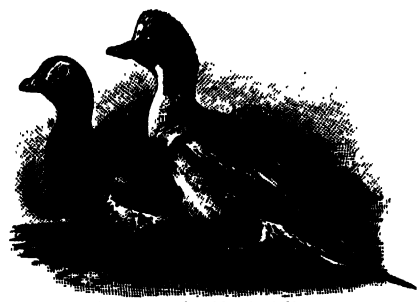


Hare-kangaroo (*Lagorchestes hirsutus*).

and to some extent in habits. These animals live on open plains and construct forms in the herbage. There are several species.

hareld (har'eld), *n.* [< *Harelda*.] A duck of the genus *Harelda*, more fully called *northern hareld*.

Harelda (ha-rel'dą), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1816); also *Haralda*; a miswriting or misprint for *Havelda*, < Icel. *hávella* (so given by Haldorsen, but rather Norw.) = Norw. *havella*, dial. also *haval*, *havold* (Aasen) = ODan. *havelde* (other Scand. forms are cited: *hæ̈lla*, *hǫ̈ld*, etc., a sea-duck (see def.)); appar. < Icel. Sw. *haf*, Dan. Norw. *hav*, the sea (see *haaf*, *haff*, *haven*); the second element is perhaps a corruption of Icel. *önd* (*and-*) = Dan. *and*, etc., duck: see *drake*[1].] A genus of sea-ducks, of the family *Anatidæ* and



Male Oldwife (*Harelda glacialis*).

Left-hand figure shows summer plumage, and right-hand figure winter plumage.

subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, having in the male a cuneate tail with the central rectrices long-exserted. The only species is *H. glacialis*, the long-tailed duck, a very common bird of the northern hemisphere, also called *oldwife*, *old-squaw*, and *south-southerly*. The genus has also been named *Pagonetta*, *Crymonessa*, and *Melonetta*.

harelip (hār'lip'), *n.* 1. A congenital fissure or vertical division of the upper lip: so called from its supposed resemblance to the lip of a hare. The cleft is occasionally double, there being a little lobe or portion of the lip situated between the two fissures. It is surgically treated by smoothly paring the opposite edges of the fissure, and maintaining them in accurate apposition by a twisted suture until they have united.

This is the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet. He begins at curfew, and walks till the first cock. He . . . squints the eye and makes the *hare-lip*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

2. The hare-lipped sucker, *Quassilabia lacera*, a catostomid fish remarkable for the conformation of the mouth, which suggests a harelip. The upper lip is not protractile, but is greatly enlarged, and the lower lip is divided into two separate lobes. It is abundant in the Scioto and a few other rivers in the Ohio valley and southward.

harelipped (hār'lipt), *a.* Having a harelip.

harem (hā'rem or hā'rem), *n.* [Also *haram*; < Turk. *harem*, < Ar. *ḥarām*, anything forbidden, a sacred place or thing, in particular women's apartments, women, allied to Ar. *ḥarma*, a lady (pl. *ḥarīm*; *el ḥarīm*, the female sex, whence the occasional E. form *harim*, *hareem*), < *ḥarama*, prohibit, forbid.] 1. In Turkey, Egypt, Syria, etc., the part of a dwelling-house, including an inclosed courtyard, appropriated to the female members of a Mohammedan family, and so constructed as to secure the utmost seclusion and privacy. In India the corresponding chambers, offices, and inclosure are called the *zenana*.

This Duke here, and in other seraglios (or *Harams*, as the Persians term them) has above 300 concubines. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 139.

2. Collectively, the occupants of a harem, consisting in a Mohammedan family of the wife, or wives (usually to the number of four), female relatives of the husband, female slaves or concubines, and sometimes eunuchs as guardians and attendants.

Seraglios sing, and *harems* dance for joy. *Cowper*, Anti-Thelyphthora, l. 108.

3. A sacred place; either of the holy cities Mecca and Medina, called the two harems, as places prohibited to infidels. [Rare.]

hare-mad† (hār'mad), *a.* Mad as a March hare. See *hare*[1].

O, here's a day of toil well pass'd over, Able to make a citizen *hare-mad*! *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

harengiform (ha-ren'ji-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *harengus*, herring, + L. *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a herring: a term now more restricted in meaning than *clupeiform*.

harengus (ha-reng'gus), *n.* [ML. and NL., < OF. *hareng*, < OHG. *harinc*, *herinc* = AS. *hæring*, E. *herring*, q. v.] 1. A herring.—2. [*cap.*] An Aldrovandine genus of herrings. See *Clupea*.

hare-pipe† (hār'pīp), *n.* [ME. *harepype*, > AF. *harepipe*.] A snare for catching hares. *Halliwell*.

The next tyme thou shal be take; I have a *hare pype* in my purse, That shall be set, Watte, for thi sake. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 110.

hare's-bane (hārz'bān), *n.* Same as *wolf's-bane*.

hare's-beard (hārz'bērd), *n.* The great mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*. See *mullen*.

hare's-colewort (hārz'kōl'wėrt), *n.* Same as *hare's-lettuce*.

hare's-ear (hārz'ēr), *n.* 1. A European umbelliferous plant, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, having alternate perfoliate leaves, the auricled base closing round the stem. Also called *thoroughwax*.—2. A plant of the cruciferous genus *Conringia*, of either of the species *C. Austriacum* and *C. orientale*, having similar auriculate leaves.—**Bastard hare's-ear**, *Phyllis nobla*, a native of the Canary Islands, belonging to the *Rubiaceæ*.

hare's-foot (hārz'fůt), *n.* 1. The hare's-foot trefoil, or rabbit-foot clover, *Trifolium arvense*. Also called *harefoot*.—2. A tree, *Ochroma Lagopus*, belonging to the natural order *Malvaceæ*, a native of tropical America, the wood of which is very light, and therefore well adapted for rafts, boats, etc. It derives its name from the silk-cotton of the seeds, which protrudes from the openings in the large fruit after dehiscence, and resembles the foot of a hare. This cotton is used in stuffing cushions and pillows.—**Hare's-foot fern**, a fern (*Davallia Canariensis*) inhabiting the Canary and Madeira islands, and also found on the adjacent mainland of both Africa and Europe. The name is said to refer to its scaly, creeping rhizomes. The fronds are broadly triangular, from 8 to 15 inches in length, twice- or thrice-pinnate, the pinnules cut into narrow lobes. The indusium is whitish, and deeply half cup-shaped. In Australia this name is given to *D. pyxidata*. See *Davallia*.—**Hare's-foot trefoil** or **clover**. See *clover*, 1.

hare's-lettuce (hārz'let'is), *n.* A composite plant, *Sonchus oleraceus*, better known as *sow-thistle*, a favorite food of hares. Also called *hare's-colewort*, *hare's-palace*, and *hare-thistle*. See *Sonchus* and *sow-thistle*.

hare's-palace (hārz'pal'ąs), *n.* Same as *hare's-lettuce*.

hare's-parsley (hārz'pärs'li), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, *Anthriscus sylvestris*, common in Europe.

hare's-tail (hārz'tāl), *n.* 1. A species of cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, common in Europe and North America. It belongs to the natural order *Cyperaceæ*, and is related to the club-rushes and bulrushes; but the bristles of the perianth are numerous, and become elongated in the mature fruit into fibers like those of cotton, which in this species are white, and form a ball or dense tuft which has been compared to the tail of a hare. See *cotton-grass* and *Eriophorum*. Also called *hare's-tail rush*.

2. The hare's-tail grass (which see, under *grass*).—**Hare's-tail rush**. See def. 1, above.

harestane (hār'stān), *n.* A memorial stone, or a stone marking a boundary; a hoarstone:

as, the *harestane* on the Borough Muir of Edinburgh. [Scotch.]

hare-thistle (hār'this'l), *n.* Same as *hare's-lettuce.*

harfang (här'fang), *n.* [< Sw. *harfång*, lit. 'hare-catcher' (also called *haruggla*, 'hare-owl') (cf. ODan. *harefang*, hare-catching), < *hare*, = E. *hare*[1], + *fånga*, catch, seize, = E. *fang*. The AS. *herefong* (L. *ossifragus*), an osprey, appar. involves *here*, army.] The snowy owl, *Nyctea nivea* or *N. scandiaca*: so called from its habit of preying upon hares.

hargulatiert, *n.* Same as *argolet.*

haricot (har'i-kō), *n.* [< F. *haricot*, a ragout of mutton, etc., also (in mod. use) the kidney-bean (appar. because used in such ragouts), < OF. *herigote.* Cf. OF. *harigote*, a piece, morsel. Origin unknown.] 1. A kind of ragout of meat and vegetables.—2. The kidney-bean or French bean.—3. In *ceram.*, a red used for the whole surface of a piece, or forming a background to other decoration. It is produced from an oxid of copper.

Haricot (*Phaseolus vulgaris*). *a*, flower; *b*, ovule.

haricot-bean (har'i-kō-bēn), *n.* Same as *haricot*, 2.

hariet, *v.* A Middle English form of *harry.*

harier, *n.* See *harrier*[1].

harift, *n.* See *hairif.*

hari-kari, *n.* See *hara-kiri.*

hariolation† (har'i-ō-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *hariolatio(n-)*, < *hariolari*, foretell, divine, < *hariolus*, a soothsayer, prophet; cf. *haruspex.*] A soothsaying; a foretelling. Also *ariolation.*

Ariolation, soothsaying, and such oblique idolatries.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

hariot†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heriot.*

harish (här'ish), *a.* [< *hare*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Resembling a hare in some respect; somewhat like a hare.

hark (härk), *v.* [Formerly also *heark*; < ME. *herken*, < AS. **hercian*, **hyrcian* (not found, the only recorded form being that extended with verb-formative *-n*, namely, *hercnian*, *hyrcnian*, *heorcnian* (ME. *herknen*, E. *harken*, q. v.), = MD. *horken*, *horcken*, *harcken* = OFries. *herkia*, *harkia*, North Fries. *harke* = MLG. *horken* = OHG. *hōrechen*, MHG. *hōrchen*, *horchen*, G. *horchen*), hark, listen; a derivative, with formative *-c*, *-k* (cf. *smir-k*, *stal-k*, *tal-k*, *dal-k*, etc.), of AS. *hȳran*, *hiéran*, *hēran* = D. *hooren* = OHG. *hōrjan*, MHG. G. *hören*, etc., hear: see *hear.* Cf. *harken*, the same word with additional suffix.]

I.† *trans.* To hear; listen to.

This king sit thus in his nobleye,
Herking his minstralles hir thinges pleye
Biforn him at the bord deliciously.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 70.

To hark back, to call back to the original point. See *hark back*, under II.

There is but one that *harks* me *back.*
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., i. 9.

II. *intrans.* To listen; harken: now chiefly used in the imperative, as an incitement to attention or action, as in hunting. See phrases below.

These learned wonders witty Phalee marks,
And heedfully to every Rule he *harks.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

Hark, hark, my lord, what bells are these?
Heywood, If you Know not Me, i.

We finde a certain singular pleasure in *hearking* to such as be returned from some long voyage, and do report things which they have seen in strange countries.
North, tr. of Plutarch, Amiot to the Readers.

Pricking up his ears to *hark*
If he could hear too in the dark.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

Hark'ee, Premium, you'll prepare lodgings for these gentlemen. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

Hark away! hark forward! hunting cries intended to urge the hounds and the chase onward.—**Hark back!** in *hunting*, a cry to the hounds, when they have lost the scent, directing them to return upon their course and recover it. Hence—**To hark back**, to return to some previous point, as of a subject, and start from that afresh.

To *hark back* to our 2nd question, . . . "Who was Sir William Cummyn of Invercllochy?"
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. xxi.

He . . . *harks back* to matters he has already discussed.
Higginson, Eng. Statesmen, p. 252.

hark-away (härk'a-wā'), *n.* A hunting cry. See *hark, v. i.*

Then horse and hound fierce joy display,
Exulting at the *hark-away.*
M. Green, The Spleen.

harken, hearken (här'kn), *v.* [< ME. *harkenen*, *herknen*, < AS. *hercnian*, *hyrcnian*, *heorcnian*, harken, with verb-formative *-n* (as in *listen*, *fasten*[1], etc.), < AS. **hercian* (ME. *herken*, E. *hark*), < *hȳran*, *hiéran*, *hēran*, hear: see *hark* and *hear.*] **I.** *intrans.* To listen; lend the ear; attend or give heed to what is uttered; hear with attention, obedience, or compliance.

The kyng of kynges *harkenyd* of that case,
He taryd not nor lenger wold abide.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2949.

Hearken, O Israel, unto the statutes and unto the judgments which I teach you. Deut. iv. 1.

Orpheus assembled the wild beasts to come in heards to *harken* to his musicke, and by that meanes made them tame. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

We at length *hearkened* to the terms of peace.
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

Dear mother Ida, *harken* ere I die.
Tennyson, Œnone.

II. *trans.* 1. To hear by listening. [Poetical.]

Whan thei that serued herde the noyse of the peple, thei ronne to the wyndowes to *herkene* what it myght be.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 422.

But here she comes: I fairly step aside,
And *hearken*, if I may, her business here.
Milton, Comus, l. 169.

Where sat the blackbird-hen in spring,
Hearkening her bright-billed husband sing.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 188.

2. To hear with attention; regard.

You, proud judges, *hearken* what God saith in his holy book. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

This king of Naples, being an enemy
To me inveterate, *hearkens* my brother's suit.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

He sat, with eager face *hearkening* each word,
Nor speaking aught.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 275.

To harken out†, to hunt out; run down; find by search.

He has employed a fellow this half-year all over England to *hearken* him *out* a dumb woman.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

Come, reverend doctor, let us *harken out*
Where the young prince remains.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

harkener, hearkener (härk'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *herknere*; < *harken* + *-er*[1].] One who harkens; a listener.

Hearkeners of rumours and tales. *Baret*, Alvearie.

harl (härl), *v.* [Also *haurl*; < ME. *harlen*, drag, pull.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drag upon the ground; drag along with force or violence; trail. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The hasel & the hag-thorne were *harled* al samen,
With roge raged mosse rayled ay-where.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 744.

And *harleden* heom out of the loude,
And with tormens manie huy slowe.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 166. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To entangle; confuse. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To cut a slit in one of the hind legs of (a dead animal), in order to suspend it. [Prov. Eng.]—4. To rough-cast (a wall) with lime. [Scotch.]

Built of stone and rough-cast, *harled* they called it there.
G. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

We have in Scotland far fewer ancient buildings, above all in country places; and those that we have are all of hewn or *harled* masonry.
R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be dragged or pulled. [Scotch.]

He . . . drew a stroke,
Till skin in blypes cam *haurlin'*
Aff 's nieves that night.
Burns, Halloween.

2. To trail; drag one's self. [Scotch.]

A pretty enjoyment for me to go away *harling* here and *harling* there out o'er the country when I can scarcely put my foot to the ground to cross the room.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, vii.

harl (härl), *n.* [< *harl*, *v.*] 1. The act of dragging. [Scotch.]—2. Flax, hemp, wool, hair, or other filaments as drawn out or hackled.—3. A barb of a feather from a peacock's tail, used as a hackle in dressing fly-hooks. Also *herl*, *hurl.*

Herl, or *harl*, as some persons call it—the little plumelets or fibres growing on each side of the tail feathers of the peacock. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 589.

4. Property obtained by means not accounted honorable.—5. A considerable but indefinite quantity. [Scotch.]

Ony havt of health he has is aye about meal-time.
Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie, II. 244.

6. A leash (three) of hounds. [Prov. Eng.]

harlan (här'lan), *n.* 1. Same as *harle.*—2. The pintail-duck, *Dafila acuta.* *Rev. C. Swainson*, 1885. [Wexford, Ireland.]

harle (härl), *n.* A merganser; specifically, the red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator.* Also *harlan*, *herald.* [Orkney Islands.]

Harleian (har'lē-an), *a.* [< *Harley* (see def.) + *-an.*] Pertaining or relating to Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, an English politician (1661–1724), and his son Edward: as, the *Harleian* collection (of several thousand manuscripts, now in the British Museum); the *Harleian* Miscellany (reprints from their collection of rare pamphlets, tracts, etc.).

Among the *Harleian* MSS. in the British Museum is a Chartulary of Reading Abbey.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 297.

harlequin (här'le-kin or -kwin), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *harlekin*, *harlaken*; = D. *harlekijn* = G. Dan. Sw. *harlekin*, < OF. *harlequin* (15th century), F. *arlequin* (> prob. Sp. *arlequin*, *arnequin* = Pg. *arlequim* = It. *arlecchino*), a harlequin; prob. a later form (associated with a popular etymology which connected the word with *Charles Quint*, Charles V.) of OF. *herlequin*, *herlekin*, *helequin*, *halequin*, *hellekin*, *hierlekin*, *hellequin* (13th century), a demon, Satan, earlier and usually occurring in the phrase *la mesnie hellekin* (*la maisnie hierlekin*, etc., ML. *harlequini familia*, ME. *Hurlewaynes kynne*, or *Hurlewaynes meyne*), in popular superstition a troop of yelling demons that haunted lonely places or appeared in tempests, the OF. *mesnie* (*maisnie*, *maisnee*, *meisnee*, ME. *mainee*, *meinee*, *meyne*, etc., E. obs. *many*[2]), a family, company, troop, in this phrase being appar. orig. an explanatory addition, giving *hellekin* the appearance of a quasi-genitive of a personal name, as reflected in the ML. and ME. expressions; *hellekin*, *hellequin*, etc., itself meaning orig. 'troop of hell' (lit. 'hell's kin,' < OLG. **helle kin* = AS. *helle cynn* (*cinn*): see *hell*[1] and *kin*[1]). Hell and its devils were very prominent features of the medieval stage. The demon *Alichino* in Dante (Inf., xxi. 118) prob. owes his name to the same OLG. source.] **I.** *n.* 1. In early Italian and later in French comedy, the buffoon or clown, one of the regular character-types. He was noted for his gluttonous buffoonery, afterward modified by something of intriguing malice. On the modern stage he generally appears in pantomime as the lover of Columbine, masked, dressed in tight party-colored clothes covered with spangles, armed with a magic wand or wooden sword, and plays amusing tricks on the other performers.

I, like a *harlakene* in an Italian comedy, stand making faces at both their follies. *Ile of Gulls* (1633).

He who play'd the *Harlequin*,
After the Jest still loads the Scene,
Unwilling to retire, tho' weary.
Prior, Written in Meseray's Hist. France.

Hence—2. A buffoon in general; a fantastic fellow; a droll.—3. In *entom.*, the magpie-moth, *Abraxas grossulariata.*—4. The Oriental or noble opal.—**Syn.** See *jester.*

II. *a.* 1. Party-colored; extremely or fantastically variegated in color: specifically applied in zoölogy to sundry animals.—2. Differing in color or decoration; fancifully varied, as a set of dishes. See *harlequin service*, below.

She had six lovely little *harlequin* cups on a side-shelf in her china-closet, . . . rose, and brown, and gray, and vermilion, and green, and blue.
Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Real Folks, xiii.

Harlequin bat, an Indian chiropter, *Scotophilus ornatus*, of variegated coloration.—**Harlequin beetle**, a longicorn coleopter of South America, *Acrocinus longimanus*, with red, gray, and black elytra.—**Harlequin brant**, the American white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons gambeli.* Also called *pied brant*, *prairie-brant*, *speckled brant*, and *speckle-belly.*—**Harlequin cabbage-bug.** See *cabbage-bug.*—**Harlequin duck**, a sea-duck of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, formerly known as *Anas* or *Fuligula histrionica*, now *Histrionicus minutus* or *H. torquatus* (Coues); the male is of a blackish color, fantastically spotted with white

Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus minutus*).

and reddish. It inhabits the arctic regions of both hemispheres, migrating south in winter.—**Harlequin moth.** Same as *harlequin*, 2.—**Harlequin service, harlequin set,** in *ceram.*, a number of pieces or utensils sufficiently alike to form a service or set, but not identical in decoration: as, for instance, a number of cups and saucers of the same or nearly the same form and size, but differing in color. Such a set may sometimes be made up of pieces bought separately; but more commonly harlequin sets are manufactured expressly, as at the great factories of Sèvres and Meissen.—**Harlequin snake,** the coral-snake, *Elaps fulvius*, and other species of this genus: so called from the variegation of black with red or orange.

harlequin (här'le-kin or -kwin), *v.* [< *harlequin*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play the droll; make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.

II. *trans.* To remove as if by a harlequin's trick; conjure away.

> The kitten, if the humour hit,
> Has *harlequin'd* away the fit.
> *M. Green*, The Spleen.

harlequinade (här″le-ki-nād′), *n.* [< F. *harlequinade;* as *harlequin* + *-ade*[2].] A kind of pantomime; that part of a pantomime which follows the transformation of characters, and in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts; hence, buffoonery; a fantastic procedure.

> No unity of plan, no decent propriety of character and costume, could be found in that wild and monstrous *harlequinade* [the reign of Charles II.].
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

harlequinery† (här'le-kin-ėr-i), *n.* [< *harlequin* + *-ery.*] Pantomime; buffoonery.

> The French taste is comedy and *harlequinery.*
> *Richardson*, Pamela, IV. 89.

harlequin-flower (här'le-kin-flou″ėr), *n.* A name given to species of *Sparaxis*, an iridaceous plant from South Africa, handsome in cultivation, with many varieties of different colors. [Rare.]

harlequinize (här'le-kin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *harlequinized*, ppr. *harlequinizing.* [< *harlequin* + *-ize.*] To dress up in fantastic style.

> They lunch in the small dining-room. . . . It is travestied, indeed, and *harlequinized*, like the rest of the house.
> *R. Broughton*, Joan, ii. 8.

harlock†, *n.* The name of some plant referred to by Shakspere and Drayton; perhaps an error for *charlock* (*Brassica Sinapistrum*), or for *hardock*, supposed to be the burdock (*Arctium Lappa*).

> Crown'd with rank fumiter, and furrow weeds,
> With *harlocks* [in some editions *hordocks*], hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4.
>
> The honey-suckle, the *harlocks*,
> The lilly, and the lady-smocke.
> *Drayton*, Eclogues, iv.

harlot (här'lọt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *harlot*, a fellow, varlet, knave, buffoon, vagabond, < OF. **harlot*, *arlot*, *herlot*, a vagabond, thief, = Pr. *arlot*, a vagabond, = It. *arlotto*, a glutton, sloven (formerly applied also to a hedge-priest), fem. *arlotta*, harlot, in mod. E. sense; ML. *arlotus*, a glutton. Cf. W. *herlod*, a stripling, lad, Corn. *harlot*, a rogue (from the E.). The appar. orig. sense, 'a fellow,' gives some color to Skeat's proposed derivation, < OHG. *karl* (= AS. *ceorl*, E. *churl* = Icel. *karl*, E. *carl*, q. v.) + F. dim. *-ot;* but this is very unlikely; OHG. initial *k* does not change to *h* or fall off in OF. words.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A fellow; a varlet; a male servant: often used opprobriously. Compare *varlet.*

> flore *harlottez* and hausemene salle helpe bott littille.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2744.
>
> He was a gentil *harlot* and a kynde;
> A bettre felawe shulde men noght fynde.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 647.
>
> No man, but he and thou and such other false *harlots*, praiseth any such preaching. *Foxe*, Martyrs, W. Thorpe.

2. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a common woman.

> Jesus saith unto them [the chief priests and elders], Verily I say unto you, That the publicans and the *harlots* go into the kingdom of God before you. Mat. xxi. 31.
>
> He believed
> This filthy marriage-hindering Mammon made
> The *harlot* of the cities. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or like a harlot; wanton; lewd; low; base.

> The *harlot* king
> Is quite beyond mine arm. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

harlot (här'lọt), *v. i.* [< *harlot*, *n.*] To practise lewdness with harlots or as a harlot.

> They . . . spend their youth in lottering, bezzling, and *harlotting*, their studies in unprofitable questions and barbarous sophistry. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 1.

harlotize (här'lọt-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *harlotized*, ppr. *harlotizing.* [< *harlot* + *-ize.*] To play the harlot. *Warner*, Albion's England, vi. 30.

harlotry (här'lọt-ri), *n.* [< ME. *harlotrie*, < *harlot* + *-rie*, -ry.] 1†. Clownishness; buffoonery.

> I visited neuere feble men, ne fettered folke in puttes;
> I haue leuere [rather] here an *harlotrie*, or a somer-game of souteres,
> Or lesynges to laughe at. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 413.

2. Ribaldry; profligacy; profligate practice.

> To telle his *harlotrye* I wol not spare.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 30.

3. The trade or practice of prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness.—4†. A name of contempt or opprobrium for a woman.

> A peevish self-willed *harlotry*,
> One that no persuasion can do good upon.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

5†. False show; meretriciousness.

> The *harlotry* of the ornaments.
> *T. Matthias*, Pursuits of Literature.

harm (härm), *n.* [< ME. *harm*, *herm*, < AS. *hearm* = OS. *harm* = OFries. *herm* (in comp.) = MLG. *harm*, *herm* = OHG. *haram*, insult, mortification, MHG. *harm* (not used), G. *harm*, grief, sorrow, = Icel. *harmr*, grief, = Sw. *harm*, anger, grief, pity, = Dan. *harme*, resentment, wrath; prob. = OBulg. *sramu* = Russ. *sramu*, shame; perhaps = Skt. *çrama*, weariness, toil, < √ *çram*, be weary.] 1. Physical or material injury; hurt; damage; detriment.

> Feire sone Gawein, be stille and wepe no more, for I haue not the *harme* that I sholde dye fore, but hurte I am right sore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 300.
>
> Do thyself no *harm*. Acts xvi. 28.

It was to admiration, that in such a tempest (than which I never observed a greater) so little *harm* was done, and no person hurt. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 430.

2. Moral injury; evil; mischief; wrong; wrongfulness.

> For who that loketh all tofore,
> And woll not see what is behynde,
> He maie full ofte his *harmes* finde.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., v.
>
> The fault unknown is as a thought unacted;
> A little *harm* done to a great good end
> For lawful policy remains enacted.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 528.
>
> What good should follow this, if this were done?
> What *harm*, undone? Deep *harm* to disobey,
> Seeing obedience is the bond of rule.
> *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

Grievous bodily harm, in *law.* See *grievous.*—**Syn.** 1. *Damage*, *Hurt*, etc. (see *injury*); prejudice, disadvantage.

harm (härm), *v. t.* [< ME. *harmen*, *hermen*, *harmien*, < AS. *hearmian*, hurt, injure, = OHG. *harmān*, MHG. *hermen*, insult, calumniate, G. *härmen*, afflict, grieve, = Icel. *harma*, bewail, refl. *harmask* = Sw. *harmas* = Dan. *harmes*, be vexed; from the noun.] To injure; damage; inflict injury upon in any way; be detrimental to.

> Adders that *harmen* alle hende bestis.
> *Richard the Redeless*, iii. 17.

We may yet prove successless in our endeavours to live peaceably, and may be hated, *harmed*, and disquieted in our course of life. *Barrow*, Works, I. xxx.

> Such extremes, I told her, well might *harm*
> The woman's cause. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

harmala (här'ma-lā), *n.* [NL.: see *harmel.*] Same as *harmel.*

harmala-red (här'ma-lā-red), *n.* A dye made from harmaline.

harmaline (här'ma-lin), *n.* [< *harmala* + *-ine*[2].] A vegetable alkaloid derived from the husks of the seeds of the harmel, *Peganum Harmala.* Its chemical formula is $C_{13}H_{14}N_2O$. It makes a valuable dye, the harmala-red of commerce.

harman (här'man), *n.* [See *harman-beak*, *beck-harman.*] 1. *pl.* The stocks. *Halliwell.*

> To put our stamps [legs] in the *Harmans.*
> *Dekker*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 230.

2. A constable. [Cant.]

> The worst have an awe of the *harman's* claw,
> And the best will avoid the trap.
> *Bulwer*, The Disowned, ii.

harman-beak†, **harman-beck**† (här'man-bēk, -bek), *n.* Same as *beck-harman.* *Scott.* [Thieves' cant.]

harmattan (här-mat'an), *n.* [Ar. name.] An intensely dry land-wind felt on the coast of Africa between Cape Verd and Cape Lopez. It prevails at intervals during December, January, and February, and is charged with a thick dust which obscures the sun; it withers vegetation and dries up the skin of the human body. During the prevalence of the harmattan the middle of the day is characterized by great heat, while the nights are unusually cool. Also spelled *hermitian.*

> The hot *Harmattan* wind had raged itself out; its howl went silent within me; and the long deafened soul could now hear. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus.
>
> The *harmattan* is known to raise clouds of dust high into the atmosphere. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, I. 6.

harmel (här'mel), *n.* [< NL. *harmala*, < Ar. *harmal.*] The Syrian or African rue, *Peganum Harmala*, from the husks of the seeds of which harmaline is extracted. It is a strong-scented branching herb, with sessile entire or divided leaves provided with filiform stipules, and white flowers with green stripes. The species is widely distributed throughout the Mediterranean region and southern Asia. The seeds are also used medicinally as a vermifuge.

harmful (härm'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *harmful*, < AS. **hearmful* (in comp. *hearmfullic*) (= G. *harmvoll*, full of grief, = Dan. *harmfuld* = Sw. *harmfull*, indignant), < *hearm*, harm, + *ful*, full: see *-ful.*] Full of harm; hurtful; injurious; noxious; detrimental; mischievous.

> What monsters muster here,
> With Angels face, and *harmefull* hel[l]ish harts!
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 82.
>
> These, while they are afraid of every thing, bring themselves and the churches in the greatest and most *harmful* hazards. *Strype*, Abp. Parker, an. 1572.
>
> Let . . . me and my *harmful* love go by.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxiv.

—**Syn.** Pernicious, baneful, deleterious, prejudicial.

harmfully (härm'fûl-i), *adv.* In a harmful manner.

> A scholer . . . is better occupied in playing or sleping than in spending tyme, not oulle vainlie, but also *harmfullie*, in soch a kinde of exercise.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, ii.

harmfulness (härm'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being harmful.

harmin, harmine (här'min), *n.* [< *harm*(*ala*) + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]. Cf. *harmaline.*] A substance ($C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$) derived from harmaline by oxidation, or directly from the seeds of *Peganum Harmala.*

harmless (härm'les), *a.* [< ME. *harmles* (= G. *harmlos* = Dan. Sw. *harmlös*); < *harm* + *-less.*] 1. Free from physical harm; unhurt; undamaged; uninjured: as, he escaped *harmless.*

> And was savyd *harmeless* by myracle, for the fyer chaunged in to rosis. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 47.

2. Free from loss; free from liability to pay for loss or damage: as, to hold or save one *harmless.*

> The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at least to save himself *harmless.* *Raleigh.*

3. Free from power or disposition to harm; not hurtful or injurious; innocent: as, a *harmless* snake; *harmless* play.

> By our suffering its [sin's] continual approaches, it begins to appear to us in a more *harmless* shape.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxiii.
>
> Amidst his *harmless* easy joys
> No anxious care invades his health.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Horace's Epistles, ii.
>
> The rabbit fondles his own *harmless* face.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

To bear one harmless†, to warrant one's safety.—**Syn.** 1. Unharmed.—3. Inoffensive, unoffending, innocuous, innoxious.

harmlessly (härm'les-li), *adv.* In a harmless manner; without inflicting or receiving injury.

> Religion does not censure or exclude
> Unnumbered pleasures *harmlessly* pursued.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 784.

harmlessness (härm'les-nes), *n.* The character or state of being harmless.

> But I dare, sir, avow that the *harmlessness* of our principles is not more legible in our profession than in our practices and sufferings. *Boyle*, Works, V. 295.
>
> To cut off all occasion of suspicion as touching the *harmlessness* of his doctrines, he would willingly give any one the notes of all his sermons. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 49.

harmonia (här-mō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁρμονία*, harmony. The genera so called are named after *Harmonia* in Gr. myth., daughter of Ares (Mars) and Aphrodite (Venus), and wife of Cadmus: see *harmony.*] 1. In *anat.*, a kind of suture between two immovable bones which are apposed and fitted to each other by a border or narrow surface plane and smooth or nearly so, as that between opposite maxillary or palatal bones. The name is applicable both to the mode of suturing and to the suture thus made. Also called *harmony.*

> The outer and lower edge of which [the basisphenoid] joins, by a sort of *harmonia*, with the inner and lower edge of the tympanic. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 376.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of ladybirds, of the family *Coccinellidæ*, containing such as *H. picta.* *Mulsant*, 1846.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of crustaceans. *Haswell*, 1879.

harmonic (här-mon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *harmonique* = Pr. *armonic* = Pg. *harmonico* = Sp. *armónico* = It. *armonico* (cf. D. G. *harmonisch* = Dan. Sw. *harmonisk*), < L. *harmonicus*, < Gr. *ἁρμονικός*, harmonic, musical, suitable (τὰ *ἁρμονικά* or ἡ *ἁρμονική*, the theory of sounds, music), < *ἁρμονία*, harmony: see *harmony.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Per-

taining or relating to harmony of sounds; of or pertaining to music; in general, concordant; consonant; in *music*, specifically, pertaining to harmony, as distinguished from *melody* and *rhythm*.

> With heavenly touch of instrumental sounds,
> In full *harmonic* number join'd, their songs
> Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heaven.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 687.

Forever seeking out and rescuing from dim dispersion the rarities of melodic and *harmonic* form.
Nineteenth Century, XIII. 441.

2. In *acoustics*, noting the secondary tones which accompany the primary tone in a complex musical tone. See II., 1.

The sounds of the Eolian harp are produced by the division of suitably stretched strings into a greater or less number of *harmonic* parts by a current of air passing over them. *Tyndall*, Sound, iii.

3. In *math.*, involving or of the nature of the harmonic mean; similar to or constructed upon the principle of the harmonic curve. The first application of the adjective *harmonic* (in Greek) to mathematics was in the phrase *harmonic proportion*, said to have been used by Archytas, a contemporary of Plato. Three numbers are said to be in harmonic proportion when the first divided by the third is equal to the quotient of the excess of the first over the second divided by the excess of the second over the third; or, otherwise stated, when the reciprocal of the second is the arithmetical mean of the reciprocals of the first and third, the second number is said to be the harmonic mean of the first and third. Pythagoras first discovered that a vibrating string stopped at half its length gave the octave of the original note, and stopped at two thirds of its length gave the fifth. Now, as 1, $\frac{2}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ are in harmonic proportion, and as this phrase arose among the Pythagoreans, the word *harmonic* has always been held to have reference here to this fact (although Nicomachus explains it otherwise, from the properties of the cube, as *ἁρμονία*, or norm). The harmonic proportion or ratio, as thus defined, plays a considerable part in modern geometry as an important case of the anharmonic ratio, and has given rise to the phrases *harmonic axis, center, pencil*, etc. (See below.) A *harmonic curve* is the figure of a vibrating string. It can assume many forms, but all may be regarded as derived, by summation of displacements, from simple harmonic curves, or curves of sines. The development of this idea has given rise to the theory of harmonics, which is one of the great engines of mathematical analysis. This gives the phrases *harmonic analysis, function, motion*, etc.

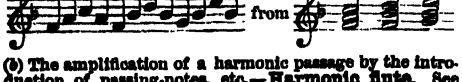
4. In *anat.*, forming or formed by a harmonia: as, a *harmonic* articulation or suture.

Also *harmonical*.

Center of the harmonic mean of a number of points A, B, C, etc., in a line with reference to another point, O, in that line—a point M, such that

$$\frac{MA}{OA} + \frac{MB}{OB} + \frac{MC}{OC} + \text{etc.}, = 0.$$

Harmonic analysis. (*a*) In *math.*, the calculus of harmonic functions; especially, the calculation of the constants involved in the expression of a phenomenon as a sum of harmonic functions. (*b*) In *music*, the analysis of the harmonic structure of a piece.—**Harmonic arithmetic**, the arithmetic of musical intervals.—**Harmonic articulation.** See def. 4, above.—**Harmonic axis**, a ray the intersection of which with any curve is the harmonic center of the intersections with the same curve of all the rays of a plane pencil. This term was introduced by Maclaurin.—**Harmonic center of the nth order**, of a number of points lying in one line, a point such that, if the reciprocal of its distance from a fixed pole be subtracted from the distances of the points of which it is the harmonic center, and if all products of n of these differences be added, the sum is zero.—**Harmonic conics**, two conics, (a, b, c, f, g, h)(u, v, w)^2 and (A, B, C, F, G, H)(x, y, z)^2, such that aA + bB + cC + fF + gG + hH = 0.—**Harmonic conjugates.** See *conjugate*.—**Harmonic curve.** See *curve*.—**Harmonic division of a line**, the division of a line by four points forming two pairs of harmonic conjugates.—**Harmonic engine.** See *engine*.—**Harmonic figuration**, in *music*: (*a*) A melodic figuration produced by using in succession the tones that constitute the harmonies or chords of a piece: as,

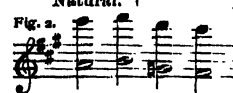


(*b*) The amplification of a harmonic passage by the introduction of passing-notes, etc.—**Harmonic flute.** See *harmonic stop*.—**Harmonic function**, a series composed of terms each the product of a function into the sine of a variable angle, these angles being in arithmetical progression; the general formula being $\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} a_n \cos(nbt - c)$.

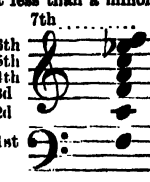
Also, an analogous function of two or three independent variables.—**Harmonic mark**, in *musical notation* for the harp and instruments of the viol family, a small circle (°) placed over a note that is to be played so as to produce a harmonic tone.—**Harmonic mean**, the reciprocal of the arithmetical mean of the reciprocals of the quantities concerned.—**Harmonic modulation.** See *modulation*.—**Harmonic note.** See *harmonic tone*.—**Harmonic pencil**, four rays lying in a plane and meeting in a point so as to divide harmonically every fourth line lying in the same plane.—**Harmonic progression**, in *math.*, a series of numbers the reciprocals of which are in arithmetical progression: so called because they are proportional to the lengths of a string vibrating to the harmonics of one musical tone. Also called *musical progression*.—**Harmonic proportion**, the proportion existing between three numbers which form successive terms of a harmonic progression.—**Harmonic reed.** See *harmonic stop*.—**Harmonic row**, four points forming two pairs of harmonic conjugates.—**Harmonic scale**, in *music*, the scale or tone-series formed by the harmonics of a tone. See II., and the illustration there given.—**Harmonic stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop having pipes of twice the usual length, with a small hole at the mid-point, so that the halves of the air-column vibrate synchronously. The tone is sonorous and brilliant, and is not readily disturbed by overblowing, so that such stops may safely be subjected to an extra pressure of wind, and thus be utilized for striking solo effects. A *harmonic flute* is a flute thus constructed, and a *harmonic reed* a reed stop thus constructed, as, for example, a tuba mirabilis.—**Harmonic suture.** See def. 4, above.—**Harmonic telegraph.** See *telegraph*.—**Harmonic tone**, in playing the harp or instruments of the viol family, a tone produced by lightly touching one of the nodes of a vibrating string, or by changing the place of the contact of the bow, so as to suppress the fundamental tone, leaving certain sets of its harmonics unaffected. The result is a tone much higher than the fundamental, and very clear and pure in quality. To produce the first harmonic, the string must be touched at its half-way point; to produce the second harmonic, at a point one third of its length; etc. Harmonic tones made on an open string are called *natural* (see fig. 1), those on a stopped string *artificial* (see fig. 2); only those of the former variety are possible on the harp. The white notes represent the tone of the string, open or stopped; and the black notes, the harmonic tones actually produced. Also called *flageolet-tones*. Harmonic tones are not strictly harmonics of the fundamental tones with which they are related, because they are themselves complex.—**Harmonic triad**, in *music*, a major triad. See *triad*.—**Harmonic triads**, in *math.*, two triads of points, a b c, A B C, taken on the same line, such that aA. bB. cC + aB. bC. cA + aC. bA. cB + aC. bB. cA + aB. bA. cC + aA. bC. cB = 0.—**Simple harmonic function**, a harmonic function consisting of a single term.—**Simple harmonic motion**, a motion expressible as a simple harmonic function of the time. Also called a *harmonic motion or harmonic vibration*.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



II. *n.* **1.** In *acoustics:* (*a*) A secondary or collateral tone involved in a primary or fundamental tone, and produced by the partial vibration of the body of which the complete vibration gives the primary tone. Nearly every tone contains several distinct harmonics, which are always taken from a typical series of tones the vibration-numbers of which, beginning with that of the fundamental tone, are proportional to the series 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, etc. The interval from the fundamental tone to the first harmonic is, therefore, an octave; to the second, an octave and a fifth; to the third, two octaves; to the fourth, two octaves and a major third; to the fifth, two octaves and a fifth; to the sixth, two octaves and somewhat less than a minor seventh; to the seventh, three octaves; etc. (See illustration.) Harmonics result from the elasticity of the tone-producing body, which leads it to vibrate, not only entire, but in its aliquot parts; thus, a violin-string tends to vibrate throughout its whole length, and also at the same time in each of its halves, thirds, quarters, etc. The vibration of the whole, being much the greater, gives the primary or fundamental tone; while the several partial vibrations, which diminish rapidly in force as they rise in pitch, give the harmonics. In a given tone the harmonics may usually be roughly detected by the unaided ear; but for precise and minute analysis specially constructed resonators are necessary. Tuning-forks and large stopped organ-pipes give only insignificant harmonics; certain reed-instruments, like the clarinet, give only selected sets of harmonics, as the second, fourth, sixth, etc.; while the human voice is capable of the greatest richness of harmonics. What is technically known as *quality* or *timbre* in a tone is due to the number and the relative strength of the harmonics contained in it. Different instruments and voices are thus distinguished from each other, and different uses of the same instrument or voice. In the voice, in particular, the essential difference between different vowel-sounds is a matter of harmonics. In any tone the lower harmonics are strictly consonant both with the primary tone and with each other: hence the use in the organ of mutation- and mixture-stops, whereby the consonant harmonics of a given tone are much emphasized. Many of the higher harmonics, on the other hand, are strongly dissonant both with the primary tone and with each other: hence the discordant quality of such instruments as cymbals, and the peculiar construction of the pianoforte, whereby dissonant harmonics are suppressed. In instruments of the viol and harp classes very beautiful effects are produced by suppressing the primary tone, leaving one set of its harmonics to sound alone. Such tones are called *harmonic tones*, or simply *harmonics* (though they are themselves compounded of a primary tone and its harmonics). In instruments of the trumpet class, like the horn, all the tones ordinarily used are really harmonics of the natural tone of the tube, and are produced by varying the pressure of the breath and the method of blowing. The same is true to a less degree of instruments of the wood-wind group. Harmonics are also called *overtones*. All the tones, primary and secondary, entering into the constitution of an actual tone are often called *partial tones*, or *partials*, the fundamental tone being the *first partial*, and the harmonics the *upper partials*. (*b*) A harmonic tone.—**2.** In *math.*, a function expressing the Newtonian potential of a point in terms of its coördinates.—**Artificial harmonic, natural harmonic.** See *harmonic tone*, under I.—**Grave harmonic**, the low tone generated by the simultaneous sounding of two concordant tones. See *combinational tone*, under *tone*.—**Sectorial harmonic**, a spherical surface-harmonic the axes of which lie equidistant in the plane of the equator.—**Solid harmonic**, any homogeneous function of x, y, and z which satisfies Laplace's equation. A solid harmonic usually expresses the potential due to pairs of equally and infinitely attracting and repelling points placed infinitely near to one another.—**Spherical harmonic.** See *Laplace's function*, under *function*.—**Spherical surface-harmonic**, or *Laplace's coefficient*, an expression of the variation of the potential over the surface of a sphere. Every such harmonic supposes the existence of a certain number of fixed axes through the sphere. It is obtained by taking the product of the cosines of the angular distances of the variable point from some of these axes, together with the cosines of the angular distances of pairs of the other axes, until each axis has been used once, and once only, in forming the product, and then summing all possible products of this sort.—**Zonal harmonic**, a spherical surface-harmonic which has all its axes coincident.



harmonica (här-mon'i-kạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *harmonicus*, musical: see *harmonic*.] **1.** Same as *musical glasses* (which see, under *glass*).—**2.** A musical toy consisting of a set of small metallic reeds so mounted in a case that they may be played by the breath, certain tones being produced by expiration, others by inhalation. Also called *harmonicon*.—**Somsee's harmonica**, a device for preventing accidents from fire-damp in a mine. The draft upon a flame burning in a glass chimney is so regulated that while the air remains pure the flame is silent, but when its density is altered by the mixture of a certain proportion of fire-damp it gives a musical tone, as in the chemical harmonicon.

harmonical (här-mon'i-kạl), *a.* [< *harmonic* + *-al*.] Same as *harmonic*.

> It were but a phantasticall deuise and to no purpose at all more then to make them *harmonicall* to the rude eares of those barbarous ages.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 11.

After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all *harmonical* use, one half note to be interposed. *Bacon.*

harmonically (här-mon'i-kạl-i), *adv.* **1.** In a harmonic manner; harmoniously; specifically, in *music*, in a manner suitable to the rules of harmony, as distinguished from *melodically* or *rhythmically*.

> Plato therefore intending to declare *harmonically* the harmony of the four elements of the soul, . . . in each intervall hath put down two medieties of the soul, and that according to musicall proportion.
> *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1022.

2. In *acoustics*, by or in harmonics. See *harmonic*, *n.*, 1.

> They may heat absorbent gases, such as ammonia, and cause them to do mechanical work, or to produce sound, if the incident beam be intermittent or *harmonically* variable. *A. Daniell*, Physics, p. 512.

3. In *math.*, in a harmonic relation. Thus, two segments, AB, MN, of the same straight line are said to be harmonically situated when AM. BN + AN. BM = 0.

> The three diagonals of a four-side cut each other *harmonically*. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 392.

4. In *anat.*, so as to make a harmonia.

harmonichord (här-mon'i-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁρμονία*, harmony, + *χορδή*, a chord.] A musical instrument having a keyboard and strings like a pianoforte, in which the tone is produced by the pressure against the strings of small revolving wooden wheels covered with resined leather. The tone resembles that of a violin. The principle of the tone-production is the same as that of the hurdy-gurdy. Also called *piano-violin, violin-piano, tetrachordon, xanorphica*, etc.

harmonici (här-mon'i-sī), *n. pl.* In *anc. music*, theorists who reached harmonic rules by induction from subjective aural effects, as opposed to *canonici*, or those who deduced rules from a mathematical theory of intervals. Also called *harmonists*, and, from their leader (Aristoxenus, a Greek peripatetic philosopher, a disciple of Aristotle), *Aristoxenians*.

harmonicism (här-mon'i-sizm), *n.* The state of being in harmonic proportion.

harmonicon (här-mon'i-kon), *n.*; pl. *harmonica* (-kạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἁρμονικόν*, neut. of *ἁρμονικός*, musical: see *harmonic*.] **1.** See *harmonica*, 2.—**2.** An orchestrion.—**3.** An acoustical apparatus consisting of a flame of hydrogen burning in a glass tube so as to produce a musical tone. See *singing-flame*. The principle has been used in a musical instrument, sometimes called *chemical harmonicon*, but better *pyrophone* (which see).

harmonics (här-mon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *harmonic*, after Gr. *ἁρμονικά*, the theory of sounds, music, neut. pl. of *ἁρμονικός*: see *harmonic*.] **1.** The science of musical sounds: a department of acoustics. [Rare.]

> During the era in which mathematics and astronomy were . . . advancing, rational mechanics made its second step; and something was done towards giving a quantitative form to hydrostatics, optics, and *harmonics*.
> *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 175.

2. The mathematical theory of harmonics (see *harmonic*, *n.*, 2), or the development of expressions for the Newtonian potentials.

harmonious (här-mō'ni-us), *a.* [= F. *harmonieux* = Pg. *harmonioso* = Sp. It. *armonioso*, < L. *harmonia*, harmony: see *harmony*.] 1. Exhibiting harmony or being in harmony; having parts, forms, relations, or proportions properly accordant each with the others, so that all taken together constitute a consistent or an esthetically pleasing whole; also, being in harmony or concord with something else; congruous.

What is *harmonious* and proportionable is true.
Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflections, iii. 2.

God hath made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us. *Locke.*

2. Specifically, in *music*, concordant; consonant; symphonious; agreeable to the ear. See *harmony*.

Thoughts, that voluntary move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 38.

The Samian's great Æolian lyre, . . .
Its wondrous and *harmonious* strings
In sweet vibration, sphere by sphere.
Longfellow, Occultation of Orion.

3. Marked by harmony in action or feeling; acting or living in concord; peaceable; friendly: as, *harmonious* government; a *harmonious* family.

And in the long *harmonious* years . . .
May some dim touch of earthly things
Surprise thee ranging with thy peers.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xliv.

Harmonious motion, the motion of a vibrating body.

For *harmonious motion* the ears were made.
Dee, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

=Syn. 2. Melodious, dulcet, tuneful.—3. Amicable, brotherly, neighborly, cordial.

harmoniously (här-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In a harmonious manner; with harmony; with accord or concord.

harmoniousness (här-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being harmonious.

harmoniphon (här-mon'i-fon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁρμονία*, harmony, + *φωνή*, sound.] A musical instrument consisting of a series of free metallic reeds inserted in a tube like that of a clarinet, the wind being supplied by the breath through a mouthpiece, and its admission to the reeds being controlled by a keyboard like that of the pianoforte.

harmonisation, harmonise, etc. See *harmonization*, etc.

harmonist (har'mō-nist), *n.* [< *harmon-y* + *-ist*.] 1. One skilled in the principles of musical harmony; also, a musical composer.

The towering headlands, crowned with mist,
Their feet among the billows, know
That Ocean is a mighty *harmonist*.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound, xii.

A musician may be a very skilful *harmonist* and yet be deficient in the talents of melody, air, and expression.
Adam Smith, The Imitative Arts, ii.

2. *pl.* Same as *harmonici*.—3. One who shows the agreement or harmony between corresponding passages of different authors; specifically, a writer of a harmony of the four gospels.

Out of a dread to admit the slightest inaccuracies in the Gospels, the *Harmonists* convert the evangelical history into a grotesque piece of mosaic.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 406.

4. [*cap.*] A member of a communistic religious body organized by George Rapp in Würtemberg on the model of the primitive church, and conducted by him to Pennsylvania in 1803: their settlement there was called Harmony (whence their name). They removed to New Harmony in Indiana in 1815, but returned to Pennsylvania in 1825, and formed the township of Economy on the Ohio near Pittsburgh, and later a new village of Harmony. They are communistic, holding all property in common; they discourage strongly marriage and sexual intercourse, hold that the second coming of Christ and the millennium are near at hand, and that ultimately the whole human race will be saved. Also called *Rappist* and *Economite*.

harmonistic (här-mō-nis'tik), *a.* [< *harmonist* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of harmony. Specifically—2. Pertaining to a harmony or reconciliation of apparently conflicting passages, as in different literary works, systems of law, etc.

The effect of the *harmonistic* assumption . . . is to lead to a mechanical combination of two or more relations.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 405.

The systematization of the law, by means of a *harmonistic* exegesis, which sought to gather up every prophetic image in one grand panorama of the issues of Israel's and the world's history. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 54.

harmonium (här-mō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁρμόνιον*, neut. of *ἁρμόνιος*, harmonious, < *ἁρμονία*, harmony: see *harmony*.] One of the forms of the reed-organ (which see). The essential difference between the harmonium and the so-called American organ lies in the fact that in the former the air is compressed by the bellows and thence driven out through the reeds, while in the latter the bellows produce a vacuum into which the outside air is drawn through the reeds. *Harmonium* is the usual term in England and France for all reed-organs.

harmonization (här'mō-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *harmonize* + *-ation*.] The act of harmonizing, or the state of being harmonized. Also spelled *harmonisation*.

The life of the social organism must, as an end, rank above the lives of its units. These two ends are not harmonious at the outset; and though the tendency is towards *harmonization* of them, they are still partially conflicting.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 134.

harmonize (här'mō-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *harmonized*, ppr. *harmonizing*. [= F. *harmoniser* = Sp. *armonizar* = Pg. *harmonisar* = It. *armonizzare*; as *harmony* + *-ize*.] I. *intrans.* To be in harmony. (*a*) In *music*, to form a concord; agree in sounds or musical effect. (*b*) To agree in action, adaptation, or effect.

Magnificent versification and ingenious combinations rarely *harmonize* with the expression of deep feeling.
Macaulay, Dryden.

At Sebenico we see side by side a bit in one style and a bit in the other [Gothic and Renaissance], and yet the two contrive to *harmonize*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 94.

(*c*) To agree in sense or purport. (*d*) To agree in sentiment or feeling; be at peace one with another.=Syn. To agree, accord, correspond, tally, square, chime, comport.

II. *trans.* 1. To make harmonious; adjust in fit proportions; cause to agree; show the harmony or agreement of; reconcile contradictions between.

Various attempts to *harmonize* the views of the parties proved abortive.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 429.

2. To make musically harmonious; combine according to the laws of counterpoint; also, to set accompanying parts to, as an air or melody: as, a *harmonized* song.

A music *harmonizing* our wild cries.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

Also spelled *harmonise*.

harmonizer (här'mō-nī-zėr), *n.* One who harmonizes; a harmonist. Also spelled *harmoniser*.

harmonometer (här-mō-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἁρμονία*, harmony, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds. It often consists of a single string stretched over movable bridges.

harmony (här'mō-ni), *n.*; pl. *harmonies* (-niz). [< ME. *harmonie, armony*, < OF. *harmonie*, F. *harmonie* = Pr. *armonia* = Sp. *armonía* = Pg. *harmonia* = It. *armonia* = D. *harmony* = G. *harmonie* = Sw. Dan. *harmoni*, < L. *harmonia*, < Gr. *ἁρμονία*, a concord of sounds, music, a system of music, esp. the octave-system; personified, *Harmonia*, Music, companion of Hebe (Youth), the Graces and the Hours, daughter of Ares and Aphrodite, and wife of Cadmus (see *harmonia*); a particular use of *ἁρμονία*, a joining, joint, proportion, order, rule, pattern, cf. *ἁρμός*, a fitting, joining, *ἁρμόζειν*, fit together, join, set in order, < **ἀρειν*, fut. *ἀρεῖν*, join: see *arm*[1], *arm*[2], *article*, etc.] 1. A combination of tones that is pleasing to the ear; concord of sounds or tones.

He [the angler] hereth the melodyous *armony of fowles*.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge, fol. 2.

Grit pitie was to heir and se
The noys and dulesum *hermonie*.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 182).

O mighty-mouth'd inventor of *harmonies*, . . .
God-gifted organ-voice of England.
Tennyson, Milton.

2. Especially, in *music*: (*a*) Music in general, regarded as an agreeable combination of tones. (*b*) Any simultaneous combination of consonant or related tones; a concord. (*c*) Specifically, a common chord or triad. See *triad*. It is *tonic* when based directly on the tonic or key-note, *dominant* when based on the dominant or fifth tone of the key. (*d*) The entire chordal structure of a piece, as distinguished from its melody or its rhythm. Harmony is *two-part*, *three-part*, *four-part*, etc., according to the number of the voice-parts employed. It is *strict* or *false*, according to its observance of established rules of chord-formation and voice-progression. It is *simple* when not more than one of the essential tones of the chords is doubled, *compound* when two or more of those tones are doubled; compound harmony requires more than four voice-parts. It is *close* when the voice-parts lie as close together as the structure of the chords will allow; *dispersed*, *extended*, *open*, or *spread*, when they are so separated that by transposition of an octave any one would fall between two others. It is *plain* when only essential tones are used and when derived chords are but sparingly introduced; *figured*, when suspensions, anticipations, passing-notes, etc., are used for melodic and rhythmic variety, or when foreign tones are frequently introduced. It is *diatonic* when only the tones of a given key are used, *chromatic* when other tones also appear. It is *pure* when performed in pure intonation, *tempered* when performed in tempered intonation. (*e*) The science of the structure, relations, and practical combination of chords: the fundamental branch of the science of musical composition. It regards composition rather vertically than horizontally, noting especially the chords involved, and studying the voice-parts only so far as their nature or relations affect the value and interrelation of the successive chords. It treats of the following topics: *intervals*, consonant or dissonant, typical or derived, perfect, major, minor, diminished, or augmented; *chords*, both triads and seventh-chords, typical and derived (with their inversions), major, minor, diminished, and augmented, with their esthetic value both independently and comparatively; *voice-progression*, from chord to chord, direct, oblique or opposite, pure or false, including the preparation and resolution of discords; *suspensions, anticipations, passing-notes*, and all other melodic interferences with regular chords, including figuration; *tonality* or keyship, with special regard to the relations of the tonic and dominant chords, to the use of derived chords, and to the formation of cadences; *modulation*, or the alteration of tonality by the use of tones foreign to the original key, with the classification of key-relationships; *thorough-bass*, the science of indicating harmonic facts by figures and signs appended to the notes of a given bass. *Harmony* is now technically distinguished from *counterpoint*, and regarded as the more elementary branch of composition; but historically counterpoint preceded it by some centuries. Harmony in the modern sense did not become possible until between 1550 and 1600, when the esthetic value of chords as such was recognized for the first time in scientific music. Its development since that time has been steady and radically important to musical history. Its rules have been modified more or less so as to admit to usage, under certain conditions, many chord-formations and voice-progressions at first regarded as entirely impermissible. The growth of instrumental music, especially of that for the organ and pianoforte, has considerably influenced the conception of harmonic canons, leading them away from the simplicity originally derived from a purely vocal standard. Acoustical researches have also, from time to time, led to rearrangements of harmonic material. The great body of harmonic principles is now substantially accepted by all theorists, in nearly identical form, as the only sound basis for a thorough science of composition or a just method of criticism. Numerous efforts have been made by the profounder musical theorists to discover more comprehensive principles of composition from which the ordinary rules of harmony may be deduced, but with as yet but uncertain practical result.

3. Any arrangement or combination of related parts or elements that is consistent or is esthetically pleasing; agreement of particulars according to some standard of consistency or of the esthetic judgment; an accordant, agreeable, or suitable conjunction or assemblage of details; concord; congruity. *Harmony* is to be distinguished from *symmetry*: thus, in a *symmetrical* building, two opposite wings are exactly identical, though usually with the architectural members in inverse order, while in a *harmonious* building the two wings need not be identical in a single detail, if they balance each other so as to form, taken together, a pleasing and consistent whole.

All men in shape I did so far excel
(The parts in me such *harmony* did bear),
As in my model Nature seem'd to tell
That her perfection she had placed here.
Drayton, Pierce Gaveston.

The qualities of the active and the contemplative statesman appear to have been blended in the mind of the writer into a rare and exquisite *harmony*.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

What we call the progress of knowledge is the bringing of Thoughts into *harmony* with Things; and it implies that the first Thoughts are either wholly out of *harmony* with Things, or in very incomplete *harmony* with them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 110.

4. Accord, as in action or feeling; agreement, as in sentiment or interests; concurrence; good understanding; peace and friendship.

Harmony to behold in wedded pair
More grateful than harmonious sound to the ear.
Milton, P. L., viii. 605.

Thus *harmony* and family accord
Were driven from Paradise.
Cowper, Task, vi. 379.

No States cherished greater *harmony*, both of principle and feeling, than Massachusetts and South Carolina.
D. Webster, Reply to Hayne.

5. A collation of parallel passages from different works treating of the same subject, for the purpose of showing their agreement and of explaining their apparent discrepancies. Specifically—(*a*) A consecutive account of all the facts of the life and ministry of Jesus Christ, presented in the language of the gospel narratives, so brought together as to present as nearly as possible the true chronological order, with the different accounts of the same transactions placed side by side to supplement one another. (*b*) A table in which references to the different gospel narratives are printed in parallel columns.

6. In *anat.*, same as *harmonia*, 1.—**Constabulated harmony**. See *constabulate*.—**Essential harmony**, in *music*: (*a*) The harmony of a composition when reduced to its simplest form by the omission of all decorative matter. (*b*) The tonic, dominant, and subdominant triads of a major key.—**Harmony or music of the spheres**, according to the fancy of Pythagoras and his school, a music, imperceptible to human ears, produced by the movements of the heavenly bodies. Pythagoras supposed these motions to conform to certain fixed laws which could be expressed in numbers, corresponding to the numbers which give the harmony of sounds. The seven planets produced severally the seven notes of the gamut.

And after shewede he hym the nyne *speris* [spheres];
And after that the melodye herde he,
That cometh *of* thilke *speris* thryes thre,
That welle is of *musik* and melodye
In this world here, and cause of *armonye*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 63.

Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold.
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins:
Such *harmony* is in immortal souls;
But, whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

Harmony Society. See *Harmonist*, 4.—**Preëstablished harmony**, the doctrine of Leibnitz by which he explained the relation between mind and matter, as distinct substances, and the facts of our knowledge of the material world. He supposed the universe to consist of monads, or self-contained beings, which cannot act one upon another, each state of every monad being determined solely by its preceding states; but at the same time he assumed that each monad is a mirror of the universe. To explain the fact that the succession of states of any one monad, as a human mind, actually corresponds to the succession of states in other monads, and that thus the mental picture of the events of the external world is a true one, he assumed that a certain harmony (the preëstablished harmony) was established in the beginning by God among the monads.= **Syn. 2.** *Melody*, *Rhythm*, etc. See *euphony*.—**4.** Correspondence, consistency, congruity; amity.

harmost (här'most), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁρμοστής*, governor, < *ἁρμόζειν*, set in order, regulate: see *harmony*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the title of the governors appointed by the Lacedæmonians, during their supremacy after the Peloponnesian war, over subject or conquered towns; hence, in general, a military governor of a colony or province.

When Sparta conquered another Greek city, she sent a *harmost* to govern it like a tyrant; in other words, she virtually enslaved the subject city.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 75.

harmotome (här'mō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁρμός*, a joint, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A mineral belonging to the zeolite group, commonly occurring in cruciform twin crystals which vary in color from white to yellow, red, or brown. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and barium. Sometimes called *cross-stone* and *andreolite*.

harn (härn), *a.* and *n.* [A dial. contr. of *hardenˢ*.]
I. *a.* Made of coarse linen.
II. *n.* A very coarse kind of linen.

Her cutty sark o' Paisley *harn*,
That while a lassie she had worn.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

harness (här'nes), *n.* [< ME. *harnois*, *harneys*, *herneys*, etc., < OF. *harnas*, *harnois*, *hernois*, F. *harnais* (> Pr. *arnes* = Sp. *arnés* = Pg. *arnez* = It. *arnese* = D. *harnas* = G. *harnisch* = Sw. *harnesk* = Dan. *harnisk*), armor, < Bret. *harnez*, armor, old iron, < Bret. *houarn*, pl. *hern*, iron, = W. *haiarn* = Ir. *iaran* = Gael. *iarunn*, iron, = AS. *īsen*, E. *iron*: see *iron*. The W. *harnais*, harness, trappings, is from E.] **1.** The defensive armor and weapons of a soldier, especially of a knight; in general, and especially in modern poetical use, a suit of armor. The trappings of the war-horse are also sometimes included in the term. *Harness* was the early name for body-armor of all kinds. Modern writers have tried to discriminate between harness as the armor of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, and armor as confined to the plate suits of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; but *armor* is the modern English word for defensive garments of all sorts, and *harness* in this sense is a poetical archaism.

Whan thei were alle come to the londe thei were right gladde, and trussed theire *harneys*, and lepe on theire horse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 259.

I can remember that I buckled his *harnes* when he went to Blackheath fielde. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

Ring the alarum-bell:—Blow wind! come wrack!
At least we'll die with *harness* on our back.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

They quitted not their *harness* bright,
Neither by day, nor yet by night.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 4.

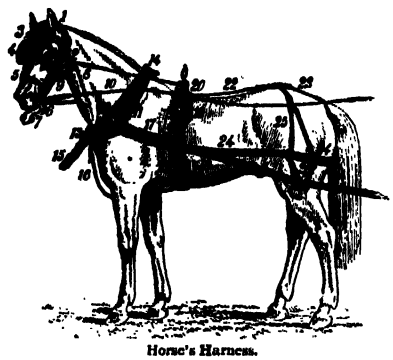
2. Clothing; dress; garments. [Rare.]—**3.** The working-gear or tackle of a horse, mule, ass, goat, dog, or other animal (except the ox) used for draft; the straps, collar, bridle, lines, traces, etc., put upon a draft-animal to enable it to work and to guide its actions. See cut in next column.

Another of these disguised peasants cuts the *harness* of the horse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 21.

Hence—**4.** Figuratively, working-tackle of any kind; an equipment for any kind of labor; also, that which fits or makes ready for labor: as, his duties keep him constantly in the *harness*.

It [the soul] arouses itself at last from these endearments, as toys, and puts on the *harness*, and aspires to vast and universal aims. *Emerson*, Love.

5. The apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp-threads are shifted alternately to form



Horse's Harness.

1, crown; 2, cheek-piece; 3, front; 4, 4, blinds; 5, nose-band; 6, bit; 7, curb; 8, check; 9, throat-latch; 10, rein; 11, collar; 12, hame; 13, hame-link; 14, hame-strap; 15, pole-strap; 16, martingale; 17, trace-tug; 18, trace; 19, saddle; 20, terret; 21, belly-band; 22, turn-back; 23, crupper; 24, breeching; 25, hip-strap; 26, trace-bearer.

the shed. It consists of the heddles and their means of support and motion. Also called *mounting*.—**6.** The mechanism by which a large bell is suspended and tolled.—**7.** Temper; humor: alluding to the behavior of a horse in harness. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Harness of arms**†, a complete suit of armor.—**To die in harness.** See *die*¹.

harness (här'nes), *v. t.* [< ME. *herneysen*, *herneschen*, < OF. *harnascher*, harness; from the noun.] **1.** To dress in armor; equip with armor for war, as a man or horse. [Archaic.]

Few of them were *harnessed*, and for the most part all vnexpert and vnskilfull in the feates of warre.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 24.

Full fifty years, *harness'd* in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the biting winter's blast. *Rowe.*

Harness the horses; and get up, ye horsemen, and stand forth with your helmets. Jer. xlvi. 4.

2†. To fit out; equip; dress.

A gay daggere
Harneysed wel, and scharp as poynt of spere.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 114.

Ryse on morwe up erly
Out of thy bedde, and *harneyse* thee
Er evere dawnyng thou maist se.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2647.

His clothinge was . . . girde with a girdell *harnesshed*, and he was longe and broun and a blakke berde, and his heed bare with-oute coyfe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 279.

3†. To equip or furnish for defense.

They saw the camp of the heathon, that it was strong, and well *harnessed*, and compassed round about with horsemen. 1 Mac. iv. 7.

4. To put harness or working-tackle on, as a horse.—**5.** To fit up or put together with metal mountings. [Rare.]

They [wooden drinking-cups] were hooped and mounted or *harnessed* in silver. *Archæol. Inst. Jour.*, XXXIV. 300.

6. To fasten to a boat by the toggle-iron and tow-line, as a whale.

harness-board (här'nes-bōrd), *n.* The compass-board of a loom.

harness-cask (här'nes-kask), *n.* A cask, usually in the form of the frustum of a cone, fastened on the deck of a vessel to receive the salt beef and pork for daily consumption. Also called *harness-tub*.

Some thieves went aboard the smack, . . . and breaking open a *harness cask* on deck, stole about one cwt. of beef. *Aberdeen Journal*, Dec. 2, 1818.

harness-clamp (här'nes-klamp), *n.* A saddlers' vise for holding leather while it is stitched.

harnessed (här'nest), *p. a.* Marked with streaks of color, as if wearing a harness: as, the *harnessed* antelope, *Tragelaphus scriptus*. *P. L. Sclater*.

harnesser (här'nes-ėr), *n.* One who harnesses.

harness-maker (här'nes-māˊkėr), *n.* One whose trade is the making of harness.

harnessment† (här'nes-ment), *n.* [< *harness* + *-ment*.] Equipment. *Davies.*

To every knight he allowed or gave 100 shillings for his *harnessments*. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 174.

harness-plate (här'nes-plāt), *n.* The electroplated metal-work used in fine harness, as bits, rings, buckles, etc.

harness-tub (här'nes-tub), *n.* Same as *harness-cask*.

harness-weaver (här'nes-wēˊvėr), *n.* A weaver employed in the manufacture of the more complicated patterns of shawls, etc. [Scotch.]

harn-pan (härn'pan), *n.* [< ME. *hernpanne*, *hernepanne* (= MLG. *hornepanne*; cf. MLG. *panne* = Dan. *pande* = Sw. *panna*, the forehead); < *harn-s* + *pan*.] The brainpan; the skull. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

[He] hittes hym on the hede, that the helme bristis;
Hurtides his *herne-pane* an haunde-brede large!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2239.

Be he dead, be he living, wi' my brand
I'll clash his harns frae his *harn-pan*!
Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 250).

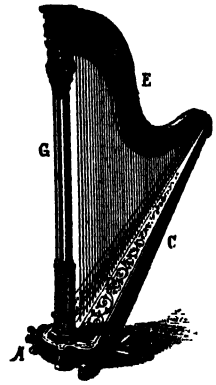
harns (härnz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *hernes*, < late AS. *hærnes* (Chron. A. D. 1137), pl., = D. *hersens* = OHG. *hirni*, MHG. *hirne*, G. *hirn*, *ge-hirn* = Icel. *hjarni* = Sw. *hjerna* = Dan. *hjerne*, the brain; cf. Icel. *hjarsi*, pron. *hjassi*, = Sw. *hjesse* = Dan. *isse*, the crown of the head; = Skt. *çiras*, the head; allied to L. *cerebrum*, the brain, Gr. *κάρα*, *κάρηνον*, the head, *κρανίον*, the skull, cranium, Skt. *çiras*, head.] Brains. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

And of hys hede he brake the bone,
The *harnes* lay uppon the stone.
MS. Harl., 1701, f. 34. (*Halliwell.*)

harnser, harnsey (härn'sėr, -si), *n.* Dialectal corruptions of *heronsew*.

harow†, *interj.* See *harrow*³.

harp (härp), *n.* [< ME. *harpe*, < AS. *hearpe* = D. *harp* = MLG. *harpe*, *herpe* = OHG. *harpha*, MHG. *harpfe*, G. *harfe* = Icel. *harpa* = Sw. *harpa* = Dan. *harpe* = Goth. **harpō* (not recorded, but inferred from the derived LL. *harpa*, > It. *arpa*, *arpe*, Sp. Pg. Pr. *arpa*, F. *harpe*), a harp; root unknown. Not connected with Gr. *ἅρπη*, a sickle.] **1.** A musical instrument with strings which are played by being plucked with the fingers. The modern orchestral harp consists of a wooden frame somewhat triangular in shape, on which are strung nearly fifty strings of varying length. The frame comprises the *pedestal*, supporting the whole and containing the *pedals*; the large hollow *back*, with the *soundboard*, in which are inserted the lower ends of the strings; the *neck*, with the wrestpins to which the upper ends of the strings are attached, and bearing the mechanism operated by the pedals; and the *pillar*, supporting the outer end of the neck, and containing the pedal-rods. The strings are of catgut, colored so as to be readily distinguished from each other; the lowest eight are wound with light wire. They are tuned diatonically in the scale of C♭, beginning two octaves below middle C, and extending upward about six and a half octaves. The pedal-action is so contrived that a slight movement raises the pitch of all the strings of the same letter-name a semitone; while a greater movement shortens them two semitones. Seven pedals are used, one for each tone of the scale, all of which may be held by notches in either position, so that the entire instrument may be tuned in C♭, C♮, or C♯, or in any desired combination of sharps and flats. Thus music in any key is possible, with somewhat extreme modulations. The modern harp has been evolved from types found among the Egyptians, Assyrians, Hebrews, and various Celtic nations. All antique varieties are deficient in compass, in precision of pitch, and in sonority. Most of the Oriental forms lack that important part of the frame, the pillar. The medieval harps could be played only in one key, with such slight chromatic alterations as could be effected by stopping a string with the finger. Chromatic tuning has been unsuccessfully attempted. Pedals for making chromatic changes were introduced early in the eighteenth century. *Single-action harps* are those in which each pedal produces only one such change; *double-action*, those in which each pedal may be used to produce two such changes. The modern double-action harp was perfected in 1810 by Sebastian Erard. A *double harp* is one with two sets or rows of strings, differently tuned; a *triple harp*, one with three such sets or rows. The technique of the harp is notable, because the fingering remains the same in all keys; while its mechanism is exactly modeled on the principles of the staff-notation. The harp is capable of very beautiful and varied music within certain limits of power and quality. Although solid chords are feasible, more characteristic effects are produced by playing the tones of the harmony



Modern Harp.

A, pedestal; *B*, pedals; *C*, back; *D*, soundboard; *E*, neck; *F*, wrestpins; *G*, pillar.

Egyptian Harps.

a, from a painting at Thebes; *b*, from a painting at Dendera.

French Harp of the 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

in rapid succession (see *arpeggio*). Such effects are much employed in modern orchestration. Harmonic tones (which see, under *harmonic*) are also much used.

As harpores harpen in her *harpe*
That new songe thay songen ful cler.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 880.

The cherubic host, in thousand quires,
Touch their immortal *harps* of golden wires.
Milton, Solemn Musick.

2. [*cap.*] A constellation, otherwise called *Lyra* or *the Lyre*. — **3.** Same as *harper*, 2.

A plain *harp* shilling. *Greene*, James IV., iii.

It was ordered [in 1637] that the title or name of Irish money or *harps* should be abolished.
Simon, Essay on Irish Coins, p. 47.

4. An oblong implement, consisting of a frame filled up with parallel wires resembling the strings of a harp, used as a screen; a grain-sieve. [Scotch.] — **5.** A sparred shovel for filling coal. [Eng.] — **6.** In a scutching-machine, a grating through which the refuse falls as the revolving beater drives the fibers forward. — **7.** A figure, likened to a harp or saddle, on the back of the adult harp-seal.

The *harp* or saddle-shaped mark does not become fully developed until the fifth year. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 476.

Hence — **8.** The harp-seal, or harper. — **Æolian harp.** See *Æolian*[1]. — **Couched harp,** the spinet. — **Dital harp.** See *dital*. — **Double-action pedal harp.** See above. — **Double harp.** See above. — **Negro harp.** Same as *nanga*. — **Welsh harp,** a triple harp originally used in Wales.

harp (härp), *v.* [< ME. *harpen*, < AS. *hearpian*, play on the harp, < *hearpe*, harp: see *harp*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To play on the harp; play as on a harp.

Tech him to *harpe*
With his nayles scharpe.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. v.

I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their harps.
Rev. xiv. 2.

The helmed Cherubim, . . .
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With unexpressive notes, to Heaven's new-born Heir.
Milton, Nativity, l. 115.

2. To speak often of something, especially so often as to be tiresome or vexing; speak with reiteration; especially, to speak or write with monotonous repetition: usually with *on* or *upon*.

The sweete smacke that Yarmouth findes in it . . . abbreviatly and meetely according to my old Sarum plainesong I have *harpt upon*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162).

He seems
Proud and disdainful; *harping on* what I am,
Not what he knew I was. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

Neither do I care to wrincle the Smoothness of History with rugged names of places unknown, better *harp'd* at in Camden, and other Chorographers.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

To harp on one string, to dwell too exclusively upon one subject, so as to weary or annoy.

You *harp* a little too much *upon one string*. *Collier*.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To give forth as a harp gives forth sound; give expression to, or utter.

Thou hast *harp'd* my fear aright. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. To produce some specified effect upon by playing on the harp. [Rare.]

He's taen a harp into his hand,
He's *harped* them all asleep.
The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 198).

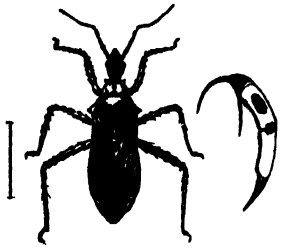
He'd *harpit* a fish out o' saut water,
Or water out o' a stane.
Glenkindie (Child's Ballads, II. 8).

3. To sift or separate by means of a harp or screen: as, to *harp* grain; to *harp* sand. See *harp*, *n.*, 4 and 5. [Scotch.]

Harpa[1] (här'pä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *harpa*, a harp: see *harp*.] A genus of mollusks, representative of the family *Harpidæ*, having a comparatively wide aperture and ventricose cross-ribbed whorls; the harp-shells. There are several species, of most tropical seas. *Lamarck*, Jour. Soc. Hist. Nat., 1799. See cut under *harp-shell*.

harpa[2], *n.* See *harpe*.

Harpactor (här-pak'tor), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁρπάκτωρ, var. of ἁρπακτήρ, a robber, < ἁρπάζειν, snatch, seize, steal.] A genus of predatory heteropterous insects, of the family *Reduviidæ*. The head is convex behind the eyes, the ocelli are distant and knobbed, and the first antennal joint is as long as and stouter than the two following. *Harpactor cinctus*, about 10 millimeters long, and easily recognized by its yellowish-brown color and banded legs, is abundant in the eastern parts of North America.



Harpactor cinctus (line shows natural size), and beak of same enlarged.

Harpactorides (här-pak-tor'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpactor* + *-ides*.] A group of heteropterous insects, named from the genus *Harpactor*.

Harpagidæ (här-paj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpax* (*Harpag-*), 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of orthopterous insects regarded by Burmeister as a subfamily of *Mantidæ*, having two projections on the vertex and spurs on the four hinder tibiæ. It includes several genera besides *Harpax*, the typical genus.

Harpagifer (här-paj'i-fėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁρπάγη, a hook, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] The typical genus of *Harpagiferidæ*: so called from the hook-like spine which arises from the operculum. *J. Richardson*, 1848.

Harpagiferidæ (här-paj-i-fer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpagifer* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Harpagifer*. The body is naked, the snout rounded, the dorsal fins are two in number (the first short and the second oblong), and the anal fin is shorter than the second dorsal. Only two species, inhabitants of the antarctic seas, are known.

Harpago (här'pą-gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *harpago*(*n-*), a hook, grapple: see *harpagon*.] **1.** A genus of mollusks. *Klein*, 1753. — **2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *harpagones* (här-pą-gō'nēz).] In *entom.*, one of the clasps of the genital armature of a lepidopterous insect.

harpagon†, *n.* [< L. *harpago*(*n-*), < Gr. ἁρπάγη, a hook, a rake, < ἁρπάζειν, snatch, seize: see *harpoon*, *harpy*.] A grappling-iron.

At last the enemies from out the Carthaginian ships began to cast out certain loggets, with yron hookes at the end (which the souldiers call *harpagones*), . . . for to take hold upon the Roman ships. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 746.

harpagones, *n.* Plural of *harpago*, 2.

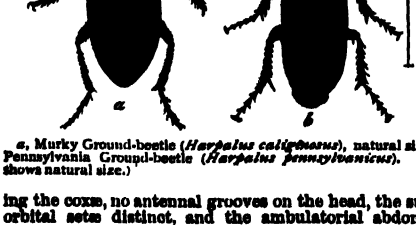
Harpagophytum (här-pą-gof'i-tum), *n.* [< Gr. ἁρπάγη, a hook (see *harpagon*), + φύτον, a plant.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants founded by Meisner in 1836, belonging to the natural order *Pedalineæ*, distinguished botanically from *Pedalium* and other related genera by having numerous ovules instead of only two in each cell. It embraces five species, natives of South Africa and Madagascar. It derives its name from its peculiar fruit, which is armed with long and strong hooked spines, adhering firmly to the mouth or nose of animals which touch them while grazing, a circumstance from which the principal species, *H. procumbens*, has acquired the name of *grapple-plant*. The plants are procumbent perennial herbs of whitish aspect, with incised leaves, and solitary short-pedicelled flowers in their axils.

Harpagornis (här-pą-gôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁρπαξ (ἁρπαγ-), robbing, rapacious (see *Harpax*), + ὄρνις, a bird.] **1.** A genus of subfossil raptorial birds of New Zealand, of size and strength sufficiently great to enable them to prey upon the moas. *Julius Haast*, 1872. — **2.** [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus.

Harpagus (här'pą-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁρπάγη, a hook: see *harpagon*.] **1.** A notable genus of South American falcons with bidentate or doubly toothed beak, such as *H. bidentatus* or *H. diodon*. Also called *Bidens* (Spix, 1824), *Diodon* (Lesson, 1831), and *Diplodon* (Nitzsch, 1840). *N. A. Vigors*, 1824. — **2.** A genus of tineid moths. *Stephens*, 1834.

Harpalidæ (här-pal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpalus* + *-idæ*.] The *Harpalinæ* rated as a separate family. The same or a similar group is also called *Harpalida*, *Harpalidea*, *Harpalides*, and *Harpalini*.

Harpalinæ (här-pą-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, typified by the genus *Harpalus*. It includes adephagous beetles with the middle coxal cavities closed by the sterna, the epimera not reaching the coxæ, no antennal grooves on the head, the supraorbital setæ distinct, and the ambulatorial abdominal setæ usually well developed. They are generally found under stones.



a, Murky Ground-beetle (*Harpalus caliginosus*), natural size. *b*, Pennsylvania Ground-beetle (*Harpalus pennsylvanicus*). (Line shows natural size.)

harpaline (här'pą-lin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Harpalinæ* or *Harpalidæ*.

Harpalus (här'pą-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁρπαλέος, greedy, < ἁρπάζειν, snatch, seize.] The typical genus of *Harpalinæ*, containing many large flattened black beetles, as *H. caliginosus* (Say), a species about an inch long, found in the United States. *Latreille*, 1802.

Harpax (här'paks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁρπαξ, rapacious, < ἁρπάζειν, snatch, seize: see *harpagon*, *harpoon*, *harpy*.] **1.** A genus of fossil shells, of the group *Ostracea*, oblong and somewhat triangular in shape, the hinge being formed by two projecting teeth. It is now included in the genus *Plicatula*. *Parkinson*, 1811. — **2.** The typical genus of *Harpagidæ*. *Serville*, 1831.

harpe, harpa[2] (här'pē, -pä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἅρπη, a sickle, simitar, hook.] **1.** In *classical myth.*, the peculiarly shaped sword of Hermes, lent by him to Perseus, who with it cut off the head of Medusa. It is represented sometimes as curved like a sickle, and sometimes with a straight blade from which projects a curved point or tooth.

2. In *entom.*, the inwardly projecting armature of the interior of the valves of the genital organs of lepidopterous insects. *Gosse*. — **3.** [*cap.*] In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *T. N. Gill*, 1863.

Harpephyllum (här-pē-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Bernhardi, 1844), < Gr. ἅρπη, a simitar, + φύλλον, a leaf.] A genus of South African evergreen trees, belonging to the natural order *Anacardiaceæ* and tribe *Spondieæ*, distinguished from related genera by its dicœcious flowers (the male flowers having 8 or 9 stamens), and by its obovate, two-celled drupe. It has alternate odd-pinnate leaves crowded at the ends of the branches; the leaflets are falcate or sword-shaped. Only one species, *H. Cafrum*, is known, which is called *Kaffir's simitar-tree* by the English and *Eschenhout* by the Dutch colonists. The fruit, which is edible, is called *zuurebeseges*.

harper (här'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *harpere*, *herper*, *harpour*, < AS. *hearpere* (= MHG. *harpfære*, G. *harfner*), a harper, < *hearpian*, harp: see *harp*, *v.*] **1.** One who plays on the harp.

Mury is the twynkelyng of the *harpour*.
King Alisaunder, l. 2572 (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

"I am a bold *harper*," quoth Robin Hood,
"And the best in the north country."
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 281).

2. One of various Irish coins (for example, the 'shilling' and the 'groat') current in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: popularly so called from the harp which formed their reverse type. Also *harp*.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Harper of Elizabeth, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

A mill sixpence of my mother's . . . and a twopence I had to spend, . . . besides the *harper* that was gathered amongst us to pay the piper.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

3. The harp-seal.

harperess (här'pėr-es), *n.* [Also *harpress*; < *harper* + *-ess*.] A female player on the harp.

The rustling leaves of an aspen . . . overhung the seat of the fair *harperess*.
Scott, Waverley, xxii.

harpers-cord, *n.* See *harpsichord*.

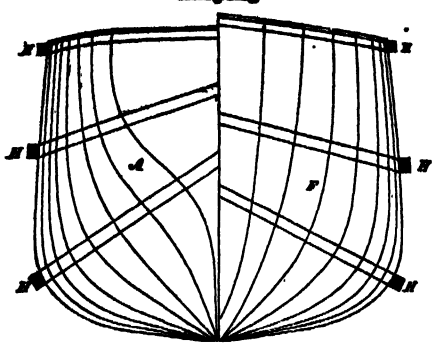
Harpia (här'pi-ą), *n.* Same as *Harpyia*.

Harpidæ (här'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpa* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Harpa*. They have the head exposed, conspicuous eyes, a wide foot, and no operculum. The shell is ventricose, with a low spire, and longitudinal ribs cross the whorls. Nine species are known, inhabitants of the tropical seas.

harping (här'ping), *n.* [< ME. *harping*; verbal n. of *harp*, *v.*] **1.** The act of playing on the harp; notes or strains performed on the harp.

Come into my hall, thou silly blind Harper,
And of thy *harping* let me hear!
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 8).

2. *Naut.*: (*a*) The fore parts of the wales, which encompass the bow and are fastened to the stem. Their use is to strengthen the ship in the place where she sustains the greatest shock in plunging into the sea. (*b*) In *ship-building*, the continuations of the ribands at both extremities of a ship, fixed



Harpings.
A, after-body; *F*, fore-body; *H*, *H*, harpings.

to keep the cant-frames, etc., in position till the outside planking is worked.

harping-iron† (här'ping-ī'ėrn), *n.* [A perverted form of **harpoon-iron.*] A harpoon.

Harping-irons, speares, cordes, axes, hatchets, knives, and other implements for the fishing.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 413.

A great beast come out of the Riuer (a Crocodile or some other monster), hauing on the back great scales, vgly clawes, and a long taile, which thrust out a tongue like a *harping-iron*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 839.

The boat which on the first assault did go
Struck with a *harping-iron* the younger foe.
Waller, Battle of the Summer Islands.

harpist (här'pist), *n.* [= F. *harpiste* = Pg. *harpista, arpista* = Sp. It. *arpista*; as *harp* + *-ist*. The proper E. word is *harper*.] One who plays on the harp; a harper.

That Ægrian *harpist*, for whose lay
Tigers with hunger pinde and left their pray.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

harp-lute (härp'lūt), *n.* A variety of guitar invented early in the nineteenth century, in which, by pressing a dital or thumb-key, the pitch of the strings may be chromatically raised. See *dital harp*, under *dital*.

harpoon (här-pön'), *n.* [= G. *harpune* = Dan. Sw. *harpun*, < D. *harpoen* (pron. as E. *harpoon*), < F. *harpon*, orig. a cramp-iron, hence a grappling-iron, a harpoon, = Sp. *arpon* = Pg. *arpão*, a harpoon; connected with OF. *harpe*, a dog's claw or paw, *harper*, grapple, grasp, Sp. Pg. *arpar*, tear to pieces, rend, claw; these perhaps being shortened forms from the root of L. *harpago*(*n*-), a grappling-iron, hook, drag (> It. *arpagone*, a harpoon: see *harpagon*), < Gr. ἁρπάγη, a hook, a rake, < ἁρπάζειν, snatch, seize, the shorter base appearing in ἅρπη, a bird of prey: see *harpy*.] A missile weapon used in capturing whales and large fish, and either thrown by hand or fired from a gun. See *harpoon-gun*.

In the older form of this weapon the head is a heavy, flat, triangular piece of iron with strong barbs, sharpened on the outer edges to enable it to penetrate deeply, and fastened to a handle or shank, 2½ or 3 feet long, to which is attached a long cord or rope. In a later form the head has but one barb. The common non-explosive harpoon is not employed by whalemen to kill the whale, but merely to fasten it to the boat, in order that the latter may be hauled up alongside the animal, which is then killed by a lance. (See *exploding harpoon*, below.) The harpoons that are to be first used are carried at the head of the whale-boat, six being included in the outfit of a boat. The first two are known as the *first* and *second irons*; the rest as the *spare harpoons*, one of which is the *drag-iron*. The first harpoon is darted into the whale by hand, and the second follows if there is time; if not, it is thrown overboard to prevent fouling with the outgoing line. See *toggle-iron*.

The line is joined to the *harpoon* by the "foregoer," a piece of rope somewhat lighter and more pliable than whale-line. The foregoer being the only part of the line drawn out by the *harpoon* while in flight, its length, usually from 10 to 12 fathoms, regulates the distance the *harpoon* may be fired. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 526.

Bomb-harpoon, an explosive harpoon that may be thrust by hand or discharged from a swivel-gun; also, a bomb-lance.—**Conch harpoon**, a barbed spear with fixed head and single point, used in the capture of large fish. [Bahamas, and Florida, U. S.]—**Electric harpoon**, a bomb-lance in which the charge is fired by means of an electric fuse, the connection being made by means of a wire in the harpoon-line. See *bomb-lance*.—**Exploding** or **explosive harpoon**, a harpoon the head of which is filled with an explosive; also, improperly, a bomb-lance.—**Toggle-harpoon**, the ordinary toggle-iron.

harpoon (här-pön'), *v. t.* [< *harpoon*, *n.*] To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.

The beluga is usually caught in nets, but is sometimes *harpooned*. *Pennant.*

harpoon-arrow (här-pön'ar'ō), *n.* An arrow propelled by a spring consisting of a bent rod or bow, used in fishing by the Eskimos of Alaska.

harpooneer†, *n.* [Also *harpoonier, harponier*; < *harpoon* + *-eer*.] Same as *harpooner*.

When they espy him [the whale] on the top of the water, . . . they row toward him in a Shallop, in which the *Harpooner* stands ready with both his hands to dart his Harping-iron. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 742.

harpooner (här-pö'nėr), *n.* [< *harpoon* + *-er*¹.] One who throws a harpoon.

Each sail is set to catch the favouring gale,
While on the yard-arm the *harpooner* sits.
Grainger, The Sugar Cane, ii.

harpoon-fork (här-pön'fôrk), *n.* A hay-fork consisting of two barbed points like harpoons, forming a tool shaped like an inverted U.

harpoon-gun (här-pön'gun), *n.* A gun from which a harpoon or toggle-iron may be discharged. It may be either a gun fired from the shoulder or a swivel-gun. The projectile may be an explosive harpoon or lance (see *bomb-lance*), or simply a toggle-iron, without the pole, having an eye in the after end of the shank into which is bent one end of the tow-line, the latter being either on the outside of the barrel of the gun or doubled up in the bore.

harpoon-shuttle (här-pön'shut'l), *n.* A long shuttle or needle used in weaving large brush mats which are employed in building dikes and levees, and in other hydraulic constructions.

Harporhynchus (här-pō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁρπη, a sickle, + ῥύγχος, bill.] A notable genus of mocking-thrushes, of the subfamily *Miminæ*; the bow-billed mockers, or thrashers: so called from the arcuation of the bill. The common thrasher or brown thrush of the United States is *H. rufus*; there are numerous other species in the southwestern United States and Mexico, as the Californian thrasher (*H. redivivus*), the Yuma thrasher (*H. lecontei*), etc. This name was given by Cabanis in 1848; the genus had before been called *Harpes* and *Toxostoma*, names both preoccupied in other connections; the name *Methriopterus* was given to the genus by Reichenbach in 1850.

harp-pedal (härp'ped'al), *n.* One of the foot-levers by which the strings of a harp are temporarily shortened and their pitch raised. See *harp*, 1. Also called *harp-treadle*.

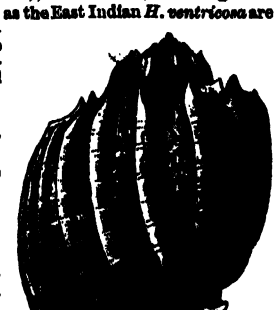
harp-seal (härp'sēl), *n.* The Greenland seal, *Phoca grœnlandica* or *Pagophilus grœnlandicus*, a large hair-seal of a whitish color with a crescentic black band on each side meeting its

Harp-seal (*Phoca grœnlandica*).

fellow over the back, forming a figure likened to a harp. It is common from Newfoundland northward, and is of gregarious and roving habits, congregating in vast numbers on ice-floes, where many thousands are annually killed. The Newfoundland sealers call them *harpers* or *harps*; the female is known as *Jennie harp*; the young in the second year, *hopper-harp* or *bedlamer*; in the third year, when assuming adult characters, *turner-harp*.

harpsecol†, *n.* See *harpsicol*.

harp-shell (härp'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Harpa*. Species such as the East Indian *H. ventricosa* are very common in collections. The shell is large and inflated, yet not capacious enough to hold the whole animal.

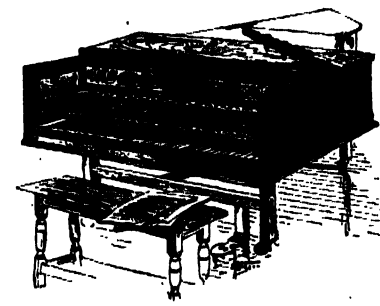


Harp-shell (*Harpa ventricosa*).

harp-shilling (härp'shil'ing), *n.* See *harper*, 2.

harpsichon†, *n.* See *harpsichord*.

harpsichord (härp'si-kôrd), *n.* [Formerly also *arpsichord*; a corrupt form, otherwise perverted *harpsichon, harpsicon, harpsicol, harpsecol*, and even *harpers-cord* (the letter *s* being intrusive); < OF. *harpe-chorde* (= It. *arpicordo*), < *harpe*, harp, + *chorde, corde*, chord, cord.] A stringed musical instrument in use in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, which in its form and in the arrangement of the keyboard and strings resembled a piano, but in which the tone was produced by the plucking or snapping of the strings by leather or quill points, which were set in jacks connected by levers with the keys. In form it usually resembled a modern grand pianoforte, though both square and upright varieties were also made. The length of the keyboard was from four to six and a half octaves. The number of separate strings to a key varied from one to four, sometimes including one tuned an octave above the others; the latter variety was called a *double harpsichord*. The tone was weak and tinkling, and gradation of force was impossible. Two key-



Harpsichord in the Washington Mansion, Mount Vernon, Virginia.

boards were sometimes combined, one for soft effects, the other for loud. Numerous devices, usually connected with the jacks, were introduced at different times to secure variety in force, and especially in quality. These mechanisms, which often aimed to simulate the tone-qualities of various orchestral instruments, were usually controlled by stop-knobs near the keyboard. The harpsichord, though essentially different from the pianoforte, was its immediate predecessor. Before 1800 it was regularly used in all dramatic music, especially in accompanying recitatives, and in orchestral music. The conductor usually directed from his seat at a harpsichord placed amid the other instruments.

If he the tinkling *harpsichord* regards
As inoffensive, what offence in cards?
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 148.

Vis-à-vis harpsichord, a harpsichord with keyboards for two performers.

harpsichord-graces (härp'si-kôrd-grā'sez), *n. pl.* Various melodic embellishments, such as turns, trills, etc., introduced freely into music for the harpsichord, mainly to compensate for its unsustainable tone. See *embellishment*, 3, and *grace*, 6.

harpsichordist (härp'si-kôr-dist), *n.* [< *harpsichord* + *-ist*.] A performer upon the harpsichord.

harpsicol†, **harpsecol**† (härp'si-kol), *n.* A harpsichord.

harpster† (härp'stėr), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *hearpestre*, a female harper, < *hearpian*, harp: see *harp* and *-ster*.] A female performer on the harp.

harpstring (härp'string), *n.* [< ME. *harpstryng, harpestring*, < AS. *hearpestreng* (= Icel. *hörpustrengr*), < *hearpe*, harp, + *streng*, a string.] One of the strings or cords of a harp.

Of the schepe is cast away no thynge, . . . for *harpestryngis* his ropys seruythe ichoone.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

As *harpstrings* are broken asunder
By music they throb to express.
Longfellow, Sandalphon.

harp-style (härp'stīl), *n.* In *music*, a style or method of composition or of performance like that best suited to the harp; especially, a style abounding in arpeggio effects.

harp-treadle (härp'tred'l), *n.* Same as *harp-pedal*.

harpula (här'pū-lą), *n.* A valuable tree, *Harpullia cupanioides*: so called at Chittagong in Bengal. See *Harpullia*.

Harpulia (här-pū'li-ą), *n.* [< *harpula*.] Same as *Harpullia*.

Harpullia (här-pul'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Roxburgh, 1820), < *harpula*.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees, belonging to the natural order *Sapindaceæ* and type of the tribe *Harpullieæ* of Radlkofer, distinguished from related genera by its two-valved capsule with loculicidal dehiscence. It embraces 6 species, natives of tropical Asia, Australia, and Madagascar. They are erect trees with alternate, odd-pinnate leaves, green flowers in racemes or panicles, and large red or orange-colored fruit. The Australian species have an economic importance, either as hardy evergreen shade-trees or for the quality of their wood. *H. Hillii* attains a height of 80 feet, and furnishes the tulip-wood of Queensland, which is valuable for fine cabinet-work. The Moreton bay tulip-wood, *H. pendula*, is equally valuable. *H. cupanioides*, the harpula of India, has long been in cultivation.

Harpullieæ (här-pu-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpullia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Sapindaceæ*, suborder *Sapindeæ*, recently established by Radlkofer, embracing the gen-

era *Harpullia*, *Conchopetalum*, *Magonia*, *Xanthoceras*, and *Ungnadia*. See *Harpullia*.

harpy (här'pi), *n.*; pl. *harpies* (-piz). [Early mod. E. *harpie*, < OF. *harpie*, *harpye*, < L. *harpyia*, usually in pl. *harpyiæ*, < Gr. ἅρπυιαι, pl., the harpies, lit. 'the snatchers,' in Homer a personification of whirlwinds or hurricanes, in later myth. hideous winged creatures (see def. 1); cf. ἅρπη, a certain bird of prey; < ἁρπ-άζ-ειν, snatch, seize, = L. *rapere*, snatch, seize: see *rap*[2], *rapture*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a winged monster, ravenous and filthy, having the face and body of a woman and the wings of a bird of prey, with the feet and fingers armed with sharp claws and the face pale with hunger, serving as a minister of divine vengeance, and defiling everything it touched. The harpies were commonly regarded either as two (Aëllo and Ocypete) or three in number, but occasionally several others are mentioned. They were originally conceived of simply as storm-winds sent by the gods to carry off offenders, and were later personified as fair-haired winged maidens, their features and characteristics being more or less repulsive at different times and places. The harpies

Harpies, from a Greek black-figured Vase. (From "Monumenti dell' Instituto.")

have been to some extent confounded by modern scholars with the sirens, which, though of kindred origin, were goddesses of melody, even if of a sweetness that was harmful to mankind, and were represented as women in the upper parts of their bodies and as birds below.

> For having caught her Joseph all alone,
> She *Harpie*-like clap'd one bold tallon fast.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 227.
>
> These prodigies [visions] . . . unspeakable,
> Abominable, strangers at my hearth
> Not welcome, *harpies* miring every dish.
> *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

Hence—2. A rapacious, grasping person; one who is repulsively greedy and unfeeling.

> I will . . . do you any embassage . . . rather than hold three words' conference with this *harpy*.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.
>
> A company of irreligious *harpies*, scraping, griping catchpoles. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 54.

3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The harpy-eagle. (*b*) An English book-name of the marsh-harrier or moor-buzzard, *Circus æruginosus*. Also called *white-headed harpy*.—4. In *mammal.*, a fruit-bat of the genus *Harpyia*.—**Harpy monument**, a sculptured funeral monument from Xanthus in Lycia. Among the reliefs upon it are four figures of birds with women's heads and arms, each clasping tenderly a small human form evidently representing a soul. These bird-figures were at first held to be harpies, whence the name of the monument. It is now in the British Museum.

Winged Genius, from the Harpy Tomb.

Harpya (här'pi-ä), *n.* Same as *Harpyia*.

harpy-eagle (här'pi-ē'gl), *n.* A very large South American crested eagle, somewhat longer than the golden eagle, and one of the most powerful birds of prey, with enormous beak and talons, crested head, long fan-shaped tail, and rounded wings. See *Harpyia* and *Thrasyaëtus*.

harpy-footed (här'pi-fůt'ed), *a.* Having feet like those of a harpy.

> Thither by *harpy-footed* furies haled,
> At certain revolutions all the damn'd
> Are brought. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 596.

Harpyia (här-pi'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *harpyia*, < Gr. ἅρπυια, a harpy: see *harpy*.] 1. In *mammal.*, a genus of fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ*. The body and limbs are as in *Cynopterus*, the nostrils tubular, the premaxillary bones united in front, 1 incisor and 1 canine in each upper and lower half-jaw, 2 premolars above, 3 below on each side, and 2 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw. There are two species, of the Austromalayan subregion. *Illiger*, 1811.

2. In *ornith.*, either a generic or a specific name of the great harpy-eagle of South America, *Harpyia destructor* or *Thrasyaëtus harpyia*. *G. Cuvier*, 1817.—3. In *entom.*, a genus of puss-moths, containing such as the European *H. vinulí*: synonymous in part with *Cerura*, in part with *Stauropus*. *Ochsenheimer*, 1810.

Harpy-eagle (*Harpyia destructor* or *Thrasyaëtus harpyia*).

Also *Harpia*, *Harpya*.

harquebus†, **arquebus**† (här'-, är'ke-bus), *n.* [Also *harquebuss*, *harquebuse*, *arquebus*, *harquebuze*, *harcubuse*, *archibuze* (after It.), *harquebush*, *hargubush*, etc., in many unstable forms; < F. *harquebuse*, *arquebuse*, dial. *harkibuse*, after It. *arcobugio*, *arcobuso*, now *archibugio*, *archibuso* = Sp. Pg. *arcabuz*, corrupt forms of a form nearer the orig., namely, OF. *hacquebuche*, *hacquebute*, etc., represented by E. *hackbut*: see *hackbut*. The word, in all forms, became obsolete with the thing; but the form *harquebus*, with many minor variations of spelling, is the one now commonly used by archæologists and historians.] 1. An old form of hand-firearm. The earliest hand-guns having been mere tubes fired by a burning match applied to the touch-hole, the name *harquebus* was given to a gun fitted with a match-holder which came down upon the priming-pan when a trigger was pulled. Later, when the wheel-lock was introduced, a piece fitted with it was still called a *harquebus*. After the musket had been introduced into the French army (about 1575), the harquebus remained the favorite weapon of private persons, because it was lighter and was supposed to have greater precision. It was not a heavy arm, and was rarely fired from a rest, except by horsemen, who had a light rest secured to the saddle-bow. But during the sixteenth century many experiments were made with firearms throwing balls of six or even four to the pound, mounted on swivels, for rampart-defense, and these, when fitted with a match-lock, were called *great harquebuses*; in like manner *arquebuss à croc*, or 'with a rest,' was a name given to a heavy but still portable weapon, which was superseded by the musket.

> They [the Janizaries] serve with *harquebushes*, armed besides with cymiters and hatchets.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 38.
>
> A chance-medley combat ensued, with lances, *arquebusses*, cross-bows, and scimetars. *Irving*, Granada, p. 452.

Such fine results had been obtained by the English longbow men that, although in the time of Henry VIII. the *arquebus* had been brought to a far more perfect state than when first introduced, it was forbidden by Act of Parliament to be used, or even to be possessed, by any of the king's subjects. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 11.

2. A harquebusier.

> He marcheth in the middle, guarded about
> With full five hundred *harquebuze* on foot.
> *Peele*, Battle of Alcazar, iv. 1.

Double harquebus, a harquebus with two locks, either both of the same mechanism and merely as a precaution against the inferior workmanship of the day, or one a match-lock and the other a flint- or wheel-lock.

harquebusade†, **arquebusade**† (här'-, är'ke-bus-ād'), *n.* [F. *arquebusade*, shot of a harquebus (*eau d'arquebusade*, a remedy for gunshot wounds), < *arquebuse*, a harquebus: see *harquebus*.] 1. The firing of a harquebus; a discharge of harquebuses.

> The soldiers discharged a salve of *harqubusaides* on the poor people.
> *Roger Williams*, Brief Discourse of War (1590).

2. A distilled aromatic spirituous liquor applied to sprains or bruises.

> You will find a letter from my sister to thank you for the *arquebusade* water which you sent her. *Chesterfield*.

harquebusier†, **arquebusier**† (här'-, är'ke-bus-ēr'), *n.* [Also *harquebussier*, *arquebuseer*, *harquebusier*, etc.; < F. *arquebusier* (ML. *arcubusarius*), < *arquebuse*, *harquebuse*, harquebus: see *harquebus*. Cf. *hackbutter*.] A soldier armed with a harquebus.

> He giueth to his *Harcubusiers* certaine allowance for powder and shot. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 239.
>
> Well fare an old *harquebusier* yet,
> Could prime his powder, and give fire, and hit,
> All in a twinkling! *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 3.
>
> The Spanish *arquebusiers*, screened by their defences, poured a galling fire into the dense masses of the enemy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

harr[1]† (här), *n.* Same as *har*[1].

harr[2] (här), *v. i.* [A var. of *hurr*, or an aspirated form of *arr*[3].] To snarl like a dog. *Grose*. [North. Eng.]

harr[3] (här), *n.* Same as *har*[2].

harra (har'ä), *n.* See *hara-nut*.

harrage† (har'āj), *v. t.* A corrupt form of *harass*, perhaps confused with *harry*.

> Of late the Danes . . . had *harraged* all this countrey. *Fuller*, Hist. Camb. Univ., i.

harrageous†, *a.* See *harageous*.

harrald†, *n.* An old form of *herald*.

harras†, *n.* See *haras*.

harrass†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *harass*.

harrateen†, **harateen**† (har-a-tēn'), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A coarse woolen cloth, mentioned as late as 1739. *Draper's Dict.*

> Mean time, thus silver'd with meanders gay,
> In mimic pride the snail-wrought tissue shines,
> Perchance of tabby or of *harratеen*
> Not ill expressive. *Shenstone*, Economy, iii.
>
> You never saw such a wretched hovel, lean, unpainted, and half its nakedness barely shaded with *haratеen* stretched till it cracks. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 4.

harridan (har'i-dan), *n.* [Origin uncertain; supposed by Skeat to be a variant of OF. *aridelle*, *haridelle*, a worn-out horse, a lean, ill-favored jade, F. a jade, a thin scraggy woman (cf. *jade*[1], similarly used); appar. dim. < *aride*, dry, withered: see *arid*.] An odious old woman; a hag; a vixenish woman.

> I have a scheme to see you shortly with the old *harridan's* consent, and even to make her a go-between in our interview. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 3.
>
> Such a weak, watery, wicked old *harridan* substituted for the pretty creature I had been used to see.
> *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

harrier[1] (har'i-ėr), *n.* [< *hare*[1] + *-ier*[1].] A small kind of hound employed in hunting the hare. There are particular breeds of the harrier, as the large slow-hunting harrier and the little fox-beagle, and a cross-breed between these. In all the scent is extremely keen, which enables them to follow all the doublings of the hare. Also spelled *harier*.

harrier[2] (har'i-ėr), *n.* [< *harry* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *harrower*[2].] 1. One who harries. See *harry*, *v.*

> She [Grandeur] hides her mountains and her sea
> From the *harriers* of scenery,
> Who hunt down sunsets, and huddle and bay,
> Mouthing and mumbling the dying day.
> *Lowell*, Appledore.

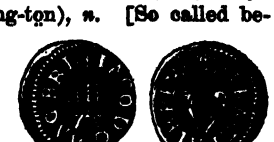
2. A bird of prey of the family *Falconidæ*, subfamily *Circinæ*, and genus *Circus*. There are about 12 species, of most parts of the world, of light build, small-bodied in proportion to the length of wing and tail, with a rather long and slender scaly shank, untoothed bill, large external ear-parts, and a ruff or disk somewhat like an owl's. The best-known species is the European hen-harrier or ringtail, *Circus cyaneus*, from which the common marsh-hawk of America, *C. hudsonius*, scarcely differs. (See cut under *Circinæ*.) The European marsh-harrier is *C. æruginosus*. (See *harpy*, 3 (*b*).) Montagu's harrier is another species, *C. cinerascens*. The males of the harriers differ much from the females, being bluish above instead of dark-brown, and are often called *blue-hawks*.

> It [a pheasant] was immediately pursued by the blue hawk, known by the name of the hen-*harrier*.
> *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, Obs. on Birds.

harriment (har'i-ment), *n.* [Sc. also *herriment*; < *harry* + *-ment*.] Harrying; vexation; trouble.

> Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry,
> The *herryment* and ruin of the country.
> *Burns*, Brigs of Ayr.

Harrington (har'ing-tọn), *n.* [So called because the patent for issuing it was first granted (in 1613) to Lord Harrington.] A copper farthing-token current in England under James I. and Charles I.



Obverse. Reverse.

Harrington of James I., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> I have lost four or five friends, and not gotten the value of one *Harrington*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Letters, p. 558.
>
> I will not bate a *Harrington* of the sum.
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

harringtonite (har'ing-tọn-īt), *n.* [< *Harrington* (a proper name) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, same as *mesolite*.

Harrington knot. See *knot*[1].

harrisht, *a.* An obsolete form of *harsh*.

harrisite (har'is-it), *n.* [< *Harris* (a proper name) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral having the composition of chalcocite and the cleavage of galena, probably a pseudomorph, found at the Canton mine in the State of Georgia.

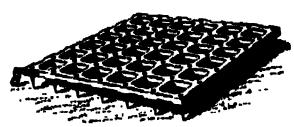
Harris's finch. See *finch*[1].

harrot†, *n.* [< ME. *harrot:* see *herald.*] An obsolete variant of *herald.*

Eyght sone were thay reddy on every syde,
For the *harrotes* betwyxte thame fast dyde ryde.
MS. Lansdowne, 208, f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

The first red herring that was broiled in Adam and Eve's kitchen do I fetch my pedigree from, by the *harrot's* book. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

harrow[1] (har'ō), *n.* [< ME. *harow, harowe, haru, harwe,* < AS. (gloss) *hearge,* a harrow, = D. *hark* = MLG. *harke, herke,* LG. *hark,* a rake (> G. *harke,* a rake), = Icel. *herfi,* a harrow, = Sw. *harf,* a harrow (Sw. *harka,* a rake, from LG.), = Dan. *harv,* a harrow. Root unknown; the forms are somewhat discordant. The F. *herse,* a harrow, is different: see *hearse*[1].] An implement, usually formed of pieces of timber or bars of metal crossing one another and set with iron teeth (also called *tines*), drawn (usually by one corner) over plowed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown. A similar implement is drawn by a boat or vessel over oyster-beds to clear them of marine plants and objectionable substances.



Common Harrow.

He . . . cut them with saws, and with *harrows* of iron, and with axes. 1 Chron. xx. 3.

O that a pot of siluer once would cracke
Beneath my *harrow*, by Alcides sent.
Beaumont, tr. of Persius's Satires, ii.

Chain harrow, an implement consisting of a congeries of iron rings, used for covering grass-seeds, and especially for separating weeds from the earth or clods in which they are enveloped.—**Revolving harrow,** a harrow the teeth of which are arranged on radiating arms in a frame pivoted to the draft-gear so that it can rotate in a horizontal plane in order to assist the tearing or raking action of the teeth.—**Under the harrow,** in a state of uneasiness or misery.

Folks work harder to enjoy themselves than at anything else I know. Half of them spend more money than they can afford to, and keep *under the harrow* all the time, just because they see others spend money.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 186.

harrow[1] (har'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *harowen, harewen, harwen* = Sw. *harfva* = Dan. *harve,* harrow, = D. G. *harken,* rake; from the noun.] 1. To draw a harrow over; break or tear with a harrow: as, to *harrow* land or ground.

Let the Volsces
Plough Rome, and *harrow* Italy. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

And ye maun *harrow* 't wi' a thorn,
And hae your wark done ere the morn.
The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 129).

2. To tear or lacerate as if by a harrow; torment; harass.

Bern. Looks it not like the king? mark it, Horatio.
Hor. Most like: it *harrows* me with fear and wonder.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

Imagine you behold me bound and scourg'd,
My aged muscles *harrow'd* up with whips. *Rowe.*

harrow[2]† (har'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *harwen, herwen* (as mod. E. *harry,* < ME. *herien*), < AS. *hergian,* harry, ravage: see *harry.*] To ravage; despoil; vex: same as *harry.*

Thus Ihesus Crist *harewide* helle,
And ledde hise louers to paradijs.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

The king, . . . meaning thereby to *harrow* his people, did accumulate them the rather. *Bacon*, Hist. Henry VII.

harrow[3]† (har'ō), *interj.* [Also written *harow,* early mod. E. also *haroll;* < ME. *harrow, harowe, haro,* < OF. *haro, harou, harau, harol,* an exclamation, perhaps a call for help, < OS. *herod,* OHG. *herot,* here, hither, < OS. *her,* OHG. *her, hera* = E. *here.* Cf. OHG. *harēn,* MHG. *haren, harn,* call out, shout.] Help! hallo! hello! an exclamation of sudden distress, of lamentation, or of indignation or surprise: used by heralds to attract attention.

Owte! owte! *harrowe!* helples, alyke hote at es here,
This es a dongon of dole that I am todyghte.
York Plays, p. 5.

They criden, "Out! *harrow* and weylaway."
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 560.

"*Harrow!* the flames which me consume," said hee,
"Ne can be quencht, within my secret bowelles bee."
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 49.

harrow[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *harrowe;* < *harrow*[3], *interj.*] Disturbance; cry; uproar.

Helpe! Belsabub! to bynde ther boyes,
Such *harrowe* was neuer are herde in helle.
York Plays, p. 377.

harrower[1] (har'ō-ėr), *n.* [< *harrow*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who harrows.

harrower[2] (har'ō-ėr), *n.* [< ME. **harowere, harwere;* < *harrow*[2] + *-er*[1]; = *harrier*[2], q. v.] 1. One who harrows or despoils.

We xulle telle
Be dale and hylle
How *harwere* of helle
Was born this nyght.
Coventry Plays, p. 150.

2. A species of hawk; a harrier.

harrowing[1] (har'ō-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *harrow*[1], *v. t.*] Heart-rending; excruciating; distressful; tragic: as, the *harrowing* details of a murder.

My soul with *harrowing* anguish torn,—
This for my Chieftain have I borne!
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 6.

harrowing[2]† (har'ō-ing), *n.* [< ME. *harrowinge, harowinge,* earlier *hergung,* etc.: see *harrying.*] Same as *harrying.*

harrowingly (har'ō-ing-li), *adv.* In a harrowing manner; excruciatingly.

harry (har'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *harried,* ppr. *harrying.* [(1) < ME. *haryen, harien, herien* (as mod. *harrow*[2], < ME. *harwen, herwen*), earlier *hergien,* < AS. *hergian* (= OHG. *harjōn, herjōn, fir-herjōn,* MHG. *hern, ver-hergen, ver-hern,* G. *ver-heeren* = Icel. *herja* = Sw. *härja* = Dan. *hærje, hærge*), lay waste, ravage, harry, lit. overrun with an army, < *here,* an army, in particular the enemy, = OS. *heri* = OFries. *hiri, here* = D. *heer, heir* = MLG. (in comp.) *here-, her-* (*here-strate, her-getoch*) = OHG. *heri, hari,* MHG. *here,* G. *heer* = Icel. *hēre* (for *heri*) = Sw. *här* = Dan. *hær* = Goth. *harjis,* a host, army, = OBulg. *kara,* strife, = Lith. *karas,* war, = Lett. *karsch,* war, tumult, = OPruss. *karjis,* army; cf. Zend *kāra,* army. The AS. *here,* an army, host, is lost in E., but is represented by various derivatives and compounds, namely, *harry* and its doublet *harrow*[2], *heriot, herring,* and, indirectly, *harbor*[1], *herald,* the proper name *Harold,* etc. (2) With this verb of AS. origin is mixed another of F. origin, of similar form and related meaning, namely, ME. *haryen, harien* (mod. E. also *hare*[2]), < OF. *harier, harer,* draw, drag.] I. *trans.* 1. To make a hostile incursion upon; ravage by war or invasion; make forced exactions upon; harass by rapacity or violent demands; despoil; strip; rob.

They [the Clans] will admit of no Sheriff into their Country, nor appear before the English Courts of Justice; and thereupon *harried* all the Country with Fire and Sword.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 365.

Our souldiors in manner of a tempestuous whirlewind, carrying and *harrying* the riches of the barbarians, wasted whatsoever stood in their way.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

Mony a kittywake's and lungie's nest hae I *harried* up amang thae very black rocks. *Scott*, Antiquary, vii.

During the past twenty years every shire in Wessex had been *harried* [by pirates] again and again.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 389.

His agent, while he *harried* the tenants to supply his master's demands, plundered Illustrissimo frightfully.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

2†. To trouble; vex; harass; agitate; tease; harrow.

I repent me much
That so I *harried* him. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 3.

3†. To draw or drag violently.

Haried forth by arme, foot, and too.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1868.

II. *intrans.* To make harassing incursions.

What made your rogueships,
Harrying for victuals here?
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 3.

Harry Dutchman. See *Dutchman.*

harry-gad, harry-gaud (har'i-gad, -gâd), *n.* [Appar. < *Harry,* used, as also in *harry-ruffian,* somewhat like *Jack* (implying a wild or reckless person), + *gad*[2], *gaud.*] A wild or reckless person. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

Harry-groat†, *n.* A groat coined in the reign of Henry VIII. There were several kinds.

Spurroyals, *Harry-groats,* or such odde coine.
Jasper Mayne, City Match, ii. 3.

A piece of antiquity, sir; 'tis English coin; and if you will needs know, 'tis an old *Harry groat.*
Marmion, Antiquary.

harrying (har'i-ing), *n.* [< ME. *heriunge, hergung* (also *harrowinge, harowing,* mod. *harrowing*), < AS. *hergung* (= OHG. *heriunga, herunga,* MHG. *herunge,* G. *ver-heerung*), ravaging, < *hergian,* ravage, despoil, harry: see *harry.*] Ravaging; spoliation.—**Harrying or harrowing of hell**†, the spoliation of hell—that is, the delivery by Christ, upon his descent into hell after his crucifixion, of the souls of the righteous who had been there held captive by Satan: a favorite subject of homily and allusion in the middle ages.

Harry-long-legs (har'i-lông'legz), *n.* Same as *daddy-long-legs,* 1. [Eng.]

That the males of some Diptera fight together is certain; for Prof. Westwood has several times seen this with some species of Tipula or *Harry-long-legs.*
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 339.

harry-ruffian†, *n.* [Cf. *harry-gad.*] Same as *harry-gad.*

Ould *Harry-ruffians,* bankerupts, southsayers,
And youth whose cousenage is as old as theirs.
Bp. Corbet, Elegy on Bp. Ravis.

harrysoph (har-i-sof'), *n.* [A familiar reduction of *Henry-sophister* (NL. pl. *Sophistæ Henriciani*—Ray, Proverbs, 2d ed., 1678, p. 299); < *Harry* (King Henry VIII.) + *sophister,* in ref. to some foundation by that king. Usually regarded as a humorous perversion of an alleged Gr. **ἐρίσοφος,* very wise, < *ἐρι-,* an intensive prefix, + *σοφός,* wise.] In the University of Cambridge, England, a student who, having attained sufficient standing to take the degree of B. A., declares himself a candidate for a degree in law or medicine.

harsh (härsh), *a.* [Formerly sometimes *harrish,* E. dial. also *hash,* < ME. *harsk,* also *hask,* rough ("*harske* or *haske,* as sundry frutys"—Prompt. Parv.), < OSw. *harsk,* Sw. *härsk, härsken,* rank, rancid, rusty, = Dan. *harsk,* rancid, = G. *harsch,* harsh, rough; not found in AS., OHG., or Icel.; prob. connected with *hard,* q. v., the *d* being early lost, and the term. being ult. the same as *-ish*[1]. Cf. *rash*[1].] 1. Rough to the touch or to any of the senses; sharp or sour to the taste, discordant to the ear, inharmonious to the eye, etc.; grating; rasping; acrid; irritating: as, a *harsh* surface; *harsh* fruit; a *harsh* voice; a *harsh* combination of colors.

Sorbum, an *harrysshe* pear. *Sir T. Elyot.*

They [plums] that ar litle ones, and harde, and *harrish* taste, ar sterk noughts. *Turner*, Herbal (1562).

Black feels as if you were feeling needles' points, or some *harsh* sand; and red feels very smooth. *Boyle.*

I met my lady once;
A woman like a butt, and *harsh* as crabs.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

The haze of the October afternoon . . . blended in all and sundry of the local colors, *harsh* and harmonious, into one pleasant bit of gleaming tone.
G. H. Boughton, Artist Strolls in Holland, vi.

2. Hard or severe in effect; of such a nature as to be repellent from any physical point of view.

The valleyes and sides of the hills very fertile, but the mountaines *harsh*, and of a sulphurous composition.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 272.

He who writes honestly is no more an enemy to the offender than the physician to the patient, when he prescribes *harsh* remedies to an inveterate disease.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., To the Reader.

3. Repugnant to the mind or the sensibilities; mentally or morally forbidding; hard to bear, endure, resolve upon, etc.

The very shining force of excellent virtue, though in a very *harrish* subject, had wrought a kind of reverence in them. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not *harsh* and crabbed, as dull fools suppose.
Milton, Comus, l. 477.

Bear patiently the *harsh* words of thy enemies.
Jer. Taylor.

But, like all compulsory legislation, that of Nature is *harsh* and wasteful in its operation.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 34.

4. Austere in character or severe in action; stern; hard; unkind.

He was a wise man and an eloquent, but in his character *harsh* and haughty. *Bacon.*

Absent thee from felicity awhile,
And in this *harsh* world draw thy breath in pain.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

A *harsh* Mother may bring forth sometimes a mild Daughter. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 58.

=**Syn.** 3 and 4. *Severe, Rigorous,* etc. (see *austere*); acrimonious, ill-natured, ill-tempered, uncivil, ungracious, churlish, brutal.

harsht, *v. i.* [< *harsh, a.*] To sound harshly; crack. *Davies.*

At length with rounaeful from stock vntruncked y[t] *harsheth.* *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 655.

harshen (här'shn), *v. t.* [< *harsh* + *-en*[1] (3).] 1. To render harsh; make hard and rough.

His brow was wrinkled now, his features *harshened.*
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xi.

2. To render peevish, morose, or austere.

Three years of prison might be some excuse for a soured and *harshened* spirit. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxxii.

[Rare in both uses.]

harshly (härsh'li), *adv.* In a harsh manner; roughly; austerely; unkindly.

He plied his ear with truths,
Not *harshly* thunder'd forth, or rudely press'd,
But like his purpose, gracious, kind, and sweet.
Cowper, Task, vi. 503.

harshness (härsh'nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *harrishness*; < *harsh* + *-ness*.] The quality or condition of being harsh.

Dates, if they be eaten, they are good for the *harrishnes* or roughnes of the throte. *Turner*, Herbal (1562).

If they differ from the verses of others, they differ for the worse; for they are too often distinguished by repulsive *harshness*. *Johnson*, Milton.

'Tis not enough no *harshness* give offence,
The sound must seem an echo to the sense.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 364.

=Syn. *Asperity*, etc. (see *acrimony*); austerity, churlishness, rigor, roughness, bluntness, hardness, sternness, cruelty, rudeness; discordance, dissonance.

harskt, *a.* See *harsh*.

harslet, *n.* See *haslet*.

harst (härst), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *harvest*.

harstigite (härs'ti-gīt), *n.* [< *Harstig* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A silicate of aluminium, manganese, calcium, and magnesium, occurring in yellow to brown orthorhombic crystals at the Harstig mine, Paysberg, Sweden.

harstrong† (här'strông), *n.* [Also *horestrang*, *horestrong* (with same initial element as *horehound*, *hoarhound*); < D. *harstrang*, < G. *harnstrenge*, strangury, < *harn*, urine, + *strang*, a string (*strangieren*, strangle): see *strangle*.] *Peucedanum officinale*, a common umbelliferous plant of Europe, formerly used in medicine. See *Peucedanum*. An extract called *peucedanin* was obtained from the root, which has been found to be identical with imperatorin, extracted from the masterwort, *Peucedanum Ostruthium*, with the chemical formula $C_{12}H_{12}O_3$.

hart1 (härt), *n.* [< ME. *hart*, *hert*, *heort*, < AS. *heort*, *heorot* = D. *hert* = OHG. *hiruz*, *hirz*, MHG. *hirz*, G. *hirsch*, now *hirsch* = Icel. *hjörtr* = Sw. Dan. *hjort*, a hart; with formative *-t*, = L. *cervus* = W. *carw*, a hart, stag; lit. 'horned,' = Gr. κεραός, horned, < κέρας (κερατ-), a horn, akin to E. *horn*: see *horn*.] 1. The male of the red deer, *Cervus elaphus*, the female of which is called *hind*; a stag, especially an adult stag or male red deer after its fifth year, when the sur-royal or crown-antler has appeared. The term belongs properly to the species named, but is extended to related kinds of deer. See *antler*, *hind*1, *stag*.

The werwolf an huge *hert* hadde hunted.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2569.

There are wild Bores & wild *Harts* in that Forrest [Veronne]. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 13.

A creature that was current then
In these wild woods, the *hart* with golden horns.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

My blood leaped as nimbly and joyously as a young *hart* on the mountains of Bether.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 52.

2. In *her.*, a stag used as a bearing. It is taken as a stag in its sixth year or older, but the word *stag* is not used in blazon.—**Hart of grease.** See *grease*, 2.—**Hart of ten**, a hart with ten tines or branches on his horns.

Soar. A great, large deer!
Rob. What head?
John. Forked: a *hart of ten*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

Hart royal. "A hart that escapes after having been pursued by royalty was ever afterward termed a *hart royal*; and if the king or queen made proclamation for his safe return, he was then called a *hart royal proclaimed*." (*Halliwell.*)—**Hart's black.** See *black*.

hart2†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heart*.

hartal (här'tăl), *n.* [Hind. *hartāl*.] Orpiment.

hartbeest, hartebeest (härt'bēst), *n.* [South-African D. *hartebeest*, < *harte*, appar. a modification (after E. *hart*?) of D. *hert* (= E. *hart*1), + *beest* = E. *beast*.] A large African antelope, *Alcelaphus caama*. Also called *caama*.

I have seen, at break of day, *hartebeeste*, wildebeeste, eland, and sassabi within easy rifle range of my position. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 618.

hartberry (härt'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *hartberries* (-iz). [ME. not found; AS. *heort-*, *heorot-*, *heorutberge*, berry of the buckthorn, < *heort*, *heorot*, hart, + *berie*, *berge*, berry.] The bilberry of Europe or blueberry of Scotland, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. See *bilberry*. Also called *hart-crop*.

hart-clover†, *n.* [ME. *herteclover*, *hartclaver* (glossing L. *trifolium*), < AS. *heort-clāfre*, *heorot-clāfre*, glossing *cynocephaleon* and *camedris*, < *heort*, *heorot*, hart, + *clæfre*, clover.] A plant, *Medicago maculata*. Also *heart-clover*.

hart-crop (härt'krop), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *heorot-crop* (once), a plant, appar. buckthorn, or perhaps hartwort, < *heorot*, hart, + *crop*, crop.] Same as *hartberry*.

harte†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heart*.

hartebeest, *n.* See *hartbeest*.

harten†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *hearten*.

Hartford fern. Same as *climbing-fern*.

hartin (här'tin), *n.* [< (*Ober*)*hart* (see def.) + *-in*2.] A fossil resin ($C_{10}H_{17}O$) resembling hartite, massive, but crystallizing from rock-oil in needles belonging to the trimetric system. It is found in the lignite of Oberhart, Austria.

hartite (här'tīt), *n.* [< (*Ober*)*hart* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A fossil resin (C_8H_5) resembling hartin, and found like it in the lignite of Oberhart, Austria.

Hartleian (härt'lē-an), *a.* Pertaining or relating to David Hartley, M. D. (1705–57), an English metaphysician generally regarded as the founder of the associationist school. His "Observations on Man" was published in 1749.

Their mode of thinking [that of the Philosophic Radicals] was . . . a combination of Bentham's point of view with . . . the *Hartleian* metaphysics.
J. S. Mill, Autobiog., p. 105.

Hartogia (här-tō'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., named after John *Hartog*, an early traveler.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Celastrineæ*, distinguished from related genera by having the stamens located between the lobes of the disk, and by its ovoid fruit and serrate leaves. It includes only a single species, *H. Capensis*, a South African shrub or low tree, the wood of which is remarkably hard, tough, fine-grained, and susceptible of polish. The Dutch colonists call it *ladie-wood*, from the chief use to which they put it. It is also used for veneering.

hartroyal (härt'roi'al), *n.* 1†. Same as *hart royal* (which see, under *hart*1).—2. A plant, a species of plantain.

hart's-balls† (härts'bâlz), *n.* Same as *hart's-truffles*.

hart's-clover (härts'klō'vėr), *n.* [Cf. *hart-clover*.] A plant, *Melilotus officinalis*, the yellow melilot: so called, it is said, because deer delight to feed on it. Also called *hart's-trefoil*.

hartshorn (härts'hôrn), *n.* [= D. *hartshoorn*; as *hart's*, poss., + *horn*; cf. G. *hirschhorn* = Sw. *hjorthorn* = Dan. *hjortehorn*.] 1. The antler of the hart or stag, *Cervus elaphus*. The constituent elements of deciduous antlers differ materially from those of persistent horns, as of the ox, and are identical, or nearly so, with those of bone. These antlers were formerly much used as a source of ammonia, and the products of their distillation were employed in medicine under the name of the *volatile salt of hartshorn*, or *spirit of hartshorn*; but they have now been superseded by simpler preparations of ammonia and ammonium carbonate, often called by the same name. See *ammonia*, 1.

Hartshorn has been usually imported into this country from Germany, in the form of shavings. These are without smell and taste, pliable, and of an ivory yellow color. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 1659.

2. Spirit of hartshorn; ammonia.—3. In *bot.* See *hartshorn-plantain*.—**Jelly of hartshorn**, a nutritive jelly formerly obtained from shavings of the horns of harts, now procured from shavings of the bones of calves.

hartshorn-plantain (härts'hôrn-plan'tān), *n.* A species of plantain, *Plantago Coronopus*, common in Europe: so called from its furcated leaves. See *buck's-horn*.

hart's-thorn (härts'thôrn), *n.* Same as *buckthorn*, *Rhamnus catharticus*.

hart's-tongue (härts'tung), *n.* [< ME. *hertes tunge*, *hertys tonge*, *hertes tounge*; not found in AS.; = MHG. *hirzes zunge*, G. *hirschzunge*.] A fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, with long simple fronds; also, rarely, *Polypodium Singaporianum* and *Acrostichum cervinum*. See *Scolopendrium*.

hart's-trefoil (härts'trē'foil), *n.* Same as *hart's-clover*.

hart's-truffles (härts'truf'lz), *n.* A fungus, *Elaphomyces granulatus*, supposed to be an aphrodisiac, now sold under the name of *lycoperdon nuts*. Formerly also called *hart's-balls* and *deer-balls*.

hartwort (härt'wėrt), *n.* One of several umbelliferous plants of the genera *Tordylium*, *Seseli*, and *Bupleurum*, especially *Tordylium maximum*, native of southern Europe and northern Africa, and sparingly found in England. See *Tordylium*.

harum-scarum (hâr'um-skâr'um), *a.* and *n.* [Also formerly *harem-scarem*; a riming compound of uncertain elements, now appar. accom. to *hare*1, as a type of unreasoning haste and instability, and to *scare*, in allusion to its timidity. Cf. E. dial. *havey-scavey*, helter-skelter (in Cumberland), also wavering, doubtful (Grose).] I. *a.* Harebrained; flighty; giddy; rash.

He seemed a mighty rattling *harum-scarum* gentleman.
Mrs. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 332.

She was one of the first who brought what I call *harum-scarum* manners into fashion.
Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, iii.

Don't take these flights
Upon moon-shiny nights,
With gay *harum-scarum* young men.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 162.

They had a quarrel with Sir Thomas Newcome's own son, a *harum-scarum* lad, who ran away, and then was sent to India. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, v.

II. *n.* A giddy, harebrained, or rash person.

When I married I was a girl like you, only ten times wilder, the greatest *harum-scarum* in the county!
Mrs. Craik, Agatha's Husband, xii.

haruspex (ha-rus'peks), *n.*; pl. *haruspices* (-pi-sēz). [L., also written, less correctly, *aruspex*, lit. inspector of entrails, < **haru-* = Skt. *hira*, entrails (akin to χολάδες, entrails, χορδή, gut (> ult. E. *cord*1, *chord*, q. v.), and to E. *yarn*, q. v.), + *specere*, view, inspect: see *species*, *spectacle*, etc. Cf. L. *hariolus*, a soothsayer, a word containing the same element *haru-*: see *hariolation*.] One of a class of minor priests or soothsayers in ancient Rome, of Etrurian origin, whose function it was to inspect the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice, and by them, as well as by certain natural phenomena, to interpret the will of the gods. Their duties were thus similar to those of the augurs, who, however, occupied a much higher position in the state.

A little after the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, the *haruspices* ordered the temples of the deities to be demolished. *Jortin*, On Eccles. Hist.

"Am I to be frightened," he said, in answer to some report of the *haruspices*, "because a sheep is without a heart?" *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 510.

haruspication (ha-rus-pi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *haruspex* (*-spic-*) + *-ation*.] The act or practice of prognosticating by the inspection of the entrails of animals slain in sacrifice; divination.

Haruspication belongs, among the lower races, especially to the Malays and Polynesians, and to various Asiatic tribes. . . . Captain Burton's account from Central Africa perhaps fairly displays its symbolic principle. He describes the mganga or sorcerer taking an ordeal by killing and splitting a fowl and inspecting its inside; if blackness or blemish appears about the wings, it denotes the treachery of children and kinsmen; the backbone convicts the mother and grandmother; the tail shows that the criminal is the wife, etc.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 111.

haruspice (ha-rus'pis), *n.* [< L. *haruspex*, pl. *haruspices*: see *haruspex*.] Same as *haruspex*.

haruspices, *n.* Plural of *haruspex*.

haruspicy (ha-rus'pi-si), *n.* [< L. *haruspicium*, the inspection of victims, < *haruspex*, haruspex: see *haruspex*.] Same as *haruspication*. Also *aruspicy*. See *haruspex*.

harvest (här'vest), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. contr. *harrest*, *harst*, *hairst*, < ME. *harvest*, *hervest*, *herfest*, harvest, autumn, < AS. *hærfest*, autumn (as one of the four seasons *lencten*, *sumor*, *hærfest*, *winter*, without reference, except by implication, to the gathering of crops), = D. *herfst*, OD. also *harvest*, autumn, = OHG. *herbist*, MHG. *herbest*, autumn, harvest, G. *herbst*, autumn, dial. harvest, vintage. The Scand. forms are contracted (in such a way as to suggest a conformation to OF. *Aoust*, August, also harvest-time, Bret. *eost* = D. *oogst*, harvest, < L. *Augustus*, August): Icel. *haust* = Sw. Dan. *höst*, autumn. The fact that harvest in its earliest use (AS.) had no direct reference to the gathering of crops (see above) is against the current association of the word with L. *carpere*, pluck, Gr. καρπός, fruit.] 1†. The third season of the year; autumn; fall.

Herust with the heite & the high sun
Was comyn into colde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12465.

2. The season of gathering the ripened crops; specifically, the time of reaping and gathering grain.

He that sleepeth in *harvest* is a son that causeth shame.
Prov. x. 5.

Clar. O, do not slander him, for he is kind.
1 *Murd.* Right, as snow in *harvest*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

3. A crop or crops gathered or ready to be gathered; specifically, ripe grain reaped, and stored in stacks or barns; hence, a supply of anything gathered at maturity and stored up: as, a *harvest* of nuts, or of ice.

To glean the broken ears after the man
That the main *harvest* reaps.
Shak., As you like it, iii. 5.

Heavy *harvests* nod beneath the snow.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 78.

No more shall . . . Peace
Pipe on her pastoral hillock a languid note,
And watch her *harvest* ripen.
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii.

Hence—4. The product of any labor, or the result of any course of action; gain; result; effect; consequence.

What is that to him that reaps not *harvest* of his youthful joys? *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

5. The act or process of harvesting.

Look on the fields; for they are white already to *harvest*. John iv. 35.

The peasants urge their *harvest*, ply the fork.
Cowper, Table Talk, l. 214.

To owe one a day in harvest, to owe a good deed when it shall be most needed, in return for a favor received.

Hearke thee, man, I *owe thee a day in harst*; . . . I'll pay up your thousan pund Scots. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiii.

harvest (här'vest), *v. t.* [< ME. *hervesten* = OD. *herfsten* = G. *herbsten*, draw near autumn, dial. harvest, = Icel. *hausta*, draw near autumn, = Sw. *hösta* = Dan. *høste*, harvest; from the noun.] To reap or gather, as corn and other crops, for the use of man and beast: often used figuratively.

Men *hervesten* the corn twyes a geer.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 300.

I have seen a stock of reeds *harvested* and stacked, worth two or three hundred pounds. *Pennant*, Tour in Scotland.

harvest-apple (här'vest-ap'l), *n.* A small early variety of apple ripening in August.

harvest-bells (här'vest-belz), *n.* A beautiful gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*, found in nearly all parts of Europe, but rare in England. It is a perennial herb nearly a foot high, with linear leaves, and bright-blue corolla an inch and a half long, striate with fine greenish lines. It blooms in harvest-time, whence the name.

harvest-bug (här'vest-bug), *n.* 1. Same as *harvest-tick*.

This animal (which we call a *harvest bug*) is very minute, . . . of a bright scarlet colour, and of the genus of Acarus.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xxxiv.

2. Same as *harvest-fly*. [New Eng.]

harvest-doll (här'vest-dol), *n.* Same as *harvest-queen*.

harvester (här'ves-tėr), *n.* 1. One who harvests.

Would she were mine, and I to-day,
Like her, a *harvester* of hay.
Whittier, Maud Muller.

2. A machine for gathering field-crops, such as grain, beans, flax, potatoes, etc.; specifically, a reaping-machine. Any machine for gathering field-crops is called a *harvester*, except the grass-cutting machines, which are called *mowers* or *mowing-machines*; any grain-harvesting machine also, except the heading-machine, is called a *reaper*. See *mower* and *reaper*.

3. A harvest-spider or harvestman.

harvest-feast (här'vest-fēst), *n.* A feast made at the ingathering of the harvest.

harvest-field (här'vest-fēld), *n.* A field from which a harvest is gathered.

The country people bring home from the *harvest field* . . . a figure made with corn, round which the men and the women were promiscuously singing, and preceded by a piper or a drum. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 468.

My brother James is in the *harvest-field*.
Tennyson, The Brook.

harvest-fish (här'vest-fish), *n.* 1. The butterfish, dollar-fish, or lafayette, *Stromateus triacanthus*. [New Jersey, U. S.]—2. Another species of *Stromateidæ*, *Stromateus paru*, distinguished by the production of the anterior dorsal and anal rays and the suborbicular body. It visits the North American coast in the autumn, at harvest-time.

harvest-fly (här'vest-fli), *n.* A homopterous insect of the family *Cicadidæ*; a lyerman. *Cicada tibicen* is known as the *dog-day harvest-fly* in the United States; it is a near relative of the seventeen-year cicada, and, like it, is often called *locust*. Sometimes called *harvest-bug*.

harvest-goose (här'vest-gös), *n.* Same as *stubble-goose*.

harvest-home (här'vest-hōm'), *n.* 1. The time of gathering the harvest; the bringing home of the harvest; hence, any opportunity for making advantage or gain.

And his chin, new reap'd,
Show'd like a stubble-land at *harvest-home*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

2. A festival held by the English peasantry in August in honor of the homing of the harvest. It was formerly observed by farm-laborers, servants, and the whole rural community, with universal merrymaking, feasting, songs and dances, and processions of oxen and horses with decorated carts and implements of husbandry. At present little remains of this custom but a supper.

As we were returning to our inn [in or near Windsor], we happened to meet some country people celebrating their *harvest-home*: their last load of corn they crown with flowers, having besides an image richly dressed, by which perhaps they signify Ceres; this they keep moving about, while the men and women, and men and maid servants, riding through the streets in the cart, shout as loud as they can till they arrive at the barn.
Hentzner (end of 16th century), quoted in Strutt's Sports [and Pastimes, p. 467.

3. The song sung at this festival.

Crown'd with the eares of corne, now come
And, to the pipe, sing *harvest-home*. *Herrick*.

We have ploughed, we have sowed,
We have reaped, we have mowed,
We have brought home every load,
Hip, hip, hip, *Harvest home!*
Hone's Every-Day Book, II. 1164.

harvesting-machine (här'ves-ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* A harvester. See *harvester*, 2.

harvest-lady (här'vest-lā'di), *n.* The second reaper in a row. [Prov. Eng.]

harvestless (här'vest-les), *a.* Without harvest.

These judgments on the land—
Harvestless autumns, horrible agues, plague.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 1.

harvest-lord (här'vest-lôrd), *n.* The head reaper at the harvest, or the first reaper in a row. [Prov. Eng.]

harvest-louse (här'vest-lous), *n.* Same as *harvest-tick*.

harvestman (här'vest-man), *n.*; pl. *harvestmen* (-men). 1. A laborer in harvest.

Like to a *harvest-man*, that's task'd to mow
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3.

2. A harvester, shepherd-spider, gray-bear, or daddy-long-legs; an arachnidan, such as those of the genus *Phalangium*, having a very small globose body with long slim legs. Also *harvest-spider*.

harvest-mite (här'vest-mīt), *n.* Same as *harvest-tick*; especially, a mite of the genus *Trombidium* or family *Trombidiidæ*.

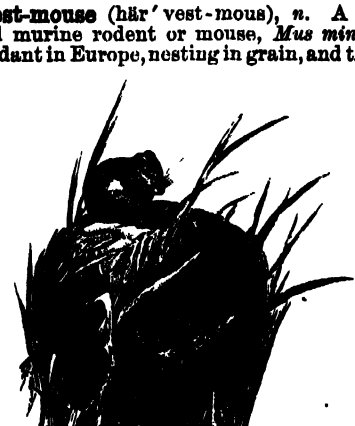
harvest-month (här'vest-munth), *n.* [< ME. *hervestmoneth*, < AS. *hærfestmōnath* (= D. *herfstmaand*, September, = OHG. *herbistmānōth*, MHG. *herbestmānōt*, autumnal month, *der ērste herbistmānōth*, the first harvest-month, September, G. *herbstmonat* = Dan. *høstmaaned* = Sw. *höstmånad*), September, < *hærfest*, autumn, + *mōnath*, month.] The month when the principal harvests are gathered; specifically, in Great Britain, the month of September.

harvest-moon (här'vest-mōn), *n.* The full moon nearest to the autumnal equinox. At that season the moon, when nearly full, rises for several consecutive nights at about the same hour, so that there is an unusual proportion of moonlight evenings. The phenomenon is more striking in higher latitudes than in the United States, and disappears entirely in the tropics. It is most marked when the ascending node of the moon's orbit is at or near the vernal equinox, as it was in 1894. The phenomenon is due to the fact that at the time of the autumnal equinox the full moon (necessarily opposite to the sun) is in that part of its orbit which makes the least possible angle with the eastern horizon at the point where the moon rises.

The full moon which happens on or nearest to the 21st of September is called the *harvest-moon*.
Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy, § 428 *b*.

Preserving distinct statements of certain color facts—as that the *harvest-moon* at rising was of such and such a red. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, iii.

harvest-mouse (här'vest-mous), *n.* A very small murine rodent or mouse, *Mus minutus*, abundant in Europe, nesting in grain, and therefore specially observable in harvest-time. It is one of the very smallest of mice, being about 2½ inches in length, with a tail nearly as long.



Harvest-mouse (*Mus minutus* or *messorius*) and its Nest.

harvest-queen (här'vest-kwēn), *n.* An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest. Also called *kern-baby* and *harvest-doll*.

harvestry (här'vest-ri), *n.* [< *harvest* + *-ry*.] The act or industry of harvesting; also, that which is harvested. *Swinburne*.

harvest-spider (här'vest-spī'dėr), *n.* Same as *harvestman*, 2.

harvest-tick (här'vest-tik), *n.* One of several different mites or acarids which are abundant and troublesome late in the summer and in autumn. They attach themselves like ticks to the skin, become gorged with blood, and occasion much inconvenience. They are also called *harvest-lice*, *harvest-mites*, *harvest-bugs*, and *red lice*, and were formerly all placed in a spurious genus *Leptus*, which is composed of the

Harvest-ticks, much magnified.
"*Leptus*" *irritans*. *Trombidium americanum*.

six-legged immature forms of various mites, mainly harvest-mites or trombidiids, but also includes certain spinning-mites or tetranychids. Thus, in England, the common harvest-bug is *Tetranychus* (formerly "*Leptus*") *autumnalis*. In the United States the same name is given to the six-legged or *Leptus* stage of a mite called "*Leptus*" *irritans*, the adult of which is unknown, but is probably a species of *Tetranychus*; and also to a true harvest-mite with eight legs, *Trombidium americanum*. See *Leptus*, *Trombidium*.

Harveyize (här'vi-īz), *v. t.* [From H. A. *Harvey*, an American inventor.] To subject the face of (a steel plate, particularly a steel armor-plate), for the purpose of chilling, to a process of cementation which increases the carbon in that portion of the plate and produces a plate with a comparatively soft and ductile body and a very hard face.

Harvey's vine. See *vine*.

harwe[1], *n.* A Middle English form of *harrow*[1].

harwe[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *harrow*[2].

has[1] (haz). The third person singular present indicative of *have*.

has[2]†, *a.* An early Middle English form of *hoarse*.

hasard†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hazard*.

hasardour†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hazarder*.

hasardrie†, *n.* Same as *hazardry*.

has-been (haz'bēn or -bin), *n.* A person, thing, belief, etc., that belongs exclusively to the past; something out of date or past use.

hase[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *haze*[1].

hase[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *haze*[2].

hasel, *n.* See *hazel*.

hash[1] (hash), *v. t.* [Ult. < F. *hacher*, chop, mince; but the E. verb is due rather to the noun *hash*, which is from a deriv. of the F. verb; of earlier introduction, from the same F. verb, is E. *hatch*[3]. See *hatch*[3] and *hack*[1], which are doublets of *hash*[1].] To chop; especially, to chop into small pieces; mince; hence, to mangle.

There was such *hashing*, and broad swords a-clashing,
Brave Forfar himsel got a claw.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 159).

One slip . . . would topple the stumbler and his burden down to be *hashed* against jutting points, and tossed, fragmentary food for fishes, in the lucid pool below.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, ix.

hash[1] (hash), *n.* [Abbr. of older *hachey* or *hachee*, < OF. *hachis*, minced meat (cf. *haggis*), < *hacher*, hack, shred, slice, hew, chop, cut in pieces, < G. *hacken* = E. *hack*[1]: see *hack*[1] and *hatch*[3].] 1. That which is hashed or chopped; especially, minced meat.—2. Specifically, a dish of meat and potatoes, previously cooked, chopped up together and cooked again.

The cook should be reminded that, if the meat in a *hash* or mince be allowed to boil, it will immediately be hard.
Miss Acton, Modern Cookery.

Hence—3. Any mixture and second preparation of old material; a repetition; a reëxhibition.

Old pieces are revived, and scarcely any new ones admitted; the public are again obliged to ruminate over those *hashes* of absurdity which were disgusting to our ancestors even in an age of ignorance.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning.

4. A sloven; a country clown; a stupid or silly fellow. [Scotch.]

I canna thole the clash . . .
Of this impertinent auld *hash*.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 455.

5. Low raillery; ribaldry. [Colloq.]—**To make a hash of**, to cut or knock to pieces; make a mess of; destroy or ruin completely. [Colloq.]

He comes, bold Drake, the chief who *made a*
Fine *hash of* all the powers of Spain.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 349.

To settle one's hash, to subdue or silence one; put an end to one. [Slang.]

Brave Prudhoe triumphant shall skim the wide main,
The *hash* of the Yankees he'll *settle*.
Song, quoted in Brockett's Glossary.

hash[2] (hash), *a.* A dialectal variant of *harsh*.

hashish, hasheesh (hash'ēsh), *n.* [< Ar. Pers. *hashish*, herbage, hay, an intoxicating preparation of *Cannabis sativa*, var. *Indica*, or Indian hemp.] 1. The tops and tender parts of Indian hemp (*Cannabis sativa*, var. *Indica*), called in India *ganjah* (which see), together with a resinous exudation upon them, gathered after flowering. See *hemp*, and *Indian hemp* (under *hemp*). —2. An intoxicating preparation of this plant, which is either smoked or drunk as an infusion: called in India *bhang* (which see).

The use of *Hasheesh*—which is a preparation of the dried leaves of the Cannabis indica—has been familiar to the East for many centuries.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 133.

hask[1] (hask), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *harsh*.

After dyeing, wool should still feel soft, and not harsh or *hask*. *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 42.

hask[2]†, *n.* [W. *hesg*, sedge, rushes: see *hassock*[1].] A case made of rushes or flags; a wicker basket for carrying fish.

And Phœbus, weary of his yerely taske,
Ystabled hath his steedes in lowlye laye,
And taken up his ynne in Fishes *haske*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

haskard†, *a.* [< *hask*[1] + *-ard*.] Coarse; unpolished.

Homer declaryng a very folysshe and a *haskard* felowe (ignavum) under the person of Thersyte, sayth that he was streyte in the shulders, and copheeded lyke a gygge.
Horman.

haskness†, *n.* Harshness; huskiness; asthma.

He hath a great *haskness*. *Horman*.

haskwort (hask'wėrt), *n.* A broad-leafed bellflower, *Campanula latifolia*, found throughout northern and central Europe. It is a perennial herb with broad, doubly serrate leaves (the radical ones cordate) and large bell-shaped or funnel-shaped flowers. The name is also given to a related species, *C. Trachelium*, the throatwort.

haslet (has'let), *n.* [Also improp. *harslet*; < ME. *hastelete, hastlet*, < OF. *hastelet* (F. dial. *hatelet*), F. *hâtellettes*, flesh to be roasted, cf. *hastille*, the inwards of a beast, dim. *haste*, a spit, < L. *hasta*, a spear: see *hastate*. Cf. *haste*[2], *haster*.] Originally, a piece of flesh to be roasted, especially part of the entrails of the wild boar; now, the entrails of a beast, especially of a hog, as the heart, liver, etc., used for human food.

Sy then he britnes out the brawen in bryȝt brode [s]cheldes,
& hatz out the *hastlettes*, as hiȝtly bisemes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1612.

To dinner with my wife, to a good hog's *harslet*, a piece of meat I love, but have not eat of I think these seven years. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 105.

haslock (has'lok), *n.* [Sc., appar. < *hass* = E. *halse*, the throat, + *lock*[2].] The lock of wool that grows on the halse or throat of a sheep; hence, the finest quality of wool. Also called *hassock*.

A tartan plaid, spun of good *haslock* woo.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, i. 1.

hasp (hàsp), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *hesp*, and transposed *haps*; < ME. *haspe*, < AS. *hæpse* (transposed from **hæspe*), a hasp, bolt, or bar for a door, = OHG. *haspa*, a reel of yarn, MHG. *haspe, hespe*, a hasp, a reel, G. *haspe, häspe*, a hasp, clamp, hinge, = Icel. *hespa*, a hasp, a wisp or skein of wool, = Sw. *haspa*, a hasp, = Dan. *haspe*, a hasp, reel; cf. dim. D. *haspel*, reel, winder, windle, = MLG. *haspel, haspe*, a spindle, = OHG. *haspil*, MHG. *haspel*, G. *haspel*, the hook on which a hinge turns, a staple, a reel, windlass. Cf. It. *aspo*, OF. *asple*, a reel, winder, of G. origin. Root unknown; it is not quite certain that the two senses 'clasp' and 'reel' are from the same source.] 1. A clasp; especially, a clasp that passes over a staple and is fastened by a pin or a padlock; also, a metal hook for fastening a door.

Underneothe is an *hasp*
Schet with a stapyl and a clasp,
And in that *hasp* a pyn is pyȝt.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4083.

A curious *hasp*
The manteau 'bout her neck to clasp.
Evelyn, Voyage to Marry-land.

Upon landing two little trunks, . . . four [fellows] got under each trunk, the rest surrounded and held the *hasps*.
Goldsmith, To Sir Joshua Reynolds.

2. A spindle to wind yarn, thread, or silk on. [Local.]—3. A thread, string, or skein.

Parys was pure faire, and a pert knighte;
Here [hair] huet on his hede as *hespis* of silke,
And in sighkyng it shone as the shyre golde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3899.

4. A quantity of yarn, the fourth part of a spindle.—5. An instrument for cutting the surface of grass-land. In this sense also called a *scarifier*.—**Seizin by hasp** (or **hesp**) **and staple**, in *Scots law*, an old form of giving investiture in burghs, in which the heir or purchaser took hold of the hasp and staple as a symbol of possession, and then entered the house and bolted himself in, the transaction being noted and registered by the proper officer.

hasp (hàsp), *v. t.* [< ME. *haspen*, < AS. *hæpsian* (transposed from **hæspian*) (= MLG. *haspen* = Dan. *haspe*, reel, wind; cf. D. *haspelen* = MLG. *haspeln* = MHG. *haspeln*, G. *haspeln* = Sw. *haspla*, reel, wind, hasp, fasten with a bolt); from the noun: see *hasp*, *n.*] 1. To shut or fasten with a hasp.

A dore honging ther-on, *haspet* ful faste.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l. 205.

To speak indiscreetly what we are obliged to hear, by being *hasped* up with thee in this public vehicle, is in some degree assaulting on the high road.
Steele, Spectator, No. 132.

2†. To clasp; inclose; fasten as if with a hasp.

And encombred with conetyse thei conne nat out crape,
So harde hath aueryce *hasped* hem to-gederes.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 193.

When he wats *hasped* in armes, his harnays wats ryche.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 590.

hasp-lock (hàsp'lok), *n.* A lock the hasp of which is attached to a lid and carries the locking device.

hass (has), *n.* [An assimilated form of *halse*[1], q. v.] 1. The throat.—2. A narrow pass; a defile: used also in place-names. [Scotch in both senses.]

hassagay, hassagay-wood. Same as *assagai, assagai-wood*.

hasselI[1]†, *n.* [Prob. ult. a var. of *hasel, hazel*.] An instrument formerly used for breaking flax and hemp. *Halliwell*.

hassing (has'ing), *n.* [Also *hasson*; < *hass* + *-ing*[1].] In *mining*, a vertical gutter between water-rings in a shaft. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 264. [Scotch.]

hassock[1] (has'ok), *n.* [< ME. *hassok*, coarse grass, < AS. *hassuc* (once), a place where coarse grass grows, appar. (with term. accom. to dim. *-uc, -ok, -ock*) equiv. to the later (E.) *hask*[2], < W. *hesg*, pl., sedge, rushes, *hesgog*, a., sedgy, = Corn. *hescen*, sedge, bulrush, = Ir. *seasg, seisg*, sedge, perhaps = AS. *secg*, E. *sedge*, q. v.] 1. Coarse grass which grows in rank tufts on boggy ground; especially, the large sedge, *Carex paniculata*, the dried tufts of which were used in churches for footstools. *Forby*. [Prov. Eng.]

After digging out the *hassocks* [from a swamp] and burning them. *J. R. Nichols*, Fireside Science, p. 111.

2. A besom; anything bushy; also, a large round turf used as a seat. [Scotch.]—3. A thick hard cushion used as a footstool or in place of a kneeling-bench.

Buy a mat for a bed, buy a mat,
A *hassock* for your feet.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night Walker, v.

At his coming to his estate he found his parishioners very irregular; and that, in order to make them kneel and join in the responses, he gave every one of them a *hassoc* and a Common Prayer Book.
Addison, Sir Roger at Church.

And knees and *hassocks* are well nigh divorced.
Cowper, Task, i. 748.

4. Kentish ragstone. Also written *hassack*. [Prov. Eng.]

hassock[2] (has'ok), *n.* Same as *haslock*.

hassock-grass (has'ok-gras), *n.* A species of hair-grass, *Deschampsia* (*Aira*) *cæspitosa*. See *hair-grass*.

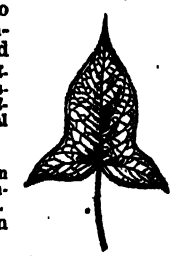
hast[1] (hast). The second person singular present indicative of *have*, contracted from *havest*.

hast[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *haste*[1].

hastate (has'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *hastatus*, spear-shaped, < L. *hasta*, a spear: see *goad*[1]. Cf. *haste*[2], *haslet*, etc., from the same source.] 1. Furnished with a sharp point or head for thrusting or cutting: said of a weapon, such as the spear, pike, partizan, or battle-ax.

The fourth [book] is devoted to the *hastate* weapons.
Egerton Castle, p. 44.

2. Shaped like the head of a spear; specifically, in *bot.*, triangular nearly down to the base, and then abruptly widened into two lateral lobes at right angles to the principal axis: said chiefly of leaves. *Polygonum arifolium*, the tear-thumb, *Atriplex patula*, the orache, and *Rumex Acetosella*, the sheep-sorrel, furnish typical examples.


Hastate Leaf (*Polygonum arifolium*).

Also *hastiform*.

Hastate abdomen, in *entom.*, an abdomen with a large angular horn-like projection on the lower surface.

hastately (has'tāt-li), *adv.* In a hastate form.

haste[1] (hāst), *n.* [< ME. *haste*, haste (this sense being late, and prob., in E., of OF. origin), < AS. *hæst, hæst*, violence (cf. *hæst*, a., violent, vehement, *hæstlice*, adv., violently; all the AS. forms being rare and poet.), = OFries. *hæst* (not **hast*), NFries. *hæste, haste* (cf. OFries. *hæst, hast* (*hāst*), violent, hasty) = MD. *haest*, D. *haast*, haste (> OF. *haste*, F. *hâte*, haste), = MLG. LG. *hast*, haste, = MHG. *hest, heyst*, a., violent, = OHG. *heist, haist*, violent, G. *hast* (from LG.?), haste, = Sw. OSw. *hast*, haste, = Dan. *hast*, haste, = Icel. *hastr*, haste (Haldorsen; not in Cleasby and Vigfusson, where, however, the derivs. *hastarligr*, hasty, *hastarliga*, hastily). Cf. Icel. *hastr*, harsh, *höstugr*, harsh. The earliest notion is that of 'violence' or 'vehemence,' but two words may here be merged. The early records are scant.] 1. Celerity, primarily of voluntary motion; speed in general; swiftness in doing something; despatch; expedition.

And sone vppon ordenaunce ganne they make,
In all the *hast* posible.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 244.

Up they sterte all in *hast*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 113).

The king's business required *haste*. 1 Sam. xxi. 8.

I did not look for you these two hours, lady;
Beshrew your *haste!* *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v. 1.

2. Too great celerity of action; unwise, unnecessary, or unseemly quickness; precipitancy.

I said in my *haste*, All men are liars. Ps. cxvi. 11.

The more *haste* the less speed. *Old proverb*.

Haste and choler are Enemies to all great Actions.
Howell, Letters, ii. 17.

Friends, not adopted with a schoolboy's *haste*,
But chosen with a nice discerning taste.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 725.

3. The state of being pressed for time, or of having little time to spare; hurry; eager desire to accomplish something in a limited time: as, to be in great *haste* to finish a letter.

And up he got, in *haste* to ride,
But soon came down again.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

The *haste* to get rich, and the intense struggles of business rivalry, probably destroy as many lives in America every year as are lost in a great battle.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 58.

To make haste, to hasten; act quickly.

I thank thee, Varrius; thou hast *made* good *haste*.
Come, we will walk. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 5.

Made haste to do what he must do.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 169.

=Syn. 1. Haste, hurry (see *hasten*); nimbleness, rapidity.

haste[1] (hāst), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *hasted*, ppr. *hasting*. [< ME. *hasten* (pres. ind. *haste*) = MD. *haesten*, D. *haasten* = G. *hasten* = OSw. Sw. *hasta* = Dan. *haste*, haste, hurry; OF. *haster*, F. *hâter*, tr. haste, despatch, press, refl. haste, go speedily; from the noun. *Hasten* is but a mod. extension of *haste*[1], after the analogy of *fast*[1], *v.*, *fasten*, *list*[3], *v.*, *listen*, etc.] Same as *hasten*: now chiefly in poetical use.

Ye myght alle oure enmyes haue slain and distroied, and saued youre frendes, yef ye hadde a litill *hasted*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 276.

Therefore, let's hence,
And with our fair entreaties *haste* them on.
Shak., Cor., v. 1.

He *hasted* him to yon greenwood tree,
For to relieve his gay ladye.
Lessome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 345).

I look and long, then *haste* me home,
Still master of my secret rare.
Lowell, Foot-Path.

haste[2] (hāst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hasted*, ppr. *hasting*. [Not found in ME. (except as in deriv.), but ult. < OF. **haster*, in pp. *hasté*, roasted, as a noun a roast, < *haste*, a spit, < L. *hasta*, a spear, pike, ML. also a spit, haslet: see *hastate*. Cf. *haslet, hasteler, hastler, hastener*[2], *haster*.] To roast. [Prov. Eng.]

hastelert, *n.* [ME., equiv. to OF. *hasteor, hasteur, F. hâteur* (as defined); < *haste*, a spit; cf. *hastier, hastener*[2].] An officer of the kitchen, in charge of the roast meats.

This *hasteler*, pasteler and potagere.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 1.

hasten (hā'sn), *v.* [A mod. extension of *haste*[1], q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To move or act with celerity; be rapid, speedy, or quick; make haste: applied primarily to voluntary action.

Prometheus, therefore, *hâstened* to the invention of fire.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore,
So do our minutes *hasten* to their end.
Shak., Sonnets, lx.

I *hastened* to the spot whence the noise came.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

Ill fares the land, to *hastening* ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 51.

=Syn. *Hasten, Hurry.* To *hasten* is to work, move, etc., quickly, but properly not too quickly; to *hurry* is to go too fast for dignity, comfort, or thoroughness: as, to *hasten* to tell a piece of good news; to *hasten* the erection of a building; to *hurry* through a lesson; to look *hurried*. While *hasten* has come to be thus used only in a good sense, *haste, n., hasty*, and *hastiness* retain a bad meaning as well as a good: as, the book was evidently written in *haste*; he had a *hasty* temper; he had occasion to regret his *hastiness*. Indeed, *hasty* and *hastiness* usually convey censure.

II. *trans.* To cause to move or act with celerity; cause to make haste; drive or urge forward; expedite.

Yet for all that thei myght hem *hasten*, thise other were vpon hem er thei myght be half a-raied of her harneyse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 153.

Sorrowe ne needs be *hastened* on,
For he will come, without calling, anone.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

I would *hasten* my escape from the windy storm.
Ps. lv. 8.

The British . . . were joined by two companies of grenadiers, whom the noise of the firing had *hastened* to the spot. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

hastener[1] (hā'sn-ėr), *n.* [< *hasten* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which hastens or urges forward.

Pride and indigence, the two great *hasteners* of modern poems. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 169.

hastener[2] (hā'sn-ėr), *n.* [An accom. (as if 'that which hastens' the cooking) of *hastler* or *haster*, q. v.] Same as *haster*. [Prov. Eng.]

haster (hās'tėr), *n.* [A contr. of *hastler* (cf. *hastener*[2]), or ult. < OF. *hastier, haster*, a spit, the rack on which the spit turns, a frame or rack to hold a number of spits, < *haste*, a spit: see *haste*[2].] A metal stand for keeping in the heat upon a joint while it is roasting before the fire.

hastery†, *n.* [ME., also *hastere*; cf. *hasteler, hastener*[2].] Roast meat.

Fyrst to gow I wylle schawe
Tho poyntes of cure, al by rawe,
Of potage, *hastery*, and bakun mete.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 1.

hastif†, *a.* See *hastive*.

hastifly†, *adv.* See *hastively*.

hastifolious (has-ti-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *hasta*, spear, + *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having hastate leaves. See *hastate*.

hastiform (has'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *hasta*, a spear, + *forma*, form.] Same as *hastate*.

hastihead†, *n.* [ME. *hastihede*; < *hasty* + *-head*.] Haste.

For eche of hem in *hastihede*
Shal other slea with deathes wounde.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

hastile (has'til), *a.* [Improp. as adj., < L. *hastile*, n., the shaft of a spear, a spear, < *hasta*, a spear: see *hastate*.] In *bot.*, same as *hastate*, 2.

hastiludet (has'ti-lūd), *n.* [< L. *hasta*, a spear, + *ludus*, play.] Spear-play: a name given to justs or tilts, and less accurately to tourneys or tournaments. See these words.

Such a circumstance . . . would naturally have been commemorated . . . by its conversion into a device and motto for the dresses at an approaching *hastilude*.
Sir H. Nicolas, Order of the Garter, p. 183.

hastily (hās'ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hastyly, hastiliche* (cf. AS. *hæstlice*, violently; = D. *haastelijk, haastiglijk* = MLG. *hastelike* = MHG. *hastlîch, hestelîche, hestelîchen* = Icel. *hastarliga* = Dan. *hastelig*); < *hasty* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a hasty manner; quickly; speedily.

And yf me lacketh to lyue by the lawe wol that ich take
Ther ich may haue hit *hastelokest* for ich am hefd of lawe.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 471.

The Mone envyrounethe the Erthe more *hastyly* than ony othere Planete. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 162.

Half clothed, half naked, *hastily* retire. *Dryden*.

2. Precipitately; rashly; from sudden impulse or excitement.

Go not forth *hastily* to strive, lest thou know not what to do in the end thereof. Prov. xxv. 8.

hastiness (hās'ti-nes), *n.* [< ME. *hastinesse*; < *hasty* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being hasty, in any sense of that word; quickness; promptitude; rashness; irritability.

The vndiscrete *hastiness* of the emperor Claudius caused hym to be noted for foolyshe.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.

These men's *hastiness* the warier sort of you doth not commend. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

But Epiphanius was made up of *hastiness* and credulity, and is never to be trusted where he speaks of a miracle.
Jortin, On Eccles. Hist.

=Syn. Swiftness, speed, briskness; cursoriness; precipitation; touchiness, choler. See *haste*.

hasting (hās'ting), *a.* and *n.* [Ppr. of *haste, v.* Cf. OF. *hastivel*, later *hastiveau*, a hasting-apple or -pear, dim. of *hastif*, hasty: see *hastive*.] **I.** *a.* Maturing early: said chiefly of fruits and vegetables, and only in composition: as, *hasting*-apple, etc.

II. *n.* An early fruit or vegetable: applied, in the plural, especially to early peas.

Ficus præcox [L.]. *Figue hastive* [F.]. A rathe fig ripened before the time: an *hasting*. *Nomenclator*.

Poires, ou pommes hastives [F.], *hastings*, such as are soonest ripe. *Cotgrave*.

hasting-apple (hās'ting-ap'l), *n.* An apple that matures early.

hasting-harness† (hās'ting-här'nes), *n.* The harness used in the tilt or just.

hasting-pear (hās'ting-pār), *n.* A pear that matures early.

hastitet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *hastete*, contr. of *hastivete*: see *hastivite*.] Haste; rapidity. *Halliwell*.

Then coom a doom in *hastité*
To hem that longe had spared be.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 19. (*Halliwell*.)

hastivet, *a.* [< ME. *hastive, hastif*, < OF. *hastif* (fem. *hastive*), F. *hâtif* (= Pr. *astiu*), hasty, speedy, < OF. *haste*, haste: see *haste*[1].] **1.** Hasty.—**2.** Hasting; forward; early, as fruit.

hastively†, *adv.* [ME. *hastifly, hastifliche*; < *hastive* + *-ly*[2].] Hastily. *Chaucer*.

hastivite†, *n.* [ME., also *hastyvyte*; < OF. *hastivete, hastivite*, < *hastif*, hasty: see *hastive*.] Haste; hastiness; rashness. *Halliwell*.

Vengeaunce and wrathe in an *hastynyté*,
Wyth an unstedefast sperryte of indyscrecioun.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 137. (*Halliwell*.)

hastlert, *n.* [< ME. *hastlere, hastiler* (ML. *hastalarius*), < OF. *hastier*, the rack on which the spit turns: see *haster*.] Same as *haster*.

hasty (hās'ti), *a.* [< ME. *hasty* (= OFries. *hastig* = OD. *haestigh*, D. *haastig* = MLG. *hastich* = G. *hastig* = Sw. Dan. *hastig*); < *haste*, *n.*, + *-y*[1]. Cf. *hastive*.] **1.** Moving or acting with haste; quick; speedy: opposed to *slow*.

Be not *hasty* to go out of his sight. Eccles. viii. 3.

2. Eager; precipitate; rash; inconsiderate; acting or arising from heedless impulse or passion: opposed to *deliberate*.

I found a sayinge of Socrates to be most trewe, "that ill men be more *hastie*, than good men be forwarde, to prosecute their purposes." *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, i.

Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? there is more hope of a fool than of him. Prov. xxix. 20.

Take no unkindness of his *hasty* words.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

Mr. Carlyle's method is accordingly altogether pictorial, his *hasty* temper making narrative wearisome to him.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 135.

3. Requiring haste or immediate action.

This axeth hast, and of an *hasty* thing
Men may nought preche or make tarying.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 359.

This Tuesday morning your man brought me a letter, which (if he had not found me at London) I see he had a *hasty* commandment to have brought to Micham.
Donne, Letters, vi.

4. Early ripe; forward; hasting.

The *hasty* fruit before the summer. Isa. xxviii. 4.

hasty-footed (hās'ti-fùt'ed), *a.* Nimble; swift of foot: as, "*hasty-footed* time," *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2.

hasty-pudding (hās'ti-pùd'ing), *n.* **1.** A thick batter or pudding made of milk and flour boiled quickly together; also, oatmeal and water boiled together; porridge.

This country produces a good deal of melisa or Turkish wheat, which is what we call Indian corn. . . . The meal of this grain goes by the name of polenta, and makes excellent *hasty-pudding*, being very nourishing, and counted an admirable pectoral. *Smollett*, Travels, xvii.

The Hot *Hasty-pudding* Eaters . . . contend for superiority by swallowing the greatest quantity of hot *hasty-pudding* in the shortest time.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 476.

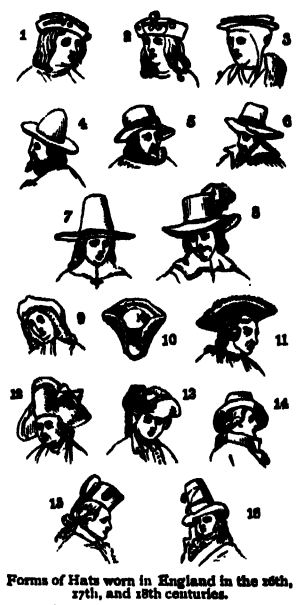
2. Specifically, in the United States, a batter made of Indian meal stirred into boiling water, boiled till thick enough to be palatable, and eaten with milk, or sometimes with butter or syrup; mush.

Thy name is *Hasty Pudding!* thus our sires
Were wont to greet thee fuming from their fires; . . .
In haste the boiling caldron o'er the blaze
Receives and cooks the ready-powdered maize.
In haste 'tis serv'd; and then in equal haste,
With cooling milk, we make the sweet repast.
J. Barlow, Hasty Pudding, i.

hasty-witted (hās'ti-wit'ed), *a.* Rash; inconsiderate.

An *hasty-witted* body
Would say your head and butt were head and horn.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2.

hat[1] (hat), *n.* [< ME. *hat, hatte*, < AS. *hæt*, pl. *hættas*, a hat (variously glossed by L. *pileus, galerus, mitra, tiara*), = Icel. *höttr, hattr*, a hood or cowl, = Sw. *hatt* = Dan. *hat*, a hat; perhaps = L. *cassis* (for **cadtis*?), a helmet, akin to *cāsa*, a hut, > ult. E. *cassock* and *chasuble*, q. v. Cf. Skt. √*chhad*, cover, cover over. Not found in HG.; the G. *hut*, a hat, is different, = E. *hood*; but there is prob. a remote connection: see *hood* and *heed*.] **1.** A covering for the head; specifically, a headdress worn in the open air, having a crown, sides, and a brim. Hats are made of various materials, as felt, silk, wool, straw, etc., and vary greatly in form and style; and they are worn, with characteristic differences of shape, by both men and women. Bonnets are sometimes loosely called *hats*.



Forms of Hats worn in England in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

1, 2, time of Henry VIII.; 3, time of Mary; 4, time of Elizabeth; 5, 6, time of James and Charles I.; 7, 8, time of the Commonwealth; 9, 10, time of William III.; 11–16, 18th century.

Thei hadden *hattes* of fin steill a-bove theire coiffes of Iren vpon theire heedes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 260.

I want to finish trimming my *hat* (bonnet she meant).
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vii.

"Hullo tho'," says East, . . . "this'll never do—haven't you got a *hat*?—we never wear caps here."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

Near me sat
Hypatia in her new spring *hat*.
T. B. Aldrich, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 33.

2. The layer of tan-bark spread over hides in a tan-pit.—**3.** In a smelting-furnace, a depressed place in the tunnel-head designed to detain gases.—**4.** In some soap-coppers and the like, a depressed chamber in the bottom, provided with a tap for drawing off the contents: designed to collect impurities that settle.

The copper, provided with a *hat* to receive impurities that subside, and to enable spent lye to be removed completely by the draw-off.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 156.

Cardinal's hat. (*a*) See *cardinal*. (*b*) In *her.*, a representation of the red hat, having the tassels on each side arranged as described under *cordon*.—**Chimney-pot hat**, a hat with a high, nearly cylindrical crown and a relatively narrow brim: a common head-dress of men in the nineteenth century. Also called *pot-hat, plug-hat*, and *stovepipe hat* or *stovepipe*.—**Cocked hat.** See *cock*[2].—**Copatain hat.** See *copatain*.—**Crush hat.** See *crush-hat*.—**Gainsborough hat**, a hat with a broad brim, similar to those seen in some of the portraits of ladies by Thomas Gainsborough, an English painter of the eighteenth century.—**Gibus hat** [named from the inventor, a hatter in London], a hat the crown of which collapses and can be pressed flat, being held firmly in place by springs when open; an opera-hat.—**Gipsy hat.** See *gipsy*.—**Hat of estate.** Same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under *maintenance*).—**Hat of Mont Alban** or **Montalban.** Same as *chapeau Montaubyn* (which see, under *chapeau*).—**Iron hat**, in *mining*, same as *gossan*. [U. S.]—**Panama hat**, a fine plaited hat made of the young leaves (before expansion) of a stemless screw-pine (*Carludovica palmata*) by the natives of Central America. They are commonly worn in the West Indies and frequently on the American continent.—**Red hat**, a cardinal's hat. See *cardinal*.

It may buy the *red hat* yet. *C. Kingsley*, Westward Ho.

To give one a (one's) hat†, to lift the hat to one, or to take it off in his presence; salute by lifting the hat.

I said nothing to you, but *pass you my hat* as I passed you. *History of Col. Jack* (1723).

To hang up one's hat in a house, to make one's self at home; be continually in another's house, especially if not very welcome.

The merchants of Calcutta are celebrated for a frank and liberal hospitality, which dates from the time when every European *hung up his hat* in his banker's or his agent's house on his arriving in the country.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 107.

To have a brick in one's hat. See *brick*[2].—**To pass round the hat**, to present a hat or any other convenient receptacle to receive contributions, as at a public meeting; hence, to ask for money for charitable use or some purpose of common interest.

Lamartine, after *passing round the hat* in Europe and America, takes to his bed from wounded pride when the French Senate votes him a subsidy, and sheds tears of humiliation. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 370.

To thumb the hat, to determine the order or succession of the watches on board a fishing-schooner. Five or more men, each representing a dory, form a circle about the captain, placing each a thumb on the inside of the rim of a hat. The skipper, beginning at random, counts on the thumbs until he reaches the seventh. This seventh man has the first watch, the process being repeated for the other watches.

hat[1] (hat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hatted*, ppr. *hatting*. [< *hat*[1], *n.*] 1. To provide with a hat: used chiefly in composition: as, straw-*hatted* girls.

That was a spurred heel which had rung on the pavement, and that was a *hatted* head which now passed under the arched porte-cochère of the hotel.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

The bonneting of some unhappy wretch who has had the audacity to wear . . . a high beaver hat. . . . Woe be to the *hatted* one should he attempt to resent their actions. *The Century*, XXVI. 875.

2. To place a hat upon the head of.

Cardinals *hatted* at Rome.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, March 22, 1887.

3. To secure, as a seat, by placing one's hat upon it, as is done in the British House of Commons. [Colloq.]

At 2 o'clock all was quiet in and about the House. Twenty seats had, however, been *hatted* before noon to secure them for the debate.
Philadelphia Times, April 10, 1886.

hat[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *hot*[1].

hat[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hate*[1].

hat[4] (hat), *n.* See *hot*[3].

hatable, hateable (hā′ta-bl), *a.* [< *hate*[2] + *-able*.] Capable or worthy of being hated; odious.

Really a most notable, questionable, *hateable*, loveable old Marquis. *Carlyle*, Mirabeau.

hatamoto (hä′tä-mō′tō), *n.* [Jap., < *hata*, flag, + *moto*, under.] A feudatory vassal of the Tokugawa shoguns of Japan.

hatband (hat′band), *n.* 1. A band or ribbon placed about a hat just above the brim. A broader band of some black material, such as crape, is often worn as mourning. In Great Britain a broad band of bombasine, with bows at the back and hanging ends of some length, is worn on the hat by the undertaker and his assistants at funerals, similar bands of crape, but with shorter ends, being worn by the chief mourners then and for some time thereafter.

I became conscious of the servile Pumblechook in a black cloak and several yards of *hat-band*. . . . We were all going to "follow." *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxxv.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a ribbon, or sometimes a sort of braid ending in tassels.—**Dick's hatband**, a phrase used satirically in proverbial comparisons, such as *as queer, as fine*, or *as tight as Dick's hatband*. The allusion is to the authority (assumed to be typified by the royal crown) conferred upon Richard (Dick) Cromwell as Lord Protector of England, in succession to his father Oliver Cromwell, for which he was notoriously unfit. He held it from September, 1658, to May, 1659, when he resigned.—**Gold hatband**†, a nobleman at a university; a tuft. *Davies.*

His companion is ordinarily some stale fellow that has beene notorious for an ingle to *gold hatbands*, whom hee admires at first, afterwards scornes.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, Young Gentleman of the Universitie.

hat-block (hat′blok), *n.* The block or mold on which a hat is formed. It consists of several pieces fastened together.

hat-body (hat′bod′i), *n.* The unshaped or partly shaped piece of felt from which a hat is to be formed.

hat-box (hat′boks), *n.* 1. A box in which a hat is kept or carried, often of stout leather and approximately of the shape of the hat.—2. A small light trunk, nearly cubical in shape, containing a tray or compartment for a hat or bonnet.

hat-brush (hat′brush), *n.* A soft brush for brushing hats.

hat-case (hat′kās), *n.* Same as *hat-box*.

hatch[1] (hach), *n.* [= E. dial. and Sc. unassibilated *hack*, *heck*, a half-door, wicket, also a rack or frame (for various purposes: see *hack*[2], *heck*[1]), < ME. *hatche*, *hacche*, *hetche*, *hecche*, also unassibilated *hekke* (**hekke*), *hek*, *hec*, a half-door, wicket, gate, in pl. *hacches*, hatches (of a ship), < AS. *hæc* (*hæcc-*), fem. (in dat. *hæcce*, *hecce*, *hacce*), appar. meaning a gate or wicket (also in comp. *hæc-wēr*, a weir for catching fish: see def. 7), = MD. *heck*, *hecke*, a bar, a rail, the bar or bolt of a door, a grating, a flood-gate, etc., D. *hek*, a rail, fence, gate, = MLG. *heck*, LG. *hek*, a lattice, a gate or turnstile (*kese-hek*, a rack for cheese), = Sw. *häck*, a rack, = Dan. *hæk*, *hække*, a rack; prop., it seems, anything made with bars or cross-bars, being closely connected with AS. *hæc* (*hæcc-*), fem. (in dat. *hæcce*), *hæcce*, neut. nom., a crosier, < *haca* (only in glosses, where sometimes less prop. nom. *hæca*), a bar, the bar or bolt of a door, prob. orig. a hook, as in mod. E. dial. *hake*, a hook: see *hake*[1] and *hake*[2].] 1. A half-door, or a door with an opening over it; a grated or latticed door or gate; a wicket.

"Were ich with hym, by Crist," quath ich, "ich wolde neuere fro hym,
Thauh ich my by-lyue shoide begge a-boute at menne *hacches*."
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 335.

With throwing thus my head,
Dogs leap the *hatch*, and all are fled.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6.

If by the dairy's *hatch* I chance to hie,
I shall her goodly countenance espy.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 55.

Hatch.—The lower half of a door. . . . Sometimes applied also to a gate. The gate which formerly divided Whittlebury forest from the Brackley road was designated Brackley *Hatch*, or Syresham *Hatch*, from its contiguity to those places.
A. E. Baker, Northamptonshire Words and Phrases.

2. A grate or frame of cross-bars laid over an opening in a ship's deck; hence, any cover of an opening in a ship's deck. A hatch accidentally turned upside down, or dropped in the hold of the vessel, is superstitiously regarded as an omen of bad luck.

Whan the schipmen with the wolf were wel passed,
The hert & the hinde than hoped wel to schape,
& busked hem bothe sone a-boue the *hacches*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2770.

He poureth pesen upon the *hacches* alidre.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 648.

We hoysed out our boat, and took up some of them; as also a small *hatch*, or scuttle rather, belonging to some bark. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

3. An opening, generally rectangular, in a ship's deck, for taking in or discharging the cargo, or for affording a passage into the interior of the ship; a hatchway. The fore-hatch is generally just forward of the foremast, the main-hatch forward of the mainmast, and the after-hatch between the main- and mizzenmasts. See cut under *hatchway*.

The briny seas, which saw the ship infold thee,
Would vault up to the *hatches* to behold thee.
Drayton, De la Poole to Queen Mary.

Hence—4. Any similar opening, as in the floor of a building, or a cover placed over it.—5. An opening made in a mine, or made in searching for a mine.—6†. A rack for hay.

Hay hertely he had in *haches* on hight.
Gawan and Gologras, II. 9.

7. A frame or weir in a river, for catching fish.—8. A bedstead. [Scotch.]

Curst thirst of gold! O how thou causest care!
My bed of Doun I change for *hatches* bare;
Rather than rest, this stormy war I chose;
T' enlarge my fields, both land and life I lose.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

A rude wooden stool, and still ruder *hatch* or bedframe.
Scott.

9. A hollow trap to catch weasels and other animals. [Prov. Eng.]—**Under hatches.** (*a*) Below deck; off duty: said of a naval officer or sailor, often implying that he is under arrest or suspended from duty.

To the king's ship, invisible as thou art:
There shalt thou find the mariners asleep
Under the hatches. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

(*b*) Under close confinement; in servitude.

He assures us how this fatherhood continued its course till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was *under hatches*. *Locke*, Government, I. 2.

hatch[1] (hach), *v. t.* [< *hatch*[1], *n.*] To close with or as with a hatch.

If in our youths we could pick up some pretty estate, 'twere not amiss to keep our door *hatched*.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 3.

Sleep begins with heavy wings
To *hatch* mine eyes.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 522).

hatch[2] (hach), *v.* [< ME. *hacchen* (pret. *hagte*, *haihte*, pp. *ihaht*) (not in AS.) = MHG. G. *hecken* = Sw. *häcka* = Dan. *hække*, hatch, produce young from eggs by incubation (G. *hecken* comprehends the laying of the eggs, and even the pairing and nesting; in common language it is not applied to domestic fowls). Cf. *hatch*[2], *n.*

The asserted derivation from *hatch*[1] ("to *hatch* birds is to produce them under a *hatch* or coop"—Skeat) is improbable, because the notion is a more general one; the earliest instances (ME.) refer to the owl and other non-domestic birds, which do not hatch under a coop; moreover, *hatch*[1] does not mean in E. a coop or breeding-cage, and the Sw. Dan. G. nouns with this sense are prop. derivatives of the verb, though easily confused (in Sw. Dan.) with the other noun meaning 'rack,' = E. *hatch*[1]. Wedgwood's assertion that *hatch*[2] is identical with *hack*[1] (cf. *hatch*[3], ult. = *hack*[1]), because "the young bird is supposed to peck its way out of the shell" (G. *hacken*, hack, also peck or strike with the bill), is negatived by the difference in the ME. forms (pres. and pret.). The word is prob. an independent verb, of which early record is lost.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to develop in and emerge from (an egg) by incubation or other natural process, or by artificial heat; cause the developed young to emerge from (an egg).

As the partridge sitteth on eggs, and *hatcheth* them not.
Jer. xvii. 11.

That you should *hatch* gold in a furnace, sir,
As they do eggs in Egypt!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Insects which do not sit upon their eggs deposit them in those particular situations in which the young, when *hatched*, find their appropriate food.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xviii.

2. To contrive or plot, especially secretly; form by meditation, and bring into being; originate and produce: as, to *hatch* mischief; to *hatch* heresy.

The whole Senate of Iewish, Saracenicall, and Christian Astrologers together *hatching* a lie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 13.

Thine are fancies *hatch'd*
In silken-folded idleness.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Hatching apparatus, an artificial incubator for bringing forth chickens from eggs by the agency of heat. See *incubator*.—**To count one's chickens before they are hatched.** See *chicken*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To be hatched, as the eggs of birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, etc.: as, the eggs *hatch* in two weeks, in the water, under ground, etc.—2. To come forth from or out of the egg: as, the chicks *hatch* naked in ten days.

Open your bee-hives, for now they *hatch*.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, April.

hatch[2] (hach), *n.* [Cf. G. *hecke* (not in MHG.), a hatching, a hatch, brood, breed, also breeding- or hatching-time, breeding-cage, aviary, = Sw. *häck*, a coop, = Dan. *hæk*, hatching, breeding (cf. *hækkebur*, breeding-cage (see *bower*[1]), *hækketid*, hatching- or nesting-time); from the verb: see *hatch*[2], *v.*] 1. A brood; as many young birds as are produced at one time, or by one incubation.—2. The number of eggs incubated at one time; a clutch.—3. The act of hatching; also, that which is hatched, in either sense of that word.

There's something in his soul
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;
And, I do doubt, the *hatch*, and the disclose,
Will be some danger. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

hatch[3] (hach), *v. t.* [Early mod. E.; < OF. *hacher*, hack, shred, slice, hew, chop, cut in pieces, also hatch (a hilt), F. *hacher*, < MHG. G. *hacken*, cut: see *hack*[1]. Cf. *hash*[1].] 1†. To chase; engrave; mark with cuts or lines.

Who first shall wound, through others' arms, his blood appearing fresh,
Shall win this sword, silver'd and *hatcht*. *Chapman.*

And such again,
As venerable Nestor['s], *hatch'd* in silver,
Should . . . knit all Greeks' ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

Why should not I
Doat on my horse well trapt, my sword well *hatcht*?
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii.

A rymer is a fellow whose face is *hatcht* all over with impudence, and should hee bee hang'd or pilloried 'tis armed for it. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters.

Thy hair is fine as gold, thy chin is *hatch'd*
With silver. *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, ii. 2.

2. Specifically, in *drawing, engraving*, etc., to shade by means of lines; especially, to shade with lines crossing one another. See *hatching* and *cross-hatching*.

Those *hatching* strokes of the pencil. *Dryden.*

Though very rich and varied in effect, the tapestry of the best period usually is woven with not more than twenty different tints of wool—half tints and gradations being got by *hatching* one colour into another.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 812.

3. To lay in small and numerous bands upon a ground of different material: as, laces of silver *hatched* on a satin ground.

hatch[3] (hach), *n.* [< *hatch*[3], *v.*] A shading line in drawing or engraving.

To discern an original print from a copy print . . . is a knack very easily attain'd; because 'tis almost impossible to imitate every *hatch*, and to make the strokes of exact and equal dimensions. *Evelyn*, Sculptura, v.

hatch-bar (hach'bär), *n.* One of the iron bars with which the hatches of a ship are secured.

hatch-boat (hach'bōt), *n.* A kind of half-decked fishing-boat; a boat that has a hatch or well for holding fish. *Simmonds.*

hatchel (hach'el), *n.* [An assibilated form of *hackle*[1], *heckle*, q. v.] An instrument consisting of long iron teeth set in a board, used in cleansing flax or hemp from the tow and hards, or coarse part; a hackle or heckle. Also *hetchel.*

And yet the same must bee better kembed with *hatchell*-teeth of yron, . . . untill it be cleansed from all the grosse barke and rind among. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

hatchel (hach'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hatcheled* or *hatchelled*, ppr. *hatcheling* or *hatchelling*. [An assibilated form of *hackle*[1], *heckle*, *v.*] 1. To draw, as flax or hemp, through the teeth of a hatchel, to separate the fiber from the hard or coarse parts of the plant; hackle or heckle.

The Russians do spin and *hachell* it [hemp], and the English tarre it in thread and lay the cable. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 364.

Hence—2. To tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches; heckle.

Also *hetchel.*

hatcheler, hatcheller (hach'el-ėr), *n.* [< *hatchel* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *hackler*, *heckler*.] One who hatchels or hackles flax or hemp.

hatcher (hach'ėr), *n.* [< *hatch*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who hatches; a contriver; a plotter.

A man ever in haste, a great *hatcher* and breeder of business. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

2. A bird that hatches; also, any apparatus for hatching eggs, as a hatching-box or -trough; an incubator.

hatchery (hach'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *hatcheries* (-iz). [< *hatch*[2], *v.*, + *-ery*.] A place for hatching eggs; an arrangement for promoting the hatching of eggs, especially those of fish, by artificial appliances.

By the request of the Commissioner, such fish were kept alive until they could be put into the live box at the *hatchery*. *Science*, III. 54.

hatchet (hach'et), *n.* [< ME. *hachet* (also ingeniously accom. *hakchyp* (Prompt. Parv.), mod. as if **hack-chip*), < OF. *hachette*, a hatchet or small ax, dim. of *hache*, an ax, = Pr. *apcha* = Sp. *hacha* = Pg. *facha*, *hacha* = It. *accia*, *azza* (mixed with *ascia*, < L. *ascia*, an ax: see *ax*[1]), < G. *hacke*, a hatchet, mattock, pickax, = MD. *hacke*, an ax, a hoe, D. *hak*, a hoe: see *hack*[1], *n.*] A small ax with a short handle, designed to be used with one hand.—**Ceremonial hatchet**, an object resembling an ax or a hatchet, sometimes made with a stone head and with the handle elaborately sculptured, but more commonly a mere imitation of a hatchet in thin wood or the like. Such imitative or emblematic weapons are in use in several of the South Sea islands in religious ceremonies.—**To take or dig up the hatchet**, to make war; **to bury the hatchet**, to make peace: phrases derived from the customs of the North American Indians. See *tomahawk.*

Spain, Portugal, and France, have not yet shut their doors against us: it will be time enough when they do, to *take up the* commercial *hatchet*. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 362.

Shingis, sachem of the Delawares, . . . *took up the hatchet* at various times against the English. *Irving*, Washington, I. 78.

Buried was the bloody *hatchet*, . . .
There was peace among the nations. *Longfellow*, Hiawatha, xiii.

To throw the helve after the hatchet. See *helve.*

hatchet-face (hach'et-fās), *n.* A face with sharp and prominent features; a face like a hatchet.

An ape his own dear image will embrace;
An ugly beau adores a *hatchet-face*. *Dryden.*

hatchet-faced (hach'et-fāst), *a.* Having a hatchet-face; having a thin face with prominent features.

hatchet-shaped (hach'et-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a hatchet; dolabriform.

hatchet-stake (hach'et-stāk), *n.* A small anvil from 2 to 10 inches wide, used in bending thin metals.

hatchettin, hatchettine (hach'et-in), *n.* [After the English chemist Charles *Hatchett* (1765–1847), the discoverer of columbium and tantalum.] 1. A fatty substance occurring in thin flaky veins in the argillaceous ironstone of Merthyr-Tydvil in Wales and in other localities. It is like wax or spermaceti in consistence, of a yellowish-white or greenish-yellow color, and inodorous when cold, but of a slightly bituminous odor when heated, or after fusion. It is also called *adipocere mineral* and *mineral tallow*. (See *adipocere*.) It consists of 86 per cent. of carbon and 14 of hydrogen. Also *hatchettite.*

2. A soft mineral containing 80 per cent. of carbon and 20 of hydrogen, found in cavities of carboniferous rocks in Saxony. Also called *chrismatin*, *chrismatine.*

hatchettolite (hach'et-ō-līt), *n.* [< *Hatchett* (see *hatchettin*) + Gr. *λίθος*.] A mineral related to pyrochlore. It is found with samarskite in North Carolina. It occurs in octahedral crystals, and is essentially a tantaloniobate of uranium and calcium. It contains a little water, which may be due to partial alteration.

hatchet-vetch (hach'et-vech), *n.* A plant, *Securigera Coronilla*, the pods of which are falcate and thin-edged. See *axfitch* and *Securigera.*

The Grecians name this, whether it be a Pulse, or an infirmitie among corn, *ἠδύσαρον*: the Latines, of the forme of the seed, Securidaca, and Hedysarum: in English, Axseed, Axwort, Ax-fitch, and *hatchet Fitch*.
Gerarde, Herball (1636), p. 1236.

hatching (hach'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hatch*[3], *v.*] 1. In *drawing*, *engraving*, etc., the art of disposing lines, especially parallel lines, whether curved, straight, or wavy, so as to give the effect of shading, according to the shape and character of the object represented. In cross-hatching the lines form lozenges or squares. If the hatchings are double or triple, the lines which indicate form predominate over the rest.

2. A line made for this purpose, or such lines collectively.

As for the graving, so the contours and outlines be well designed, I am not solicitous for the *hatching* (as they call it). *Evelyn*, To Mr. Benjamin Tooke (Printer).

Also *hachure*, *hatchure.*

hatching-box (hach'ing-boks), *n.* A device for holding the eggs of fish in artificial fish-culture. Hatching-boxes are made in a great variety of forms, according to the habits of the fish from which the eggs are taken and the location.

hatching-jar (hach'ing-jär), *n.* A conical receptacle placed with the apex downward, and containing fish-eggs for hatching. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 128.

hatching-trough (hach'ing-trôf), *n.* A trough for artificially hatching fish-eggs. It is a rectangular wooden trough of convenient length (generally from 10 to 12 feet), and usually 6 or 8 inches deep by 12 to 14 inches wide. The trough is sometimes provided with a transverse screen at the head or upper end, to disperse or generalize the inflowing current of water, and such a screen is always placed at the lower end of the trough, to prevent the escape of the fish. The eggs are hatched either on wire-cloth trays or on gravel spread on the floor of the trough.

hatch-ladder (hach'lad'ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a fixed ladder, consisting usually of iron rods set in a frame at the side of a hatchway, for passing from one deck to another.

hatchment (hach'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *atchment*, *achment*, *achement*, early mod. E. *hachement*, a contraction, through a form *atcheament*, of *achievement*, formerly also spelled *atchievement.* See *achievement*, 3.] 1. In *her.*: (*a*) An escutcheon or armorial shield granted in recognition of some distinguished achievement; an achievement (in sense 3). Especially—(*b*) A funeral achievement; a square tablet set diagonally and bearing the arms of a deceased person, placed over a tomb or upon the exterior of the house in which the person dwelt. The surroundings of the shield of arms are so distinguished that the sex and condition of the deceased can be known: thus, an unmarried man has his shield and crest upon a black ground; an unmarried woman, a lozenge bearing her arms with a knot instead of a crest, also on a black ground.

Hatchment of an Esquire—his arms impaled with those of his wife, the wife surviving.

For married persons the shield is impaled (see *impalement*); and in case a widow or widower survives, that half of the shield or lozenge which bears the arms of the survivor carries them upon a white background, the half appropriated to the deceased having a black background. A bishop's arms, being impaled with those of his see, are relieved on a black background, those of the see having a white one. When a person is the last of his race, a skull is put above the shield or lozenge in the place of the crest. In the case of a member of the Order of the Garter who is a married man, or of his wife, two shields are displayed side by side, that on the dexter side having the knight's arms alone surrounded by the motto of the order, that on the sinister having the coats of husband and wife.

Houses where funeral *hatchments* for murdered inmates had been perpetually suspended were decked with garlands. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 265.

Hence—2. Any distinguishing mark, badge of honor, symbol, or the like, as the sword of a soldier.

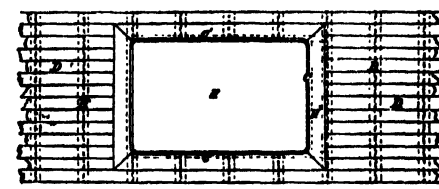
Receive these pledges,
These *hatchments* of our griefs, and grace us so much
To place 'em on his hearse. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 1.

For, as I am condemned, my naked sword
Stands but a *hatchment* by me; only held
To show I was a soldier. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Let there be deducted, out of our main potation,
Five marks in *hatchments* to adorn this thigh.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii.

hatchure (hach'ör), *n.* [See *hachure.*] Same as *hatching.*

hatchway (hach'wā), *n.* [< *hatch*[1] + *way.*] 1. A square or oblong opening in the deck of a ship, affording a passage from one deck to another, or into the hold or lower apartments. See *hatch*[1], *n.*, 3.—2. The opening of any trap-door, as in a floor, ceiling, or roof.



Hatchway.

B, *B*, beams; *C*, coaming; *C'*, *C'*, carlines; *D*, *D*, deck; *H*, hatchway; *H'*, head-ledge.

hat-die (hat'di), *n.* A block upon which a hat-body is molded to the desired shape of the hat. Also called *hat-mold.*

hate[1] (hāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hated*, ppr. *hating*. [< ME. *haten*, *hatien*, < AS. *hatian*, *hatigian* = OS. *hatōn*, *hatan* = OFries. *hatia* = D. *haten* = MLG. LG. *haten* = OHG. *hazzēn*, *hazzōn*, MHG. *hazzen*, G. *hassen* = Icel. *hata* = Sw. *hata* = Dan. *hade* = Goth. *hatjan* and *hatan*, hate. A secondary form appears in AS. **hettan* (only in ppr. as a noun, *hettend*, an enemy) = OHG. *hezzen*, MHG. G. *hetzen*, bait, hunt, set on, incite. The orig. meaning involves the notion of pursuing with hatred. See the noun. Hence, through OF., *heinous*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To regard with a strong and passionate dislike or aversion; regard with extreme ill-will.

His euell speche made hym to be *hatid* of a-monge his felowes, and also of straungers that herden of hym speke, that after refuseden to go in his felisshep to seche a-uentures. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 135.

Pride has made a Lady swear she *hated* such a Man, tho' she was dying for the sight of him.
Mrs. Centlivre, the Man's Bewitch'd, i.

Some minds by nature are averse to noise,
And *hate* the tumult half the world enjoys.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 176.

2. In a weakened sense, to dislike; be averse; be unwilling: commonly with an infinitive.

I *hate* to leave my friend in his extremities.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

3. To have little regard for, or less than for some other; despise in comparison with something else regarded as more worthy: a use of the word in Scripture.

If any man come to me, and *hate* not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, . . . he cannot be my disciple. Luke xiv. 26.

=Syn. 1. *Hate*, *Abhor*, *Detest*, *Abominate*, *Loathe.* These words express the strongest forms of dislike and aversion of either persons or things. *Hate* may include the others; it is more permanent and includes more ill-will toward that which is hated. To *abhor*, literally to start from with horror, is to have all the better feelings excited against that which is abhorred: as, we *abhor* cruelty. To *detest*, literally to bear witness against, is to condemn with indignation. *Abominate*, by derivation and the Biblical use of its congeners, has generally reference to what is offensive to moral and religious sentiment. To *loathe* is primarily to have great aversion to food, and hence to have like disgust toward that which is offensive to the moral nature or the feelings.

Do good to them which *hate* you. Luke vi. 27.

I *abhor* this dilatory sloth. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

I do *detest* false perjur'd Proteus.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

We do *abhor*, *abominate*, and *loathe* this cruelty.
Southern.

II. *intrans.* To feel hatred: as, one who neither loves nor *hates*.

hate[1] (hāt), *n.* [< ME. *hate* (with vowel of the verb), reg. *hete*, < AS. *hete*, m., = OS. *heti* = D. *haat* = MLG. *hāt* = OHG. *has* (*hazz-*), m., also neut., MHG. *has* (*hazz-*), G. *hass* = Icel. *hatr* = Sw. *hat* = Dan. *had* = Goth. *hatis* (gen. *hatizis*, once gen. *hatis*), hate, anger (> Goth. *hatizōn*, be angry): see *hate*[1], *v.*] 1. An emotion of extreme or passionate dislike or aversion; inveterate ill-will; hatred.

Haughty Juno's unrelenting *hate*. *Dryden*, Æneid, i. 2.

What a fine definition of *hate* is that which Chaucer gives in the Persones Tale, "*Hate* is old wrathe." It is, however, borrowed from Cicero — "Odium ira inveterata." Tusc. Disp. iv. 9. *G. P. Marsh.*

Till *hate*,
The seed of ill lies, told and hearkened to,
The knot of loving memories shall undo.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 295.

2†. Vengeance; punishment.

Thenne arȝed [became terrified] Abraham & alle his mod chaunge[d],
For hope [in expectation] of the harde *hats* that hyȝt [threatened] hatz oure lorde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 713.

=Syn. *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, etc. See *animosity*. (See also *hatred*.)

hate[2]†, *v.* See *hight*[2].

hateable, *a.* See *hatable*.

hateful (hāt'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *hateful* (= Sw. *hatfull* = Dan. *hadefuld*); < *hate*[1] + *-ful*. Cf. *hatle*, *hettle*.] 1. Causing hate; exciting intense dislike or aversion; odious.

To ben a murdrer is an *hateful* name.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 676.

Still grew my bosom then,
Still as a stagnant fen;
Hateful to me were men,
The sunlight *hateful*.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

2. Full of hate; feeling hatred; malignant; malevolent.

Then cast a languishing regard around,
And saw, with *hateful* eyes, the temples crown'd
With golden spires, and all the hostile ground.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 214.

=Syn. 1. Detestable, abominable, execrable, loathsome, horrid, foul, repulsive, revolting, abhorrent, repugnant.

hatefully (hāt'fūl-i), *adv.* 1. In such a manner as to excite hate; odiously.

The ceremony was *hatefully* tedious.
Drummond, Travels, p. 75.

2. In a manner exhibiting hate; malignantly; maliciously; spitefully.

And they shall deal with thee *hatefully*, and shall take away all thy labour, and shall leave thee naked and bare.
Ezek. xxiii. 29.

hatefulness (hāt'fūl-nes), *n.* The character of being hateful, in any sense.

hatel†, *a.* and *n.* See *hattle*.

hateless (hāt'les), *a.* [< *hate*[1] + *-less*.] Having no feeling of hate.

Phalantus of Corinth, to Amphialus of Arcadia, sendeth the greeting of a *hateless* enemy.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

hater[1] (hā'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *hatere* (= D. *hater* = MHG. *hazzære*, *hezzer*, G. *hasser*, *hässer* = Icel. *hatari* = Dan. *hader* = Sw. *hatare*); < *hate*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who hates.

An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good.
Sir T. Browne.

To be a good *hater* one needs only to be irascible by nature, and to be placed in some relationship of frequent encounter with the authors of offence.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 139.

hater[2]†, **hatere**†, *n.* [ME., also *hatter*, *hetter*, *heater*, *hatren*, < AS. *hæteru*, garments.] Clothing.

She dide of al hire *hatere*,
& wisch hire bodi wi clene watere.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

hateral, *n.* See *hatteral*.

hateringt, *n.* [ME. *haterynge*; < *hater*[2] + *-ing*[1].] Clothing; dress.

hatesomet, *a.* [ME. *hatesum*, *haatsum* (= Icel. *hatrsamr*); < *hate*[1] + *-some*.] Hateful; hated.

For thi that *hatesum* thei hadden disciplyne, and the drede of the Lord thei vndertoken not.
Wyclif, Prov. i. 29 (Oxf.).

hath (hath). Third person singular present indicative of *have*: now archaic or poetical.

hather, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *heather*.

hathock (haᴛʜ'ǫk), *n.* A Scotch form of *haddock*.

hat-honor (hat'hon'ǫr), *n.* Respect shown by taking off the hat: a term used by the early Friends or Quakers, who refused to pay this token of respect. Also called *hat-worship*.

The *hat-honour* was an honour which in relation to the outward ceremony, viz., the putting off the hat, was the same which was given to God; so that in the outward sign of reverence no distinction or difference was made betwixt the Creator and the creature.
George Fox, in Sewel's History of the Quakers (1774), [I. 22.

hathorn (hath'ȯrn), *n.* Same as *hawthorn*.

hatless (hat'les), *a.* [< *hat*[1] + *-less*.] Having no hat.

So much for shoeless, *hatless* Masaniello!
Leigh Hunt, High and Low.

hat-measure (hat'mezh'ūr), *n.* A metallic tape or measure used to ascertain the size of the head in order to fit a hat to it.

hat-mold (hat'mōld), *n.* Same as *hat-die*.

hat-money (hat'mun'i), *n.* Same as *primage*.

hat-piece (hat'pēs), *n.* A hat or cap of defense other than a heavy helmet of war; especially, a secret or iron skull-cap worn under the hat.

I saw him try on his buff coat and *hat-piece* covered with black velvet. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 216.

hat-plant (hat'plant), *n.* A papilionaceous plant, *Æschynomene aspera*, growing in India, with odd-pinnate leaves and jointed pods: so called in commerce. In marshy places about Calcutta it attains a large size, and the thick stem is filled with a light tough pith of which are made hats, bottle-cases, swimming-jackets, floats, and even fishing-nets. The natives call this pith *solah*.

hat-press (hat'pres), *n.* A machine for molding hats and pressing them into form. It consists essentially of a brass mold, which is heated, and in which the hat is placed and submitted to pressure from a plunger that enters from above, forcing the hat to the shape of the mold.

hat-rack (hat'rak), *n.* A rack furnished with pegs on which hats, coats, etc., may be hung.

hat-rail (hat'rāl), *n.* A hat-rack made to be hung on the wall: often a frame inclosing a small mirror.

hatred (hā'tred), *n.* [< ME. *hatred*, *hatreden*, < *hate*, hate, + *-red*, *-reden* (as in *kindred*, ME. *kindrede*), < AS. *-rāden* (as in *freóndrāden*, friendship), a suffix signifying condition, state: see *-red*.] The emotion or feeling of hate; hate. See *hate*[1], *n.*, 1.

Sir Anna, this aunswere allow I no thyng,
I holde it but *hatereden*, this artikill hale,
And therfore, sir Bussshoppe, at my biddyng,
Do telle me nowe trewly the texte of this tale.
York Plays, p. 209.

The thought of the pain which any thing present or absent is apt to produce in us . . . we call *hatred*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 5.

Hatred is another name for malevolent emotion. We recognise under this title a permanent affection grounded on the irascible, as love is on tenderness.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 139.

=Syn. *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, etc. (see *animosity*); *Hatred*, *Dislike*, *Antipathy*, etc. (see *antipathy*); *Disgrace*, *Disfavor*, *Dishonor* (see *odium*); detestation, loathing, abhorrence.

hatrel, *n.* See *hatteral*.

hat-roller (hat'rō'lėr), *n.* In *mining*, a roller of cast-iron or steel, shaped like a hat, and revolving on a vertical pin, serving to guide around a curve the rope used for hauling in an incline.

hat-stand (hat'stand), *n.* A hat-rack made to stand on the floor: often combined with a small table or an umbrella-stand, or both.

The *hat-stand* (with a whip or two standing up in it belonging to bagmen who are still snug in bed).
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

hat-sweat (hat'swet), *n.* That part of the lining of a hat which comes in contact with the head; a sweat-band. It is usually of leather.

hattet, *v.* See *hight*[2].

hatted-kit, **hattit-kit** (hat'ed-, hat'it-kit), *n.* [Sc., < *hatted*, *hattit*, appar. curdled (cf. D. *hutten*, curdle, *hot*, curds, connected with Sc. *hat*, *hot*, a confused heap: see *hatter*), + *kit*.] A bowlful of sour cream; also, a mixture of buttermilk and milk warm from the cow.

He has spilt the *hatted-kit* that was for the Master's dinner. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xi.

Hattemist (hat'em-ist), *n.* [< *Hattem* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A member of a sect in the Netherlands founded about 1683 by the deposed clergyman Pontianus van Hattem, a Spinozist, who denied the expiatory sacrifice of Christ and the freedom of the will, and affirmed that sin exists only in the imagination, and is itself its only punishment. The sect disappeared in a few years.

hatter[1] (hat'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *hattere*; < *hat*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. A maker or seller of hats.—2. In *mining*, a miner who works alone, or "under his own hat." He differs from a *tossicker*, who rifles old workings, or spends his time in trying abandoned wash-dirt. The hatter nearly always holds a claim under the by-laws. *R. Brough Smyth.* [Australia.]

Some, however, prefer to travel, and even to work, when they can get it, quite alone, and these are known to the rest as *hatters*. *Chambers's Journal*, 5th ser., II. 293.

Mad as a hatter. [A humorous simile, in which *hatter* was probably originally a substitute for some other more appropriate term (perhaps **hatter* for *attere*, for *attercop*, a spider, in which sense Halliwell doubtfully cites *hatter* from Palsgrave).] (*a*) Violently crazy or insane. (*b*) Violently angry.

hatter[2] (hat'ėr), *v.* [Also *hotter*; a freq. form, < *hat*[4], *hot*[2], a heap.] I. *trans.* 1. To gather in a heap; collect in a crowd.—2. To entangle.—3. To expose to danger; harass; trouble; weary; wear out.

Religion shows a rosy-colour'd face,
Not *hatter'd* out with drudging works of grace.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 371.

4. To shatter; batter.

Where *hattering* bullets are fine sugred plums,
No feare of roaring guns, or thundring drums.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

II. *intrans.* To speak with thick and confused utterance.

[Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hatter[2] (hat'ėr), *n.* [Also *hotter*; < *hatter*[2], *v.*] 1. A state of confusion.—2. A confused heap.

[Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hatteral (hat'ėr-al), *n.* [Also *hateral*, *hatrel*; < *hatter*[2].] A confused heap. *Galt.* [Scotch.]

Hatteria (ha-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray); formation not ascertained.] 1. A genus of

Hatteria punctata or *Sphenodon punctatus*.

rhynchocephalous reptiles containing peculiar lizards of New Zealand, the only living representatives of the order *Rhynchocephala*, and the type of the family *Hatteriidæ*. *H. punctata* is known as the *tuatera*. Also called *Sphenodon*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Hatteriidæ (hat-ē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hatteria* + *-idæ*.] A family of reptiles, of the order *Rhynchocephala*, typified by the genus *Hatteria*. It is characterized by amphicœlous vertebræ, fixed quadrate bones, maxillary and palatine teeth, and by having some of the ribs in three joints and with uncinate processes. The tail is compressed and crested, and the general aspect is that of an iguana. Also called *Sphenodontidæ*.

hatti-humayun (hat'i-hū-mā'yūn), *n.* [Turk. *khatti-humāyūn*, < *khatt* (< Ar. *khatt*), a line, writing, command, + *humāyūn*, auspicious, august, royal, imperial.] Same as *hatti-sherif*.

hatting (hat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hat*[1], *v.*] 1. The trade of a hatter.—2. Material for hats.

hatti-sherif (hat'i-she-rēf'), *n.* [Turk. *khatti-sherīf*, < *khatt* (< Ar. *khatt*), a line, writing, command, + *sherīf* (< Ar. *sherīf*, *sharīf*), lofty, noble.] An irrevocable order or decree of the Sultan of Turkey, written with special formality and bearing his personal sign-manual or flourish. See extract under *firman*. Also called *hatti-humayun*.

hattit-kit, *n.* See *hatted-kit*.

hattle, **hettle** (hat'l, het'l), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *hatel*, *hetel*, < AS. *hetol*, hostile, malignant, hateful (= OD. *hatel*), < *hatian*, hate, *hete*, hate, hostility: see *hate*[1]. Cf. *hateful*.] I. *a.* 1†. Hostile; malignant; hateful.—2. Irritable; fiery. [Scotch.]—3. Hasty; eager; skittish.

II. *n.* An enemy.

Nowe schall no *hatyll* do vs harme,
I haue oure helpe here in myn armes.
York Plays, p. 145.

hattock (hat'ǫk), *n.* [Dim. of *hat*[1], q. v.] 1. A hat. [Scotch.]

Away with you, sirs, get your boots and your beasts—horse and *hattock*, I say—and let us meet at the East Port. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, vii.

2. A shock or stack of corn. [Scotch.]

hat-tree (hat'trē), *n.* A hat-rack. [U. S.]

A people [those of Cape Cod] . . . who hang Calcutta hats upon their *hat-trees*. *The Century*, XXVI. 644.

hat-worship (hat'wėr'ship), *n.* Same as *hat-honor*.

haubergeon (hâ'bėr-jon), *n.* [Also *haubergion*, *habergeon*, early mod. E. also *haberjeon*, *haberjon*; < ME. *hauberjoun*, *hawberjon*, *haberjoun*, *habergeoun*, etc., < OF. *haubergeon*, *hauberjon*, etc., prop. dim. of *hauberc*, a hauberk: see *hauberk*.] A short hauberk, reaching only to

the middle of the thighs: also used indiscriminately for any coat of linked mail.

A gepoun
Al bysmotered with his *habergeoun*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 76.

This Iesus of his gentrice wole Iuste in Piers armes,
In his helme and in his *haberioun* humana natura.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 23.

First hadde Arthur the kynge put on hym an *habergon* vndir his robes er he yede oute of the tour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 110.

The scaly beetles, with their *habergeons*,
That make a humming murmur as they fly!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

hauberk (hâ'bėrk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hawberk, haubergh*; < ME. *hauberk, hawberk, haubergh*, also *haubert*, < OF. *hauberc*, older *halberc*, also *haubert*, F. *haubert* = Pr. *ausberc, ausberg* = It. *usbergo*, < OHG. MHG. *halsberc, halsberge* (= MLG. *halsberch* = AS. *healsbeor* = Icel. Norw. *halsbjörg* = ODan. *halsbjerg*), hauberk, gorget, protection for the neck, < *hals* (= AS. *heals*, E. *halse*[1]), the neck, + *bergan* (= AS. *beorgan*), protect, save: see *halse*[1] and *bury*[1], etc. Hence dim. *haubergeon*, q. v.] 1. (*a*) A part of mail armor intended originally for the protection of the neck and shoulders, but as generally used a long coat of mail coming below the knees and even nearly to the ankles, slit up the sides, and sometimes in front and behind, to allow the wearer to mount a horse.

Hauberk, 12th and 13th centuries. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Than he a-valed the coyf of his *hauberke* benethe his shuldres, and seide that he was but deed, but yef he wolde yelde hym to prison. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 476.

On the *haubergh* stroke the Prince so sore,
That quite disparted all the linked frame.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 44.

(*b*) In the fourteenth century and later, a piece of defensive armor, probably an outer garment of splint armor. See *splint, jesserant*, and *crevisse*.

Godfrey arose; that day he laid aside
His *hawberk* strong, he wont to combat in,
And donn'd a breast-plate fair, of proof untried,
Such one as foot-men use, light, easy, thin.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 20.

The border land of old romance,
Where glitter *hauberk*, helm, and lance.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prel.

2. Among actors, a short tunic forming a part of medieval dress.—**Grand hauberk**, the long hauberk, reaching to the knees or below, as distinguished from the haubergeon.—**White hauberk**, an early name for the hauberk of ring-mail or chain-mail, to distinguish it from coats of fence which were not composed entirely or chiefly of bright iron, such as the broigne and the different stuffed and quilted garments.

haud (hâd), *v.* A Scotch form of *hold*[1].

hauerite (hou'ėr-īt), *n.* [After F. von *Hauer*, an Austrian geologist (born 1822).] Native manganese disulphid occurring in reddish-brown isometric crystals, isomorphous with pyrite.

haugh (hâ; Sc. pron. hâch), *n.* [Sc. *haugh, hauch*, a particular form and use of *haw*[1], an inclosure, etc., due perhaps to the Icel. form *hagi*, a pasture, Sw. *hage*, a pasture: see *haw*[1].] Lowlying flat ground, properly on the border of a river, and such as is sometimes overflowed. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

They were buried by Dornoch *haugh*,
On the bent before the sun.
Bessie Bell and Mary Gray (Child's Ballads, III. 127).

On a *haugh*, or level plain, close to a royal borough.
Scott, Old Mortality, ii.

haught (hât), *a.* [An erroneous spelling of *haut*, conformed, as in *haughty*, to *height*, etc.: see *haut*[1].] 1†. High; elevated: same as *haut*[1], 1.

Pompey, that second Mars, whose *haught* renown
And noble deeds were greater than his fortunes.
Kyd, tr. of Garnier's Cornelia, iv.

Hence—2. Proud; insolent; haughty. [Archaic.]

No lord of thine, thou *haught*, insulting man,
No, nor no man's lord. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1.

The portraits of my noble ancestry, . . .
Haught peers and princes centuries ago.
R. H. Stoddard, Castle in the Air.

haughtily (hâ'ti-li), *adv.* 1†. Highly; loftily.

Her heavenly form too *haughtily* she prized. *Dryden.*

2. In a haughty manner; proudly; arrogantly.

But bootlesse on a ruthles god
I see my prayers spent;
As *haughtely* doest thou reuenge.
As humbly I repent.
Warner, Albion's England, iii. 16.

haughtiness (hâ'ti-nes), *n.* [Prop., as formerly, *hautiness* (the *gh* being erroneously inserted as in *haughty*), < ME. *hautenesse*, contr. of **hauteinnesse*, < *hautein*, haughty, + *-nesse*, -ness.] 1†. Highness; loftiness.

In *hautinesse* of courage, in knowledge of philosophy, and in strength of body, he farre excelled all them by whom the East was conquered. *Golding*, tr. of Justine, fol. 77.

2. The quality or character of being haughty, proud, or arrogant; supercilious bearing; arrogance.

I . . . will lay low the *haughtiness* of the terrible.
Isa. xiii. 11.

'Tis pride, rank pride and *haughtiness* of soul:
I think the Romans call it Stoicism.
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

=Syn. *Pride, Presumption*, etc. (see *arrogance*); contemptuousness, hauteur, lordliness, rudeness.

haughtonite (hâ'ton-īt), *n.* [After Prof. Samuel *Haughton* of Dublin.] A kind of mica (biotite) occurring in the granite of Scotland, characterized by its large amount of iron and relatively small amount of magnesium.

haughty (hâ'ti), *a.*; compar. *haughtier*, superl. *haughtiest*. [Prop., as formerly, *hauty* (the *gh* having been erroneously inserted in this word and *haught* after the supposed analogy of *naughty*, etc., perhaps particularly in imitation of *high, hight*, etc.); formerly *hauty, haultic*, < ME. *hautein, hautain* (the suffix *-ein, -ain*, becoming *-y* through the form *hautenesse*, standing for **hauteinnesse*: see *haughtiness*), < OF. *haut-tain*, later spelled *haultain*, F. *hautain*, haughty, lofty, stately, proud, < OF. *haut, hault, halt*, high: see *haut*[1].] 1†. High; elevated: same as *haut*[1], 1.

At his *haughty* helmet making mark,
So hugely stroke that it the steele did rive,
And cleft his head. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 19.

2†. Lofty; bold; adventurous.

Who now shall give unto me words and sound
Equall unto this *haughty* enterprise?
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 1.

Till his sonne Anchurus (esteeming man to be most precious) leaped in, and the reconciled Element received an Altar in witnesse of his *haughtie* courage.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 325.

The Warder view'd it blazing strong,
And blew his war-note loud and long,
Till at the high and *haughty* sound
Rock, wood, and river rung around.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 26.

3. Proud and disdainful; feeling superior to others; lofty and arrogant in feeling or manner; supercilious.

Therewith her wrathfull courage gan appall,
And *haughtie* spirits meekely to adaw.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 26.

The lower thir Minds debas'd with Court-opinions, contrary to all Vertue and Reformation, the *haughtier* will be thir Pride and Profuseness.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

Perhaps it was diffidence rather than pride which made her appear so *haughty*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxv.

4. Proceeding from excessive pride, or pride mingled with contempt; manifesting a sense of superiority: as, a *haughty* air or walk; a *haughty* tone.

haul (hâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *hall*; < ME. *haulen*, a rare form, due appar. to OF. influence, of ME. *halen*, > reg. E. *hale*, the now less common but historically more correct form of the verb: see *hale*[1].] I. *trans.* To pull or draw with force; move or transport by drawing; drag: as, to *haul* down the sails; to *haul* in the boom; to *haul* a load of wood.

I never was so pulled and *hauled* in my whole life.
Goldsmith, To the Printer.

Bravest of all in Fredericktown,
She took up the flag the men *hauled* down.
Whittier, Barbara Frietchie.

To haul over the coals. See *coal*.—**To haul the wind, to haul up** (*naut.*), to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows, by arranging the sails more obliquely, bracing the yards more forward, hauling the sheets more aft, etc.

A man on the forecastle called out "Land ho!" We immediately took in studding-sails and *hauled* our *wind*, running in for the land.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 23.

=Syn. *Drag, Draw*, etc. See *draw*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pull or tug; endeavor to drag something: as, to *haul* at a heavy load.

The skipper *hauled* at the heavy sail.
Whittier, Wreck of Rivermouth.

2. *Naut.*, to alter a ship's course; change the direction of sailing; move on a new course; hence, to sail, in general.

All the same night wee *hailed* Southeast.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 445.

He *hailed* into the Harbour, close to the Island, and unrigg'd his Ship. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 51.

I immediately *hauled* up for it, and found it to be an island. *Cook*, First Voyage, i. 7.

3. To shift, veer, or change, as the wind.

The morning looked wild and threatening, but the clouds gradually *hauled* off to the eastward, leaving us the promise of a fine day.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 265.

To haul aboard. See *aboard*[1].—**To haul in with** (something), to direct the course of a ship so as to approach an object more nearly.—**To haul off.** (*a*) To turn the course of a ship so as to get further off from an object. (*b*) To draw off or away; withdraw, as from a movement or scheme.—**To haul round** (to), to veer or shift to another point of the compass: said of the wind when it gradually goes round with the sun, or in the same way as the hands of a watch.—**To haul up**, to come up or to a rest by a hauling or drawing action: as, seals *haul up* on land to breed; the boat *hauled up* at the wharf.

haul (hâl), *n.* [< *haul*, *v.* Cf. *hale*[1], *n.*] 1. A pulling with force; a pull; a tug.

On October 5th [1869], it happens that both the sun and the moon will give a particularly vigorous *haul* upon the earth's waters. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 156.

2. In *fishing:* (*a*) The draft of a net: as, to catch so many fish at a *haul*. (*b*) The place where a seine is hauled.—3. That which is taken or obtained by hauling; specifically, the number or quantity of fish taken in one haul of a seine; a catch.

And the bulging nets swept shoreward,
With their silver-sided *haul*.
Whittier, The Sycamores.

Hence—4. Any valuable acquisition; a "find." [Colloq.]

An old forest fence . . . was a great *haul* for me. I sacrificed it to Vulcan, for it was past serving the god Terminus. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 268.

Haul of yarn, in *rope-making*, a bundle of about 400 threads, with a slight turn in it, to be tarred, the tarring being done by first dipping the bundle of yarn in a tar-kettle, and then hauling it through nippers to press out the superfluous tar.

haulage (hâ'lāj), *n.* [< *haul* + *-age*.] 1. The act or labor of hauling or drawing. In coal-mining haulage is the drawing or conveying, in cars or otherwise, of the produce of the mine from the place where the coal is got to the place where it is raised to the surface. It is done by men or boys, by horses or mules drawing the cars or trams on a railway, or by hauling-ropes worked by stationary engines, which are driven by compressed air, by steam, or by water-power. This last method is chiefly used in England. When hauling-ropes are used, the cars or trams are attached to or detached from them at pleasure by means of the haulage-clip.

The company so arranges its work that the wire rope tugs do the *haulage* up the rapid portion of the Rhine.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 446.

2. Charges for hauling.—3. The amount of force expended in hauling.

haulage-clip (hâ'lāj-klip), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the mechanical arrangement by which a car is connected with the haulage-rope. There are several ingenious contrivances for this.

haul-bowlinet, haul-bowlings†, *n.* An able seaman on a man-of-war.

hauld (hâld), *n.* [A Scotch form of *hold*[1].] 1. Hold; habitation; place of resort.

In the cyclopes huge caue tynt me,
Ane gousty *hald*, within laithlie to se.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 89.

2. A clutch or grasp.—**By hauld, or by the hauld**, by holding on: said of a child unable to walk without a hold.

Now leave we Robin . . .
[To] learn himself to stand and gang
By hauld, for all his eild.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 195).

Out of house and hauld, ejected from home; destitute.

The Laird never throve after that day, but was just careless of everything, . . . so now they're *out of house and hauld*. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xii.

hauler (hâ'lėr), *n.* [< *haul* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *haler, hallier*[2].] 1. One who pulls or hauls.

Prouydid alweys that the woddesfillers leve not the bak all destitute and bare of wodde, ne soffir not the *halyers* to hale it all awey. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

The crowd of *haulers* fastened on the cable, [and] ran off frantically with it. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 558.

2. A device for catching fish, consisting of several hooks connected together and hauled through the water by a line; a jigger; a scrod-gill; a pull-devil: as, a *hauler* for bluefish.

haulm[1], *n.* See *halm*.

haulm[2]† (hâm), *n.* An improper form of *hame*[1].

haulset† (hâls), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *halse*[2] for *hawse*[1].

haul-seine (hâl'sēn), *n.* A large seine, so called in distinction from a purse-seine; a drag-seine.

haulsert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hawser*.

His vessel moored, and made with *haulsers* fast.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 502.

hault†, **haulty**†, *a.* See *haut*[1], *haught*, *haughty*.
haulyard, *n.* Same as *halyard*.
haum[1] (hâm), *n.* Same as *halm*.
haum[2] (hâm), *n.* A variant of *hame*[1].
haunce[1]†, *n.* Same as *haunch*.
haunce[2]†, *v. t.* Same as *hance*[1].
haunch (hänch or hânch), *n.* [Formerly also *haunce*, *haunse*, and in arch. *hanch*, *hance*, *hanse*; < ME. *hanche*, *haunche*, < OF. *hanche*, *hance*, *anche*, and without assibilation *hanke* (> appar. Fries. *hancke*, *hencke*, haunch, G. *hanke*, haunch (of a horse)), F. *hanche* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *anca*, haunch, ML. *hancha*, < OHG. *anchā*, *enchā*, *einkā*, the leg, lit. joint or bend, allied to OHG. *anchila*, *enchila*, ankle, = E. *ankle*: see *ankle*.] 1. The fleshy part of the body, in men and quadrupeds, above the thigh, pertaining to each hip-joint and wing of the pelvis; the hip: as, a *haunch* of venison; the *haunches* of a horse.

Bi he hade belted the bronde vpon his balze *haunches*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2082.

The manner in which he sliced the venison, too, from the *haunch* suspended in the chimney corner, and proceeded to broil it, indicated a preoccupied and troubled mind. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 293.

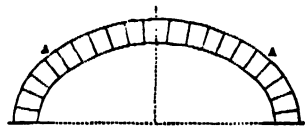
2. The coxa or basal joint of the legs in insects and spiders.—3†. The rear; the hind part.

Thou art a summer bird,
Which ever in the *haunch* of winter sings
The lifting up of day. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

4†. The jamb or upright post of a door. See *jamb*[1].

He ordeyned the annual vse or ceremonie to eate the Paschall Lambe, with whose bloude they sprynkeled the thrasholde and *haunse* of the dore. *J. Udall*, On Heb. xi.

5. In *arch.*, the middle part between the vertex or crown and the springing of an arch — sometimes used to include the spandrel or part of it; the flank. Also *haunching*.


A, *A*, Haunches of an Arch.

haunch (hänch or hânch), *v. t.* [Also dial. *hainch*, *hench*; < *haunch*, *n.*] To throw, as a stone, from the hand by jerking it against the haunch. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]
haunched (häncht or hânchṭ), *a.* Having haunches.
haunching (hän'- or hân'ching), *n.* [< *haunch* + *-ing*[1].] Same as *haunch*, 5.

The arch was of brick, while the *haunching* . . . was of rubble. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 433.

haunt (hänt or hânt), *v.* [Also dial. *hant*; < ME. *haunten*, *hanten*, frequent, use, employ, < OF. *hanter*, F. *hanter*, haunt, frequent, resort unto, to be familiar with; origin unknown, and variously guessed at: (1) < ML. **ambitare*, go about, freq. of L. *ambire*, go about (see *ambient*, *ambition*); (2) < L. *habitare*, dwell (see *habit*, *v.*, *inhabit*); (3) < Bret. *henti*, frequent, which, if not itself from the F., appears to be derived from Bret. *hent*, a way, road, path; (4) < Icel. *heimta*, draw, pull, claim, crave, lit. fetch home, < *heim*, home. None of these guesses is satisfactory; the 4th is certainly wrong.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To frequent or visit; resort to much or often, or be much about; visit customarily.

A man who for his hospitality is so much *haunted* that no news stir but come to his ears.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to *haunt* my house.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4.

I *haunt* the pine-dark solitudes,
With soft brown silence carpeted.
Lowell, To the Muse.

2. To come or recur to persistently, so as not to be prevented or driven away; attend or accompany so constantly as to be annoying or offensive; intrude upon continually.

And [beasts] are utter strangers to all those anxious and tormenting thoughts which perpetually *haunt* and disquiet mankind. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi.

Haunted by the new-found face
Of his old foe.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 106.

You at once associate true songs with music, and if no tunes have been set to them, they *haunt* the mind and "beat time to nothing" in the brain.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 101.

3. Specifically, to reappear frequently to after death; visit habitually in a disembodied state, as a supposed spirit, ghost, or specter.

If thou be'st slain, and with no stroke of mine,
My wife and children's ghosts will *haunt* me still.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Foul spirits *haunt* my resting-place. *Fairfax.*

4†. To devote one's self to; practise; pursue; use.

Yonge folk that *haunteden* folye.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 2.

"What manere mynstralcie my dere frend," quath Conscience,
"Hast thow vsed other *haunted* al thy lyf-tyme?"
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 197.

I do not meene, by all this my taulke, that yong gentlemen should alwaies be poring on a booke, . . . and *haunt* no good pastime. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, i.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be much about; be present often or persistently; go or visit often; resort. [Now rare.]

All fowles in ffether fell there vppon,
ffor to reckon by right that to ryuer *haunttes*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 344.

I have charg'd thee not to *haunt* about my doors.
Shak., Othello, i. 1.

Seals that *haunted* on that coast have been known to speak to man in his own tongue, presaging great disasters.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

2. To reappear, as a disembodied spirit.

Haunts he, my house's ghost, still at my door?
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 1.

haunt (hänt or hânt), *n.* [Also dial. *hant*; < *haunt*, *v.*] 1. A place of frequent resort or visitation; a place in which any being, or, figuratively, some quality or characteristic, is commonly manifested or seen.

Void of *haunt* and harbour
Now am I like Plato's city,
Whose fame flieth the world through.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson).

Ye who love the *haunts* of Nature, . . .
Listen to these wild traditions.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, Int.

Those large eyes, the *haunts* of scorn.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

The region of the Fens, in the earliest times a *haunt* of marauders, . . . became, at the time of the Conquest, the last refuge of the still-resisting English.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 17.

2†. A limited region assigned to or owned by one for his habitation or the practice of his profession; a district.

But, if thou prike out of myn *haunt*,
Anon I sle thy stede.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 100.

3†. The act, habit, or custom of resorting to a place.

This our life, exempt from public *haunt*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

The *haunt* you have got about the courts will, one day or another, bring your family to beggary. *Arbuthnot.*

4†. Custom; practice; skill.

Of cloth-makyng she hadde such an *haunt*,
She passede hem of Ypres and of Gaunt.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 447.

And ache [parsley] also is sowen come denaunt,
Bete and radisshe exoerciseth thair *haunt*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

5. A disembodied spirit supposed to haunt a certain place; a ghost. [Local, U. S.]
haunted (hän'- or hân'ted), *p. a.* Frequently visited or resorted to by apparitions or the shades of the dead; visited by a ghost: as, a *haunted* house.

Where'er we tread, 'tis *haunted*, holy ground.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 88.

The bedroom of Henry IV. [at Cheverny], where a legendary-looking bed, draped in folds long unaltered, defined itself in the *haunted* dusk.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 43.

haunter (hän'- or hân'tėr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *hanteur*.] One who haunts or frequents a particular place or is often about it.

O goddess, *haunter* of the woodland green,
To whom both heaven and earth and seas are seen.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 215.

The vulgar sort, such as were *haunters* of theatres, took pleasure in the conceits of Aristophanes.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 84.

haunting (hän'- or hân'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *haunt*, *v.*] The appearance or visitation of disembodied spirits.

The object of the Committee on Haunted Houses was to investigate the phenomena of alleged *hauntings* whenever a suitable opportunity and an adequate prima facie case for inquiry might be presented.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 101.

A sufficient amount of evidence to connect clearly the commencement of *hauntings* with the death of particular persons. *Mind in Nature*, I. 86.

haunty†, *a.* [E. dial. *hanty*; origin obscure.] Restless; impatient.

Abner, Ishbosheths servant, grew so haughty and *haunty* that he might not be spoken unto. 2 Sam. 3, 8.
S. Clarke, Examples (1671), p. 631.

Hauranitic (hâ-ran-it'ik), *a.* [< *Hauran* (see def.) + *-ite*[2] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Hauran, a region in Syria east of the Jordan.

The Eastern or *Hauranitic* Druses.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 498.

haurient (hâ'ri-ent), *a.* [< L. *haurien(t-)s*, ppr. of *haurire*, draw (water, etc.), drain, drink up: see *haust*[2], *exhaust*.] In *her.*, palewise with the head uppermost: applied to a fish used as a bearing, as if represented with the head above the water to draw or suck in the air.

A Salmon Haurient.

hause (hâs), *n.* A Scotch form of *halse*[1].
hausen (hâ'zn), *n.* [< G. *hausen*, a fish of the sturgeon kind, = ODan. *hus* (in comp. *husblas*) = D. *huisen* (in comp. *huisenblas*, > E. *isinglass*, q. v.): see *huso*.] The huso or great Russian sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*.
hausmannite (hous'man-īt), *n.* [After J. F. L. *Hausmann*, a German metallurgist (1782–1859).] Pyramidal manganese ore. It occurs in porphyry, in veins, in Germany and elsewhere.
hausse (hōs), *n.* [F., a lift, rise, < *hausser*, lift, raise: see *hawse*[2].] 1. In *gun.*, a brass scale used in aiming, attached to the barrel of a gun, near the breech, just behind the breech-ring, and giving the series of quarter-angles for a radius equal to the distance from the muzzle-sight to the axis about which the scale turns. The *pendulum-hausse* is so constructed as to retain a vertical position when the wheels of the gun-carriage are not on a level.
2. The nut of a violin-bow.
hausse-col (hōs'kol), *n.* [F., < *hausser*, raise, + *col*, neck.] 1. A gorget or standard of chain-mail, sometimes forming part of the camail. See cut under *gorget*.—2. A small gorget of plate-armor.

The little metal gorget worn until quite recently by French officers when on duty . . . preserved the name of *hausse-col*.
W. Burgess, Archæol. Inst. Jour., XXXVII. 477.

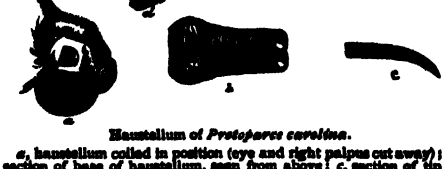
hausse-pouch (hōs'pouch), *n.* A small leather pouch employed to carry the pendulum-hausse when not in use. It is usually worn by the gunner of a field-piece, and is slung over the shoulder by means of a strap.
haust[1], *n.* Same as *hoast*. [Scotch.]
haust[2]† (hâst), *n.* [< L. *haustus*, a draught, drinking, swallow, < *haurire*, pp. *haustus*, draw (water, etc.): see *haurient*, *exhaust*.] A draught; as much as a man can swallow.
haustella, *n.* Plural of *haustellum*.
Haustellata (hâs-te-lā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of NL. *haustellatus*: see *haustellate*.] 1. Haustellate or suctorial insects; a subclass or superorder of *Insecta*, containing those which suck instead of bite, having a haustellum of some form instead of manducatory mandibles or biting-jaws: opposed to *Mandibulata*. The *Haustellata* include the orders *Lepidoptera*, *Diptera*, and *Hemiptera*, or butterflies and moths, flies proper, and bugs. *Clairville*, and others. See *haustellum*.
2. A suborder of *Anoplura*, including haustellate or true lice.—3. A division of *Diptera*.—4. A subclass of *Crustacea*, including haustellate, suctorial, or siphonostomous forms, as fish-lice. Also called *Suctoria* and *Epizoa*.
haustellate (hâs'te-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *haustellatus*, < *haustellum*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Fitted for sucking; suctorial; siphonostomous, as an insect or a crustacean, or the mouth-parts of such creatures.

That which prevails among the . . . Butterfly-tribe . . . is termed the *haustellate* mouth.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 630.

2. Provided with a haustellum or suctorial proboscis; of or pertaining to the *Haustellata*.

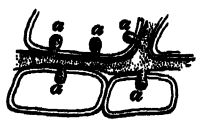
Speculations . . . with reference to the mutual relations of flowers and *haustellate* insects.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 364.

II. *n.* One of the *Haustellata*.
haustellous (hâs-tel'us), *a.* Same as *haustellate*.
haustellum (hâs-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *haustella* (-ạ). [NL., dim. of L. *haustrum*, a machine for drawing water, < *haurire*, pp. *haustus*, draw (water, etc.): see *haust*[2].] The sucking-organ of an insect or a crustacean; a suctorial proboscis.


Haustellum of *Protoparce carolina*.
a, haustellum coiled in position (eye and right palpus cut away); *b*, section of base of haustellum, seen from above; *c*, section of tip of haustellum, seen from above; *d*, haustellum extended, side view. (*a*, *b*, *c*, enlarged; *d*, one half natural size.)

Haustella present many modifications; the proboscis of the house-fly, the sting of the mosquito, and the snout of the bedbug are familiar examples. The most highly developed haustellum is the antlia of lepidopterous insects, as butterflies and moths, where it becomes a very long, spirally coiled, tubular organ or spirignath. The suctorial or siphonostomous crustaceans present another modification of mouth-parts to the same end. Also *haustellum*.

haustorium (hâs-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *haustoria* (-ą). [NL., < L. *haustor*, a drawer, < *haurire*, pp. *haustus*, draw: see *haust*[2].] 1. One of the small roots or suckers of parasitic plants, which attach themselves to and penetrate the host plant, and establish a direct connection with its sap, upon which the parasite wholly or partly subsists.—2. *pl.* In fungi, specialized branches or organs of mycelia, serving either as a means of attachment or to bring the fungus into organic connection with its host.



Portion of the Mycelium of Grape-mildew (*Peronospora viticola*), between cells of a grape-leaf: *a*, *a*, haustoria which have penetrated into the cell-cavities; highly magnified. (After Farlow.)

haustured (hâs′tūr), *n.* [< L. as if **haustura*, < *haurire*, pp. *haustus*, draw: see *haust*[2].] A draught.

It is just matter of lamentation when souls . . . fall to such apostacy as with Demas to embrace the dunghill of this world, and with an *haustures* to lick up the mud of corruption. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 199.

haustus (hâs′tus), *n.*; pl. *haustus*. [L., a draught: see *haust*[2].] 1. In *med.*, a draught; a potion.—2. In *civil law*, the right of drawing water, and of access to the place of drawing.

haut[1]† (hât), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hault* (with silent *l*), and still more erroneously *haught* (q. v.); < ME. **haut*, < OF. *haut*, *halt*, later *hault*, prop. and orig. without the aspirate, *alt*, F. *haut*, = Sp. Pg. It. *alto*, high, < L. *altus*, high, deep, lit. grown, increased (= Gothic *alths* = OHG. MHG. G. *alt* = AS. *eald*, E. *old*, q. v.), orig. pp. of *alere*, nourish: see *alt*, *alto*, *altitude*, *aliment*, *all*.] 1. High; lofty; elevated.—2. High in sound; shrill. *Bailey*.—3. Proud; haughty.

She began to look very *hault* and stout, having all manner of jewels or rich apparel that might be gotten with money. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. x., note.

Thy father was as brave a Spaniard
As ever spake the *haut* Castilian tongue.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 2.

O Lord, I hinder my vocation and other men's through my self-wilfulness and the *haut* proud stoutness of my wretched sinful heart.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 260.

A vine from Egypt thou hast brought,
Thy free love made it thine;
And drov'st out nations, proud and *haut*,
To plant this lovely vine. *Milton*, Ps. lxxx., l. 35.

haut[1]† (hât), *v. t.* [< ME. *hauten*; < *haut*[1], *a.*] To make high; raise; exalt; elevate.

He daunted the proude, & *hawted* the poure.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 113.

Chiefe stays vpbearing croches high from the antlier *hauted*
On trees stronglye fraying. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 193.

haut[2] (hât), *n.* [< Hind. *hāt*, late Skt. *hatta*, a market, a fair.] In Bengal, a market.

haut[3] (hât), *n.* [< Hind. *hāth*, the forearm, the hand.] In Bengal, a measure of length equal to the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger; a cubit.

hautain†, **hautainly**†. See *hautein*, *hauteinly*.

hautboy (hō′boi), *n.* [A partly restored form, after the F. *hautbois*, which is also sometimes used in E., of the earlier *hoboy*, *hoeboy*, *hobois*, rarely *hawboy* (= It. *oboe*, a form now used in E.), < OF. *hautbois*, *haulbois*, F. *hautbois*, a hautboy, lit. 'high wood' (referring, in the case of the musical instrument, to its high notes), < *haut*, high, + *bois*, wood: see *haut*[1] and *bush*[1].] 1. A wind-instrument of wood, sounded through a double reed: in recent use more commonly in the Italian form *oboe*.

Marrying all their [Israelites'] voices
To Timbrels, *Hawboys*, and loud Cornets noises.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Then put they on him a white Turbant; and so, returning with drums and *hoboys*, is with great solemnity conducted to the Mosque. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 44.

A boxen *hautboy*, loud and sweet of sound,
All varnished, and with brasen ringlets found,
I to the victor give. *Philips*, Pastorals, vi.

2. In *bot.*, a kind of strawberry, *Fragaria elatior*, growing in Europe at moderate altitudes. The leaves are rugose and plicate, and the fruit has a musky flavor. In France the term *hautbois* is also applied to the elder, *Sambucus nigra*.—**Hautboy d'amour.** See *oboe d'amour*, under *oboe*.

hautboyist (hō′boi-ist), *n.* [< *hautboy* + *-ist*.] Same as *oboist*.

haute-de-barde (hōt′dė-bärd), *n.* [F.] In *horse-armor*, a poitrinal made large and surrounding the fore part of the horse's body, having wings which protect the legs of the rider and replace the burs or leg-shields of the saddle.

hauteint, **hautaint**, *a.* [ME., also *hauteyn*, *hawtayne*, *howteyne*, etc., < OF. *hautein*, *hautain*, high, etc.: see *hauty*, *haughty*.] 1. High; lofty; of lofty flight.

Ne gentil *hawteyn* faukone heroneer.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1120.

2. High of voice; loud.

Prestly than putte him out in peril of dethe,
Bi-fore tho herty houndes *hauteyn* of cryes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2187.

In chirches whan I preche,
I peyne me to han an *hauteyn* speche,
And ringe it out, as round as goth a bell.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 44.

3. Haughty; proud.

I was so *hawtayne* of herte, whilles I at home lengede,
I helde nane my hippe heghte, undire hevene ryche.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2613.

The erle's sonnes wer *hauteyn*, did many folie dede.
Robert of Brunne, p. 219.

Some tyme detraccioun makith an *hawteyn* man be the more humble. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

hauteinly†, **hautainly**†, *adv.* [ME., < *hautein* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a high or shrill voice; loudly; shrilly.

When better remembred hys diffaute, lo!
With shill voce cried that time *hautaynly*,
"Alas, caitife!" saide, "don haste follily."
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3317.

2. Proudly; haughtily.

haute-lisse (hōt-lēs′), *a.* [F., high warp, < *haute*, fem. of *haut*, high, + *lisse*, warp: see *haut*[1] and *lisse*, and cf. *basse-lisse*.] In *tapestry-weaving*, wrought with the warp in a perpendicular position: distinguished from *basse-lisse*.

hautepace†, *n.* [Also written *halpace*, appar. accom. to *hall*; < OF. *haut*, high, + *pas*, a step, pace.] A raised floor in a bay-window. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., f. 65. (*Halliwell*.)

haute-piece (hōt′pēs), *n.* [F. *haute-pièce*, high piece, < *haute*, fem. of *haut*, high, + *pièce*, piece.] In *armor*, the large beaver, mentonnière, or buff—that is, any face-protector fixed to the breast-plate or gorget.

hautesse†, *n.* [ME., also *hawtesse*, < OF. *hautesse*, *autesse*, *altesse*, highness; < *haut*, high: see *haut*[1], *haught*.] Haughtiness.

Morgne the goddes,
Therfore hit is hir name;
Weldez non so hyze *hawtesse*,
That ho ne con make ful tame.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2454.

hauteur (hō-tėr′), *n.* [F., < *haut*, high, proud, haughty: see *haut*[1], *haught*.] Haughty feeling or bearing; arrogant manner or spirit.

The ill-judging zeal and *hauteur* of this king.
Bp. Ellys, On Temporal Liberty (1765), p. 185.

In his several addresses recently delivered in America, we note most suggestive examples of this parade of parts, this literary *hauteur*. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 361.

haut-gout (hō-gö′), *n.* [Formerly also *hault-gust*, *hogoe*; < F. *haut goût*: *haut*, high; *goût*, taste, relish: see *haut*[1] and *gout*[3], *gust*[3].] Anything with a strong relish or a strong scent; high flavor or seasoning.

Sure I am, our palate-people are much pleased therewith [garlick], as giving a delicious *hault-gust* to most meats they eat, as tasted and smelt in their sauce, though not seen therein. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cornwall.

To give the Sawce a *hogoe*, let the dish . . . be rubed with it [garlick].
I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), p. 159.

The French by soups and *haut-gouts* glory raise,
And their desires all terminate in praise.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

haut mal (hō mal). [F., great disease: *haut*, high (see *haut*[1]); *mal*, < L. *malum*, disease.] Epilepsy with major attacks; grand mal.

Hautvillers (F. pron. ō-vē-lyā′), *n.* A wine produced at Hautvillers in Champagne, France: one of the best of the still Champagne wines.

hauty†, *a.* The earlier form of *haughty*.

hauyne (hä′win), *n.* [< *Haüy* (the French mineralogist R. J. *Haüy*, 1743–1822) + *-ine*[2].] A mineral usually occurring in rounded crystalline grains, rarely in distinct isometric crystals. Its color is blue of various shades. It is found embedded in volcanic rocks, basalt, phonolite, etc., and is a silicate of aluminium and sodium with calcium sulphate. Also *haüynite*.

hauynophyre (hä-win′ō-fīr), *n.* [< *haüyne* + Gr. (πορ)φύρεος, purple: see *porphyry*.] The name given to various volcanic rocks in which the mineral hauyne occurs in such quantity as to be conspicuous, although rarely, if ever, entirely replacing any essential ingredient of the rock. The lava most commonly designated by the name *hauynophyre* is a nepheline-basalt from Monte Vulture at Melfi near Naples. The phonolitic lavas of the Eifel are also remarkable for the amount of hauyne and other related minerals which they contain.

Havana (ha-van′ą), *n.* [Short for *Havana cigar*: *Havana*, formerly written in E. books *Havannah*, Sp. *Habana* (formerly spelled *Havana*), the capital of Cuba. Its full name is *San Cristobal de la Habana*, i. e., St. Christopher of the Haven (ML. *havana*, accom. of Teut. *haven*): see *haven*.] A kind of cigar: so called from Havana, the capital of Cuba, where cigars are extensively manufactured.

Havana cigars are such only as are made in the island; and the cigars made in Europe and elsewhere from genuine Cuban tobacco are classed as *Havanas*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 426.

Havana brown. See *brown*.

havance, *n.* [< *have* + *-ance*. Cf. *havior*, *behavior*.] Behavior; good behavior; manners. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

Havanese (hav-a-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Havana* + *-ese*: see *Havana*.] I. *a.* Of or belonging to the city of Havana in Cuba.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or an inhabitant of Havana; the people of Havana.

have (hav), *v.*; pret. and pp. *had*, ppr. *having*; ind. pres. 1 *have*, 2 *hast*, 3 *has*, pl. *have*. [Also dial. contr. *ha*, *ha'*, Sc. *hae*; < ME. *haven*, inf. prop. *habben* (pres. ind. 1 *have*, *habbe*, 2 *havest*, *hafest*, *hast*, *has*, 3 *haveth*, *hafeth*, *hath*, also *haves*, *habbes*, *has*, pl. *haveth*, *habbeth*, *have*, *han*; pret. *hadde*, *hafde*, *havede*, etc., pp. *had*, *haved*, *heved*, *i-haved*, *i-heved*), < AS. *habban* (pres. ind. 1 *hæbbe*, also (ONorth.) *hafa*, *hafo*, *hafu*, 2 *hafast*, *hæfst*, 3 *hafath*, *hæfth*, pret. *hæfde*, rarely (later) *hædde*, pl. *hæfdon*, pp. *gehæfd*, *hæfed*) = OS. *hebbian* = OFries. *hebba*, *habba* = D. *hebben* = MLG. *hebben* = OHG. *habēn*, MHG. G. *haben* = Icel. *hafa* = Sw. *hafva* = Dan. *have* = Goth. *haban* (pret. *habaida*, stem *habai-*), have, hold; Teut. stem **habai-* = L. *habē-re* (> It. *avere* = Pg. *haver* = Sp. *haber* = Pr. *aver* = F. *avoir*), have. The remarkable agreement of the Teut. and L. forms in respect to their consonants, which throws doubt upon their etymological identity, is explained by referring them to a common root **khabh* (cf. L. *hic*, this, he, of common origin with E. *he*[1], *here*[1], etc.). The L. *capere*, sometimes equated with E. *have*, is rather = E. *heave* (see *capable* and *heave*). Hence, in comp., *behave*, etc., and, from the L. *habere*, E. *habit*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To hold, own, or possess as an appurtenance, property, attribute, or quality; hold in possession: as, to *have* and to hold.

The folk of that Contree *han* a dyvers Lawe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 164.

Unto every one that *hath* shall be given, and he shall *have* abundance. Mat. xxv. 29.

I M. take thee N. to my wedded wife, to *have* and to hold from this day forward.
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

2. To hold by accepting, receiving, obtaining, gaining, or acquiring in any way; become possessed of or endowed with; be in receipt of; get: as, he *has* high wages; they have *had* ten children.

By his first [wife] *had* he Suane. *Robert of Brunne.*

Zee schulle undirstonde that oure Lady *hadde* Child whan sche was 15 Zeere old. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 113.

Wilt thou *have* me [as a husband]? *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

I shall but languish for the want of that,
The *having* which would kill me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

If these trifles were rated only by art and artfulness, we should *have* them much cheaper. *Collier.*

'Tis only God may be *had* for the asking.
Lowell, Sir Launfal.

3. To contain or comprise as an adjunct or component part: as, the work *has* an index; his wit *has* a spice of malice.

Every humour *hath* his adjunct pleasure.
Shak., Sonnets, xci.

Thin mane, thick tail, broad buttock, tender hide,
Look, what a horse should *have* he did not lack.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 299.

The earth *hath* bubbles, as the water *has*,
And these are of them. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

4. To hold for use or disposal, actually or potentially; hold the control over or right to: as, to *have* the floor (in debate); to *have* the deal (in card-playing); to *have* authority.

Let me *have* men about me that are fat. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

They [the people of Brasil] entertaine and welcome Strangers at first with weeping and deepe sighes, pitying their tedious iourney, and presently dry their eyes, hauing teares at command. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 698.

Obey them that *have* the rule over you. Heb. xiii. 17.

5. To hold in exercise or consideration; entertain; maintain: as, to *have* a wish, opinion, or objection; to *have* a discussion.

All this processyon and informacion *had*, we retourned vnto ye sayd Hospytall, or lodgynge.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 21.

After long consultacion *had*, it was finally concluded and determined amongest theym. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 6.

Shortly after a Parliament is called at London, wherein the King complains of the great contempt was *had* of him by the Barons. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 109.

Captain Swan endeavoured to perswade them to *have* a little Patience; yet nothing but an augmentation of their daily allowance would appease them.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 281.

6. To possess knowledge of; be acquainted with; take the meaning of; understand.

He *hath* neither Latin, French, nor Italian.
Shak., M. of V., i. 2.

Then begone; be provident;
Send to the judge a secret way—you *have* me?—
And let him understand the heart.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

All we *have* of those places is only their names, without any sufficient distinctions by which to discover their situation. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 17.

7. To experience; enjoy or suffer; be affected with: as, to *have* hospitable entertainment; to *have* a headache; to *have* one's wish.

As y deserue, so schal y *haue;*
Weel bittirli y schal a-bie.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

And if I se some *have* their most desired sight,
Alas! thinke I, eche man *hath* weale, save I, most woful wight. *Surrey*, Faithful Lover.

He *had* a fever when he was in Spain. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

8. To hold in estimation; maintain; regard: followed by *in* or a clause.

Of the maidservants which thou hast spoken of, of them shall I be *had in* honour. 2 Sam. vi. 22.

The Lord shall *have* them *in* derision. Ps. ii. 4.

At last I began to consider, that that which is highly esteemed among men is *had in* abomination with God.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 141.

They will *have* it that nature teaches them to love the whole species. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 8.

9. To hold in one's power or at a disadvantage

His spirit must be bow'd; and now we *have* him,
Have him at that we hop'd for.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 1.

O, I *have* her; I have nettled and put her into the right Temper to be wrought upon. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

10. To move or remove; cause or compel to move: often reflexive, with the subject or object, or both, unexpressed: as, *have* it out of sight. [Archaic in most uses.]

Now telle me how this erthe may be *hadde* a-wey. And Merlin seide, "In cartes and on mennes nekkes."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 37.

The gentlemen that were landlords would needs *have* away much lands from their tenants.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Have me away; for I am sore wounded.
2 Chron. xxxv. 23.

The Interpreter tookhim by the hand, and *had* him into a little room. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 103.

I shall be *had* to a Justice, and put to Bridewell to beat Hemp. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 2.

11. To hold or acknowledge as a duty or necessary thing to do; be under physical or moral compulsion, constraint, necessity, or obligation to do; be obliged: followed by an infinitive with *to*, with or without a noun or pronoun as object: as, I *have* a great deal to do; I *have* to go; he *has* to refund the money.

We *have* to strive with heavy prejudice deeply rooted in the hearts of men. *Hooker.*

12. To bring into possession or use; procure; provide; take.

He was glad to think that it was time to go and lunch at the club, where he meant to *have* a lobster salad.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xlviii.

13. To procure or permit to be or to be done; cause, let, allow, etc.: as, to *have* one's horse shod; I will not *have* such conduct.

I pray thee *have* me excused. Luke xiv. 18.

But hark you, Kate,
I must not *have* you henceforth question me
Whither I go, nor reason whereabout.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

I'll kiss his foot since you will *have* it so.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 4.

To have a care, to take care; be on guard; beware.

But all this while they must *have a care of* deceiving themselves, though God did restore them to their own land with abundance of joy and peace.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

To have as good. Same as *to have as lief*, but often implying a preference. See *to have liefer.* [Colloq.]

You *had as good* make a point of first giving way yourself. *Goldsmith.*

To have as lief, to hold, regard, or consider as equally good: implying an objection to one course without expressing a preference for the other: chiefly with the preterit *had*, as in *to have liefer* and in the later equivalent phrase *to have as good.* See *to have liefer.*

Here wonieth an old rebekke
That *hadde* almost *as lief* to lese hire nekke
As for to geve a peny of hire good.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 276.

If you mouth it, as many of your players do, I *had as lief* the town-crier spoke my lines. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

To have better (or **best**), to hold, regard, or find to be better or more expedient (or best or most expedient): followed by an infinitive with or (as now usually) without *to*, or used absolutely (the alternative being implied in the context): a phrase arising from the idiom explained in *to have liefer*, *to have rather.* The form with the superlative is less common. See *to have liefer.*

You *had better* leave your folly. *Marlowe.*

You *had best* to use your sword better, lest I beswinge you. *Greene*, Orlando Furioso, p. 110 (ed. Dyce, 1833).

He *had better* to doe so ten times than suffer her to love the well-nos'd poet, Ovid.
B. Jonson, Poetaster (fol. 1616 a), iv. 7.

[Modern editions omit *to* in this passage.]

And he that would cool and refresh himself *had better* goe up to the top of the next Hill then remove into a far more Northern country.
E. Brown, Brief Account of some Travels (1673).

To have it out, to come to a final understanding or settlement by discussion or personal encounter.

"I never in my life seed a quire go into a study to *have it out* about the playing and singing," pleaded Leaf.
T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, iv.

To have liefer or **liever**, to hold, regard, or consider as preferable; prefer: an idiom appearing also in the positive form *to have as lief* (which see), and in the similar phrases of later origin *to have rather*, *to have better*, etc.: followed by an infinitive with or (as now usually) without *to*, and often, now usually, with the preterit *had*, which is properly the subjunctive or optative preterit with indefinite present force: *I had liefer*, I should hold or regard it as preferable, etc. See *lief.*

But natheless yet *have* I *levere* to lese
My lif than of my body have a shame.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 682.

Yet *have* I *levere* maken hym goode chere
In honour, than myn emes lyf to lese.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 471.

Levere ich *hadde* to dyen on a knyf
Than thee offende, trewe, deere wyf.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 919.

Far *liever* by his dear hand *had* I die.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The phrase was also used impersonally, a dative taking the place of the nominative of the person:

Him had lever [var. *him were lever*] than all the world a lond,
So hunted him the tempest to and fro.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2413.

To have on, to wear; be clothed with.

Styf botes our kynge *had on.*
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, VII. 77).

He saw there a man which *had* not *on* a wedding garment. Mat. xxii. 11.

Many a rustic Venus . . . wondered what Mary would *have on* when she was married.
H. B. Stowe, Minister's Wooing, xxix.

To have one's eye on, to have in mind.

I am very well satisfied the poet must have *had his eye on* the figure of this bird in ancient sculpture and painting, as indeed it was impossible to take it from the life.
Addison, Ancient Medals, ii.

To have rather, to hold, regard, or consider as preferable: a phrase equivalent to, and used like, *to have liefer*, and of much later origin, not being found, apparently, before the sixteenth century: followed by an infinitive with or (as now usually) without *to*, and now only with the preterit *had.* See *to have liefer.*

Poesie, which like Venus (but to better purpose), *hath rather* be troubled in the net with Mars, than enjoy the homelie quiet of Vvlcan.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 61.

I *had rather* to be married to a death's head with a bone in his mouth than to either of these. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

I *had* much *rather* have my body hackt with wounds
Than t' have a hangman fillip me.
Dekker, Match me in London (Works, ed. 1873, IV. 106).

I *had* much *rather* be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him.
Cowper, Task, ii. 35.

This phrase, like the antecedent phrase *to have liefer*, was also sometimes used impersonally, with a dative instead of a nominative of the person.

Me *rather had* my heart might feel your love,
Than my unpleas'd eye see your courtesy.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3.

To have to do with. See *do*[1], *v.*—**Syn. 1.** *Hold, Own*, etc. See *possess.*

II. *intrans.* To be: used indefinitely in certain idiomatic expressions and phrases, mentioned below.—**Had like**, was likely; came near; was on the point: followed by an infinitive.

Where they should have made head with the whole army upon the Parthians, they sent him aid by small companies; and when they were slain, they sent him others also. So that by their beastliness and lack of consideration they *had like* to have made all the army fly.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 769.

Have after!† follow! let us pursue!

Hor. He waxes desperate with imagination.
Mar. Let's follow; 'tis not fit thus to obey him.
Hor. Have after:—To what issue will this come?
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

Have at, here's a blow for; here's a challenge for.

He that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and *have at* him.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

If you will needs fight, gentlemen,
And think to raise new riches by your valours,
Have at ye! I have little else to do now.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

Have at all†, a desperate risk: a phrase taken from the practice of gamblers. *Nares.*

Her dearest knight, whom she so just may call,
What with his debts, and what with *have at all*,
Lay hidden like a savage in his den,
For feare of bayliffes, sergeants, marshals men.
Good Newes and Bad Newes (1622).

Have done. See *do*[1], *v.*—**Have with you**, I will go along with you.

Stan. What, shall we toward the Tower? the day is spent.
Hast. Come, come, *have with you. Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 2.

Charles S. Stay, Careless, we want you: egad, you shall be auctioneer; so come along with us.
Careless. Oh, *have with you*, if that's the case.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

To have done with. See *do*[1], *v. i.*—**To have toward one**†, to pledge one in drinking.

Str. Here's to thee, Leocrates.
Leoc. Have towards thee, Philotas.
Phil. To thee, Archippus.
W. Cartwright, Royal Slave (1651).

III. *aux.* An auxiliary forming, with the past participle of the principal verb, the compound tenses of verbs (including *have*), both transitive and intransitive, sometimes with another auxiliary: as, I *have* or *had* done it; he *will have* departed by that time; you *should* not *have* gone. In such cases the word *have* originally had its proper meaning as a transitive verb, and was so used at first only with another transitive verb, as denoting the possession of the object in the state indicated by the past participle of the latter verb; thus, *I have received a letter* means literally I possess a letter received. The construction was afterward extended to cases in which the possessor of the object and the performer of the action are not necessarily the same, as in *I have written a letter*, and to intransitive verbs. In the same way the Latin *habere*, to have, has come to be used as an auxiliary or merely a formative element in the conjugation of the verb in the Romance languages.

haveck†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hawk*[1].

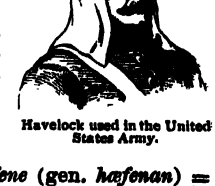
haveld (hā'veld), *n.* [= ODan. *havelde* = Norw. *havella*, a sea-duck: see *Harelda.*] The Icelandic name of the long-tailed duck. See *Harelda.*

haveless† (hav'les), *a.* [ME. *haveles*, contr. of *havenles*, poor, < AS. *hafenleás*, *hæfenleás* (= OD. *haveloos* = G. *habelos*, *hablos*), poor, destitute, < *hæfen* (= Icel. *höfn*), having, property, + *-leás*, -less.] Having little or nothing; destitute.

And eke he set an ordinaunce
Upon a lawe of Moyses,
That though a man be *haueles*,
Yet shall he not by theft stele.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Now god defende but he be *haueles*
Of alle worship or good that may befalle,
That to the werste turneth by his leudenesse
A yifte of grace.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 74.

havelock (hav'lok), *n.* [After the British East Indian general Henry *Havelock* (1795–1857).] A white cap-cover of light washable material, with a flap hanging behind to protect the neck, sometimes worn by soldiers when exposed to the sun in hot climates.


Havelock used in the United States Army.

haven (hā'vn), *n.* [< ME. *haven*, *havene*, < late AS. *hæfen* (gen. *hæfene*), *hæfene* (gen. *hæfenan*) = D. *haven* = MLG. *havene*, *havende*, *have*, LG. *haven* = OHG. *hafan*, *havan*, *haven*, MHG. *hafen*, *haven*, *habene*, G. *hafen* = Icel. *höfn* = Sw. *hamn* = Dan. *havn* (hence, from LG., OF. *havene*, *hable*, *havle*, F. *havre*, ML. also *havana* (see *Havana*), accom. *habulum*), a haven, harbor; allied to AS. *hæf*, earliest form *hæb*, pl. *heafu*, the sea, = OFries. *hef* = MLG. *haf*, *haff*, the sea, LG. *haf*, *haff*, shoal water, tide-flats, = MHG. *hap* (*hab-*), also *habe*, the sea, a bay, harbor, G. *haff* (after LG.), a bay, gulf, = Icel. Sw. *haf* = Dan. *hav*, the open sea: see *haaf*, *haff.*] 1. A harbor; a port; any place which affords good anchorage and a safe station for ships, or in which ships can be sheltered by the land from wind and sea.

It was wont to ben a gret Ile, and a gret *Havene* and a good; but the See hathe gretly wasted it and over comen it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 164.

Joppa is a City of Palestine that was built before the Flood, and hath belonging to it a *Haven* of great Convenience. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 68.

And the stately ships go on
To their *haven* under the hill.
Tennyson, Break, Break, Break.

Hence—2. A shelter; an asylum; a place of safety.

Where I sought *haven*, there found I hap,
From danger unto death. *The Louer Disceiued.*

Carlos, happy in the attachment of a brave and powerful people, appeared at length to have reached a *haven* of permanent security. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 2.

haven (hā'vn), *v. t.* [< *haven*, *n.*] To shelter as in a haven.

Blissfully *havened* both from joy and pain. *Keats.*

havenage (hā'vn-āj), *n.* [< *haven*, *n.*, + *-age.*] Harbor-dues.

havener† (hā'vn-ėr), *n.* [< *haven*, *n.*, + *-er*[1].] The overseer of a port; a harbor-master.

These earls and dukes appointed to this end their special officers as receyuer, *hauener*, and customer, etc. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 79.

havenet† (hā'vn-et), *n.* [< *haven*, *n.*, + *-et*[1].] A small haven.

From Langunda to Fischard at the Gwerne mouth foure miles, and here is a portlet or *hauenet* also for ships. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Britain, xiv.

haven-master (hā'vn-mās'tėr), *n.* [= D. *havenmeester* = Dan. *havnemester* = Sw. *hamnmästare.*] A harbor-master.

The *Haven Master* is an officer appointed under the charter of James I., by which the admiralty rights were acquired. His duty is to superintend the harbour, attend to the mooring of the ships, prevent all annoyances to the shipping, and see that the bye-laws are observed. *Municipal Corporation Report* (1835), p. 2299.

haven-town†, *n.* A seaport.

Having now found a *haven-town*, the soldiers were desirous to take shipping, and change their tedious land-journeys into an easy navigation. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, III. x. § 13.

haver[1] (hav'ėr), *n.* [< *have* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who has or possesses; a possessor. [Rare.]

Valour is the chiefest virtue, and
Most dignifies the *haver*. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

A princes favour is a precious thing,
Yet it doth many unto ruine bring;
Because the *havers* of it proudly use it,
And (to their owne ambitious ends) abuse it.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

We are in thus holding or thus spending . . . not only covetous, but wrongfull, or *havers* of more than our own, against the will of the right owners. *Barrow*, Works, I. xxxi.

2. In *Scots law*, the holder of a deed or writing, who is called upon to produce it judicially, in modum probationis, or for inspection in the course of a process.

haver[2] (hav'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *haver* (rare) = Icel. (mod.) *hafr* = Sw. *hafre* = Dan. *havre*, all prob. of LG. origin, < OLG. *haboro*, *havoro*, MLG. *haver*, LG. *hawer* = D. *haver* = OHG. *habaro*, MHG. *habere*, *haber*, G. *haber* (and *hafer*, after LG.), oats. The orig. E. word is *oats.*] Oats; the oat, *Avena sativa.* [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

haver[3] (hā'vėr), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain.] To talk foolishly or at random. Also *haiver.* [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

He just *haver'd* on about it to make the mair o' Sir Arthur. *Scott*, Antiquary, xliv.

haverbread (hav'ėr-bred), *n.* [< ME. *haverbred* (= D. *haverbrood* = G. *haferbrod* = Dan. *havrebröd* = Sw. *hafrebröd*); < *haver*[2] + *bread*[1].] Bread made of oatmeal. See *haver*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

She gloried in her skill . . . in making Jenny go short to save to-day's baking of *haverbread*. *Cornhill Magazine.*

havercake (hav'ėr-kāk), *n.* [< ME. *havercake*; < *haver*[2] + *cake.*] Same as *haverbread.* Also *avercake.*

Tak a hate *havyre-cake*, and lay it downe, and lay thyne ere therone als hate als thou thole it, and if ther be schepe louse or any other qwik thynge in it, it salle sone crepe owte. *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 283. (*Halliwell.*)

haverdepoise†, *n.* An old form of *avoirdupois.*

haverel (hāv'rel), *n.* and *a.* [< *haver*[3] + *-el*, equiv. to *-er*[1].] I. *n.* One who talks foolishly or idly; a silly chattering person.

II. *a.* Silly; half-witted.

Poor *haverel* Will fell aff the drift,
An' wandered thro' the bow-kail.
Burns, Hallowe'en.

Also spelled *havrel*, *haveril.*

haverel (hāv'rel), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *havereled* or *haverelled*, ppr. *havereling* or *haverelling.* [< *haverel*, *n.*] To talk idly or foolishly. Also spelled *havrel*, *haveril.* [Scotch.]

Some of the ne'er-do-weel clerks of the town were seen guffawing and *haverelling* wi' Jeanie. *Galt*, Provost, p. 279.

haver-grass (hav'ėr-gras), *n.* The wild oat, *Avena fatua.* [Prov. Eng.]

havermeal (hav'ėr-mēl), *n.* [= D. *havermeel* = G. *hafermehl* = Dan. *havremel.*] Oatmeal. [Scotch.]

O whar got ye that *haver-meal* bannock?
Bonny Dundee.

havers[1] (hā'vėrz), *n. pl.* [A dial. form of *havior*, *behavior.*] Manners; behavior.

havers[2] (hā'vėrz), *n. pl.* [< *haver*[3], *v.*] Foolish or idle talk. Also *haivers.* [Scotch.]

Your fable instantlie repeat us,
And dinna deave us wi' your *havers*.
Rev. J. Nicol, Poems.

haversack (hav'ėr-sak), *n.* [Formerly also *havresack*; < F. *havresac*, < G. *habersack*, *hafersack*, prop. a sack for oats, < *haber*, *hafer*, oats, + *sack*, sack: see *haver*[2] and *sack*[1].] 1. A sack for oats or oatmeal. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A bag used for holding the food that a soldier carries on his person, as one or more days' rations. It is usually carried by a belt slung over the shoulder.

A long sword lay by him on the grass, with an *havresack*, of which he had unloaded his shoulders. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, ii. 8.

3. In *artillery*, a leather bag used to carry cartridges from the ammunition-chest to the piece in loading.

Haversian (ha-vėr'zian), *a.* [< *Havers* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to or discovered by Clopton Havers, a London anatomist (about 1690), who investigated the blood-vascular system of bone.—**Haversian canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Haversian folds**, fringes of synovial membrane found in most of the bursal and vaginal as well as in the articular synovial membranes, described by Clopton Havers as mucilaginous glands, and as the source of the synovial secretion. *H. Gray*, Anat.—**Haversian** or **Havers's glands.** See *gland.*—**Haversian lamellæ.** See *lamella.*—**Haversian spaces.** See *Haversian canal*, under *canal*[1].

haverstraw (hav'ėr-strâ), *n.* [< ME. *haverstraa*; < *haver*[2] + *straw.*] The straw of oats. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Take and make lee of *havyre-straa*, and wasche the hede therwith ofte, and sall do hare awaye. *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 282. (*Halliwell.*)

Gin they had to hurkle down on a heap of *haver straw*. *Blackwood's Mag.*, Nov., 1820, p. 146.

havil (hav'il), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small species of crab. [Eng.]

havildar (hav'il-dār), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *hawāldār*, < *hawāla*, charge, custody, care, + *-dār*, having, possessing, keeper.] The highest non-commissioned officer in a native regiment in India; a sepoy sergeant. The term is adopted in the British Indian army for a native sergeant.

Curreem Mussech was, I believe, a *havildar* in the Company's army, and his sword and sash were still hung up, with a not unpleasing vanity, over the desk where he now presided as catechist. *Bp. Heber*, Journey through the Upper Provinces [of India, i. 149.

havill, *n.* See *havil.*

having (hav'ing), *n.* [< ME. *havyng*; verbal n. of *have*, *v.*] 1. The act or state of possessing.

And, having that, do choke their service up
Even with the *having*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3.

2. That which is had or owned; possessions; goods; estate.

But I pardon you for that; for, simply, your *having* in beard is a younger brother's revenue. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

Conversation is our account of ourselves. All we have, all we can, all we know, is brought into play, and as the reproduction, in finer form, of all our *havings*. *Emerson*, Woman.

3 (hā'ving). Behavior; conduct; especially, good behavior; good manners; good breeding: now usually in the plural. [Scotch.]

My poor toop-lamb, my son and heir,
Oh, bid him breed him up wi' care;
An' if he live to be a beast,
To pit some *havins* in his breast!
Burns, Death of Poor Mailie.

She is may be four or five years younger than the like o' me;—bye and attour her gentle *havings*. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xii.

having (hav'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *have*, *v.*] Covetous; grasping. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The apostles that wanted money are not so *having*: Judas hath the bag, and yet he must have more, or he will filch it. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 249.

Martha, more lax on the subject of primogeniture, was sorry to think that Jane was so *having*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxxv.

haviort, **haviour**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *haveour*; by apheresis from *behavior*, q. v.] Same as *behavior.*

The men of *haviour* and honest citizens walked in the market place in their long gowns. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 129.

Her heavenly *haveour*, her princely grace,
Can you well compare? *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

With the same *haviour* that your passion bears,
Go on my master's griefs. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

havoc, **havock** (hav'ok), *n.* [Early mod. E. *havock*, *havocke*; < ME. *havok*, *havek*, *havec*, < AS. *hafoc*, *hafuc*, a hawk: see *hawk*[1], of which *havoc* is the native (AS.) form, as *hawk*[1] is the Scand. form, *havock*, commonly *havoc* (ME. *havok*), remaining only in the deflected use (def. 2), which arises out of the phrase *to cry havoc*, that is, *to cry "havoc!"* 'to cry "hawk!"' appar. orig. a cry of encouragement to a hawk when loosed upon his prey, or a mere cry of excitement or warning at the beginning of the sport. Cf. the exclamation *ware the hawk!* (Skelton, etc.)] 1†. An early Middle English form of *hawk*[1], surviving till later times in the phrase *to cry havoc.*—2. General and relentless destruction.

To geue skope to all raskall and forlorne persones to make generall *hauock* and spoyle of your goodes. *Grafton*, Queen Mary, an. 1.

And neuer yet did Insurrection want
Such water-colours, to impaint his cause:
Nor moody Beggars, starueling for a time,
Of pell-mell *hauocke* and confusion.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1 (folio 1623).

Ye gods! What *havock* does ambition make
Among your works! *Addison*, Cato, ii. 1.

To cry havoc or **havock.** (*a*†) See the etymology. (*b*) To shout for the beginning or the continuation of a work of indiscriminate destruction or rapine.

And Cæsar's spirit, ranging for revenge,
With Atè by his side, come hot from hell,
Shall in these confines, with a monarch's voice,
Cry Havock, and let slip the dogs of war.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

havoc, havock (hav'ok), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *havocked*, ppr. *havocking.* [< *havoc*, *havock*, *n.*, 2.] To work general destruction upon; devastate; destroy; lay waste.

Whatsoever they leave unspent, the soldiour, when he cometh there, he *havocketh* and spoyleth likewise. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The Weazell, . . .
Playing the Mouse in absence of the Cat,
To tame and *hawocke* more than she can eate.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2 (folio 1623).

To waste and *havoc* yonder world. *Milton*, P. L., x. 617.

havoir†, **havour**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *aver*[2].

Havoire withoute possessioun. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4720.

havrel (hāv'rel), *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *haverel.*

havril (hāv'ril), *v. i.* See *haverel.*

haw[1] (hâ), *n.* [< ME. *hawe*, earlier *hage*, < AS. *haga*, an inclosure, a yard, small field, = MD. *hage*, *haeghe*, a hedge, an inclosure, D. *haag*, a hedge (> F. *haie*, a hedge) (cf. *den Haag*, *s' Hage*, in full *s' Gravenhage*, in E. called *The Hague*, in F. *La Haye*, lit. the grave's or count's garden: see *grave*[5]); = Icel. *hagi* = Sw. *hage*, a hedged field, a pasture, = ODan. *hage*, a hedged field, a pasture, Dan. *have*, a garden; also without suffix, OHG. *hag*, *hac*, an inclosure, MHG. *hac*, a thorn-bush, bush, hedge, inclosure, park, G. *hag*, a bush, hedge, coppice, grove, wood, fence, inclosure, = ODan. *hag*, a hedge; whence OHG. *hagan*, a bush, hedge, MHG. *hagen*, and contr. *hain*, G. *hain*, a grove, wood. Cf. L. *cingere*, gird (> E. *cein*t, *cincture*, *surcingle*, etc.), *coxa*, thigh, hip; Skt. *kaṅkana*, a ring-shaped ornament, bracelet, *kakshā*, region of the girth, girdle, cincture, a circular wall, inclosed court. Closely connected with AS. *haga*, E. *haw*[1], are E. dial. *hag*[2], a haw, hedge, AS. *hege*, E. *hay*[2], a hedge, and AS. **hecg*, E. *hedge*: see *hag*[2], *hay*[2], and *hedge*, also *hag*[1], *haw*[2], and *haugh.*] 1. An inclosed piece of land; a hedged inclosure; a small field; a yard.

Ther was a polcat in his *hawe*,
That, as he seyde, his capouns hadde yalawe.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 392.

St. Mary Bothaw—hath the addition of Boathhaw, or Boathaw, of neare adjoining to an *haw* or yarde, wherein of old time boates were made. *Stowe*, London, p. 181.

Specifically—2. A churchyard. *Chaucer.*—3. A green plot in a valley. *Halliwell.*

To the highlands I was bown,
To view the *haws* of Cromdale.
The Haws of Cromdale (Child's Ballads, VII. 228).

haw[2] (hâ), *n.* [< ME. *hawe*, < AS. *haga*, only in pl. *hagan*, haws, also appar. as a synonym for

things of no value; equiv. to *hawberry* or *hawthorn-berry* (cf. MD. *haeghbesie*); no AS. **hægberie* occurs. See *haw*[1].] 1. The fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*.

In somer he lyveth by *hawys*,
That on hauthorne growth by schawys.
Sir Orpheo (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.).

2. The fruit of any of the species of *Crataegus*.

A lane noted for wild roses in summer, for nuts and blackberries in autumn, and even now possessing a few coral treasures in hips and *haws*.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

3. The plant which bears such fruit: usually with some qualifying word denoting, for the most part, the character of the fruit. Thus, in America, the apple-haw is *Crataegus aestivalis*; the hog's-haw, *C. brachyacantha*; the paraley-haw, *C. apiifolia*; the pear-haw, *C. tomentosa*; the red or scarlet haw, *C. coccinea*; the summer haw or yellow haw, *C. flava*, etc.

4. The *Viburnum prunifolium*, the black haw of the United States. See *Viburnum*.—5†. Any berry.

Behold the plants and trees; they produce flowers, *haws*, and fruit. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 357.

6†. Proverbially, a thing of no value.

Al nas [ne was, was not] wurth an *hawe*.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 534.

But al for noght; I sette noght an *hawe*
Of his proverbes, ne of his olde sawe.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 659.

haw[3] (hâ), *n.* [< ME. *haw*, an excrescence in the eye; perhaps a particular use of *haw*[2], a berry.] 1. An excrescence in the eye; specifically, in *farriery*, a diseased or disordered condition of the third eyelid of a horse: generally in the plural, *haws*.—2. The third eyelid, nictitating membrane, or winker of a horse.

haw[4] (hâ), *v. i.* [< ME. *hawen*, found only in comp. *behawen*, *bihowen*, observe, < AS. *hāwian* (or *hawian* ?), intr., look, in comp. *ge-hāwian*, *be-hāwian*, tr., look at, observe.] To look: used especially in the imperative, *haw!* or look *haw!* to call attention. [Prov. Eng.]

haw[5] (hâ), *interj.* [Appar. orig. the same as *haw*[4], as used in the imperative to call attention, but in use a var. of *ho*, *whoa*, etc., with a specialized meaning.] An exclamation used by a driver to his horses or oxen, to command them to turn to the left. See *haw*[6], *v.*

haw[6] (hâ), *v.* [< *haw*[5], *interj.* Cf. *haw*[4].] I. *intrans.* To turn to the left: the opposite of *gee*: said of horses and cattle.

II. *trans.* To turn or cause to come to the near side: as, to *haw* oxen.

haw[6]† (hâ), *a.* [< ME. *hawe*, < AS. *hæwen*, blue.] Blue; azure.

Thro' and thro' the bonny ship's side,
He saw the green *haw* sea.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 341).

haw[7] (hâ), *interj.* [The same as *ha* as a hesitating utterance; a drawling syllable, much used by unfluent speakers, but usually ignored in writing and print, except in novels, plays, and other writings aiming at verisimilitude of speech; also written, if written at all, *huh*, and without aspiration *aw*, *ah*, *uh*, *ur*, *er*, etc.] An unmeaning syllable marking the pauses of hesitating speech. It takes various vocal forms, variously indicated in writing. See the etymology.

haw[7] (hâ), *n.* [< *haw*[7], *interj.*] An intermission or hesitation of speech marked by the unmeaning syllable *haw*.

For if through any hums and *haws*
There haps an intervening pause. *Congreve*.

haw[7] (hâ), *v. i.* [< *haw*[7], *interj.*] To speak with hesitation and the interruption of drawling and unmeaning sounds: as, to hum and *haw*.

The skill of lying . . . were to be obtained by industry —You must not hum, nor *haw*, nor blush for 't.
Steele, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

Hawaiian (hä-wī'yan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hawaii* (see def.), a native name, + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Hawaii or the Sandwich Islands, a group of islands in the North Pacific about 2,100 miles west-southwest of San Francisco.

II. *n.* 1. A native or citizen of Hawaii.—2. The language of Hawaii.

hawane, *n.* The fruit of the palm *Pritchardia Gaudichaudii*.

hawbuck (hâ'buk), *n.* [Appar. < *haw*[1], hedge, + *buck*[2].] An unmannerly lout; a clown. [Prov. Eng.]

Bless my heart! excuse me, Sir Richard—to sit down and leave you standing! 'Slife, sir, sorrow is making a *hawbuck* of me. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, v.

hawcubite† (hâ'kū-bīt), *n.* [A slang name, combining the equiv. *mohawk*, q. v., with *Jacobite*, another term exciting public interest at the time mentioned in the def.] One of a band of dissolute young men in London who swaggered about the streets at night during the closing years of the seventeenth century, insulting passers, breaking windows, etc.; a mohawk.

hawebake†, *n.* [ME.: see def.] A word of uncertain meaning, found only in the following passage. From its apparent form, it is supposed to signify the baked berry of the hawthorn—that is, coarse fare. It appears in the manuscripts sometimes as one word, sometimes as two words.

I recche noght a bene,
Though I come after him with *hawebake*;
I speke in prose, and lete him rymes make.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 95.

hawfinch (hâ'finch), *n.* [< *haw*[1] + *finch*[1].] The hawthorn-grosbeak, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, a common European fringilline bird, about 6 inches long, with a very stout, turgid bill, the ends of the inner secondaries obliquely curved and truncated, and the plumage much variegated.

Hawfinch (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*).

See also cut under *Coccothraustes*. The name is extended to sundry related American grosbeaks, as the evening grosbeak, *Hesperophona vespertina*, the rose-breasted grosbeak, *Zamelodia* or *Habia ludoviciana*, etc.

haw-haw[1] (hâ'hâ'), *interj.* [A heavier form of *ha-ha*[1], q. v.] An utterance accompanying loud, coarse laughter.

haw-haw[1] (hâ'hâ'), *v. i.* [< *haw-haw*[1], *interj.*] To laugh loudly and heavily; guffaw.

I sat down in front of the General, and we *haw-haw'd*, I tell you, for more than half an hour.
Seba Smith, Major Downing's Letters, p. 189.

haw-haw[1] (hâ'hâ'), *n.* [< *haw-haw*[1], *interj.*] A guffaw; loud, coarse laughter.

He laughed not very often, and when he did, with a sudden, loud *haw-haw*, hearty, but somehow joyless, like an echo from a rock. *R. L. Stevenson*, Pastoral.

haw-haw[2] (hâ-hâ'), *n.* Same as *ha-ha*[2].

hawk[1] (hâk), *n.* [< ME. *hauk*, a contraction (due to Scand. or LG.) of reg. ME. *havek*, *havec*, *havok* (see *havoc*, *havock*), < AS. *hafoc*, *hafuc*, *haafoc* = OS. *habhoc* (in comp. proper names) = Fries. *hauk* = D. *havik* = MLG. *havek*, LG. *hawek*, *havk* = OHG. *habuch*, *habich*, MHG. *habich*, *habech*, *hebech*, G. *habicht* = Icel. *haukr* = Sw. *hök* = Dan. *høg*, a hawk; perhaps, with suffix as in Goth. *ahaks*, a dove, OHG. *kranuh*, G. *kranich*, a crane, from the root **haf* of AS. *hebban*, E. *heave*, in its early sense of 'take,' 'seize,' as in L. *capere* (cf. L. *accipiter*, a hawk, usually derived from *capere*; but see *accipiter*).] 1. A diurnal bird of prey which does not habitually feed upon carrion: contrasted with *owl* and with *vulture*. (*a*) In a strict technical sense, any species of the subfamily *Accipitrinæ* or either of the genera *Accipiter* and *Astur*, having rounded wings which extend, when folded, about two thirds the length of the tail; the tail long and square or little rounded; the shank comparatively long and naked or little feathered; and the beak not toothed. Such are the sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter nisus* of Europe, the European goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*, and many others, found in all parts of the world. They are of medium and small size, the goshawks being among the largest, and prey for the most part on humble quarry, which they capture by chasing or raking after it, not by pouncing upon it. In this sense *hawk* is contrasted with *falcon*, *eagle*, *kite*, *buzzard*, etc. See *Accipitrinæ*, and cut under *Astur*. (*b*) Any diurnal bird of prey of the family *Falconidæ*, including eagles, buzzards, kites, etc. (*c*) Any bird used in falconry: as, a noble or ignoble *hawk*. See *falcon*.

He went on haukynge by the ryver syde
And let his *haukes* flee.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 101).

Between two *hawks*, which flies the higher pitch;
Between two dogs, which hath the deeper mouth; . . .
I have perhaps some shallow spirit of judgment.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

"What colour were his *hawks?*" she says,
"What colour were his hounds?"
Young Johnstone (Child's Ballads, II. 295).

The wild *hawk* stood with the down on his beak,
And stared, with his foot on the prey.
Tennyson, The Poet's Song.

2. With a specifying term, some bird that hawks for its prey on the wing. Thus, in the United States, the goatsuckers of the genus *Chordeiles* are commonly called *night-hawks*. The night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*, is locally called *dor-*, *gnat-*, *moth-*, *night-*, and *screech-hawk*; and the swift is sometimes called *hawk-swallow*. See cut under *goatsucker*.—**Black hawk**, the American rough-legged hawk or black buzzard, *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*, in its melanistic phase. See cut under *Archibuteo*.—**Hawk's glove**. See *glove*.—**Hawk's lure**, in *her.* See *lure*.—**Noddle hawks**, those hawks which have no tooth and reach after the quarry. They are *Accipitrinæ*.—**Make-hawk**, a trained and steady hawk flown with young birds to teach them to take the quarry.—**Noble hawks**, those hawks which have a toothed beak and plunge down upon or stoop to the quarry, as any falcon; the *Falconinæ*.—**Passage hawk**, a hawk captured when on its migration. See *peregrine*.—**Red hawk**, in *falconry*, a hawk of the first year, in its young plumage.—**Sharp-shinned hawk**, the American *Accipiter fuscus*, a small true hawk with extremely slender shanks, corresponding to that which is called *sparrow-hawk* in England. [U. S.]—**To know a hawk from a hand-saw**. See *hand-saw*. (See also *fish-hawk*, *hen-hawk*, *marsh-hawk*, *pigeon-hawk*, *singing-hawk*, *sparrow-hawk*, *squirrel-hawk*.) = Syn. *Hawk*, *Falcon*. *Hawk* is the most general and indefinite name of a bird of prey. It seems to have at first distinguished the birds so designated from carrion-feeding kinds and from those that prey by night (*vultures* and *owls*), and then to have been applied to those which could be trained—that is, used in the sport of hawking or falconry. Its nearest synonym is *falcon*; and since all hawks were formerly placed in one genus, *Falco*, *hawk* and *falcon* became interchangeable book-names for most members of the family *Falconidæ*. But, again, the *hawks* used in falconry were of two series, respectively designated noble and ignoble, corresponding to two technical subfamilies of *Falconidæ*. The name *falcon* became, therefore, technically restricted to the former of these series, the subfamily *Falconinæ*, while *hawk* was coincidently applied to the other, *Accipitrinæ*, alone.

hawk[1] (hâk), *v. i.* [< *hawk*[1], *n.*] 1. To hunt birds or small animals by means of hawks or falcons trained for the purpose; practise hawking; engage in falconry.

A little river . . . much frequented by fowle, and rigorously preserved for the Grand Signiors pleasure; who ordinarily *hawks* thereon. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 29.

An a man have not skill in the *hawking* and hunting languages now a dayes, I'll not give a rush for him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

2. To fly in the manner of the hawk; soar; take prey in the air.

Now *hawks* aloft, now skims along the flood.
Dryden.

When the swallows are seen *hawking* very high, it is a good indication; the insects upon which they feed venture up there only in the most auspicious weather.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXV. 675.

To hawk at, to fly at; attack on the wing.

Lord L. 'Tis my wonder
Two animals should *hawk at* all discourse thus.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

I had rather see a wren *hawk at* a fly,
Than this decision.
Fletcher and another, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 3.

hawk[2] (hâk), *v. t.* [Due to the older noun, *hawker*[2], q. v.; so *peddle*, from *peddler*. Cf. *huck*[2].] To offer for sale by outcry in a street or other public place, or from door to door; convey through town or country for sale: as, to *hawk* brooms or ballads.

His works were *hawked* in every street. *Swift*.

Thou goest still amongst them, seeing if, peradventure, thou can'st *hawk* a volume or two. *Lamb*, All Fools' Day.

I hear thee not at all, or hoarse
As when a hawker *hawks* his wares.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

I come not of the race
That *hawk* their sorrows in the market-place.
Lowell, To my Fire.

hawk[3] (hâk), *v.* [Formerly also *hauk*; imitative, like Dan. *harke*, Sw. *harka*, W. *hochi*, hawk. Cf. also *cough*, and words there cited.] I. *intrans.* To make an effort to raise phlegm from the throat.

Touch. Come, sit, sit, and a song. . . .
1 Page. Shall we clap into 't roundly, without *hawking*, or *spitting*, or saying we are hoarse?
Shak., As you Like it, v. 3.

If he shou'd come before I wou'd have him, I'll come before him, and cough and *hawk* soundly, that you may not be surpris'd. *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

II. *trans.* To raise by hawking: as, to *hawk* up phlegm.

hawk[3] (hâk), *n.* [< *hawk*[3], *v.*] An effort to raise phlegm from the throat.

hawk[4] (hâk), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a particular use of *hawk*[1] (?).] In *building*, a small quadrangular board with a handle underneath, used by plasterers to hold the mortar.

hawk-bell (hâk'bel), *n.* A small bell made to be attached to the leg of a hawk: used in falconry. These bells are of the form of a sleigh-bell, and are fastened on the hawk by the varvels or rings.

hawkbill (hâk'bil), *n.* 1. The caret, or hawk-billed sea-turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata*. It is from this turtle that tortoise-shell is obtained. Also called *hawk's-bill*. See cut under *Eretmochelys*.—2. A pair of pliers with curved nose, used to hold pieces in soldering them with a blowpipe.

hawk-billed (hâk'bild), *a.* Having a bill or beak like or likened to a hawk's: as, a *hawk-billed* turtle.

hawk-bit (hâk'bit), *n.* A plant of the genus *Leontodon*, natural order *Compositæ*, related to the hawkweed and dandelion. The best-known species is *L. autumnale*, called the *fall dandelion*, which has become naturalized in the United States from Europe. (See *Leontodon*.) The name has also been improperly applied to the species of *Hieracium*, in place of *hawkweed*.

hawk-boy (hâk'boi), *n.* An assistant to a plasterer, who supplies him with plaster or mortar, placing it upon the hawk.

hawk-eagle (hâk'ē'gl), *n.* A bird of the genus *Spizaëtus*; one of certain crested hawks. There are numerous species, the most typical of which are South American, as *S. ornatus*, *S. bellicosus*, etc.

hawked† (hâkt), *a.* Crooked; curving like a hawk's bill.

Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or *hawked* one unto the Persians.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 11.

hawker[1] (hâ'kėr), *n.* [< ME. **hawkere*, < AS. *hafecere* (once) (= MLG. *heveker*), a hawker, falconer, < *hafoc*, *hafec*, hawk: see *hawk*[1] and *-er*[1].] 1. One who hawks, or pursues the sport of hawking; a falconer.

Haukers and hunters, dronkards, . . . having no other god but their belly. *Harmar*, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 334.

2. [Cf. *yacht*, lit. a chaser, hunter (strictly a chase, hunt).] A sloop-rigged vessel.

hawker[2] (hâ'kėr), *n.* [Also dial. *hocker*; < D. *heuker* = G. *hocker*, *höcker*, a retailer, = Dan. *höker*, a huckster, chandler, = Sw. *hökare*, a chandler, cheesemonger: see further under *huckster*.] One who offers goods for sale by outcry in the street; one who travels about selling small wares; a peddler; a packman.

We must be teased with perpetual *hawkers* of strange and wonderful things. *Swift*, Bickerstaff Papers.

The *hawkers* who cried Tory pamphlets and broadsides through the streets were at once sent to the House of Correction. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

hawker[2] (hâ'kėr), *v. t.* [< *hawker*[2], *n.*] To play the hawker; peddle. [Rare.]

But was implacable and awkward
To all that interloped and *hawkered*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 620.

hawkey[1] (hâ'ki), *n.* Same as *hockey*[1].

hawkey[2] (hâ'ki), *n.* Same as *hockey*[2].

hawkey[3], **hawkie** (hâ'ki), *n.* [Sc. (cf. *hawkit*, white-faced, as a cow, also stupid); origin obscure.] 1. A cow; specifically, a black and white cow; more especially, a cow of a dark color with a white stripe on the face.

The soupe their only *hawkie* does afford,
That 'yont the hallan snugly chows her cud.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. A stupid fellow; a clown.

Hawkeye (hâk'ī), *n.* An inhabitant or a native of the State of Iowa, which is popularly called the "Hawkeye State": said to be so called from the name of an Indian chief who once lived in that region. [Colloq., U. S.]

hawk-eyed (hâk'īd), *a.* Having acute vision, like that of a hawk; having bold, piercing eyes.

He entered through a dim door-way, and saw a *hawk-eyed* woman, rough-headed and unwashed, cheapening a hungry girl's last bit of finery.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xix.

hawk-fly (hâk'flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Asilidæ*; one of numerous hornet-

Hawk-fly, or Missouri Bee-killer (*Proctacanthus milberti*), natural size.

flies or robber-flies: so called from their predaceous habits and swiftness of flight. The adults prey on other insects and are on the whole beneficial, but some species destroy honey-bees. The larvæ live under ground and are probably phytophagous. *Proctacanthus milberti* is the Missouri bee-killer; it also preys on the Rocky Mountain locust and the cotton-worm.

hawkie, *n.* See *hawkey*[3].

hawking (hâ'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hawk*[1], *v.*] The sport of capturing birds and small quadrupeds by means of trained birds of the falcon kind, generically called *hawks*; falconry.

Dost thou love *hawking*? thou hast hawks will soar
Above the morning lark. *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii.

hawking-glove (hâ'king-gluv), *n.* A glove used in falconry, especially that worn on the left hand, upon which the hawk is carried, and which protects the hand from the claws of the bird.

hawking-pole† (hâ'king-pōl), *n.* A staff used in falconry.

Now during that ninth yeare . . . these canes prove so bigge and strong withall that they serve for *hawking-poles*, and fowlers pearches. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 36.

hawking-pouch† (hâ'king-pouch), *n.* A bag or almoner worn by a falconer, or by a man or woman engaged in the sport of hawking. They were large enough to serve upon occasion as game-bags, but much of their space was taken up with little pockets to contain the bells, jesses, lure, and other requisites for hawking.

hawkish (hâ'kish), *a.* [< *hawk*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling a hawk; rapacious; fierce.

My learned friends! most swift and sharp are you; of temper most accipitral, *hawkish*, aquiline.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 245.

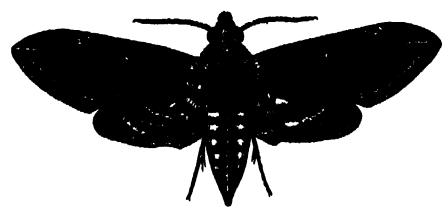
She must have been very beautiful as a young girl, but was now too fierce and *hawkish* looking.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, vi.

hawkit (hâ'kit), *a.* [Sc.: see *hawkey*[3].] 1. Having a white face: applied to cattle.

He maid a hundreth nolt [cattle] all *hawkit*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 22.

2. Foolish; silly.

hawk-moth (hâk'môth), *n.* A nocturnal lepidopterous or heterocerous insect of the family *Sphingidæ*, in a broad sense; a sphinx-moth



Hawk-moth (*Protoparce carolina*), one half natural size.

or sphinx: so called from the mode of flight, which is likened to the hovering or "wind-hovering" of a hawk. The species are numerous, and are referred to several modern families and many genera.—**Death's-head hawk-moth.** See *death's-head*.—**Elephant hawk-moth**, a name of the *Metopsilus elpenor*.—**Humming-bird hawk-moth**, *Macroglossa stellatarum*, one of the most beautiful of the diurnal species of hawk-moths, and remarkable for the loudness of the sound which its wings produce. When feeding it inserts its long proboscis into the cups of even the narrowest tubular flowers.—**Small elephant hawk-moth**, *Metopsilus procellus*.

hawk-nosed (hâk'nōzd), *a.* Having a nose resembling the beak of a hawk.

hawknut (hâk'nut), *n.* A tuber of an umbelliferous plant, *Conopodium denudatum* (*Bunium flexuosum*), a native of western Europe and the British isles; also, the plant itself. The tubers are aromatic and sweetish, though somewhat acrid when raw; when boiled or roasted they become quite palatable, and resemble chestnuts in taste, whence they are called *earth-chestnuts*. Several other names are applied to them, such as *earthnut*, *hognut*, *pignut*, and *kippernut*.

hawk-owl (hâk'oul), *n.* 1. The day-owl, *Surnia ulula* or *Ulula funerea*: so called from its diurnal habits and notable rapacity. It is a rather small owl, without plumicorns, with the facial disk very

Hawk-owl (*Surnia ulula*).

imperfect, the tail long and graduated, and the plumage barred throughout. It inhabits the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

2. The short-eared owl, *Strix brachyotus* or *Asio accipitrinus*.—3. The harfang or great snowy owl, *Nyctea nivea*.

hawk-parrot (hâk'par'ọt), *n.* A parrot of the genus *Deroptyus*, as *D. coronatus* or *accipitrinus*, the crested hawk-parrot of the Amazon. See cut under *Deroptyus*.

hawk's-beard (hâks'bērd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Crepis*, allied to the hawkweeds and the dandelion. A few species, as *Crepis rubra*, are cultivated. See *Crepis*.

hawk's-bill (hâks'bil), *n.* 1. Same as *hawk-bill*, 1.—2. The catch or detent controlling the striking-movement of a clock.

hawk's-eye (hâks'ī), *n.* A kind of plover. (*a*) The golden plover. *G. Edwards*, 1750. (*b*) The black-bellied plover. *Alex. Wilson*.

hawk-swallow (hâk'swol'ō), *n.* The common black swift of Europe, *Cypselus apus*: so called from its hawking for insects on the wing. See cut under *Cypselus*. [Local, Eng.]

hawkweed (hâk'wēd), *n.* [< *hawk*[1] + *weed*. Cf. AS. *hafoc-wyrt*, E. as if **hawkwort*, supposed to be *hawkweed*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Hieracium*, natural order *Compositæ*, suborder *Ligulifloræ* (*Cichoriaceæ*), or lettuce family, a very large genus, especially numerous on the continent of Europe.—2. A species of *Senecio*, *S. hieracifolius*. See *Senecio*.

hawm[1] (hâm), *n.* Same as *halm*.

hawm[2] (hâm), *v. i.* [E. dial., also written *haum*; origin obscure.] To lounge; loiter; loaf.

Guzzlin' an' soäkin' an' smoökin' an' *hawmin'* about I' the laänes. *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler.

hawmed†, *a.* [< *hawm*[1], = *halm*, + *-ed*[2]: so called in allusion to the frequently crooked stalks of jointed plants, as the cereals.] Bandy. *Davies*.

The Devils of Crowland with their crimp shoulders, side and gor-bellies, crooked and *hawmed* legges.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 530.

hawm-legged†, *a.* Bandy-legged. *Nares*.

That is *haume-legged*, legges turned outward, as some say, that hath a paire of left legges, [L.] valgus.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 286.

hawse[1] (hâz), *n.* [Earlier spelling *halse*: see *halse*[2].] 1. That part of a vessel's bow where the holes for her cables to pass through are cut: now used chiefly in phrases describing the condition of a vessel's chains when she is moored with both starboard and port anchors down. Thus, the hawse is *clear* when both chains lead direct to their respective anchors; when the ship brings a strain on both chains, one on each bow, the hawse is said to be *open*, and if the chains are crossed or twisted together, the hawse is said to be *foul*.

2. The space between the ship and her anchors: as, he was anchored in our *hawse*; the brig fell foul of our *hawse*, etc.

"There are mischief-makers behind." "Ay? just you tell me who they are; I'll teach them to come across my *hawse*." *C. Reade*, Love me Little, ix.

"Sail ho!" was cried again, and we made another sail, broad on our weather bow, and steering athwart our *hawse*. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 18.

Athwart hawse. See *athwart*.—**Cross in the hawse.** See *cross*[1], *n.*—**Elbow in the hawse.** See *elbow*.—**To freshen the hawse**, to veer out or heave in a short length of cable (a few feet) in order that a new portion may receive the chafe of the hawse-pipe: an expression formerly employed when hemp cables were in use.—**To moor with an open hawse**, to lay out the anchors in a line at right angles with the prevailing wind.

hawse[2]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E., also written *halse*; < OF. *haulser*, *hausser*, raise, heave up, lift up, advance, earlier OF. *haucer*, *haucier*, *hauchier*, F. *hausser*, raise, lift, = Pr. *ausar*, *alsar* = Sp. *alzar*, raise, lift, etc. (*alzar velas*, set the sails), = It. *alzare*, raise, lift, etc. (*alzare le vele*, set the sails), < L. as if **altiare*, < *altus*, high: see *haut*[1], *alt*, *altitude*, etc.; and cf. *hausse*. In the naut. sense (in quot. from Grafton), referred by some to Icel. *hālsa* (*segl*), 'clue up' (a sail) (see *halse*[2]), but this is a different thing from 'hoisting' sail, for which the Icel. terms are *vinda*, *draga*, *setja upp* (*segl*), etc. Not connected with *hoise* or *hoist*, q. v.] To raise.

Euery thing was *hawsed* aboue the mesure; amerciaciētes were turned into fines, fines into ransomes.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 62.

He wayed vp his ancors, and *halsed* vp his sayles.
Grafton, Chron. Rich. III., an. 3.

hawse[2]†, *n.* [ME.; cf. *hawse*[2], *v.*] Exaltation.

Alwais to labour that iournay,
Puttyng my hole hert, strength, mynde, and thought ay
To your honour, *hawse*, and encrese also.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 498.

hawse[3] (hâz), *n.* A Scotch form of *halse*[1].

hawse-bag (hâz'bag), *n.* *Naut.*, a conical canvas bag filled with oakum, used in a head sea to stop the hawse-holes when the cables are bent. Also called *jackass*.

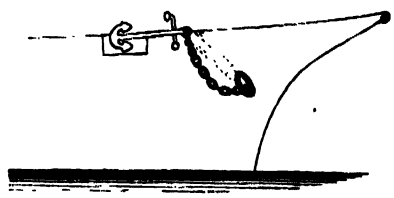
hawse-block (hâz'blok), *n.* Same as *hawse-plug*.

hawse-bolster (hâz'bōl'stėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a curved oak timber, usually ironed, placed under a hawse-hole as a protection from chafing by the cable.

hawse-boxt (hâz'boks), *n.* The hawse-hole.

hawse-buckler (hâz'buk'lėr), *n.* A hinged shutter, generally of iron, placed on the outside of a hawse-hole to close it when the cable is not bent.

hawse-hole (hâz'hōl), *n.* A cylindrical hole in the bow of a ship through which a cable is



Hawse-hole with Anchor in Place on Vessel-rail.

passed.—**To come through the hawse-holes**, to commence a seaman's life as a common sailor: used in contradistinction to *to come through the cabin-window*—that is, to begin as an officer.

hawse-hook (hâz'hůk), *n.* *Naut.*, a breast-hook which crosses the hawse-timber above the upper deck.

hawse-piece (hâz'pēs), *n.* One of the foremost timbers of a ship through which a hawse-hole passes.

hawse-pipe (hâz'pīp), *n.* An iron pipe fitted into a hawse-hole to prevent the wood from being abraded.—**Hawse-pipe bottom**, a sea-bottom of clay or soft rock perforated by worms or other marine animals. Also called *honeycomb bottom*.

hawse-plug (hâz'plug), *n.* A block of wood driven into a ship's hawse-pipe at sea, to prevent the ingress of water. Also called *hawse-block*.

hawser (hâ'zėr), *n.* [Formerly written *halser*, *hauler*, *halsier* (as also *halse*); < OF. *haulsere*, < *haulser*, *hausser*, raise, lift, the E. *hawser* being practically from the corresponding E. verb *hawse*[1], q. v. The sense suggests a connection with E. *haul*, *hale*[1]; but this cannot be made out.] *Naut.*, a cable; especially, a small cable, or a large rope in size between a cable and a tow-line, used in warping, etc.

Within, the waves in softer murmurs glide,
And ships secure without their *halsers* ride.
Pope, Odyssey, xiii.

The anchor, slipp'd at need
With *hauser* huge, abates their fearful speed.
Hoole, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xix.

The friction of the *hawsers* was so great as nearly to cut through the bittheads, and, ultimately, to set them on fire. *Parry*, Admiral Parry, p. 148.

hawser-laid (hâ'zėr-lād), *a.* Made of three small ropes laid up into one, as, formerly, small running rigging, shrouds, etc., or, now, cables and tow-lines.

hawse-timber (hâz'tim'bėr), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the upright timbers in the bow, bolted on each side of the stem, in which the hawse-holes are cut.

hawse-wood (hâz'wůd), *n.* *Naut.*, a general name for the hawse-timbers.

hawsing-iron (hâ'zing-ī'ėrn), *n.* A chisel used in calking.

hawsing-mallet (hâ'zing-mal'et), *n.* A mallet or beetle used with chisels, called irons, in calking.

hawsom†, *n.* [G. *hausen*, sturgeon: see *hausen*.] A sturgeon.

They say that the *hawsom* fish in the Danube has been taken twenty-one feet in length. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 251.

hawthorn (hâ'thôrn), *n.* [< ME. *hawethorn*, *hagthorn*, < AS. *hægthorn*, ONorth. *haga-thorn* (= D. *haagdoorn* = MHG. *hagedorn*, G. *hagedorn*, *hagdorn*, *hagendorn* = Icel. *hagthorn* = Sw. Norw. *hagtorn*), < AS. *haga*, E. *haw*, a hedged inclosure, + *thorn*, thorn: see *haw*[1] and *thorn*. Cf. *haythorn*. Hence the proper name *Hawthorn*, *Hawthorne*, *Hathorn*.] A thorny shrub or small tree, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, much used in hedges. It is found in the wild state throughout most of Europe, in northern Africa, and western Asia. It has been introduced into the United States: a hedge was planted with it by George Washington at Mount Vernon. It has stiff branches bearing strong thorns and deeply lobed or cut leaves. The fruit is the haw. The name is also applied to the genus *Crataegus* in general. See *Crataegus*. Also *hathorn*, *haythorn*, and *hedge-thorn*.

Hawthorn (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*).
1, 2, branches with flowers and fruit; *a*, *b*, flower and fruit on larger scale; *c*, leaf.

The *hawthorn* whitens; and the juicy groves
Put forth their buds. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 90.

The *hawthorn* bush, with seats beneath the shade,
For talking age and whisp'ring lovers made.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 13.

Hawthorn china, a kind of Oriental porcelain usually classed as Chinese, though asserted by some to be from Japan. The decoration represents the flowering branches of a plum-tree without the leaves, reserved in white, the ground of dark blue being filled in around it.—**Hawthorn pattern.** (*a*) A common decoration of Bow porcelain. (*b*) A decorative pattern used in some Oriental wares. See *Hawthorn china*.

hawthorn-grosbeak (hâ'thôrn-grōs'bēk), *n.* The hawfinch.

hawthorn-tree (hâ'thôrn-trē), *n.* Same as *hawthorn*.

It was a maide of my countrè,
As she came by a *hathorne-tre*,
As full of flowers as might be seen,
Shè merveld to se the tree so grene.
The Hawthorn Tree (Child's Ballads, I. 312).

hay[1] (hā), *n.* [< ME. *hay*, *hey*, *heiȝ*, hay, also growing grass, < AS. *hīg*, ONorth. *hēg*, *heig*, *hoeg*, hay, also growing grass, = D. *hooi* = OHG. *hewi*, *houwe*, MHG. *hōu*, *hou*, *houwe*, G. *heu* (*hau*, obs.) = Icel. *hey* = Sw. Dan. *hö*, hay, = Goth. *hawi*, hay, grass; prob. orig. grass cut or to be cut, < AS. *hēawan*, E. *hew*, etc., cut: see *hew*[1].] Grass that has been cut; especially, grass cut and dried for use as fodder.

He smote the stede, and rode in a-monge hem, and made of hem soche martire that thei lay vpon hepes in the feilde, as *hey* in a medowe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 199.

Make us a bed o' green rushes,
And cover it o'er wi' green *hay*.
Lizzie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 71).

When merry milkmaids click the latch,
And rarely smells the new-mown *hay*.
Tennyson, The Owl.

Between hay and grass, too late for one thing or source of supply, and too soon for another. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Camel's hay.** Same as *camel-grass*.—**Neither hay nor grass**, not exactly one thing or the other. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Tame hay**, hay made usually from foreign grasses, such as timothy, or from other forage-plants, as clover, lucerne, etc., which have been specially sown in meadows for the purpose. [Western U. S.]—**To look for a needle in a bottle of hay.** See *bottle*[3].—**To make hay.** (*a*) To cut and cure grass for fodder.

He assisted the farmers occasionally in the lighter labors of their farms; helped to *make hay*; mended the fences; took the horses to water. *Irving*, Sleepy Hollow.

(*b*) To throw things into confusion; scatter everything about in disorder.

O, father, how you are *making hay* of my things!
Miss Edgeworth, Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, i. 2.

Furniture, crockery, fender, fire-irons lay in one vast heap of broken confusion in the corner of the room. . . . The fellows were mad with fighting too. I wish they hadn't come here and *made hay* afterwards.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, vii.

To make hay while the sun shines, to seize the favorable opportunity, as must be done with reference to sunshine in hay-making.—**Wild hay**, hay made from the native or indigenous grasses of any country. [Western U. S.]

hay[1] (hā), *v.* [< *hay*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make hay of; convert into hay.

The bunch-grass matures in the field, and is *hayed* uncut.
Amer. Commonwealths, Oregon, p. 300.

2. To feed with hay; give hay to.

After some hours the postillion stopped before a house on the Swedish bank to *hay* his horses.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 168.

II. *intrans.* To cut and dry or cure grass for use as fodder.

hay[2]† (hā), *n.* [< ME. *haye*, *heye*, < AS. *hege*, a hedge, fence, < *haga*, a hedge, > E. *haw*[1]: see *haw*[1] and *hedge*.] 1. A hedge.

As fast I bisiede and wolde fayne
Have passed the *hay*, if I myght
Have geten ynne. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2971.

Thise holtis and thise *hayis*,
That han in wynter dede ben and drye,
Revesten hem in greene, when that May is.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 851.

2. A net set round the haunt of an animal.

It were not meet to send a huntsman out
Into the woods with net, with gin or *hay*.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 164).

Subsequently, in 1508, a penalty of the same amount was imposed upon any person keeping deer *hays*, or buckstalls, unless he had a park, chase, or forest.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 271.

3. An inclosure; a haw.—4. [Cf. *heydeguy*.] A round country-dance; a dance in a ring.

Hayes, jigges, and roundelayes.
Martin's Month's Minde (1589). (*Halliwell.*)

With their winding *hays*,
Active and antic dances, to delight
Your frolic eyes.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, iv. 1.

To dance the hay, to dance in a ring; hence, to move about briskly.

Shall we goe *daunce the hay*?
Never pipe could ever play
Better shepheard's roundelay.
England's Helicon, p. 228. (*Halliwell.*)

I will play on the tabor to the worthies, and let them *dance the hay*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

Mary is busied about many things, is *dancing the hays* between three houses. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 122.

hay[2]† (hā), *v. i.* [< *hay*[2], *n.*, 2.] To lay snares for rabbits.

Prithee, content thyself.
We shall scout here, as though we went a-*haying*.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 3.

hay[3] (hā), *interj.* Same as *hey*[1].

hay[4]† (hā). [It. *hai*, you have it, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *avere*, < L. *habere*, have: see *habit*, *have*. Cf. L. *habet*, he has it, an exclamation used when a gladiator was wounded.] In *fencing*: (*a*) An exclamation used when one's opponent is hit.

O, it must be done like lightning, *hay*!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

(*b*) A home thrust.

He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion. . . . Ah, the immortal passado! the punto reverso! the *hay*! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

haya (hạ'yạ̈), *n.* [African.] An arrow-poison used on the western coast of Africa. It seems to have a local analgetic effect, somewhat like that of cocaine, when absorbed from a mucous surface or injected hypodermically. There is evidence that its action depends at least in part upon the presence in it of the bark or other parts of *Erythrophlæum Guineense*.

hay-asthma (hā'ast'mạ̈), *n.* Same as *hay-fever*.

I escaped from the *hay-asthma* with a visit of one month.
Southey, Letters.

hay-bacillus (hā'ba-sil'us), *n.* *Bacillus subtilis*: so called because it is abundantly obtained from infusions of hay. See *Bacillus*, 3.

hay-band (hā'band), *n.* A band with which a bundle of hay is bound.

hay-bird (hā'bėrd), *n.* 1. A small bird, as a warbler or flycatcher, which uses hay in building its nest. The name is variously applied, as to the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, the European blackcap, *S. atricapilla*, and other species of the same genus in its most restricted sense; to the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, the wood-warbler, *P. sibilatrix*, and chiffchaff, *P. rufus*; to the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*, etc. [Eng.]

2. The pectoral sandpiper, or grass-snipe, *Tringa maculata*. [New Jersey, U. S.]

haybote (hā'bōt), *n.* [< *hay*[2], hedge, + *boot*[1], ME. *bote*, fine, reparation.] In *Eng. law*: (*a*) A fine for damaging or breaking fences. (*b*) Formerly, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences; hedgebote.

hay-cap (hā'kap), *n.* A canvas cover or hood placed over a cock of hay to protect it from rain.

hay-car (hā'kär), *n.* On American railroads, a box-car for carrying baled hay. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

hay-cart (hā'kärt), *n.* A hay-wagon or -wain.

We met, however, with great numbers of travellers, mostly farmers with laden *hay-carts*.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 412.

haycock (hā'kok), *n.* A small conical pile or heap of hay thrown up in a hay-field while the hay is being cured or is awaiting removal to a barn.

If the earlier season lead
To the tann'd *haycock* in the mead.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 90.

As they rake the green-appearing ground,
And drive the dusky wave along the mead,
The russet *hay-cock* rises thick behind,
In order gay. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 367.

hay-cold (hā'kōld), *n.* Same as *hay-fever*.

hay-cromet†, *n.* A hay-rake. *Davies*.

They fell downe on their mary-bones, and lift up their *hay-cromes* unto him.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166).

hay-cutter (hā'kut'ėr), *n.* A machine for cutting hay into small pieces for use as food for cattle.

haydegye†, **haydegot**, etc., *n.* See *heyday-guise*.

haydenite (hā'dn-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. H. H. *Hayden* (1769–1844), a dentist, who discovered it near Baltimore in Maryland.] A variety of the zeolite chabazite.

hay-elevator (hā'el'ē-vā-tor), *n.* A mechanical hay-fork or hay-lifting and -conveying apparatus, used to lift a quantity of hay from a wagon and place it in a loft.

hayesin (hā'zin), *n.* [Named after A. A. *Hayes* (1806–82), an American chemist.] A hydrous calcium borate related to ulexite.

hay-fever (hā'fē'vėr), *n.* A feverish attack, coming on in the summer, with inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and eyes, or conjunctivitis, bronchitis, and asthma, and caused by the pollen of various plants, especially of the ragweed. Also called *summer fever, summer catarrh, hay-cold, hay-asthma, autumnal catarrh, pollen-fever, pollen-catarrh,* and (early forms) *rose-cold* and *June cold.*

hay-field (hā'fēld), *n.* A field where grass designed to be made into hay is grown; a field where grass is being made into hay.

There from the sun-burnt *hayfield* homeward creeps
The loaded wain. *Cowper*, Task, i. 295.

hay-fork (hā'fôrk), *n.* A fork used for turning over hay to dry, or in lifting it, as into a cart, on to a rick, etc.

hay-hook (hā'hůk), *n.* 1. A hand-tool for pulling hay from the side of a stack or mow.—2. In *her.*, a rare bearing representing a large hook with a sort of square socket at the upper end. The point is sometimes finished with a head, as of a dog.

haying (hā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hay*[1], *v.*] The process of making hay; the work of cutting, curing, and storing grass.

hay-jack (hā'jak), *n.* A name of several warblers, as of species of *Sylvia* and *Phylloscopus*, which build nests of hay; a hay-bird. [Local, Eng.]

This style of nest-building [with the sides and bottom like open basketwork] seems to be common to all the species of the genus Sylvia, as now restricted, and in many districts has obtained for the builders the name of *Hay-Jack*, quite without reference to the kind of bird which puts the nests together. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 553.

Black-headed hay-jack, *Sylvia atricapilla*, the blackcap.

hay-knife (hā'nīf), *n.* A long knife with the blade set at right angles to the handle, or a spade-like cutting-tool with a blade, foot-rest, and curved handle, used to cut hay from the side of a haystack or haymow.

hay-loader (hā'lō'dėr), *n.* A device attached to a hay-rack or hay-wagon, for gathering up the hay from windrows or from haycocks and loading it upon the wagon. The most simple form is a crane fastened to the body of a wagon, and having a large hay-fork suspended from its arm. A more complicated machine includes a hay-rake trailing behind the wagon, and an elevator for raising the hay gathered by the rake and depositing it upon the wagon.

hay-loft (hā'lôft), *n.* In a stable or barn, a storing-place for hay.

hay-maiden, hay-maids (hā'mā'dn, -mādz), *n.* [In poet. allusion to girls in the hay-field.] The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma.* [Eng.]

haymaker (hā'mā'kėr), *n.* 1. One who cuts and dries grass for use as fodder; specifically, in England, one who follows the mowers and tosses the grass over to dry it.

The conversation turned commonly on the incidents of the summer; how the *hay-makers* overtook the mowers, or how the rain kept the labour back.
Hone's Year Book, Oct. 8.

2. An apparatus for drying and curing hay. It consists of a long inclined shoot, through which freshcut grass is passed by means of a conveyer, and in which it meets a volume of hot air from a coke-furnace. It resembles the more simple fruit-driers.

3. *pl.* A kind of country-dance. Also called *haymakers' jig.*

hay-market (hā'mär'ket), *n.* A place for the sale of hay.

haymow (hā'mou), *n.* A mow or mass of hay stored in a barn.

haynselynst, *n. pl.* See *hanselines.*

hay-plant (hā'plant), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, *Prangos pabularia*, which grows in Tibet and adjacent mountainous countries, and is there highly valued as a forage-plant. Its value was first made known to Europeans by Moorcroft, and attempts have been made to introduce it into Europe, but generally without success. It has been thought to be the "*Silphium*" mentioned by Arrian in his account of the wars of Alexander the Great.

hay-press (hā'pres), *n.* A press for making loose hay into bales for convenience of storage and transportation; a baling-press.

hay-rack (hā'rak), *n.* A light framework of wood placed on an open wagon for the purpose of carrying bulky material, such as hay or straw.

The deputy sheriff and then his prisoner had to climb over a *hayrack* and thence down to the ground.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xvi.

hay-rake (hā'rāk), *n.* 1. A hand-rake used in raking hay.—2. A machine for raking hay into windrows; a horse-rake.

hayrick (hā'rik), *n.* A haystack.

The stable, sheds, and other outbuildings, with the *hayricks* and the pens for such cattle as we bring in during winter, are near the house.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 655.

hayrift, *n.* See *hairif.*

hay-scent (hā'sent), *n.* A fern, *Nephrodium oreopteris:* so called on account of the fragrance of its fronds. It is common in northern Europe, and ranges from Norway to Spain. See *Nephrodium.*

hay-seed (hā'sēd), *n.* 1. Grass-seed. [Colloq.]—2. The redseed, brit, etc., upon which mackerel, menhaden, and other fish largely feed. [New Eng.]—3. A countryman; a rustic. [Slang, U. S.]

haysoget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *haysuck.*

hay-spreader (hā'spred''ėr), *n.* An apparatus for spreading out hay to expose it to the sun and the air.

haystack (hā'stak), *n.* [= Dan. *höstak* = Sw. *höstack.*] A large stack or pile of hay, made in the open air as a means of storing or preserving the hay. It is finished above in conical form, or in the form of a ridged roof, and the sides are generally made to project somewhat for better protection from rain.

Set fire on barns and *haystacks* in the night.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1.

Haystack boiler, an old form of steam-boiler, somewhat resembling a haystack in form.—**To look for a needle in a haystack**, to seek for what it is almost impossible to find.

How in the world will we manage to find you afterwards? After we get into the thick of the brush, it'll be like *lookin' for a needle in* the biggest sort of *a haystack.*
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 200.

haysuck (hā'suk), *n.* [E. dial. also *hazock, hazeck, hay-jack, isaac*, etc. (and *haysucker*), < ME. *haisugge, heisugge, heysoge*, < AS. *hegesugge* (mentioned once, in a list of birds, next to the wren, glossed "*cicada, vicetula*": see below), < *hege*, E. *hay*[2], hedge, + **sugge, sugga*, a certain bird, glossed "*ficetula*," "*ficitula*," i. e., L. *ficedula*, the fig-pecker, beccafico, garden-warbler. The connection of AS. *sugga* with *sūgan, sūcan*, suck, is not obvious.] 1. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*

Thou [the cuckoo] mortherere of the *heysoge* on the braunche,
That broughte the forth.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 612.

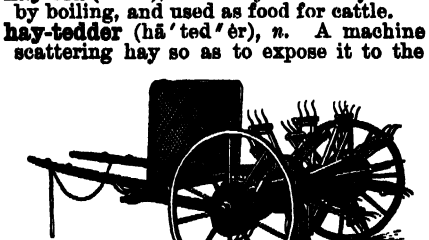
2. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea.*

haysucker (hā'suk''ėr), *n.* Same as *haysuck.*

hayt, *interj.* See *hait.*

hay-tea (hā'tē), *n.* The juice of hay extracted by boiling, and used as food for cattle.

hay-tedder (hā'ted''ėr), *n.* A machine for scattering hay so as to expose it to the sun



Hay-tedder (an English form).

and air. It consists of a pair of wheels supporting a reel, which carries bars set with curved tines pointing outward. The reel is rotated by a pinion connected with a spur-wheel in the hub of one of the wheels.

haythorn (hā'thôrn), *n.* [< AS. *hægthorn;* same as *hawthorn*, which prop. represents ONorth. *hagathorn:* see *hawthorn.*] Same as *hawthorn.*

Haytian (hā'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hayti* (see def.) + *-an.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Hayti or San Domingo, a large island of the West Indies lying east of Cuba.—2. Pertaining to the republic of Hayti, comprising the western part of this island.

II. *n.* A native or citizen of Hayti.

hay-tit (hā'tit), *n.* 1. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea:* so called from the hay used in its nest. [Oxfordshire, Eng.]—2. The sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis:* so called from the materials of its nest. [Oxfordshire, Eng.]

haytorite (hā'tor-īt), *n.* [< *Haytor* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A pseudomorphous mineral occurring in crystals having the form of datolite but consisting of chalcedony. It is from the Haytor iron-mines in Devonshire, England.

hayward† (hā'wârd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heyward;* < ME. *heyward, heyeward, heiward*, also, through OF. influence, *haward*, < AS. *hæg-weard* (rare), for **hægweard*, < *hæg* (in comp. *hæg-*, cf. *hawthorn, haythorn*), haw, hedge, inclosure, + *weard*, keeper. Hence the proper names *Hayward, Heyward, Haward*, and also *Howard* (ME. *Howard*, var. of *Haward*), which is not, as often said, a contraction of **hogward* (cf. *Hoggart*, which represents *hogherd*, equiv. to *swineherd*).] An official whose duty was to guard the common herd or cattle of a town and to prevent them from breaking the hedges or fences of inclosed grounds; in New England, a similar official whose special duty was to impound strays.

Haue an horne and be *haywarde*, and liggen oute a nyghtes,
And kepe my corn in my croft fro pykers and theues.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 16.

The meanest sort of men, as shepheards, *heywards* and such like. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

The *hayward* in England was the watcher of bounds, but his office in Massachusetts resembled that of the impounder and common driver more than it did that of the hedge warden of the mother country. *E. Channing.*

The *hay-ward*, who watched over the common pasture when enclosed for grass-growing, was paid by a piece of cornland at its side. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 316.

hayz (hā'iz), *n.* [Ar.] In *astrol.*, an accidental fortitude, consisting in the situation of a masculine diurnal planet in a masculine sign above the horizon in the daytime, or of a feminine nocturnal planet in a feminine sign below the horizon in the night-time. The planet is properly said to be in its own *hayz* or running-place.

hazard (haz'ärd), *n.* [Formerly also *hasard;* < ME. *hasard, hazard*, a game of chance, < OF. *hasard, hazard*, a game at dice, the six at dice, adventure, F. *hasard*, hazard, = OIt. *sara*, a game at dice, also a hazard or a nick at dice, It. (after F.) *azzardo*, hazard, risk, danger, < Sp. *azar*, an unforeseen disaster, unexpected accident, an unfortunate card or throw at dice, hazard, formerly also the ace at dice, = Pg. *azar*, ill luck, a cast at dice losing all; orig. a die, < Ar. *al-zār*, the die, < *al*, the, + *zār* (in vulgar speech), a die (Devic), < Pers. *sār*, die (Zenker). Mahn, in Webster, gives Ar. *sehār, sār*, a die, < *sahara*, be white, shine (cf. Ar. *sehar*, dawn of day†).] 1. The leading game at dice. The instruments are a box and two dice. The players are a caster and any number of setters. The setter stakes his money upon the table; the caster accepts the bet if he chooses, and must cover the setter's money if required. The setter can bar any throw. The caster first calls a main—that is, he calls any of the numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9. He then throws his chance. If this is 2, 3, 11, or 12, it is called *crabs* and he loses, unless the main were 7 and he throws 11, or the main were 6 or 8 and he throws 12. In these cases, and also if he throws the main, his throw is called *nick*, and he wins. If he throws neither crabs nor nick, he must continue to throw until he again throws the main or his chance; if he throws the former first, the setter wins, if the latter the caster wins. Owing to the complicated chances, a good player at hazard has a great advantage over a novice.

In Flaundres whylom was a companye
Of yonge folk that haunteden folye,
As ryot, *hasard*, stewes and tavernes.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 3.

Early at business, and at *hazard* late;
Mad at a fox-chase, wise at a debate.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 73.

2. A fortuitous event; chance; accident.

I will stand the *hazard* of the die.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

Fortune
(The blind foe to all beauty that is good)
Bandied you from one *hazard* to another.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.

Two plants taken by *hazard* were protected under separate nets. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 339.

3. Risk; peril; exposure to danger; liability to do or to receive harm: as, the *hazards* of the sea; he did it at the *hazard* of his reputation.

But Fame said, take heed how you loose me, for if you do, you will run a great *hazard* never to meet me again, there's no retrieving of me. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 14.

The tragedies of former times,
Hazards and strange escapes.
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

4†. One of the holes in the sides of a billiard-table. *Bailey*, 1731. Hence—5. A stroke in billiards: known as *losing hazard* when the player pockets his own ball off another, and as *winning hazard* when he pockets the object-ball. [Eng.]

The object of the player . . . is to drive one or other of the balls in one or other of the pockets. . . . [This stroke] is known as a *hazard.* *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 675.

6. Something risked or staked.

I do not doubt . . .
To . . . bring your latter *hazard* back again.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

7. In *tennis* and some similar games, that side of the court into which the ball is served. See *tennis*.

Another when at the racket court he had a ball struck into his *hazard*, he would ever and anon cry out, Estes vous là avec vos ours? *Howell*, Forraine Travell (1642), § 3.

When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will in France, by God's grace, play a set
Shall strike his father's crown into the *hazard*.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

8. In *golf*, a bunker, long grass, or other piece of bad ground.—**Chicken hazard**, a game of chance with very small stakes.—**To run the hazard**, to do something when the consequences are not foreseen and not within the powers of calculation; risk; take the chance. =**Syn.** *Venture*, etc. See *risk*, *n.*

hazard (haz′ärd), *v.* [= F. *hasarder*, venture; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take the chance of; venture to do, undertake, etc.

A cunning thief . . . would *hazard* the winning both of first and last. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 5.

Mr. Darcy would never have *hazarded* such a proposal, if he had not been well assured of his cousin's corroboration. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 177.

2. To take the risk or danger of; run the risk of incurring or bringing to pass: as, to *hazard* the loss of reputation or of a battle.

Nor is the benefit proposed to be obtained by it in any manner equal to the evil *hazarded*. *Clarke*, Works, I. ii.

I know that by telling it I *hazard* a mortal enmity.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

3. To imperil; expose to danger or loss: as, to *hazard* life for a friend; to *hazard* an estate recklessly.

I hold it better far
To keep the course we run, than, seeking change,
Hazard our lives, our heirs, and the realms.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 18.

4. To incur the danger involved in; venture.

I must *hazard* the production of the bald fact, . . . though it should prove an Egyptian skull at our banquet.
Emerson, Friendship.

5. To expose to the risk of; put in danger of: with *to*. [Rare.]

He *hazards* his neck *to* the halter. *Fuller.*

=**Syn.** To jeopard, peril, imperil, endanger. See *danger*, and *risk*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* To try the chance; adventure; run the risk or danger.

Yet you may scape to the camp; we'll *hazard* with you.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Pause a day or two
Before you *hazard*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

hazardable (haz′är-da-bl), *a.* [< *hazard* + *-able*.] **1.** Liable to hazard or chance; exposed to danger.

How to keep the corps seven dayes from corruption by anointing and washing, without exenteration, were an *hazardable* peece of art, in our choisest practise.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-Burial, iii.

For Cooper's Dictionary, I will send it you as soon as I can; but it is so difficult and *hazardable* . . . as I cannot tell how to convey that, or anything else to thee.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 410.

2. Capable of being hazarded or risked.

hazarder (haz′är-dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hasardour*; < ME. *hasardour*, < OF. *hasardour*, *hasardeor*, < *hasard*, hazard: see *hazard*, *n.*] A player at dice or cards; a gamester.

It is repreve and contrarie of honour
For to ben holde a commune *hasardour*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 134.

Trist nout to ys wonder world that lastit bot a wile:
For it is not bot [only] wiles of wo, a *hasardour* that wil the [thee] gile.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 234.

hazardize†, *n.* [< *hazard* + *-ize*, *-ise*, as in *gormandise*, *n.*, *cowardice*, etc.] A hazardous situation or enterprise; danger.

Her selfe had ronne into that *hazardize*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 19.

hazardous (haz′är-dus), *a.* [< OF. *hasardeux* = It. *azzardoso*, hazardous; as *hazard* + *-ous*.] **1.** Full of or exposing to hazard or peril, or danger of loss or evil; dangerous; risky.

I understand you have been in sundry hot and *hazardous* Encounters, because of those many Scars and Cuts you wear about you. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 40.

Perhaps thou [Christ] linger'st, in deep thought detain'd
Of the enterprise so *hazardous* and high.
Milton, P. R., iii. 228.

E'en daylight has its dangers; and the walk
Through pathless wastes . . .
Is *hazardous* and bold. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 575.

2†. Reckless; daring; inclined to run risks.

Lysurgus was in his nature *hazardous*, and, by the lucky passing through many dangers, grown confident in himself. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Hazardous insurance, an insurance effected at a high premium on buildings or goods more than ordinarily liable to catch fire, as on wooden houses, theaters, oil- or varnish-works, petroleum, etc. When the risk is considered to be very great, such insurances are called *extra-hazardous*. =**Syn.** Perilous, unsafe, precarious, uncertain, bold, daring.

hazardously (haz′är-dus-li), *adv.* In a hazardous manner. *Bailey*, 1727, Supp.

hazardousness (haz′är-dus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hazardous. *Bailey*, 1727.

hazardry† (haz′ärd-ri), *n.* [< ME. *hasardrie*, *hasardrye*, < *hasard*, a game of chance: see *hasard*.] **1.** The playing of the game of hazard; dicing; gaming.

O glotonie, luxurie and *hasardrye*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 435.

Take a Toppe, yif thou wolt pleye,
And not at the *hasardrye*.
Vernon MS., fol. 310, col. 1.

Some fell to daunce; some fel to *hazardry*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 57.

2. Rashness; temerity.

Hasty wroth, and heedlesse *hazardry*,
Doe breede repentaunce late, and lasting infamy.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 12.

hazard-table (haz′ärd-tā′bl), *n.* A table at which games of chance are played, especially with dice.

haze[1] (hāz), *n.* [Formerly also *hase;* the earliest instances (namely, of *haze*, *v.*, and *hazy*, *a.*: see quot.) are of the latter part of the 17th century. Origin unknown; there is nothing to connect the word with AS. *hasu*, *haso*, gray (applied to the dove, eagle, wolf, to smoke, to garments, etc., but not to the weather), = Icel. *höss*, gray (applied to the eagle, wolf, the hair of the head, etc., but not to the weather).] The aggregation of a countless multitude of extremely minute and even ultra-microscopic particles in the air, individually invisible, but producing in the aggregate an opaqueness of the atmosphere. Unlike fog, haze is commonly observed when the lower air is in a state of unusual dryness, sometimes appearing in horizontal strata at an average altitude of about 1,500 feet, and again often diffused through the air up to a much greater height and having no definite locus. In the common form that occurs when the upper air is in a state of incipient cloudiness, the particles are very minute droplets of water with or without an admixture of smoke or dust; in other cases, the particles consist of organic or inorganic matter carried to high altitudes by convertive and other ascending currents. The former has been termed *water-haze*, and usually appears gray or bluish in reflected light, and yellow, orange, or red in transmitted light; the latter is called *dust-haze*, and may be distinguished by its buff tint. =**Syn.** *Mist*, *Fog*, etc. See *rain*, *n.*

haze[1] (hāz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hazed*, ppr. *hazing*. [< *haze*[1], *n.*] **1**†. To drizzle.

It *hazes*, it miales, or rains small rain.
Ray, Collection of North. Eng. Words (ed. 1691).

2. To be or become foggy or hazy. [Rare.]

haze[2] (hāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hazed*, ppr. *hazing*. [Formerly also *hase;* < OF. *haser*, irritate, vex, annoy, insult (Godefroy).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To harass with labor; punish with unnecessary work, as a seaman.

Every shifting of the studding-sails was only to *haze* the crew. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 50.

2. To play mischievous or abusive tricks on; try the pluck or temper of, especially by physical persecution, as lower-class students in a college or new-comers in an establishment of any kind.

'Tis the Sophomores rushing the Freshmen to *haze*.
Poem before Iadma, quoted in College Words, p. 251.

II. *intrans.* To frolic; lark. [Colloq., U. S.]

Hazin' round with Charity Bunker and the rest of the gals. *Wise*, Tales for the Marines.

hazeck (hā′zek), *n.* Same as *haysuck*. [Prov. Eng.]

hazel (hā′zl), *n.* and *a.* [Also *hazle*, early mod. E. *hasel*, *hasil*, < ME. *hasel*, *hesil*, < AS. *hæsel* = D. *hazel* (*aar*) = OHG. *hasala*, f., *hasal*, m., MHG. G. *hasel*, f., = Icel. *hasl*, m., *hesli*, n., = Sw. Dan. *hassel* = L. *corulus*, *corylus* (for **coculus*) = W. *coll*, hazel. The form suggests a connection with *hare*[1], OHG. *haso*, G. *hase;* but this is uncertain.] **I.** *n.* A plant of the genus *Corylus*, shrubs or small trees belonging to the natural order *Cupuliferæ*, or oak family, and giving name to the tribe *Coryleæ*, to which the hornbeams also belong. The European hazel, *Corylus Avellana*, may become a small tree, and its wood has valuable qualities. The American hazel, *C. Americana*, is a bush, usually growing in dense thickets from which it excludes nearly all other vegetation. The beaked hazel is *C. rostrata*, the more northern of the American species. Impressions of leaves have been found in a fossil state

Hazel (*Corylus Americana*).
a, female catkin; *b*, female flower; *c*, male catkin; *d*, male flower.

which cannot be distinguished from the leaves of *C. Americana* and *C. rostrata*. These impressions occur in what is known to geologists as the Fort Union group, of Upper Cretaceous or Lower Tertiary age, in the lower Yellowstone valley in Montana. The type is therefore very ancient. See *Corylus*.

Their bowes are of tough *Hasill*, the strings of Leather, arrowes of Canes or *Hasill*, headed with stones or hornes, and artificially feathered. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 762.

The younger people making holiday . . .
Went nutting to the *hazels*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

II. *a.* [Attrib. use of the noun. The older adj. is *hazelen*.] **1.** Made of or belonging to the hazel.

They hung me up by the heels, and beat me with *hazel*-sticks, as if they would have baked me, and have cosened somebody with me for venison.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

2. Of a light-brown color, like the hazelnut.

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast *hazel* eyes.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

hazel-crottles (hā′zl-krot′lz), *n.* A species of lichen, *Sticta pulmonaria*, used in dyeing yarn and woolen goods. It is also a tonic and an astringent, and has been used for flavoring beer, for making diet-drinks or jellies for invalids, and by the Swedish peasants for epidemic catarrh in cattle and sheep. Also called *hazel-rag* or *hazel-raw*. See *Sticta*. [North. Eng.]

hazel-earth (hā′zl-ėrth), *n.* Soil suitable for the hazel; fertile loam. [Eng.]

hazelent, *a.* [< ME. **haslen*, *heslyn*, < AS. *hæslen*, < *hæsel*, hazel: see *hazel* and *-en*[2].] Pertaining to or composed of hazel.

Holtis and hare woddes, with *heslyne* schawes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2504.

hazeless (hāz′les), *a.* [< *haze*[1] + *-less*.] Without haze; free from haze.

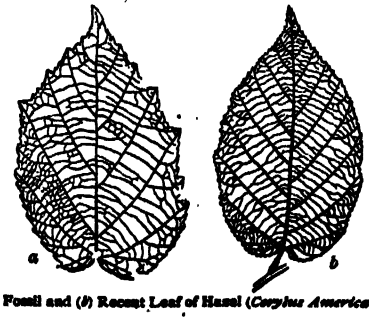
hazel-grouse (hā′zl-grous), *n.* A name of the European ruffed grouse, *Bonasa betulina*, from its frequenting thickets of hazel.

hazel-hen (hā′zl-hen), *n.* Same as *hazel-grouse*.

St. Beanus protected the cranes and *hazel-hens* which built their nests upon the Ulster mountains.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 208.

hazelly (hā′zl-i), *a.* [< *hazel* + *-ly*[1] or *-y*[1].] Of the color of the hazelnut; of a light brown. [Rare.]

hazelnut (hā′zl-nut), *n.* [< ME. *haselnote*, < AS. *hæselhnutu* (= D. *hazelnoot* = MLG. *haselnote* = OHG. *hasalnuz*, G. *haselnuss* = Dan. *hasselnöd*), < *hæsel*, hazel, + *hnutu*, nut.] **1.** The nut of the hazel. It consists of a hard globose or ovoid pericarp inclosing a single pendulous seed composed of two equal, thick, fleshy hemispherical cotyledons with a very short superior radicle surrounded by a membranaceous testa, the whole inclosed in two large and more or less fleshy coherent bracts with foliaceous summits, in *Corylus rostrata* prolonged into a beak. The nuts are sometimes solitary, but usually more or less clustered. The nutritious and edible part, or "meat," of the nut is the fleshy cotyledons, which are very agreeably flavored. Hazelnut-oil is used in mixing paints and perfumes. It is also taken for coughs.



(*a*) Fossil and (*b*) Recent Leaf of Hazel (*Corylus Americana*).

Ther ben summe of the gretnesse of a Bene, and summe als grete as an *Haselle Note*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 158.

2. The plant which bears the hazelnut. See *hazel*.

hazel-oil (hā′zl-oil), *n.* A severe beating, as with hazel rods. [Prov. Eng.]

hazel-rag, hazel-raw (hā′zl-rag, -rȧ), *n.* Same as *hazel-crottles*.

hazel-tree (hā′zl-trē), *n.* 1. Same as *hazel*. —2. A tree, *Guevina Avellana*, of the natural order *Proteaceæ*. It is found in Chili and the Chonos archipelago west of Patagonia. It is a very ornamental tree, 30 feet in height, with snow-white flowers and coral-red fruit, the latter ripening at the same time with the opening of the former. It is an evergreen tree, with tough elastic wood, which is used in the construction of boats.

hazelwort (hā′zl-wėrt), *n.* *Asarum Europæum*, the asarabacca. See *Asarum*. [Eng.]

hazer (hā′zėr), *n.* One who hazes.

The *hazers* in college are the men who have been bred upon dime novels and the prize-ring — in spirit, at least, if not in fact — to whom the training and instincts of the gentleman are unknown.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 686.

haziness (hā′zi-nes), *n.* The state of being hazy.

hazing (hā′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *haze*[2], *v.*] The act or practice of harassing or abusing a new-comer, as a student at college or a sailor at sea, by practical jokes or tricks.

The petty bullying of *hazing*, and th. whole system of college tyranny, is a most contemptible denial of fair play.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 685.

hazle[1], *n.* and *a.* See *hazel*.

hazle[2], (hā′zl), *v. t.* [< OF. *hasler, haler*, sunburn, F. *hâler*, sunburning, the scorching heat of a summer sun.] To make dry; parch up.

That happy wind . . . did *hazle* and dry up the forlorn dregs and slime of Noah's deluge. *D. Rogers*, Naaman.

hazle[3] (hā′zl), *n.* [Perhaps named from its color, < *hazle*[1], *hazel*. Cf. *hasel-gebirge*, an important group in Austria.] In *coal-mining*, a tough mixture of sandstone and shale. *Gresley*. [North. Eng.]

hazock (hā′zȯk), *n.* Same as *hayseuck*.

hazy (hā′zi), *a.* [< *haze*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Opaque with haze; obscured by light fog or smoke; dull; misty: used with reference to the state of the atmosphere, or to atmospheric effects, as in a picture: as, a *hazy* morning; a *hazy* landscape.

Indeed the sky was, in general, so cloudy, and the weather so thick and *hazy*, that he had very little benefit of sun or moon. *Cook*, Voyages, III. i. 4.

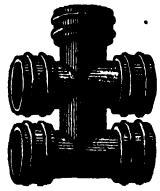
Like hidden poets lie the *hazy* streams.
T. B. Read, Indian Summer.

2. Lacking distinctness; obscure; vague; confused: applied to thought and expression: as, a *hazy* reasoner; a *hazy* proposition.

He was as *hazy* about the Hypostatic Union as are many laymen about the Pragmatic Sanction.
Scribner's Mag., III. 739.

H. B. M. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Britannic Majesty*.

H-branch (āch′branch), *n.* A double-branch pipe or T-joint united with a four-way joint, used to connect two parallel pipes with a pipe at right angles.



H-Branch.

H. C. An abbreviation of *House of Commons*.

hdkf. A commercial contraction of *handkerchief*.

H-drill (āch′dril), *n.* A special form of rock-drill having an end the section of which resembles the letter H. See cut under *drill*.

he[1] (hē), *pron.* and *n.*; now only in the masc., nom. *he*, poss. *his*, obj. (dat. and acc.) *him*, pl. (from another source) nom. *they*, poss. *their*, obj. (dat. and acc.) *them*. [The pron. of the 3d person, now commonly recognized only in the masc. sing., the pl. being supplied by another word, and the associated fem. (poss. and obj.) *her* and the neut. *it* being commonly treated as separate words; but orig. complete in all genders and cases, presenting a typical form, and retaining still the most numerous characteristics of the ancient pronominal inflection, and for that reason, and in order to explain its involved forms clearly, exhibited here with some fullness. The native and other Teut. forms are given in detail below in separate divisions; the typical form is the nom. sing. masc. *he*, < ME. *he*, < AS. *hē* = OS. *he, hi, hie* = OFries. *hi* = MLG. *he*, LG. *he, hei* = D. *hij* = Goth. **his* (found only in the masc. dat. *himma*, acc. *hina*, neut. acc. *hita*) = Scand. (with a suffixed demonstrative particle), Icel. *hann* = Sw. Dan. *han*, he (Icel. *hinn*, Sw. Dan. *hinn, hin*, that, the other) (for other Teut. forms, see below); Teut. **hi*, perhaps allied to L. *hic* (< √ **hi* + *-c, -ce*, a demonstrative suffix), this, this one, and to Gr. κεῖνος, ἐκεῖνος, that one, ἐκεῖ, there. A different root, not found in AS. and E. (being appar. merged at an early period in that of *he*), appears in OS. masc. gen. *is*, etc., neut. nom. *it* (gen. *is*) = OHG. MHG. G. masc. nom. *er*, OHG. MHG. neut. *ez*, G. *es*, it, = Goth. masc. *is* (gen. *is*, dat. *imma*, acc. *ina*), fem. gen. *izos*, etc., neut. *ita* (gen. *is*, etc.) = L. *is*, fem. *ea*, neut. *id*, he, she, it, that, = Skt. *i*, this, that: an Indo-Eur. demonstrative pronominal root appearing also in various inflectional and deriv. suffixes. From the same Teut. pronominal root **hi* are derived *here*[1], *hen*[2] (obs.), *hence*, *hethen*[2] (obs.), *hither*. The fem. and pl. forms of *he* began to fall away in the early part of the ME. period, being replaced in part by forms from other stems: see *she* and *they*. The aspirate in *he, her, him* is commonly suppressed in ordinary pronunciation after an accented monosyllable or dissyllable, a suppression which prevails throughout in the case of *it*, orig. *hit*, but is not generally acknowledged in regard to the other forms except in intentional representations of colloquial or dialectal speech, as, I told *'im* so, see if *'e*'s in, take *'em* away, etc. In formal speech the aspirate is more carefully given.] I. *personal pron.* A personal pronoun of the third person, the form *he* being nominative singular masculine. It stands for a noun or another pronoun previously expressed, or in place of such a word not expressed when pointed out by the situation. The various forms of *he*, including those of Middle English with their Anglo-Saxon originals and their cognates, are here given according to gender and case, with quotations. Idiomatic uses applicable to all forms are then treated without regard to case.

A. Masc. sing. (*a*) Nom. *he*. [Colloq. or dial. also *e*, also *ha, a* (see *a*[6]), < ME. *he, heo, ha, ho, a, e*, < AS. *hē* = OS. *he, hi, hie* = OFries. *hi, he* = MLG. *he*, LG. *he, hei* = D. *hij* = Goth. **his* (= Icel. *hann* = Sw. Dan. *han*): see further in etym. above.]

Ac wel worth Pouerte! for *he* may walke vnrobbed
Among pilours in pees, yf pacience hym folwe.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 1.

Let him that thinketh *he* standeth take heed lest *he* fall. 1 Cor. x. 12.

'If thou beest *he*— But, O, how fallen! how changed
From him who in the happy realms of light,
Clothed with transcendent brightness, didst outshine
Myriads, though bright! *Milton*, P. L., i. 84.

He who from zone to zone
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight.
Bryant, To a Waterfowl.

(*b*) Poss. (gen.) *his* (his). [Colloq. or dial. also *is*, < ME. *his, hys, is, ys*, < AS. *his* = OFries. *his* (= OS., etc., *is*, from another root: see etym. above).] Of him: now always merely possessive, and preceding the noun, but originally also used objectively with certain verbs. By a confusion of the genitive suffix *-es, -is* with this possessive form of the personal pronoun, the suffix came in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to be often written separately as *his*: as, Artaxerxes *his* crown, etc. For this use, see under *his*[2]. For the neuter *his*, see C (*b*).

Nys hele nane in God *his* [Latin *in deo ejus*, Vulgate].
Ps. iii. 2 (ME. version).

He . . . became *is* man. *Havelok*, l. 2254.

When y thenke on Jesu blod that ran doun bi *ys* syde.
Specimens of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 83.

For no wickede dede
That the sire hym-self doth, by *hus* owene wil,
The sone for the syres synne sholde not be the werse.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 237.

(*c*) Obj. (dat.) *him*. [Colloq. or dial. also *im*, < ME. *him, hym*, < AS. *him, hym* = OFries. *him* = D. *hem* (= MLG. *im, em*, LG. *em* = OHG. *imo*, MHG. *ime, im*, G. *ihm* = Goth. *imma*, from another root: see etym. above).] This form, originally only dative, is also used as accusative, having displaced the original form for the accusative. See (*d*). For the neuter *him*, see C (*c*).

Deth delt *him* [dat.] a dent, and drof *him* [acc.] to the erthe.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 104.

Whosoever hath, to *him* shall be given. Mat. xiii. 12.

They gave *him* to drink vinegar mingled with gall.
Mat. xxvii. 34.

They had no such lawe, but they had another, that the King of Persis might doe what *him* liked.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 354.

The story I had of *him* is literally true, and well known to be so in the country wherein the circumstances were transacted. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 94.

[For the proper objective *him* is often incorrectly used *he* in certain constructions where a familiar sequence seems, at the moment, to require that form.

I cannot think of any character below the flatterer, except *he* that envies him. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

Conversely, *him* is often used, colloquially, for *he* in the predicate: as, it is *him*; like "it is *me*" for "it is *I*." See 7[2].] (*d*) Obj. (acc.) *him*. [A substitution of the dative form *him*, or an accom. to *him* of the earlier form, ME. *hin, hine*, < AS. *hine* = OFries. *hini, hine* (also *him, hem*) (cf. OS. *ina* = OHG. *ina*, MHG. *ine*, G. *in*, G. *ihn* = Goth. *ina*, from another root: see etym. above).] See (*c*) above.

A palmere he than mette
And faire *hine* grette.
King Horn, l. 1027.

Sore he longed *hym* for to se, and he *hym* also.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 685.

B. Fem. sing. (*a*) Nom. *he, ho, hoo* (now only dialectal, the form *she*, of different origin, being used in literary English). [E. dial. also *e, a*; < ME. *he, hi, hie, heo, ha, hoe, ho, hue, a* (also *ȝeo, ȝho, ȝoe, ȝe*, these forms affording a transition to the use of *schēo, scho, sche, she*, whence mod. E. *she*, q. v.), < AS. *hēo, hīe, hīe, hī* = OFries. *hio, hiu* (for other Teut. forms, see *she*).] She.

The maiden turned oyain anon,
And tok the waye *he* [she] hadde er gon.
Lai le Freine (Weber's Metr. Rom., I.).

He [Mary] chaungede cher & seide hou scholde I gon with childe
Without felauschupe of mon?
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l. 83.

Wolt thow wedde this maide, *yf* ich wol assente,
For *hue* ys fayne of thy felaushíp, and for to be thy make [mate]?
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 155.

(*b*) Poss. (gen.) *her*. [E. dial. also *er*; < ME. *her, hir, here, hire, hur, hure, ir*, < AS. *hire, hyre* = OFries. *hiri* = D. *haver* (cf. MLG. *er, ir*, LG. *er* = OHG. *ira, iro*, MHG. *ire*, G. *ihr* = Goth. *izōs*, from another root: see etym. above).]

Er ich wedde suche a wif, wo me by-tyde!
For hue ys freel of *hure* faith and fikel of *hure* speche.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 158.

With more than admiration he admired
Her azure veins, *her* alabaster skin,
Her coral lips, *her* snow-white dimpled chin.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 419.

(*c*) Obj. (dat.) *her*. [E. dial. also *er*; < ME. *her, hir, hyr, here, hire, hure, hur*, < AS. *hire, hyre* = OFries. *hiri* = D. *haar* (cf. OS. *iru* = MLG. *er, ir*, LG. *er* = OHG. *iru*, MHG. *ire, ir*, G. *ihr* = Goth. *izai*, from another root: see etym. above).]

Gawein drough hym to the damesell, and asked *hir* of whens she was. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 543.

Give me strength
Not to tell *her*, never to let her know.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(*d*) Obj. (acc.) *her*. [E. dial. also *er*; < ME. *her, hir, hyr*, substituted (as also the masc. dat. for acc.) for the orig. acc., ME. *heo, hī* (also *hise, his, ie*), < AS. *hīe, hī* = OFries. *hia* (for other Teut. forms, see *she*).]

Anima she hatte [is named], ac Enuye *hir* hateth.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 7.

That thou hast *her*, it is not all my grief,
And yet it may be said I loved *her* dearly.
Shak., Sonnets, xlii.

C. Neut. sing. (*a*) Nom. *it*. [E. dial. also *hit* (rather as a corrupt aspiration of the prevalent *it* than a survival of the orig. form *hit*), early mod. E. also *yt*, < ME. *it, yt, et, hit, hyt*, < AS. *hit, hyt* = OFries. *hit* = D. *het* (cf. OS. *it* = MLG. *it, et*, LG. *et* = OHG. *iz, ez*, MHG. *ez*, G. *es* = Goth. *ita* = L. *id*, etc., from another root: see etym. above).]

Some of vs went to the lande to the vyllage, whiche is right lytel worthe; *hit* is vnder the Venysians.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 10.

Wealth may be an excellent thing, for *it* means power, *it* means leisure, *it* means liberty.
Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

(*b*) Poss. *its*, formerly *his*. [The poss. form *its* is first recorded in print in 1598. It is formed from *it* by the addition of the common possessive (genitive) suffix *-s*, of nouns, the nom. and obj. form *it* being also used for a time in the possessive without a suffix. The substitution arose when the orig. neut. poss. *his*, which had the same form as the masc. poss. *his*, began to be regarded as masc. only, thus giving it, when used properly as neut., the appearance of a personification. Earlier mod. E. *his, hys*, < ME. *his, hys*, < AS. *his*, in form like the masc. *his*: see A (*b*).]

Of beaten work shall the candlestick be made: *his* shaft, and *his* branches, *his* bowls, *his* knops, and *his* flowers, shall be of the same. Ex. xxv. 31.

It is just so high as it is, and moones with *it* owne organs. *Shak.*, A. and C. (folio 1623), ii. 7.

Doe childe, goe to *yt* grandame, childe,
Glue grandame kingdome, and *it* grandame will
Glue yt a plum, a cherry, and a figge.
Shak., K. John (folio 1623), i. 2.

The hardest knife ill used doth lose *his* edge.
Shak., Sonnets, xcv.

The conscious water saw *its* God and blushed.
Crashaw, Epigram (trans.) (1634).

(*c*) Obj. (dat.) *it*. [This is a substitution for the orig. *him*, the nom. and acc. *it* being so frequent (by reason of the numerous idiomatic uses of the word) that the dative gave way to the accusative, while in the masc. and fem. the accusative gave way to the dative. Early mod. E. *him*, < ME. *hin, hym*, < AS. *him*, etc., in forms like the masc.: see A (*c*).]

We haue no lymes to labore with; vr lord we *hit* thonken.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 117.

Thou art inclined to sleep; 'tis a good dulness,
And give *it* way. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

(*d*) Obj. (acc.) *it*. [< ME. *it, hit, et*, < AS. *hit*, etc., in forms like the nom. See (*a*) above.]

He [God] is thre persones departable; ich proue *hit* by mankynde. *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 216.

But vnto him that brouhte *yt* yee *hit* take
Whenne yee haue done.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Ah, my liege Lord! forgive *it* unto mee,
If ought against thine honour I have tolde.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 102.

[This neuter *it* is now generally treated as a separate word, having many idiomatic uses of its own. See *it*.]

D. *Masc., fem.*, and *neut. pl.* [Obsolete or colloquial (see (*c*), (*d*) below), the form *they*, of different origin, being used in literary English.] (*a*) Nom. *het, hit*. [ME. *he, heo, hio, hi, hie, ha, hue*, etc., < AS. *hit, hie, hig, heó, hió* = OFries. *hia* (in other Teut. forms from a different root, represented by *she*).] They: displaced in modern English by *they* (which see).

Alle beon *he* blithe
That to my song lythe.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1.

And nuste wat folk it was, to hem he sende hys sonde,
To wyte, wether *he* [they] wolde pes, other *heo* nolde non.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 16.

Toward Mantrible ridden *hi*.
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Ellis), ii. 394.

(*b*) Poss. (gen.) *her, heret*. [Now only dial.; < ME. *here, hira, hyre, huere, hare, hore, heore*, < AS. *hira, hyra, heora* = OFries. *hiara*.] Their: displaced in modern English by *their* (which see, under *they*).

Thenne cam Pilatus with muche peuple . . .
To see hou douhtiliche Deth sholde do and deme *hers*
beyer [of both of them] ryght.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 36.

(*c*) Obj. (dat.) *hem†, em†, 'em*. [Common in early mod. E., in which it came to be regarded as a contr. of the equiv. *them*, and was therefore in the 17th century often printed *'hem, 'em*; in present use only colloq., written *'em* (see *'em*); < ME. *hem, ham, hom, heom, hemen*, < AS. *him, heom* = OFries. *hiam, him, himmen*, etc. (cf. Goth. *im*, from another root: see etym. above).] Them. See *they*.

And [he] precheth to the poeple seynt Poules wordes, . . .
And with gladde wille doth *hem* gode.
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 93.

That ys to say, alle thynges that ye wylle that men do to yow, do ze the same to *hemen*.
MS. Rawl. Post. 145. (*Halliwell.*)

(*d*) Obj. (acc.) *hem†, em†, 'em*. [< ME. *hem, hom*, etc.; a substitution for the orig. *he, hi*, etc. (same form as the nom.), the dative having displaced the accusative here as in the singular (see A (*d*)). See (*c*) above.] Them. See *they*.

He could coin or counterfeit
New words, with little or no wit; . . .
And when with hasty noise he spoke *'em*,
The ignorant for current took *'em*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 113.

His friends — as Angels I receiv'ed *'em*,
His foes — the Devil had suborn'd *'em*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 5.

In early use and in modern dialectal speech *he* is often found with reference to inanimate objects where present regular usage requires *it*. In early use this is generally due to the agreement required by the grammatical gender; in modern use it is due rather to personification or to mere mixture. An actual change of *hit* or *it* to *he* is not to be supposed.

From South to North *he* [England] ys long eigte hondred myle.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 2.

A staffe of sixe verses is very pleasant to the eare, and also serveth for a greater complement then the inferiour staves, which maketh *him* more commonly to be used.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 55.

The possessive may be used without a noun following, the feminine *her*, like *our* and *your*, then taking, in modern use, an additional genitive suffix *-s*, as in *his*, namely, *hers*.

This was his desir and *hirs* also.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 221.

And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend.
Dryden.

A thing always becomes *his* at last who says it best, and thus makes it *his* own.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 41.

For the reflexive and emphatic form of *he*, see *himself*.

II. *demonstr. pron.* This one; that one.

Manye a man that may nat stonde a pul,
It likyth him at wrastelyng for to be,
And demen yit, wher [whether] *he* do bet or *he*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 166.

III. *n.* 1. A male person; a man: correlative to *she*, a woman. [Now only humorous.]

Here I stand to answer thee,
Or any *he* the proudest of thy sort.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

One that dares step as far to gain my freedom
As any *he* that breathes.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

2. A male animal; a beast, bird, or fish of the male sex: correlative to *she*, a female animal. Hence much used attributively or as an adjective prefix, signifying 'male,' with names of animals, *he* and *she* thus prefixed supplying the place in English of the distinctive suffixes common in other tongues and used to some extent in Anglo-Saxon (compare *fox, fæsen, vixen*): as, a *he*-bear, *he*-cat, *he*-goat, correlative to *she*-bear, etc. The use occurs first in Middle English, when the regular suffixes of gender, distinct in Anglo-Saxon, fell away or became confused. These prefixes are sometimes also used contemptuously with reference to persons.

They haue many *hes* and *shes*-Saints, in great veneration, with long legends of their lives.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 444.

All the *he* and *she* scoundrels of the capital, writhed and twisted together, rush by you.
Thackeray, Paris Sketch Book, On Some Fashionable [French Novels.

he[2] (hē), *interj.* A sound made in calling, laughing, etc.: as, *He! he!* an archers' word of call.

head (hed), *n.* and *a.* [The spelling *ea* indicates the orig. long vowel; early mod. E. also *heed, hed*; < ME. *hed* (i. e., *hēd*), *hede, heed*, contr. of earlier *heved, hevid, heaved, haved*, < AS. *hēafod* (gen. *hēafdes*), the head (lit. and fig.), = OS. *hōbid* = OFries. *hāved, hāfd, hād* = D. *hoofd* = MLG. *hōvet*, LG. *hövet, hoofd* = OHG. *houbit*, MHG. *houbet, houpt*, also *höubet*, G. *haupt* (dial. *haid, hād, heed*, after LG.) = Icel. *höfuth* = Sw. *hufvud* = Dan. *hoved* = Goth. *haubith*, the head (prob. connected with AS. *hūfe*, ME. *howve, howe*, Sc. *how*, a hood, = MLG. LG. *huve* = OHG. *hūba*, MHG. *hūbe*, G. *haube*, a cap, coif, hood, = Icel. *hūfa* = Dan. *hue* = Sw. *hufva*, a cap, hood, bonnet); prob. = L. *cāput*, head (> ult. E. *chief, capital*[1], *cape*[2], etc.). The Gr. *κεφαλή*, the head, agrees with the rare and poet. AS. *hafala, hafela*, also written *heafela, heafola*, the head; but this is appar. not connected with *hēafod*, head: cf. Skt. *kapāla*, a cup, the skull.] I. *n.* 1. The upper part or division of the human body, consisting of the more or less rounded skull and its integuments and contents, the organs of sight, hearing, taste, etc., with the mouth and its parts, and joined to the trunk by the neck; in an extended sense, the corresponding part of any animal's body; the front, fore, or top part or oral end of an animal, in any way distinguished from the rest of the body, as by being borne upon a neck; the end opposite the tail. In all vertebrates except the lancelets, which have no skull or brain, the head is a prominent part. In arthropods, as insects and crustaceans, the head is an anterior part of the body in some way distinguished from the thorax, as by the coalescence of a number of the primitively distinct somites of the body into one segment, and the conversion of the appendages of these confluent somites into mouth-parts and organs of special sense; though the outward separation between head and thorax is often obscure or null. (See *cephalothorax*.) In the great group of worms, or anarthropodous anneloid animals, the head is simply the oral as opposed to the aboral end of the body. In molluscous animals a head is frequently recognizable by its mouth, tentacles, etc.; but in many there is no such distinction, these being called in consequence *acephalous* or *headless*. Still lower in the scale, the term *head* can be applied only, if at all, to the oral end of an animal. (See *cranium* and *skull*.) In certain *Vermes* the head is the whole mature individual excepting its generative buds, joints, or strobila: as, the *head* of a tapeworm.

Hou longe asolle hor luther [lither] *heued* above hor asoldren be?
Rob. of Gloucester, l. 126.

Both wife and barnes opon him fell
And lay opon the cors criand,
Heuid to *heuid* and hand to hand.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

There was wont to ben the *heed* of seynt John Baptist, enclosed in the Walle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 107.

It was one of those *heads* which Guido has often painted — mild, pale, penetrating.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 8.

2. Mental faculty regarded as seated in the head; intelligence; understanding; will or resolution; inclination; mind.

For what thorw werre and wrake and wycked *hyfdes*,
May no preiour pees make in no place, hit semeth.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 85.

Would Chloe know if you're alive or dead?
She bids her footman put it in her *head*.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 178.

When in ordinary discourse we say a man has a fine *head*, a long *head*, or a good *head*, we express ourselves metaphorically, and speak in relation to his understanding.
Addison, The Hood.

Of this siege M. Viollet-le-Duc gives a long and minute account, which the visitor who has a *head* for such things may follow, with the brochure in hand, on the fortifications themselves.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 149.

3. An individual animal or person; especially, an animal or a person considered as merely one of a number: as, to charge so much a *head*. [In this use after a number the plural is *head*.]

A company of giddy *heads* will take upon them to define how many shall be saved.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 626.

Thirty thousand *head* of swine.
Addison.

The red deer, which toward the beginning of this century amounted to about five hundred *head*.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, vi.

4. One who has the first rank or place, and to whom others are subordinate; a principal person; a leader; a chief: as, the *head* of an army; the *head* of a sect or party.

Sitthen ich am goure alre *hefd* [the *head* of you all] ich am goure alre hele.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 473.

The husband is the *head* of the wife, even as Christ is the *head* of the church.
Eph. v. 23.

The Master of the College, or "*Head* of the House," is a D. D., who has been a Fellow. He is the supreme ruler within the college walls.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 31.

5. A conspicuous external covering or prominence on the head. (*a*) The covering of hair: as, a beautiful *head* of hair. (*b*) A head-dress.

I will bring down new *heads* for my *sisters*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 268.

Sails with lappet-*head* and mincing airs
Duly at chink of bell to morning pray'rs.
Cowper, Truth, l. 129.

(*c*) The antlers of a deer.

But, sir, I assure ye, it was a buck of the first *head* [that is, of the fifth year].
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2.

6. A part of a thing regarded as in some degree resembling the human head in position, form, or importance. (*a*) The top, especially when distinguished in some way from the rest of the thing: as, the *head* of a pin, of a spear, of a nail, of a mast.

He hied him to the *head* of the house,
To the house top of Fyvie.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 196).

As much as the full moon doth [overshine] the cinders of the element, which show like pins' *heads* to her.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

(*b*) The top or upper part of a plant the leaves of which form a single more or less compact mass: as, a *head* of grain or of lettuce.

The wheat and barley which they sowed last winter are already in full *head*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 49.

(*c*) In *bot.*, a more or less globular cluster of sessile or nearly sessile flowers centripetal in development, as in the plane-tree, button-bush, clover, etc. By the shortening of the rays the umbel becomes a head, as in *Eryngium, Sanicula*, etc. In the *Compositæ* the flowers are always collected into a head, but they are then situated on a conical, flat, or even concave receptacle. Gray calls such a head the *anthodium*, from the resemblance of the whole head to a single flower. In the *Characeæ* Sachs applies the term *head* (*köpfchen*) to a peculiar hyaline cell situated at the central end of each of the eight manubria. See *head-cell*, and cut under *anthocitinium*. (*d*) The main point or part; that which constitutes the most conspicuous or most important feature.

True, I have married her;
The very *head* and front of my offending
Hath this extent, no more.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

(*e*) The fore part; hence, the foremost place; the most prominent or honorable position: as, the *head* of a ship (which includes the bows on both sides); the *head* of a procession, of a column of troops, or of a class; the *head* of the table; the *head* of a profession.

After 7 miles riding, passing thro' a wood heretofore sacred to Juno, we came to Monteflascone, the *head* of the Falisci.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 4, 1644.

Where Macgregor sits, there is the *head* of the table.
Highland proverb.

Gorizia has been for ages the *head* of a principality.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 9.

(*f*) That end of a thing which is regarded as the upper end: as, the *head* of a bed; the *head* of a street.

At the tother *hede* of the halle was, hegh vppolofte,
A wonderfull werke weghes to beholde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1672.

He put his hand at her bed *head*,
And there he found a gude grey horn.
Leesome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 346).

The sheets thus produced receive their first fold (in the *heads*) in the direction of the axis of the cylinders which carry them; the second fold (down the "back") is given by a bar.
Ure, Dict., IV. 682.

(*g*) Of a barrel or the like, either end when closed; hence, the material with which either end is closed: as, to knock out both *heads* of a cask. (*h*) That which rises to the top, as the froth on a pot of beer.

I add to the residual partially purified goods a ley of moderate strength only (instead of the finishing ley for curd soap), and boil, taking care that no *head* is formed.
Watt, Soap-making, p. 73.

(*i*) That part of an abscess or a boil where it breaks or seems likely to break: often used figuratively. (*j*) The principal source, or one of the sources, as of a stream; the remotest point from the mouth or opening into a sea or lake, as of a creek, bay, or gulf; a source or spring in general.

Now I see
The mystery of your loneliness, and find
Your salt tears' *head*.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3.

Those bless'd flowers that dwell
At the rough stream's calm *head*, thrive and do well.
Donne, Satires (ed. 1819).

Whence should this flood of passion, trow, take *head*?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

(*k*) The accumulation of oil in oil-tubes when the pumps are idle. (*l*) A reliquary in the shape of a human head. See *chef*, 3. (*m*) A headland or promontory, as in the names *Gay Head, Flamborough Head*.

Our overplus of shipping will we burn;
And, with the rest full-mann'd, from the *head* of Actium
Beat the approaching Cæsar.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 7.

At a *head* of land a little short they beheaded two sachems.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 278.

(*n*) A special part of a tool, instrument, etc., having some analogy with the human head, as the upper or steel part of an anvil; the riser, sprue, or sullage-piece of a casting; the obverse of a coin; the capital of a column; the striking part of a hammer, in contradistinction to the helve, and the pole as distinguished from the claw or peen; the poppet of a lathe; the lathe-stock in which is the live spindle, as distinguished from the tail-stock, which contains the dead spindle; the top edge of a book; the top of a door, etc. (*o*) A bundle of flax measuring probably 2 feet in length, and weighing a few pounds. In Dorsetshire a head of hemp weighs 4 pounds. According to the statute of Edward I. called *Tractatus de ponderibus et mensuris*, a head of linen is 10 yards: "Chief de fustiano constat ex tredecim ulnis: caput findonis ex decem ulnis." (*p*) In *whaling*: (1) The upper end of a piece of blubber in boarding;

the square end cut off from the main piece, and separately hauled in. (*f*) That part of a whale which includes the white-horse, junk, and case, as of a sperm-whale, or the whalebone and some blubber of a baleen-whale. (*g*) In *tortoise-shell manufacture*, the larger plates, taken collectively, of the upper shell of the caret or hawk's-bill turtle, usually thirteen in number. (*r*) In *musical notation*, the principal part of a note — that is, that part which indicates by its position on the staff the pitch of the tone: as, : distinguished from the *stem* or *tail*. (See *note*.) Heads are either *open*, as in semibreves and minims, or *solid*, as in crotchets, quavers, etc. (*s*) In various stringed musical instruments of the lute and viol families, that part of the instrument above the neck where the tuning-pegs are inserted. It is usually carved ornamentally, especially in the older instruments. See *lute*, *viol*, *guitar*, etc. (*t*) In musical instruments of the drum family, the stretched membrane covering one or both of the ends, by striking which the tone is produced. The tension of the head and thus the pitch of the tone are governed by a ring around the edge, which may be raised or lowered, relaxing or tightening the membrane. See *drum*, *tambourine*.

7. In *hydros.*, the height of water above a given level, as in a pond or reservoir, considered as a measure of its quantity or force of fall: also reckoned in terms of the pressure of the water per square inch at the given level: as, a reservoir with forty feet *head* of water. See *fall*.

A mill driven by a fall of water, whose virtual *head* is ten feet. *Grier*, Mechanics' Dict.

8. In *pneumatics*, the difference of pressure on a unit of base existing between two fluid columns of different densities communicating at their bases: estimated as the height of a column of the denser fluid whose pressure on a unit of its base is equal to the difference: as, the *head* which determines the velocity of flow in a chimney.—9. In *steam-* and *gas-engin.*, the pressure of a confined volume of steam or gas upon a unit of the interior surface of a confining vessel, estimated in terms either of weight or of the height of a column of water or mercury which would exert the same pressure upon a unit of area of its base: as, a full *head* of steam.—10. A culmination or crisis; height; force; strength; pitch. Compare def. 6 (*i*).

Foul sin, gathering *head*,
Shall break into corruption.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1.

Now does my project gather to a *head*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

The indisposition which has long hung upon me is at last grown to such a *head* that it must quickly make an end of me, or of itself. *Addison*.

11. Power; armed force.

And 'tis no little reason bids us speed,
To save our heads by raising of a *head*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Before I drew this gallant *head* of war,
And cull'd these fiery spirits from the world.
Shak., K. John, v. 2.

Ten thousand Cornish,
Grudging to pay your subsidies, have gather'd
A *head*. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 3.

Gin we meet a' together in a *head* the morn,
We'll be merry men.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 117).

12. A chief point or subject; one of a number of successive topics of discourse, or a summary thereof: as, the *heads* of a discourse or treatise.

If I would study the Cannon-Law as it is used in England, I must study the *Heads* here in use.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 81.

The whole circle of travellers may be reduced to the following *heads*. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 13.

I shall say no more on this *head*, where wishes are so barren as mine. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 420.

13. A printed or written title; a heading. In printing a *chapter-head* is the word *chapter* with its number in large type; a *running head*, the title of a book or a chapter continuously repeated at the top of the pages; a *side-head*, a title inserted in the first line of a paragraph (as, for example, the title-words in this dictionary); a *sub-head*, a second title following the main one, or the title of a minor division of a chapter or other general division.

14. In *coal-mining*: (*a*) A level or road driven into the solid coal for proving or working a mine. (*b*) The part of a face or breast nearest the roof. See *heading*, 10.—15. In *angling*, a feather or herl wound closely on the body of an artificial fly, both for ornament and to hide the butt-end of the wing where it is clipped off. —**Accollé heads, affronté heads.** See the adjectives. —**By the head** (*naut.*). See *by*[1].—**Cockatrice's head, cornute head, discoid head.** See the qualifying words. —**Dragon's head and tail.** See *dragon*.—**Dynamic head**, the head which reckoned statically would account for the pressure of a moving fluid. It is generally less than the actual head.—**Exserted head.** See *exserted*.—**For my head.** See *for*.—**Hand over head.** See *hand*. —**Head and shoulders.** (*a*) By force; violently: as, he was dragged *head and shoulders* into the controversy.

They bring in every figure of speech, *head and shoulders*. *Felton*.

(*b*) By the height of the head and shoulders; hence, by a great deal; by much; by far; greatly: as, he is *head and shoulders* above his fellows.—**Head first, head foremost**, with the head in front, as in diving or falling, or with the head bent forward, as in running; hence, hurriedly, rashly, or precipitately.—**Head of Lent**, Ash Wednesday: same as *Caput Jejunii*, the head of the Fast, in a homily on Ash Wednesday.

Now good frendys, that ye schalle cum to cherche — for hit ys the *Hed* & the begynnynge of alle this holy fastynge *of Lent*. *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium (Harl. MS., [2388, fol. 85 b).

Head of the pitches, in *angling*, the place where swift, smooth water breaks into ripples or rapids.—**Head on** (*naut.*), with the head directly or in a right line toward some object: as, the ship struck *head on*.

The two vessels stood *head on*, bowing and curveting at each other. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 10.

Head or tail, that part of a coin bearing a head or other principal figure or the reverse: a phrase used in throwing up a coin to determine a stake or chance. Compare *cross and pile*, under *cross*[1].—**Head over heels.** Same as *heels over head*. See *heel*[1].—**Heads and points**, with the head of one opposite the feet of another lying by the side.

On these [hurdles of reeds] round about the house they lie *heads and points* one by th' other against the fire, some covered with Mats, some with skins.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 131.

Head to wind (*naut.*), in the situation of a ship or boat when her head is turned in the direction of the wind.—**Neither head nor foot**†. Same as *neither head nor tail*.

Is it possible that this gear appertain anything to my cause? I find *neither head nor foot* in it.
Gascoigne, Supposes, ii. 1.

Neither head nor tail, neither one thing nor another; neither this thing nor that; nothing distinct or definite. [Colloq.]—**Off one's head**, crazy. [Colloq.]

At present he is *off his head*; he does not know what he says, or rather he is incapable of controlling his utterances. *W. Black*, Phaeton, xiii.

Of one's own head, spontaneously; without external influence; upon one's own responsibility; of one's own production. See def. 2, above.

It [the pistol] may go off *of its own head*. *Sheridan*.

As the Church is settled, no man may make a Prayer in Publick *of his own head*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 90.

The child's discretion in coming to me *of his own head*, and the tenderness he showed for his parents, . . . have quite overpowered me. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 114.

Out of one's head, demented; delirious.—**Out of one's own head**, by one's own idea or invention.

It ought to be left to children to suppose that nothing is original but that which we make up, as the childish phrase is, *out of our own heads*. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, ii.

Over head and ears. See *ear*[1].—**Sinking-head**, in *founding*, same as *dead-head*, 1 (*a*). This term is the one usually employed in the United States.—**Surface of equal head**, an imaginary surface over which the dynamical head is everywhere the same.—**To be by the head** (*naut.*), to draw more water forward than aft: said of a ship.—**To blow heads and points**, to run in all directions, hither and thither, spouting and blowing, in great confusion: said of whales when attacked.—**To break one's head, to break Priscian's head, to come into one's head.** See the verbs.—**To come to a head.** (*a*) To suppurate, as a boil. (*b*) To come to a crisis or consummation. Also *to draw to a head*.—**To eat one's head off, to fling the head, to gather to a head.** See the verbs.—**To get a glass in one's head.** See *glass*.—**To give head.** See *give*[1].—**To go by the head** (*naut.*), to plunge or sink head foremost; begin to sink at the head: said of a foundering ship.—**To have a bee in one's head.** See *bee*[1].—**To heap coals of fire on one's head.** See *coal*.—**To hit the nail on the head.** See *nail*. —**To lose one's head**, to fail to preserve one's presence of mind or self-control; become confused or distracted.

But yonder, whiff! there comes a sudden heat,
The gravest citizen seems to *lose his head*,
The king is scared, the soldier will not fight.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

To make head against. (*a*) To withstand effectively; act or advance in spite of.

Then *made* he *head against* his enimies.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 38.

He was unable to *make head against* any of his sensations or desires. *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash.

(*b*) To resist with an opposing force; combine against.

At length the Devonshire men *made head against* a new host of Danes who landed on their coast.
Dickens, Child's Hist. Eng., iii.

Most of these
Made head against him, crying, "Who is he
That he should rule us?"
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

To moor head and stern. See *moor*.—**To one's head**†, to or before one's face.

Revile him *to his head*. *Jer. Taylor*.

To turn head, to turn one's head. See *turn*.—**To win by a head**, in *horse-racing*, to reach the winning-post the length of the head in advance of another horse.—**Upon one's own head**†. Same as *of one's own head*.

This year Mr. Allerton brought over a yonge man for a minister to ye people hear, wheather *upon his owne head*, or at ye motion of some freinds ther, I well know not.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 248.

Let no man, *upon his own head*, reprove the religion that is established by law. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 128.

Virtual head, the pressure at any point of a liquid divided by its (uniform) specific gravity — that is, by the product of its density into the acceleration of gravity.
= Syn. 4. *Commander*, *Leader*, etc. See *chief*.

II. *a.* 1. Being at the head; first or foremost; chief; principal: as, the *head* waters of a river; the *head* man of a village; a *head* workman.

It's the *head* court of them all,
For in it rides the Queen.
Tom Linn (Child's Ballads, I. 270).

And here comes in the stout *head* waiter, puffing under a tray of hot viands.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

The *head* man of Karagul, a tall old man whose long beard was dyed with henna to the colour of a fox's back, became very friendly with me. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xi.

2. Coming from in front; bearing toward the head, as of a ship: as, a *head* wind; a *head* sea.

We had a *head* wind and rough sea.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 18.

[In many instances usage varies between writing *head* separately as an adjective and joining it by a hyphen with a noun to make a compound.]

Head boy, in England, the senior pupil in a public school or other grammar-school; the captain of the school.

A superannuated *head-boy*, whose mathematical proficiency had put more than one bepuzzled usher to the blush. *Mrs. Gore*, Two Aristocracies, I. 2.

Almost every gentleman who does me the honour to hear me will remember that . . . the person to whom he has looked up with the greatest honour and reverence, was the *head-boy* at his school. The school-master himself hardly inspires such an awe. . . . Joseph Addison was always his [Steele's] *head-boy*.
Thackeray, Eng. Humourists, Steele.

Head center. See *center*[1], 10.—**Head reach.** See *reach*. —**Head wall**, the wall in the same plane as the face of an arched bridge.

head (hed), *v.* [< ME. *heden*, *heveden*, behead, more commonly *beheden*: see *behead*. In other uses the verb is modern; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To take off the head of; behead; decapitate: now rare or obsolete, except with reference to plants, fish, etc.: as, to *head* back a tree (that is, to prune it at the top, so as to promote lateral instead of upward growth); to *head* thistles; to *head* a fish.

A bowt ij myle from Rama ys the Towne of Lydia, wher Seynt George suffered martyrdom and was *hedyd*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

If you *head* and hang all that offend that way.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

In *heading* down a young tree, we cut away one-third or one-half of the length of the stem.
P. Barry, Fruit Garden, p. 102.

2. To be or put one's self at the head of; lead; direct; act as leader of.

Nor is what has been said of princes less true of all other governours, from him that *heads* an army to him that is master of a family. *South*, Sermons.

And see the Soldier plead the Monarch's Right,
Heading his Troops, and foremost in the Fight.
Prior, Presented to the King.

3. To form a head to; fit or furnish with a head: as, to *head* a nail or a cask.

And I will eat these broths with spoons of amber,
Headed with diamond and carbuncle.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Their arrowes are made some of straight young sprigs, which they *head* with bone, some 2 or 3 ynches long.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 132.

The viewless arrows of his thoughts were *headed*
And wing'd with flame.
Tennyson, The Poet.

4. To make a beginning for; begin: as, to *head* a subscription-list.

Heaven *heads* the count of crimes
With that wild oath. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

5. To go in front of, so as to keep back or from advancing; get in front of: as, to *head* a drove of cattle.

One of the outriders had succeeded in *heading* the equipage and checking the horses. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, vi. 5.

6. To turn or direct in advancing; give a forward direction to: as, to *head* a boat toward the shore.—7. To oppose, check, or restrain: as, the wind *heads* the ship (that is, the wind has so changed that the ship can no longer go on her course).—8. To go round the head or source of.

They . . . *headed* a great creake, & so left the sands, & turned an other way into ye woods.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 81.

It is shorter to cross a stream than to *head* it.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 11.

To head off. (*a*) To stop the progress of by getting in front: as, to *head off* a running horse. (*b*) To prevent by some counter action: as, to *head off* a scheme.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come to or form a head, literally or figuratively.

Check
Your appetite and passions to our daughter,
Before it *head*. *Marston*, The Fawne, ii. 1.

No partial favor dropped the rain:—
Alike the righteous and profane
Rejoiced above their *heading* grain.
Whittier, Trinitas.

2. To originate; spring; have its head or source, as a river.—3. To direct one's motion; also,

to have direction in a course; tend: as, how does the ship *head*?

About the center of the bay lies Harbor Island. We *headed* for it. *The Century*, XXVIII. 106.

4. To go head foremost; drive at something with the head, or head-and-head: used especially in whaling.

-head. A variant of *-hood*.

headache (hed′āk), *n.* [Formerly *head-ach*, *head-ake*, *hedake*, *hedache*, < ME. *hedake*, *heaved-eche*, < AS. *hēafodece*, < *hēafod*, head, + *ece*, ache: see *ache*[1].] 1. A pain in the cranial part of the head, apparently somewhat deep-seated as compared with the sensation produced by a superficial irritation of the scalp. Apart from trauma, headaches may be produced in various ways, and they are classified mainly by their causes. The following groups may be distinguished: (*a*) Headaches depending on abnormal states of the blood, as in anemia; or when waste products accumulate in the blood through the inefficiency of the excretory organs, as in Bright's disease; or when the lungs, through pulmonary or cardiac fault or the closeness of rooms, fail to replace carbon dioxid with oxygen and to remove the other impurities which they should remove; or when poisons are taken into the system, as in coal-gas poisoning; or when there is absorption of poisons formed in the alimentary tract (as in constipation), or unusual fermentative processes go on in that tract; or when poisons are formed in the blood or solid tissues, as in zymotic diseases or in lithemic states. (*b*) Headaches dependent on exhaustion, such as those from overwork or excess of any kind, forming a part of a general neurasthenia, or after epileptic attacks. Hysterical headaches may perhaps be included here. (*c*) Headaches dependent on peripheral irritation, as from the alimentary canal, from the nose or pharynx, from the sexual apparatus, or from eye-strain incident to errors in refraction or insufficiencies of the muscles moving the eyeball. Some of these belong doubtless quite as properly to the preceding class. (*d*) Headaches dependent on hyperemia or ischemia of the brain and its envelops. The effect of change of posture on the intensity of most headaches seems to indicate that congestion or the reverse has a capacity for provoking pain in the head. But this class is one of uncertain limits. (*e*) Headaches from overheating, as from exposure to the sun. The headache of zymotic fevers seems to be due in part to the fever (pyrexia). (*f*) Megrim. (*g*) Headaches from gross lesions, as tumor, meningitis, or hemorrhage.

2. The corn-poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*, the odor of which is said to cause headache. Also called *head-wark*. [Eng.]—**Rind-headache**, a headache in which there is hyperæsthesia of the retina of the eye, or amblyopia, or hemianopsia. Any of these may occur in megrim.—**Sick-headache**, any headache accompanied with nausea.

headache-tree (hed′āk-trē), *n.* A verbenaceous shrub, *Premna integrifolia*, native of the East Indies and Madagascar, the leaves of which have astringent properties and are used as a remedy for headache. The root is also said to furnish a cordial.

headache-weed (hed′āk-wēd), *n.* In Jamaica, a dicotyledonous monochlamydeous shrub, *Hedyosmum nutans*, belonging to the natural order *Chloranthaceæ*.

headachy (hed′ā-ki), *a.* [< *headache* + *-y*[1].] Afflicted with a headache; having pain in the head; subject to attacks of headache.

Next morning he awoke *headachy* and feverish. *Farrar.*

Mr. Lewes is constantly ailing, like a delicate *headachy* woman. *George Eliot*, in Cross, II. xii.

head-and-head (hed′and-hed′), *adv.* Head on; head to head: a whalers' term.

head-band (hed′band), *n.* 1. A fillet; a band for the head.

The bonnets, and the ornaments of the legs, and the *headbands*. Isa. iii. 20.

2. In *printing*: (*a*) A thin slip of iron on the tympan of a printing-press. (*b*) A band of decoration, usually engraved, at the head of a chapter or at the top of a page. When made, as was usual in the eighteenth century, of a combination of typographic ornaments, it was called by printers a *fac*.

3. In *bookbinding*, a sewed cord placed at the head and tail of the inner back of a well-bound book as a decoration and to make the inner back as long as the outer. A worked head-band is made by the book-sewer when sewing the book with thread and needle. The ordinary head-band is a cord of bright-colored silk attached to the inner back.

head-band (hed′band), *v. t.* [< *head-band*, *n.*] To attach a head-band to (the inner back of a book) in the process of binding.

After *headbanding* the book should receive a hollow back. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 396.

head-bay (hed′bā), *n.* The water-space immediately above the lock in a canal.

head-betony (hed′bet′ō-ni), *n.* A plant, *Pedicularis Canadensis*, better known as the *woodbetony* or *lousewort*.

head-block (hed′blok), *n.* 1. In a saw-mill, the device which supports or holds the log and carries it to the saw; specifically, the forward carriage, on which the head of the log rests.—2. A block of wood placed under the upper ring of the fifth wheel of a carriage, and connected with the spring and the perches.—**Head-block plate**, an iron on which the head-block of a vehicle rests, and which is supported by the fore axle. It has one or two projecting plates, to which the perch-bars are attached.

headboard (hed′bōrd), *n.* 1. A board forming or placed at the head of anything, as of a cart, a grave, etc.; especially, the board which forms the head of a bedstead.

The upper rooms were all supplied with beds, one of which displayed remarkable portraits of the Crown Prince of Denmark and his spouse upon the *head-board*. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 388.

2. *pl. Naut.*, the berthing or close boarding between the head-rails.

headboom (hed′bōm), *n.* A jib-boom or a flying-jib boom.

headborough, headborrow (hed′bur″ō), *n.* [< ME. *hoedborow*, *hedborwe*, lit. head-pledge (ML. *plegius capitalis*), < *heed*, head, + *borow*, < AS. *borh*, a pledge, security, surety: see *borrow*[1].] In England, formerly, the head of a borough; the chief of a frank-pledge, tithing, or decennary. His duties were similar to those of the officers now called *petty constables*. See *constable*, 2. Called in some counties *borsholder* (that is, *borough's elder*), and sometimes *tithing-man*.

Each borough [of Attica] . . . had its demarchus, like a constable or *head-borough*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 478.

head-bound†, *a.* Turbaned.

A valiant gentleman, a noble Dane
As e'er the country bred, endanger'd now
By fresh supply of *head-bound* infidels.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

head-case (hed′kās), *n.* In *entom.*, that part of the integument of a pupa that covers the head.

head-cell (hed′sel), *n.* In *bot.*, the small roundish hyaline cell borne upon each of the eight manubria in the antheridium of the *Characeæ*. Also called *capitulum*.

head-chair (hed′chār), *n.* A chair with a high back, made to support the head in a convenient position.

headcheese (hed′chēz′), *n.* In *cookery*, portions of the head and feet of swine cut into fine pieces, seasoned, and, after being boiled, pressed into the form of a cheese. Also called *brawn*.

head-chute (hed′shōt), *n.* A canvas tube or pipe leading from a ship's head down to the water's edge, for the purpose of conveying refuse matter overboard.

head-cloth (hed′klôth), *n.* 1. A canvas screen for the head of a ship.—2. A piece of stuff, broader than a fillet, used to cover the head wholly or in part, or to wind around a cap. Compare *turban*.

What's here? all sorts of dresses painted to the life; ha! ha! ha! *head-cloaths* to shorten the face, favourites to raise the forehead. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Platonic Lady, iii. 1.

3. In *upholstery*, that one of the bed-curtains which hangs behind the head of the bed from the tester.

head-coal (hed′kōl), *n.* The upper part of a seam of coal so thick that it has to be worked in two or more lifts or heads. [Eng.]

head-court (hed′kōrt), *n.* A court, of which there were formerly three in the year, at which all the freeholders who owed suit and presence were fined in default of attendance. The head-courts were afterward reduced to one, and by the act of 20 George II. fines for non-attendance were abolished.—**Michaelmas head-court**, in Scotland, the annual meeting of the freeholders and commissioners of supply of a county, held at Michaelmas, for various county purposes.

head-cracker (hed′krak′ėr), *n.* Same as *head-spade*.

head-cringle (hed′kring′gl), *n.* See *cringle*.

head-dress (hed′dres), *n.* A covering or decoration for the head, as a hat, cap, coif, kerchief, or veil, or any arrangement of the hair with or without such a covering.

A lady's *head-dress*—a most airy sort of blue and silver turban, with a streamer of plumage on one side. *C. Brontë*, Villette, [xx.

Butterfly Head-dress, middle of 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Are we to believe that the Moriacchi used the turban as their *head-dress* before the Ottoman came? *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 184.

Butterfly head-dress, a head-dress worn about 1475, consisting of a large veil of light material, stiffened, and probably supported by a light wire frame. See cut in preceding column.

head-earing (hed′ėr′ing), *n.* See *earing*[1].

headed (hed′ed), *p. a.* Furnished with a head; capitate; having a top: used chiefly in composition: as, long-*headed*; thick-*headed*.

The Attican Poets did call him [Pericles] Schinocephalos, as much as to say, *headed* like an onion. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 138.

"He's *headed* like a buck," she said,
"And backed like a bear."
Queen Eleanor's Confession (Child's Ballads, VI. 216).

There musing sat the hoary-*headed* Earl.
Tennyson, Geraint.

header (hed′ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which removes the head from something; one who beheads or decapitates: obsolete except in certain special uses. (*a*) One who heads fish in the operation of dressing them. (*b*) The knife used in the operation of heading fish. (*c*) A form of reaping-machine which cuts off and gathers only the heads of the grain. (*d*) An implement for gathering clover-heads for the sake of the seed.

2. One who places a head on something, as on a nail or a pin; specifically, a cooper who puts in the heads of casks.—3. One who or that which stands at the head of something, as one who leads a mob or party.—4. In *masonry*: (*a*) A heavy stone extending over the thickness of a wall. (*b*) A brick laid lengthwise across the thickness of a wall and acting as a bond. See cut under *inbond*.—5. A plunge or dive head foremost, as into the water, or, involuntarily, from a horse or a bicycle.

No time to go down and bathe; I'll get my *header* somewhere up the stream. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xviii.

6. One who dives head foremost. [Rare.]

There they bathed, of course, and Arthur, the Glory of *headers*,
Leapt from the ledges with Hope, he twenty feet, he thirty.
Clough, Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich, iii.

7. In the manufacture of needles, a person whose duty it is to turn the needles all one way, preparatory to drilling.—8. A sod, brick, or stone placed with the end toward the interior in building revetments.—9. A ship's mate or other officer in charge of a whale-boat; a boat-header.

head-fast (hed′fast), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope at the bows of a ship, used to fasten it to a wharf or other object.

The Ships ride here so close, as it were, keeping up one another with their *Head-fasts* on shore. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, I. 64.

head-fish (hed′fish), *n.* A sunfish of the family *Molidæ*.

head-frame (hed′frām), *n.* In *mining*, the structure erected over the shaft to support the head-gear. Called in England *gallows-frame*.

headful (hed′fūl), *n.* [< *head* + *-ful*.] As much as the head can hold.

I'll undertake, with a handful of silver, to buy a *headful* of wit at any time. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, i. 2.

head-gate (hed′gāt), *n.* 1. The up-stream gate of a canal-lock.—2. Any water- or flood-gate of a race or sluice.

head-gear (hed′gēr), *n.* 1. Any covering for the head, as a hat, or an ornament for the head; a head-dress.—2. All the parts of a harness about the head, as the head-stall, bits, etc.—3. In *mining*, that part of the winding-machinery which is attached to the head-frame, and of which the most important part is formed by the sheaves or pulleys over which the hoisting-rope passes.

head-guide (hed′gid), *n.* See *guide*[1].

head-house (hed′hous), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the house or structure in which the head-frame stands, and by which it is protected and shielded from the weather.

head-hung† (hed′hung), *a.* Despondent; humble.

You must not be so *head-hung*: why dost peep
Under thy cloak as thou didst fear a serjeant?
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 2.

head-hunter (hed′hun′tėr), *n.* A savage who practises head-hunting.

head-hunting (hed′hun′ting), *n.* Among certain savage tribes, the practice of making incursions for the purpose of procuring human heads as trophies or for use in religious ceremonies.

Head-hunting is not so much a religious ceremony among the Pakatans, Borneo, as merely to show their bravery and manliness. *St. John*, quoted in Spencer's Prin. of Sociol., § 350.

headily (hed'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hedyliche;* < *heady* + *-ly*².] In a heady or rash manner; hastily; rashly.

Antor hasted hym to kynge Carados, and met hym so *hedyliche* with a grete spere that bothe the tymbir and stelen heede shewed thourgh his shuldre.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 119.

Had they not been *headily* carried on by passion and prejudice, they would never have passed this rash sentence.
Tillotson, xii. 135. (*Latham.*)

headiness (hed'i-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being heady, in any sense of that word.

As for their *headiness*, see whether they be not prone, bold, and run headlong into all mischief.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 106.

heading (hed'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *head*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of providing with a head: as, the *heading* of a pin or of a barrel.—2. That which stands at the head; especially, a title; a caption: as, the *heading* of a paper.—3. Material to form a head, as timber for forming the heads of casks.—4. The foam on liquor.—5. A preparation of equal parts of alum and green vitriol, used in brewing.—6. In *dressmaking:* (*a*) The upper edge of a flounce or ruffle which projects above the line stitched on the dress, etc. (*b*) Any narrow braid or trimming placed at the head of a flounce, ruffle, fringe, or other trimming.—7. In *lace-making*, the edge of the lace on the side sewed to the dress, whether as a part of the design or in the form of a separate braid.—8. In *fireworks*, the particular device of a rocket, especially when used as a signal: as, a star-*heading*.—9. A driftway or passage excavated in the line of an intended tunnel, forming a gullet in which the men work.—10. In *coal-mining:* (*a*) In England, often used as synonymous with *head*. (*b*) In Pennsylvania, a cross-heading, a continuous passage for air, or for use as a manway; the place where work is being done in driving any horizontal passage. *Penn. Geol. Surv. Gloss.*—11. *pl.* In *placer-mining*, the mass of gravel above the head of the sluice.—12. In *brickwork*, a row or course of headers; a heading-course.—13. The molding above a door or a window; a head-mold.—14. Homespun cloth. *C. Hallock.* [Southern U. S.]—15. See the extract.

Tan-liquor is then run into the vat, and when the interstices are filled, the whole is crowned with a layer of bark, which tanners call a *heading*.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 366.

heading-chisel (hed'ing-chiz'el), *n.* A chisel for cutting down the head of a mortise. *E. H. Knight.*

heading-circler (hed'ing-sėr'klėr), *n.* A machine for cutting and dressing the pieces used to form the head of a cask. The stuff is clamped between two disks, shaped by a saw, and finally dressed by revolving cutters.

heading-course (hed'ing-kōrs), *n.* In *masonry*, a course which consists entirely of headers, or of stones or bricks laid lengthwise across the thickness of the wall. See *English bond*, under *bond*¹.

heading-hill†, *n.* A place of execution by beheading.

Huntly's gallant stalwart son
Wis heidit on thi *heidin hill.*
Battle of Corichie (Child's Ballads, VII. 214).

They brought him to the *heading-hill,*
His horse, bot and his saddle.
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 304).

heading-joint (hed'ing-joint), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a joint between two or more boards made at right angles to the fibers.—2. In *masonry*, a joint between two voussoirs in the same course. *E. H. Knight.*

heading-knife (hed'ing-nīf), *n.* A knife used for heading. (*a*) A knife used by coopers in making the chamfer on the head of a cask. (*b*) A saddlers' knife used for making holes too large to be made by a punch. (*c*) A curriers' scraping-knife. (*d*) A fishermen's knife for cutting off the heads of fish.

heading-machine (hed'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. In *agri.*, a form of harvester by which the heads are torn off from the standing grain. See *reaping-machine.*—2. An apparatus for swaging up the heads of bolts or pins.—3. A kind of lathe for forming and trimming the heads of casks.—4. A press in which the heads of cartridges are shaped.—5. A machine for making the heads of pins.

heading-tool (hed'ing-tōl), *n.* A hand-clamp for holding the rod of metal used in forming the heads of bolts, rivets, nails, etc.

headish (hed'ish), *a.* [< *head* + *-ish*¹.] Headstrong; testy; flighty. [Prov. Eng.]

head-kerchief (hed'kėr'chif), *n.* A kerchief worn on the head, usually as a turban.

Those who had ante-emancipation costumes of flowered mousseline-de-laine gowns, black-silk aprons, and real bandanna *head-kerchiefs*, put them on for volunteer service in the dressing-room. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 363.

head-kidney (hed'kid'ni), *n.* The anterior one of three parts of the segmental organ or rudimentary kidney of a vertebrate embryo, situated in the region of the heart, and technically called the *pronephros.*

Termed the *head-kidney* or pronephros; and its duct is the Müllerian duct. *H. Gray*, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 133.

head-knee (hed'nē), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of molded knee-timber situated beneath the head-rails, and fayed edgewise to the cutwater and stem, for steadying the cutwater.

head-knot (hed'not), *n.* A knot of ribbon or some similar thing worn as part of a head-dress.

headland (hed'land), *n.* [In def. 1, also E. dial. *headlands, adlands;* < ME. *hevedlond*, < AS. **hēafodland* (once spelled *hafudland*, glossed L. *limites*), a boundary, headland (= G. *hauptland*, the mainland, the mother country), < *hēafod* head, + *land*, land. For the sense 'cape,' cf. *head*, 6 (*m*), and *cape*¹.] 1. A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows or near a fence.

Now down with the grass upon *headlands* about.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

Access was given . . . by the *headland*, at right angles to the strips, on which there was a right to turn the ploughs; the owner of the *headland* must, therefore, wait to till his land till all the strips are ploughed.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 904.

2. A cape; a promontory; a point of land projecting from the shore into the sea or other expanse of water.

Flags, flutter out upon turrets and towers!
Flames, on the windy *headland* flare!
Tennyson, Welcome to Alexandra.

The bracing air of the *headland* gives a terrible appetite to those of us who, like me, have been sea-sick and fasting for forty-eight hours.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 20.

headle (hed'l), *n.* See *heddle.*

headledge (hed'lej), *n.* *Naut.*, a thwartship piece used in framing the hatchways or ladderways. See cut under *hatchway.*

headless (hed'les), *a.* [< ME. *heedless, hevedles,* < AS. *hēafodleás* (= D. *hoofdeloos* = G. *hauptlos* = Dan. *hovedløs* = Sw. *hufvudlös*), < *hēafod*, head, + *-leás*, -less.] 1. Having no head; acephalous; acranial: as, the *headless* mollusks; *headless* vertebrates.

Ichabod was horror-stricken at perceiving that he [the horseman] was *headless!*—but his horror was still more increased on observing that the head, which should have rested on his shoulders, was carried before him on the pommel of the saddle. *Irving*, Sleepy Hollow.

2. Destitute of a chief or leader.

They . . . made the empire stand *headless.* *Raleigh.*

3†. Destitute of understanding or prudence; foolish.

It may more justly be numbered among those *headless* old-wives' tales which Plutarch so justly derideth.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 62.

headlesshood†, *n.* A variant of *heedlesshood.*

headlight (hed'līt), *n.* 1. A large lamp or lantern and reflector carried on the front of a locomotive and serving to illuminate the track by night. On locomotives of European make two headlights are carried, one over each rail of the track, and they are set much lower than the headlight of an American locomotive.

2. A white light carried at a steamer's masthead when under way. [Rare.]

head-line (hed'līn), *n.* 1. A line or rope attached to the head of an animal, as a bullock.—2. In *printing*, the line at the top of the page, which contains the folio or number of the page, with the title of the book (technically known as the running head), or the subject of the chapter or of the page.—3. One of the lines in the title of a newspaper article, printed in large type to attract attention.

headling†, **headlings** (hed'ling, -lingz), *adv.* [< ME. *hedling, heedling, hevedlynge*, and with adv. gen. *-s, -es, hedlings, hedlynges* (= MHG. *houbetlingen*); < *head* + *-ling*².] Same as *headlong.*

The foolish multitude everywhere . . . as a raging flood (the banks broken down) runneth *headlings* into all blasphemy and devillishness. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 508.

head-lining (hed'lī'ning), *n.* A painted canvas sometimes used to form the ceiling of passenger-cars.

headlong (hed'lông), *adv.* [< ME. *hedlonge;* var. of *headling*, q. v.] 1. With the head foremost: as, to fall *headlong.*

[She] hit hym so heturly with a hert wille,
That he hurlit down *hedlonges* to the hard erthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10920.

He flung her *headlong* into the mote.
Northern Lord and Cruel Jew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 281).

2. Rashly; precipitately; without deliberation.

Some ask for envy'd pow'r, which public hate
Pursues, and hurries *headlong* to their fate.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 86.

3. Hastily; without delay or respite; tumultuously.

We are carried away *headlong* with the torrent of our affections. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 596.

The rapid charge, the rallying shout,
Retreat borne *headlong* into rout.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 17.

headlong (hed'lông), *a.* [< *headlong, adv.*] 1. Steep; precipitous.

Like a tower upon a *headlong* rock.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 41.

To take the bit between his teeth, and fly
To the next *headlong* steep of anarchy.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 122.

2. Rash; precipitate: as, *headlong* folly.

The *headlong* course that madd'ning heroes run,
How soon triumphant, and how soon undone!
Crabbe, Works, I. 158.

3. Rushing precipitately; precipitate; hasty.

The descent of Somerset had been a gradual and almost imperceptible lapse. It now became a *headlong* fall.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

The young men think nothing of a *headlong* journey from Bath to London and back again.
Mrs. Oliphant, Sheridan, p. 26.

headlong†, *v. t.* [< *headlong, adv.*] To precipitate. *Davies.*

We . . . forget the course of our own sinful ignorance that *headlongs* us to confusion.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 93.

headlongly† (hed'lông-li), *adv.* In a headlong manner; precipitately.

So snatchingly or *headlongly* driven, flew Juno.
Chapman, Iliad, xv., Commentary.

headlongwise† (hed'lông-wīz), *adv.* In a headlong manner.

Now they began much more to take stomacke and indignation, in case that after Tarquinius the kingdome should not returne to them and their line, but should still run on end, and *headlongwise* fall unto such base varlets.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 29.

head-louse (hed'lous), *n.* The common louse, *Pediculus capitis*, which infests the hair of the human head. Compare *body-louse, crab-louse.*

head-lugged† (hed'lugd), *a.* Lugged or dragged by the head.

A father, and a gracious aged man,
Whose reverence even the *head-lugg'd* bear would lick—
Most barbarous, most degenerate! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2.

headly† (hed'li), *a.* [< ME. *hedly, havedlich,* < AS. *hēafdlīc*, capital, < *hēafod*, head: see *head.*] 1. Principal; capital.

This weddyng is broken by iche *hedly* synne.
Wyclif, Select Works, III. 162.

2. [In this sense found only in Shakspere, in the following passage in the folio of 1623, where it is prob. a misprint for *heady*, as in all other editions.] Same as *heady*, 3.

Headly murther, spoil, and villainy. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3.

head-man (hed'man'), *n.* [< early ME. *hefdman, hevedmon,* < AS. *hēafodman*, a chief, leader (= MHG. *houbetman, houptman*, G. *hauptmann* (> ult. *hetman* and *ataman*, q. v.) = Dan. *hovedsmand* = Sw. *höfvitsman*, captain), < *hēafod*, head, + *man*, man. Cf. *headsman.*] A chief; a leader. [Now usually written as two words.]

head-mark (hed'märk), *n.* The natural characteristics of each individual of a species.

Head-mark, or, in other words, that characteristic individuality stamped by the hand of Nature upon every individual of her numerous progeny.
Agric. Surv., Peebles. (*Jamieson.*)

Galloway and Buchan, Lothian and Lochaber, are like foreign parts; yet you may choose a man from any of them, and, ten to one, he shall prove to have the *head-mark* of a Scot. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Foreigner at Home.

head-master (hed'mās'tėr), *n.* The principal master of a school or seminary.

Mr. Thring claims that three hundred boys is the limit of numbers that a *head-master* can know personally.
The Century, XXXVI. 653.

head-mold (hed'mōld), *n.* 1. The skull proper, or cranium; the brain-pan.—2. In *arch.*, a molding carried around or over the head of a door or a window; a hood-mold or hood-molding.—**Head-mold shot**†, a morbid condition of a newborn child in which the sutures of the skull, usually the coronal suture, have their edges shot over one another.

In the old London Bills of Mortality the term *head-mould shot* long stood as the vernacular for a form of hydrocephalus, or water on the brain.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 12.

head-molding (hed'mōl'ding), *n.* Same as *head-mold*, 2.

head-money (hed'mun'i), *n.* 1. A capitation-tax; a tax of so much per head.

To be taxed by the poll, to be sconced our *head-money*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. A reward by the head or number for persons captured in war, especially at sea; also, a reward for the production of the head of an outlaw or enemy.

The laws of some states hold out special rewards to encourage the capture of vessels, especially of commissioned vessels, of their enemies. Such is the *head-money* of five pounds, due under a section of the British prize act, to all on board an armed vessel acting under public authority, for every man on board of a similar captured vessel who was living at the beginning of the engagement.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 144.

Head-money cases, three cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1884 (112 U. S., 580), which held that an act of Congress (August 3d, 1882) imposing upon owners of vessels a duty for immigrants entering the United States was valid.

headmost (hed'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *head* + *-most.*] Most advanced; most forward; first in a line or order of progression: as, the *headmost* ship in a fleet.

One steam torpedo-boat . . . managed to run the gauntlet of the guard-boats, and came through them bravely at the *headmost* Turkish ship. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 384.

head-netting (hed'net'ing), *n.* An ornamental netting used in merchant ships instead of the fayed planking of the head-rails.

head-note (hed'nōt), *n.* A note or remark placed at the head, as of a chapter or page; specifically, a brief and condensed statement introductory to a report of a legal decision, stating the principles of law to be deduced from the decision to which it is prefixed, or the facts and circumstances which bring the case in hand within the principle or rule of law or of practice which the court applied; a syllabus.

head-pan† (hed'pan), *n.* [ME. not found, < AS. *hedfodpanne* (= D. *hoofdpan* = ODan. *hovedpande*), the skull, < *hēafod*, head, + *panne*, a pan.] The brain-pan.

head-penny (hed'pen'i), *n.* [ME. *hæfed-peníng.*] A poll-tax: usually in the plural, *head-pence*. Also called *head-silver*.

head-piece (hed'pēs), *n.* [Formerly also *head-peece, headpeace;* < *head* + *piece.*] 1. A helmet; specifically, an open helmet such as was worn after the abandonment of the armet; also, a hat; head-gear. See *morion, cabasset, burganet.*

One dark little man stood, sat, walked, lectured, under the *head-piece* of a bandit bonnet-grec.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxxv.

2. The head; especially, the head as the seat of the understanding; hence, intelligence; judgment. [Colloq.]

A Biggen he had got about his brayne,
For in his *headpeace* he felt a sore payne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

Pride comfort your poor *head-piece*, lady! 'tis a weak one, and had need of a night-cap.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

3. A decorative engraving placed at the top of the first page of a book, or at the beginning of a chapter, etc.; a head-band.

head-plate (hed'plāt), *n.* 1. A metal strip or guard covering the joint of the top of a landau. —2. A reinforcing piece on the cantle of a saddletree.—3. In *entom.*, a horny plate on the cephalic extremity of the larvæ of certain insects.

Many larvæ are destitute of eyes—namely, all maggots with an undeveloped head, as well as many larvæ with a distinct corneous *head-plate*. *Shuckard.*

4. In *gun.*, a plate which covers the breast of the cheeks of a gun-carriage.

head-post (hed'pōst), *n.* 1. One of the posts at the head of a four-post bedstead.—2. In the stall-partition of a stable, the post nearest the manger.

head-pump (hed'pump), *n.* *Naut.*, a small pump placed at the bow of a vessel, with the lower end communicating with the sea, used chiefly for washing decks.

headquarters (hed'kwâr'tėrz), *n. pl.* 1. The quarters or place of residence, permanent or temporary, of the commander-in-chief of an army.—2. The residence of any military chief, or the place from which his orders are issued. Hence—3. The place where one chiefly resides or carries on business.

headrace (hed'rās), *n.* 1. The race or flume which leads water to a water-wheel.—2. See the extract.

The channel of supply, or *head race*, whereby water is brought to the engine. *Rankine*, Steam Boiler, § 95.

head-rail[1] (hed'rāl), *n.* [< *head* + *rail*[1].] 1. In *ship-building*, one of the elliptical rails at the head of a ship.—2. The upper horizontal member of a door-frame.

head-rail[2]† (hed'rāl), *n.* [< *head* + *rail*[2].] A kerchief or other garment of linen for the head, worn especially by women.

head-reach (hed'rēch), *v. i.* *Naut.*, to shoot ahead, as a sailing vessel during the evolution of tacking.

head-rest (hed'rest), *n.* A rest or support of any kind for the head; specifically, in *photog.*, an adjustable apparatus, generally a metallic skeleton frame, placed behind the sitter to steady and support his head during the taking of his portrait.

head-ring (hed'ring), *n.* A decoration worn by the men of the Kafirs after marriage, consisting of a leaflet of palm secured permanently to the woolly hair, and covered with vegetable wax or other material used for dressing the hair.

head-rope (hed'rōp), *n.* [< ME. *hederap.*] 1†. *Naut.*, a rope to support the head of a mast.

Thane was *hede-rapys* hewene [cut] that helde upe the mastes. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3669.

2. That part of a bolt-rope which terminates any sail on its upper edge, and to which the sail is sewed.

head-sails (hed'sālz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, sails set forward of the foremast.

headshake (hed'shāk), *n.* A significant shake of the head.

That you, at such times seeing me, never shall,
With arms encumber'd thus, or thus *head shake*, . . . note
That you know aught of me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

head-sheets (hed'shēts), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the sheets of the head-sails; the jib-sheets.

head-shield (hed'shēld), *n.* In *herpet.*, a cephalic plate; one of the usually definite and symmetrical plates on the top of the head of a snake or lizard.

headship (hed'ship), *n.* [< *head* + *-ship.*] The state or position of being a head or chief; head or chief place; hence, authority; rule; government.

As an estate of the realm the spiritualty recognises the *headship* of the king, as a member of the Church Catholic it recognises, according to the medieval idea, the *headship* of the pope. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 376.

There seems no reason to doubt that Rome, in the days of her kings, had won a federal *headship* over all Latium, and that she lost that *headship* through her change from kings to consuls. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 316.

Federal headship. See *federal.*

head-sill (hed'sil), *n.* In a saw-pit, one of the transverse pieces at each end, on which the ends of the timber rest.

head-silver (hed'sil'vėr), *n.* Same as *head-penny.*

head-skin (hed'skin), *n.* A thick, tough, elastic substance, proof against the harpoon, protecting the case of the sperm-whale. *C. M. Scammon.*

headsman (hedz'man), *n.*; pl. *headsmen* (-men). [< ME. *heddysman* (def. 1); < *head's*, poss. of *head*, + *man.*] 1. A chief person; a head man.

Thei . . . Hyngede of theire *heddys-mene* by hundrethes at ones. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 281.

2. One who cuts off the heads of condemned persons; a public executioner.

Come, *headsman*, off with his head.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

3. A laborer in a colliery who conveys the coal from the workings to the horseway.

head-spade (hed'spād), *n.* A long-handled instrument with iron shank and cast-steel blade, belonging to the cutting-gear used by whalers in cutting in a whale. It is heavier than the cutting-spade, and is employed in cutting the bone which connects the whale's head to the body. Also called *head-cracker.*

headspring (hed'spring), *n.* Origin; source; fountainhead.

head-stall (hed'stâl), *n.* 1. That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.—2. Same as *capistrum*, 1.

head-station (hed'stā'shon), *n.* The dwelling-house and offices on an Australian sheep- or cattle-station. [Australia.]

Soon they passed a *headstation*, as the homestead and main buildings of a station are invariably called.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 42.

head-stick (hed'stik), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a short round stick with a hole at each end, through which the head-rope of some triangular sails is thrust before being sewed on.—2. In *printing*, a straight piece of furniture placed at the head of a form, between the chase and the type.

head-stock (hed'stok), *n.* In *mach.*: (*a*) The framing used to support the gudgeons of a wheel. (*b*) In a lathe, the frame which supports the live spindle, to which the work is chucked or dogged, as distinguished from the tail-stock, which supports the dead spindle; the live head. (*c*) The transverse member which forms the end of the under frame of an American railroad-car.

headstone (hed'stōn), *n.* 1. The principal stone in a foundation; the chief stone, as the corner-stone of a building, or the keystone of an arch. See cut under *arch*[1].—2. A stone, usually inscribed, set at the head of a grave.

Where Claribel low-lieth . . .
At noon the wild bee hummeth
About the moss'd *headstone*.
Tennyson, Claribel.

head-stool (hed'stōl), *n.* A small narrow kind of pillow used to rest the neck or cheek upon during repose, and leave the hair undisturbed. Such appliances were used when large and elaborate coiffures were in vogue.

headstrong (hed'strông), *a.* 1. Wilful; ungovernable; obstinate; bent on pursuing one's own ends.

Peace, *headstrong* Warwick! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

She's as *headstrong* as an allegory on the banks of the Nile. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 3.

In all his dealings he was *headstrong*, perhaps, but open and above board. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 228.

2. Directed by or proceeding from obstinate wilfulness: as, a *headstrong* course.

Thus I'll curb her mad and *headstrong* humour.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

=Syn. Intractable, unruly, stubborn, dogged.

headstrongness (hed'strông-nes), *n.* Obstinate wilfulness. [Rare.]

Rosinante's *headstrongness* . . . shews that a beast knows when he is weary, or hungry, better than his rider.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 6.

head-sword (hed'sōrd), *n.* Water running through an adit-level: a Cornish mining term.

head-tabling (hed'tā'bling), *n.* See *tabling.*

head-timber (hed'tim'bėr), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the upright pieces of timber which are inserted between the upper knee and the curved rail, to support the frame of the head-rails.

head-tire (hed'tīr), *n.* Dress or attire for the head.

A chariot with bridles of gold, and an *headtire* of fine linen. 1 Esd. iii. 6.

Their *head-tires* of flowers, mixed with silver and gold, with some sprigs of segrets among. *B. Jonson*, Chloridia.

head-tone (hed'tōn), *n.* In *singing*, a tone so produced as to bring the cavities of the nose and head into sympathetic vibration, thus giving an impression of being made there.

head-turner (hed'tėr'nėr), *n.* A machine for shaping and leveling the heads of barrels.

head-valve (hed'valv), *n.* In a steam-engine, the delivery-valve. *E. H. Knight.*

head-veil (hed'vāl), *n.* A veil used to cover the head and usually falling behind it, as distinguished from the face-veil: such a veil is an important part of the costume of the wealthier Moslem women.

head-voice (hed'vois), *n.* In *singing*, that method of using the voice, or that portion of the singer's compass, which tends to produce head-tones.

headward, headwards (hed'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *head* + *-ward, -wards.*] Toward the head. *Packard.*

head-wark (hed'wärk), *n.* [< ME. *heedwarke, hedewarke,* < AS. *hēafodwærc* (= Icel. *höfuðverkr* = Sw. *huvudvärk* = Dan. *hovedvark*), < *hēafod*, head, + *wærc*, ache, pain.] Same as *headache*, 2.

headway (hed'wā), *n.* 1. Motion ahead or forward; force or amount of such motion; rate of progress: said specifically of a ship, but applied to all kinds of progress, literally or figuratively.

The engines [of a steamer] are first "slowed," then stopped, and finally backed, if necessary; when the *headway* ceases, the anchor is let go.
Hamersly, Naval Encyc., p. 35.

My Lord Derby and his friends seem to think Democracy has made, and is making, dangerous *headway*.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 104.

2. In *arch.*, clear space in height, as from a floor to a ceiling, or from the ground to the crown of an arch; specifically, the perpendicular distance from any step or landing of a stair to the ceiling.—3. In *coal-mining*, a cross-heading. [North. Eng.]—**To fetch headway.** See *fetch*[1].

head-word (hed'wėrd), *n.* A word put as a title (and printed usually in a distinctive type) at the head of a paragraph, as the words in full-face at the beginning of the several articles in this dictionary; a title-word; a word constituting a heading or a side-head.

head-work (hed'wėrk), *n.* 1. Mental or intellectual labor.

He had the perseverance, the capability for *head-work* and calculation, the steadiness and general forethought, which might have made him a great merchant if he had lived in a large city. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxi.

To this ideational adjustment may be referred most of the strain and "head-splitting" connected with recollecting, reflecting, and all that people call *head-work*. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 59.

2. In *arch.*, the heads and other ornaments on the keystone of an arch.

head-worker (hed'wėr'kėr), *n.* 1. One who works with his head or brain, as distinguished from one who does physical labor. Specifically—2. One who assists in planning a robbery or burglary, by finding out where money or valuables are kept and informing the gang, for an interest in the proceeds of the plunder. [Thieves' cant.]

heady (hed'i), *a.* [< *head* + *-y*1.] 1. Headstrong; rash; precipitate; hurried on by obstinacy or passion.

Let the immortall soule lift her eies vpwards, not downwards into this darke world, which is vnstable, madde, *headie*, crooked, alway encompassing a blinde depth. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 367.

A man of a strong *heady* temperament, like Villon, is very differently tempted. His eyes lay hold on all provocations greedily, and his heart flames up at a look into imperious desire. *R. L. Stevenson*, François Villon.

2. Apt to affect the head; intoxicating.

A sort of wine which was very *heady*. *Boyle.*

This towne much consists of brewers of a certaine *heady* ale. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 10, 1672.

They [moles] are driven from their haunts by garlick for a time, and other *heady* smells buried in their passages. *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxvi.

New honours are as *heady* as new wine. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxii.

3. Violent; impetuous. [Rare.]

Never came reformation in a flood,
With such a *heady* currance, scouring faults.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

A cliffe
Against whose base the *headie* Neptune dasht
His high-curlde browes.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iv. 3.

head-yard (hed'yärd), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the yards on the foremast: as, to haul around and brace up the *head-yards*.

heal1 (hēl), *v.* [< ME. *helen*, < AS. *hālan* (= OS. *hēlian* = OFries. *hēla* = D. *heelen* = MLG. *hēlen*, *heilen*, LG. *helen* = OHG. *heilan*, MHG. G. *heilen* = Icel. *heila* = Sw. *hela* = Dan. *hele* = Goth. *hailjan*), heal, make whole, < *hāl*, whole: see *whole*, and cf. *holy*, *hale*2, *hail*2, *health*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To make whole or sound; restore to health or soundness; cure: as, to *heal* the sick.

Thei that were hurt and wounded a-bode at theire hostelles for to *hele* theire woundes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 499.

The rarest Simples that our fields present-vs
Heals but one hurt, and healing too torment-vs.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Speak the word only, and my servant shall be *healed*. Mat. viii. 8.

2. To restore to wholesome conditions; remove something evil or noxious from; purify; cleanse; strengthen.

I . . . will *heal* their land. 2 Chron. vii. 14.

Thy gifts, thy love, may scarce now *heal* my heart—
Look not so kind—God keep us well apart!
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 324.

3. To remedy; remove, repair, or counteract by salutary or beneficial means: as, to *heal* a quarrel or a breach.

I will *heal* their backsliding. Hos. xiv. 4.

We took order that he should be dealt with by Mr. Cotton, Mr. Hooker, and Mr. Welde, to be brought to see his errour, and to *heal* it by some public explanation of his meaning. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 179.

Time and tale a long-past woe will *heal*,
And make a melody of grief.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 23.

II. *intrans.* To grow whole or sound; return to a sound state: with reference to a wound, sometimes with *up* or *over*.

Withinne a fewe dayes he schal so *hool* that he schal fele him silf of the statt and the strenkthe of xl yeer. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

While Geraint lay *healing* of his hurt,
The blameless King went forth. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Healing tissue. See *tissue*.

heal1† (hēl), *n.* [Also dial. *hale*; < ME. *hele*, < AS. *hēlu*, *hēlo*, health, safety, salvation, < *hāl*, whole: see *heal*1, *v.*, and cf. *health*.] Health; well-being.

In our chapitre praye we day and night
To Christ that he the sende *hele*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 238.

Well are they fed, well are they clad,
And live in *heal* and weal.
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 387).

heal2 (hēl), *v. t.* [Also *heel* (see def. 2 (*b*)); < ME. *helen*, *hilen*, < AS. *helan* (pret. *hæl*, pl. *hēlon*, pp *holen*) = OS. *helan* = OFries. *hela* = D. *helen* = MLG. *helen* = OHG. *helan*, MHG. *heln*, G. *hehlen*, cover, conceal, = L. *celare*, cover, conceal (in comp. *concelare*, > ult. E. *conceal*, q. v.), akin to *occulere*, hide (> ult. E. *occult*, q. v.), to *cella*, a hut, cell (> ult. E. *cell*, q. v.), to Gr. *καλύπτειν*, cover, conceal, etc. From the same Teut. root are E. *hall*, *hell*1, *hell*2, *hill*2, *hull*1, *hole*1, *hold*2, *hollow*1, *helm*2, etc.] 1†. To hide; conceal; keep secret.

Mordre is so wlatsom and abhominable
To God, that is so just and resonable,
That he ne wol nought suffre it *hiled* be.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 235.

I can nae langer *heal* frae thee,
Thou art my youngest brither.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 254).

2. To cover, as for protection. (*a*) To cover or overlay, as a roof with tiles, slates, tin, etc. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Alle the houses beth *heled* halles and chambres,
With no lede, bote with Loue and with Leel-speche.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 237.

Water with of rayne or of the welle,
Then *hele* it feire, or se that it be soo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

(*b*) [In this use also spelled *heel*, being partly confused with *heel*2, orig. *heald*1, *heeld*, incline.] To cover (the roots of trees and plants), usually in an inclined or slanting position, with soil, after they have been taken out of the ground, and before setting them permanently: generally used with *in*.

VII bushels [of seed] on an acre londe bestowe
When all the dewe is off, in houres warme,
And *hele* hem lest the nyghtes weete hem harme.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

heal3 (hēl), *v.* A variant spelling of *heel*2.

healable (hē'la-bl), *a.* [< *heal*1 + *-able*.] Capable of being healed.

heal-all (hēl'âl), *n.* A plant supposed to possess great healing virtues, especially *Brunella vulgaris*, more commonly called *self-heal*. Among the other plants sometimes called by this name are *Collinsonia Canadensis*, the horse-balm or stone-root, *Sedum Rhodiola*, the roseroot, and *Scrophularia nodosa*, the figwort.—**High heal-all**, a common North American herb, *Pedicularis Canadensis*, the lousewort. See *Pedicularis*.

heald1†, *v.* and *n.* See *heeld*.

heald2 (hēld), *n.* Same as *heddle*.

heal-dog (hēl'dog), *n.* [< *heal*1, *v.*, + obj. *dog*.] See *madwort*.

healer1 (hē'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *helere* (= OHG. *heilari*), < *helen*, heal: see *heal*1, *v.* The AS. noun *hælend* (prop. ppr.) (= OS. *hēljand* = MLG. *heilant* = OHG. *heilanto*, *heilant*, MHG. *heilant*, G. *heiland*), lit. healer, was applied only to Jesus, being a translation of the name *Jesus* or of its Latin equivalent *salvator*.] One who or that which heals, cures, restores, or repairs.

This name Ihesu es noghte ells for to say one Ynglische bot *heler* or hele. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

O Time! . . . comforter,
And only *healer* when the heart hath bled.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 130.

healer2 (hē'lėr), *n.* [< *heal*2 + *-er*1.] One whose business it is to cover houses with tiles, slates, etc. Also *hellier*, *hillier*. *Ray*, South and East Country Words. [Prov. Eng.]

healful† (hēl'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *heeleful*, *heleful*; < *heal*1, *n.*, + *-ful*.] 1. Tending to heal or cure; healing.—2. Full of health or safety.

It schalle zyue drynke to hym with watir of *heelful* wisdom. *Wyclif*, Ecclus. xv. 3 (Purv.).

He made the Gospelles, in the whiche is gode Doctryne and *helefulle*, fulle of Charitee and Sothefastnesse, and trewe prechinge to hem that beleeven in God. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 133.

Vertues to knowe, thaym forto haue and vse,
Is thing moste *heelfulle* in this worlde trevly.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

healing1 (hē'ling), *n.* [< ME. *heelinge*, < AS. *hēling* (= D. *herling* = OHG. *heilunga*, G. *heilung*), verbal n. of *hālan*, heal: see *heal*1, *v.*] 1. The act or process of making or becoming whole, sound, or well.

The first stage of *healing*, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion. *Sharp*, Surgery.

Ourself, foreseeing casualty, . . . learnt,
For many weary moons before we came,
This craft of *healing*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

2. Cure; the means of making whole.

Unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with *healing* in his wings. Mal. iv. 2.

A light of *healing* glanced about the couch.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

healing1 (hē'ling), *p. a.* Curing; curative; restorative; soothing.

Every virtuous plant and *healing* herb.
Milton, Comus, l. 621.

Eve,
As one who loves, and some unkindness meets,
With sweet austere composure thus replied: . . .
To whom with *healing* words Adam replied.
Milton, P. L., ix. 290.

Much, however, must still have been left to the *healing* influence of time. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The healing art, the art of medicine.

healing2 (hē'ling), *n.* [< ME. *helinge*, *hilinge*, covering; verbal n. of *heal*2, *v.* Cf. equiv. *hilling*.] A covering. Specifically—(*a*) The covering of the roof of a building. [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) *pl.* Bed-covers. [Prov. Eng.]

healing-herb (hē'ling-ėrb), *n.* A plant, *Symphytum officinale*, generally called *comfrey*.

healing-pyx (hē'ling-piks), *n.* *Eccles.*, the pyx or box which contains the sacred oil for anointing the sick.

healing-stone†, *n.* A roofing-slate or -tile.

For the covering of houses there are three sorts of slate, which from that use take the name of *Healing-stones*. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 6.

healless†, *a.* [ME. *heleles*; < *heal*1, *n.*, + *-less*.] Incapable of being made whole or well.

How myght a wight in tormente and in drede
And *heleles*, yow sende as yet gladnesse?
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1598.

healm, *n.* See *halm*.

healsfang†, *n.* [AS., lit. 'neck-taking,' < *heals*, the neck, E. *halse*1, q. v., + *fang*, *n.*, < *fōn* (pp. *fangen*), take: see *fang*. Cf. Icel. *hālsfang*, embracing, *hālsfengja*, embrace.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a fine or mulct of uncertain character; "the sum every man sentenced to the pillory would have had to pay to save him from that punishment, had it been in use." *Thorpe.*

healsome (hēl'sum), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *wholesome*.

health (helth), *n.* [< ME. *helth*, < AS. *hælth*, health, healing, cure (= OHG. *heilida*, health) (more commonly *hēlu*, *hēlo*, health, safety, salvation: see *heal*1, *n.*), < *hāl*, whole, hale: see *whole*, *hale*2, *hail*2, *heal*1. The word is thus an abstract noun from *whole*, not from *heal*.] 1. Soundness of body; that condition of a living organism and of its various parts and functions which conduces to efficient and prolonged life; a normal bodily condition. Health implies also, physiologically, the ability to produce offspring fitted to live long and to perform efficiently the ordinary functions of their species.

It is as "the outward sign of freedom, the realisation of the universal will," that *health* may be set at once as sign and as goal of the harmonious operation of the whole system—as sign and as goal of a realisation of life. *J. H. Stirling*, Secret of Hegel, II. 554.

2. In an extended use, the general condition of the body with reference to the degree of soundness and vigor, whether normal or impaired: as, good *health*; ill *health*; how is your *health*?

That *health* of the body is best which is ablest to endure all alterations and extremities. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 270.

3. Natural vigor of the faculties; moral or intellectual soundness.

We have left undone those things which we ought to have done; And we have done those things which we ought not to have done: And there is no *health* in us.
Book of Common Prayer, General Confession.

The beautiful solemn words of the ritual had done him good, and restored much of his *health*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

4. Power of healing, or giving health; capacity for restoring, strengthening, enlightening, purifying, etc.: chiefly in Scripture.

That thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving *health* among all nations. Ps. lxvii. 2.

The tongue of the wise is *health*. Prov. xii. 18.

5. A salutation or a toast; an invocation of health and happiness for another: as, to drink a *health* to one.

Thou worthy lord
Of that unworthy wife that greeteth thee,
Health to thy person! *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1205.

Lady Margerie was the first ladye
That drank to him the wine O;
And aye as the *healths* gaed round and round,
"Laddy, your love is mine O."
Sweet Willie and Lady Margerie (Child's Ballads, II. 53).

Well—come, give us a bottle of good wine, and we'll drink the lads' *health*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

Bill of health. See *bill*3.—**Board of health**, a board of commissioners appointed by the government of the United

States or of any State, city, or town, to make regulations for preventing the spread of contagious or infectious diseases, to promote or regulate sanitary conditions in particular cases, and in other ways to care for the public health. The National Board of Health consists of several members appointed by the President, one medical officer of the army, one of the navy, one of the marine hospital service, and one officer of the department of justice. It coöperates with State and municipal boards, and reports upon and endeavors to increase their efficiency.—**Figure of health.** See *figure*.—**Health laws**, statutes regulating the general sanitary conditions by the organization of boards of health.

healthful (helth'fûl), *a.* [< *health* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of or in the enjoyment of health; free from disease; healthy: as, a *healthful* body or a *healthful* condition. [In this sense *healthy* is more common.]

The virtue which the world wants is a *healthful* virtue, not a valetudinarian virtue. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

2. Serving to promote health; salubrious; wholesome; salutary: as, a *healthful* air or climate; a *healthful* diet.

Send down . . . the *healthful* spirit of thy grace.
Book of Common Prayer, Prayer for Clergy and People.

In books, or work, or *healthful* play,
Let my first years be past.
Watts, How doth the Little Busy Bee.

A few cheerful companions in our walks will render them abundantly more *healthful*. *V. Knox*, Essays, c.

3. Well disposed; cheerful. [Rare.]

Gave *healthful* welcome to their ship-wrack'd guests.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Wholesome*, etc. See *healthy*.

healthfully (helth'fûl-i), *adv.* In a healthful manner; wholesomely.

healthfulness (helth'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being healthful or healthy; wholesomeness; salubrity.

This verse sets forth the *healthfulness* and vigour of the inhabitants of that fertile country.
Bp. Patrick, Paraphrases and Com., Gen. xlix. 12.

health-guard (helth'gärd), *n.* In Great Britain, officers appointed to enforce the quarantine regulations.

healthily (hel'thi-li), *adv.* In a healthy condition; so as to be healthy or to promote health.

healthiness (hel'thi-nes), *n.* The state of being healthy; soundness; freedom from disease: as, the *healthiness* of an animal or a plant.

healthless (helth'les), *a.* [< *health* + *-less*.] 1. Infirm; sickly.

O wisdom, with how sweet an art doth thy wine and oil restore health to my *healthless* soul!
St. Gregory, Pastoral, quoted in Quarles's Emblems, iii. 3.

2. Unwholesome; unhealthy. [Rare.]

He that spends his time in sports, and calls it recreation, is like him whose garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces; they are *healthless*, chargeable, and useless. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. 1.

healthlessness (helth'les-nes), *n.* The state of being healthless, sickly, or unwholesome.

A merry meeting, or a looser feast, calls upon the man to act a scene of folly and madness, and *healthlessness* and dishonour. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 704.

health-lift (helth'lift), *n.* An apparatus for exercising the muscles by raising a weight by a direct upward lift. It is sometimes so arranged, by means of levers, that the body of the person lifting serves as the weight lifted.

health-officer (helth'of"i-sėr), *n.* An officer charged with the administration of the health laws and the enforcement of sanitary regulations.

healthsome† (helth'sum), *a.* [< *health* + *-some*.] Wholesome.

healthsomeness† (helth'sum-nes), *n.* Wholesomeness.

He [Cæsar] himself made so many iorneyes as he thought sufficient for chaunge of the places for *healthsomenesse*.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 271.

healthy (hel'thi), *a.* [< *health* + *-y*1.] 1. Being in a sound state; possessing health of body or mind; hale; sound.

Asks what thou lackest, thought resign'd,
A *healthy* frame, a quiet mind.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

If a *healthy* body contributes to the health of the mind, so also a *healthy* mind keeps the body well.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 58.

2. Conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious; healthful. [In this sense *healthful* is generally preferred.]

Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and *healthy* recreations for a man of study or business.
Locke.

And therefore that love of action which would put death out of sight is to be counted good, as a holy and *healthy* thing (one word, whose meanings have become unduly severed). *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 237.

3. Safe; prudent. [Slang.]=**Syn.** 1. Vigorous, hearty, robust, strong; *Healthy*, *Healthful*, *Wholesome*, *Salubrious*, *Salutary*. A distinction between *healthy* and *healthful* is nearly established. *Healthy* is applicable to the condition of body or mind; *healthful* to that which produces health. *Wholesome* is sometimes preferred to *healthful* on the ground of euphony, but commonly applies chiefly to food, as *salubrious* applies chiefly to air, climate, and the like. *Salutary* has mainly a moral significance: as, a *salutary* effect; *salutary* influence. *Healthy* and *wholesome* are often used figuratively; the others are not.

heam (hēm), *n.* A dialectal form of *hame*1.

heap (hēp), *n.* [< ME. *heep*, a heap, crowd, multitude, < AS. *hēap*, a band, troop, crowd, multitude (of persons), rarely a pile (of things), = OS. *hōp* = OFries. *hāp* = D. *hoop* = MLG. *hōp*, LG. *hoop*, *hope*, also *hupe*, *hüpe* = OHG. *houf* and *hûfo*, MHG. *houf*, *houfe*, and *hûf*, *hûfe*, G. *haufe* = Icel. *hōpr* = Sw. *hop* = Dan. *hob* (the vowel in the Scand. words being conformed to that of the LG.), a troop, crowd, multitude. Cf. OBulg. *kupŭ*, Russ. Pol. *kupa*, Lith. *kaupas*, a crowd, heap (Slav. and LG. *p* do not reg. correspond). Doublet *hope*, in the phrase *forlorn hope*: see *forlorn*.] 1. A great number of persons or animals; a troop; a crowd; a multitude. [In this (the original) sense now rare except colloquially.]

Now is not that of God a ful fair grace,
That swich a lewed mannes wit shall pace
The wisdom of an *heep* of learned men?
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 575.

They haue hills consecrated to Idols, whither they resort in *heapes* on pilgrimage. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 445.

2. A great number of things; a large accumulation, stock, or store of any kind; a large quantity; a great deal: as, a *heap* of money; the frost destroyed a *heap* of fruit. [Now chiefly colloquial.]

Touch. Yet was not the knight forsworn.
Cel. How prove you that, in the great *heap* of your knowledge? *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

Thou now one *heap* of beauty art.
Cowley, The Mistress, Clad all in White.

Heaps of comment have recently been written about Wordsworth's way of dealing with nature.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 110.

3. A collection of things laid in a body so as to form an elevation; a pile or raised mass: as, a *heap* of earth or stones. In some places a heap of limestone was formerly 4½ cubic yards.

There is an *heep* of Stones aboute the place, where the Body of hire was put of the Angles.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 62.

They doe . . . raise certaine *heaps* of sand, mudde, clay, or some other such matter to repell the water.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 206.

There is seene a ruinous shape of a shapelesse *heape* and building. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 58.

It was a crumbling *heap*, whose portal dark
With blooming ivy-trails was overgrown.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv. 1.

4. In *math.*, a collection of objects all related in the same way one to another.—**A heap**, used adverbially, a great deal; very much; exceedingly; as, he goes *a heap* too often; to like one *a heap*. Also, by abbreviation, *heap*, a locution commonly ascribed to American Indians speaking English. [Colloq.]

To go to church in New York in any kind of tolerable style costs *a heap* a year. *Dow's Patent Sermons.*

He is a big man, *heap* big man.
Speech of *Hole-in-the-Sky* at Washington, 1868.

In a heap, close together. *Chaucer.*—**To strike all of a heap**, to throw into bewilderment or confusion; astonish or confound. See *aheap*. [Colloq.]

Now was I again *struck all of a heap*. However, soon recollecting myself, "Sir," said I, "I have not the presumption to hope such an honor."
Richardson, Pamela, I. 297.

heap (hēp), *v. t.* [< ME. *hepen*, < AS. *hēapian* (= D. *hoopen* = OHG. *houfōn*, MHG. *houfen*, G. *häufen* = Sw. *hopa* = Dan. (*op-*)*hobe*), heap, < *hēap*, a heap: see *heap*, *n.*] 1. To cast, lay, or gather in a heap; pile; accumulate; amass: as, to *heap* stones or ore: often with *up* or *on*: as, to *heap up* treasures; to *heap on* wood or coal.

Eke *heep uppe* everie roote of ferne and brieres,
And everie weed, as used everi where is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Though he *heap up* silver as the dust. Job xxvii. 16.

"One, two, three, four," said Mr. Tacker, *heaping* that number of black cloaks upon his left arm.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

Her brother ran in his rage to the gate,
He came with the babe-faced lord;
Heap'd on her terms of disgrace.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii. 1.

2. To round or form into a heap, as in measuring; give or fill with overflowing measure.

Nay, strew, with free and joyous sweep,
The seed upon the expecting soil;
For hence the plenteous year shall *heap*
The garners of the men who toil.
Bryant, Song of the Sower.

3. To bestow a heap or large quantity upon.

Never had man more joyfull day then this,
Whom heaven would *heape* with bliss.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 247.

Heaped measure, a quantity overfilling the measuring-vessel, a cone of the commodity being formed above the top of the vessel. Such measure is used for coal, potatoes, fruit, or other articles of merchandise which do not lie compactly in the measuring-vessel.—**To heap coals of fire on one's head.** See *coal*.

heap-cloud (hēp'kloud), *n.* Same as *cumulus*, 1.

I will take the case of the common cumulus or *heap-cloud*. *Nature*, XXXIX. 296.

heaper (hē'pėr), *n.* One who heaps, piles, or amasses.

heap-flood† (hēp'flud), *n.* A heavy sea.

One ship that Lycius dyd shrowd with faithful Orontes
In sight of captayne was swaaht wyth a roysterus *heape-flud*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 124.

heap-keeper (hēp'kē"pėr), *n.* A miner who attends to the cleaning of coal on the surface.

heapmeal†, *adv.* In heaps: also, as if a noun, in the phrase *by heapmeal*.

They got together spices and odours of all sorts, . . . and thereon pour the same forth *by heape-meal*.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 71.

heapy (hē'pi), *a.* [< *heap* + *-y*1.] Gathered in heaps.

The weaker banks opprest retreat,
And sink beneath the *heapy* water's weight.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan, vi.

Where a dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbish grows.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 336.

hear (hēr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *heard*, ppr. *hearing*. [< ME. *heren*, *heeren* (pret. *herde*, pp. *herd*), < AS. *hiéran*, *hēran*, *hȳran* (pret. *hȳrde*, pp. *hȳred*) = OS. *hōrian* = OFries. *hēra*, *hōra* = D. *hooren* = MLG. *hören*, LG. *hören*, *hüren* = OHG. *hōren*, MHG. G. *hören* = Icel. *heyra* = Sw. *höra* = Dan. *høre* (all these forms with *r* for orig. *s*) = Goth. *hausjan*, hear. It is hard to see the suggested connection with Gr. *ἀκούειν* (for **ἀκουσjειν*, orig. **κουσjειν*?—cf. *κοᾶν* for *ἀκούειν* in Hesychius), hear. Some take Teut. *h-*, Gr. *ἀκ-*, *κ-*, as a reduced prefix, and connect the verb with L. *audire* (orig. **ausdire*?), hear, *auscultare*, listen, Goth. *auso*, etc., = E. *ear* = Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*, orig. **οὐατ-*), ear: see *acoustic*, *audience*, *audit*, etc., *auscultation*, *ear*1. Hence ult. *hark*, *harken*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To perceive by the ear; receive an impression of through the auditory sense; take cognizance of by harkening.

Not knowing whether nose, or ears, or eyes,
Smelt, *hard*, or saw, more sauours, sounds, or Dies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

O friends! I *hear* the tread of nimble feet.
Milton, P. L., iv. 866.

Where you stand you cannot *hear*
From the groves within
The wild-bird's din.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

2. To pay regard to by listening; give ear to; give audience to; mark and consider what is said by; listen to for the purpose of learning, awarding, judging, determining, etc.: as, to *hear* prayer; to *hear* a lesson or an argument; to *hear* an advocate or a cause, as a judge.

There is the Awtier, where oure Lady *herde* the Aungeles synge Messe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 91.

Hear my cry, O God; attend unto my prayer.
Ps. lxi. 1.

He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Christ. Acts xxiv. 24.

Hear, all ye Trojans, all ye Grecian bands,
What Paris, author of the war, demands.
Pope, Iliad, iii.

3. To listen to understandingly; learn or comprehend by harkening; hence, to learn by verbal statement or report.

Sir, do rede this letter that my lorde hath the sente, and than shalt thou *heren* his wille and his corage.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 620.

He began with right a mery chere
His tale anon, and saide as ye shul *here*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 860.

This is an hard saying; who can *hear* it? John vi. 60.

Toward the evening, a relation of the sheik's came from Bayreut, where, he said, he had *heard* that I walked about the city, and had observed every thing very curiously, which had alarmed the people.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 97.

4. To be a hearer of; attend usually the ministrations of: as, what minister do you *hear*? [Colloq.]—5†. To be called. [A Latinism.]

Bright effluence of bright essence increate,
Or *hear'st* thou rather [wouldst thou rather hear thyself called] pure ethereal stream,
Whose fountain who shall tell? *Milton*, P. L., iii. 7.

To hear a bird sing. See *bird*1.—**To hear a book**†. See *book*.—**To hear say**, to hear a person say; learn by general report. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

Dere frende Merlin, I have *herde say* that ye loved wall my fader, Vterpendragon. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 114.

Painting, sir, I have *heard say*, is a mystery [craft]. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.

I have *heard say* (again to take a trifling matter) that at the beginning of this century it was a subject of serious, nay, of angry controversy, whether it began with January 1800, or January 1801. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 368.

To hear tell of, to hear some or any one talk about; listen to what is said about. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

She cannot endure to *hear tell of* a husband. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To possess the sense of hearing; have that form of sense-perception which is dependent on the ear.

The *hearing* ear, and the seeing eye, the Lord hath made even both of them. Prov. xx. 12.

You are so sadly deaf, my dear,
What shall I do to make you *hear*?
Cowper, Mutual Forbearance.

2. To listen; harken; give heed.

Hear ye now, O house of David. Isa. vii. 13.

Dost thou *hear*? gav'st thou my letter to Julia?
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

When themes like these employ the poet's tongue,
I *hear* as mute as if a syren sung.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 199.

3. To be told; learn by report: as, so I *hear*.

When the Queen *heard* of the King's Proclamation, she knew there was no returning for her into England without some good Assistance. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 111.

Charm'd with the sight, the world, I cried,
Shall *hear* of this thy deed.
Cowper, Dog and Water-Lily.

4†. To be heard, or heard of; be reported.

I will no more of these superfluous excesses. They are these make me *hear* so ill both in town and country. *B. Jonson*, Love Restored.

Our King and Parliament have been at great strife who should obtaine most Justice; if they would now strive who should shew most Mercy, it would *heare* well throughout the world. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 70.

Hear, hear! an exclamation used to call attention to the words of a speaker, and usually to express approbation.—**I (he, etc.) will not hear of**, I (he, etc.) will not entertain the idea of; I (he, etc.) will not have to do with.

He will not hear of drugs. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

To hear to, to yield or consent to; heed; regard: as, to *hear to* reason; he refused to *hear to* the arrangement.

He will not *hear to* the suggestion that they may be giving account of different battles. *Stowe*, Origin of Books of the Bible, p. 304.

heard[1] (hėrd). Preterit and past participle of *hear*.

heard[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *herd*[2].

heardgroome†, *n.* See *herdgroom*.

heared. An obsolete or dialectal form of *heard*[1].

hearer (hēr'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *herer*, *herere* (= G. *hörer*), < *heren*, hear.] One who hears; one who listens to what is orally delivered by another; an auditor; one of an audience.

Be ye doers of the word, and not *hearers* only. Jas. i. 22.

They thought they must have died, they were so bad;
Their peevish *hearers* almost wish they had.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 324.

hearing (hēr'ing), *n.* [< ME. *heringe*, *herunge* (= OHG. *hōrunga*); verbal n. of *hear*, *v.*] 1. Perception of sound; the act of perceiving sound; the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audition: one of the five external senses. See *ear*[1].

But their loud instruments doe rather affright then delight the *hearing*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 56.

Yet in these ears, till *hearing* dies,
One set slow bell will seem to toll.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvii.

2. Audience; opportunity to be heard.

I come with gracious offers from the king,
If you vouchsafe me *hearing* and respect.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

The excitement of the House was such that no other speaker could obtain a *hearing*; and the debate was adjourned. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

3. A judicial investigation of a suit at law; attention to and consideration of the testimony and arguments in a cause between parties, with a view to a just decision: especially used of trial without a jury.

I have a couple of brawling neighbours, that, I'll assure you, will not agree, and you shall have the *hearing* of their matter. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 3.

His last offences to us
Shall have judicious *hearing*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5.

4. Distance within which sound may be heard; ear-shot: as, he was not within *hearing*.

Thou hast spoken in mine *hearing*. Job xxxiii. 8.

Where stood that renowned City of Corinth, in *hearing* of both seas, and having a port unto either. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 7.

For I never whisper'd a private affair
Within the *hearing* of cat or mouse . . .
But I heard it shouted at once from the top of the house.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvii.

5. A scolding; a lecture. [Colloq. or Scotch.]

She aye ordered a dram, or a sowp kale, or something to us, after she had gi'en us a *hearing* on our duties. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xiv.

6. Something heard; something to hear; report; news. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

In trueth this which you tell is a most shamefull *hearing*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Fran. Lady, I've lov'd you long.
Ric. 'Tis a good *hearing*, sir.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, i. 2.

It was, in the Scotch phrase, a good *hearing*, and put me in good-humor with the world.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 115.

7. Attendance on preaching. [Prov. Eng.]

I have learned since, that he . . . has a mother, between seventy and eighty, who walks, every Sunday, eight miles to *hearing*, as they call it, and back again. *Cowper*, Works, VII. 38.

Hard of hearing. See *hard*.—**Hearing in presence**, in the Court of Session of Scotland, a formal hearing of counsel before all the judges.—**Organs of hearing**, the auditory apparatus; the ear and associate structures, adapted to receive vibrations of the air, called *sound-waves*. These organs consist, in the higher animals, essentially of the end-organs of a special nerve, bathed in a fluid usually containing some hard body or otolith, and receiving and being excited to molecular motion by impacts of sound-waves conducted to the nervous parts through special passages closed by a membrane, furnished in many cases with a special set of auditory ossicles, and usually communicating with the pharynx through a vestige of the first postoral visceral cleft. See *ear*[1].

hearingless (hēr'ing-les), *a.* [< *hearing* + *-less*.] Deaf.

hearken, hearkener. See *harken, harkener*.

hearon†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heron*.

hearsal†, *n.* [By aphæresis for *rehearsal*.] Rehearsal. *Spenser*.

hearsay (hēr'sā), *n.* and *a.* [= D. (*het*) *hooren zeggen* = MLG. *hör-seggen* = G. *hörensagen*; < *hear* + inf. *say*[1]. The verb phrase, chiefly in the pret., occurs in ME. (*herd sain*) and AS. (*hȳrde secgan*).] **I.** *n.* Information communicated by another; report; common talk; rumor; gossip.

Not having had, as yet, an opportunity of looking at the Salisbury codex, I can judge of it only from *hearsay*. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 6.

Sometimes a rumor, a *hearsay*, an inarticulate whisper,
Came with its airy hand to point and beckon her forward.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 1.

Let a prejudice be bequeathed, carried in the air, adopted by *hearsay*, . . . however it may come, these minds will give it habitation. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 12.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to or depending upon hearsay, or the talk of others; told or given at second hand.

Liable to be imposed upon by the *hearsay* relations of credulity. *Goldsmith*, Pref. to Brookes's Nat. Hist.

She blamed herself for telling *hearsay* tales. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

Hearsay evidence, evidence at second hand; testimony the relevancy of which does not consist in what the witness giving it himself perceived, but in what he derived by information from another person. It is generally excluded as objectionable, because its credibility cannot be estimated from the credit to be given to the witness, but depends on the veracity or competency of the third person, not before the court. Thus, if a witness testifies that a bystander told him that the prisoner struck the deceased, this is hearsay, for its credibility depends on the bystander, and he should be produced; but if he testifies that the accused admitted to him that he had struck the deceased, or, before the blow, told him he intended to strike it, or testifies that he heard the outcry of the deceased on being struck, it is not hearsay. Exceptions to the rule are made in respect to some forms of tradition as to facts of family history, and boundaries, and dying declarations (which see, under *declaration*).

In some cases (as in proof of any general customs, or matters of common tradition or repute), the courts admit of *hearsay evidence*, or an account of what persons deceased have declared in their life-time. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxiii.

hearse[1] (hėrs), *n.* [As a historical term, referring to obsolete senses, and as a term of fortification (< F. *herse*), spelled *herse* (see *herse*[1]); early mod. E. only *herse*, < ME. *herse*, *hers*, *herce*, a frame for lights in a church service or at a funeral, a funeral pageant, a bier, a pall, also a dead body (the sense of 'carriage for conveying the dead' being more modern), the frame being so called from its likeness to a harrow, < OF. *herce*, a harrow, also a grated portcullis (ML. *hercia*, *hersia*), F. *herse*, a harrow, a portcullis (*herse*[1], 1), triangular candlestick, = It. *erpice*, a harrow, < L. *hirpex* (*hirpic-*), also spelled *irpex*, a harrow: a rustic word, perhaps a corruption of Gr. *ἅρταξ*, a kind of grappling-iron (also a rake?), akin to *ἁρπάγη*, a rake: see *Harpax*.] 1†. A canopy, usually of openwork or trellis, set over a bier, or more rarely over a permanent tomb, and used especially to support candles which were lighted at times of ceremony. A medieval iron hearse, said to be unique, stands in the aisle of Tanfield church, Durham, England, over a tomb of the Marmion family.

In the Vestrye ther ys an *herse* that stonde full of Chalys . . . wher in ys closyd many grett Reliquies. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 9.

2. A bier; a bier with a coffin.

Set down your honourable load,
If honour may be shrouded in a *hearse*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

Hugh Bishop of Lincoln lying very sick, he not only went to visit him; but being dead, was one of the three Kings . . . that carried his *Herse* upon their Shoulders. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 74.

Decked with flowers, a simple *hearse*
To the churchyard forth they bear.
Longfellow, Blind Girl of Castèl-Cuillè, iii.

3. A carriage for conveying a dead person to the grave. The usual modern form has an oblong-roofed body, often with glass sides, and a door at the back for the insertion of the coffin.

4†. A temporary monument erected over a grave. —5†. A dirge or threnody, or a solemn recital or chant.

For the faire Damzel from the holy *herse*
Her love-sicke hart to other thoughts did steale.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 48.

6. In *her.*, a charge resembling a portcullis or a harrow.

hearse[1] (hėrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hearsed*, ppr. *hearsing*. [< *hearse*[1], *n.*] To put on or in a hearse.

Would she were *hearsed* at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

O, answer me.
Let me not burst in ignorance! but tell,
Why thy canonized bones, *hearsed* in death,
Have burst their cerements! *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

hearse[2] (hėrs), *a.* A Scotch form of *hoarse*.

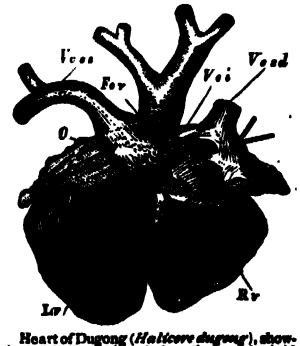
hearse-cloth (hėrs'klôth), *n.* [< ME. *herse-cloth*, < *herse*, hearse, + *cloth*.] A pall; a cloth to cover a corpse when laid upon a bier.

The grave, meanwhile, was shrouded with a funeral pall or *hearse-cloth*; and wax tapers, more or less in number, were set lighted all about it. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 100.

hearse-like (hėrs'lik), *a.* Suitable to a hearse, and hence to a funeral.

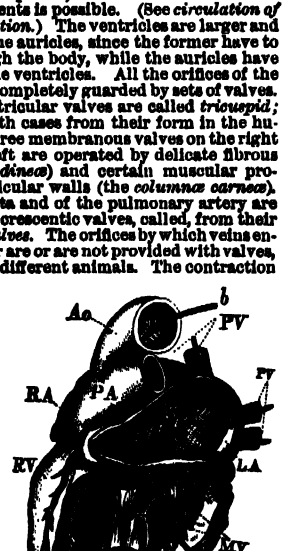
If you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many *hearse-like* airs as carols. *Bacon*, Adversity (ed. 1887).

heart (härt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hart*, *harte*; < ME. *hart*, *harte*, *herte*, < AS. *heorte* (gen. *heortan*), f., = OS. *herta* = OFries. *herte*, *hirte* = OD. *herte*, *hert*, D. *hart* = MLG. *herte*, LG. *hert* = OHG. *herza*, MHG. *herze*, G. *herz* (gen. *herzens*), neut., = Icel. *hjarta* = Sw. *hjerta* = Dan. *hjerte* = Goth. *hairtō* (gen. *hairtōns*), f., = Ir. *cridhe* = Gael. *cridhe*, *cri*, heart, = W. *craidd*, center, = Corn. *kreiz* = Bret. *kreizen* = L. *cor* (*cord-*), neut., = Gr. *καρδία*, also *κραδία*, f., also *κῆρ*, neut., = OBulg. *srŭdĭtse*, Bulg. *srŭdtse* = Slov. Serv. *srdtse* = Bohem. *srdce* = Pol. *serce* (*sertse*) = Russ. *serdtse*, heart; possibly = Skt. *çrad*, trust, connected with L. *credere*, trust (see under *credit*); the Skt. *hṛid*, *hṛidaya*, heart, shows a discordant initial. From the L. form *cor* (*cord-*) are ult. E. *cordate*, *core*[1], *courage*, etc., *accord*, *concord*, *discord*, *record*, etc., and from the Gr. *καρδία* ult. E. *cardiac*, *cardialgia*, etc., *pericardium*, etc.] 1. The principal organ of the circulation of the blood in man and other animals; the physiological center of the blood-vascular system. It is a hollow muscular or otherwise contractile organ which receives blood in its interior, and by contractions or pulsations drives it out again, and thus keeps up the circulation of this fluid. In its simplest form, as in the early embryo of a vertebrate and in many invertebrate animals, it is simply an expanded part or expansion in the course of a blood-vessel, capable of beating, pulsating, or alternately dilating and contracting, and so acting upon the contained fluid



Heart of Dugong (*Halicore dugong*), showing cleft apex; dorsal view, the cavities laid open. *Rv*, right ventricle; *Lv*, left ventricle; *Vcs*, left superior vena cava; *Vcd*, right superior vena cava; *Vci*, vena cava inferior; *Rov*, inner end of a cæcal diverticulum of the right auricle, into which a style is introduced and which represents the foramen ovale; *O*, auricular septum.

mechanically. (See cuts under *Astacidæ* and *Balanoglossus*.) In the process of development one or both orifices of this bulb are furnished with a valve permitting the flow of blood in one direction and preventing it in the other; and the bulb is partly divided by a constriction across it, one of the resulting parts being specially devoted to the reception of blood, as from a vein, and its transmission only into the other part, which then by contraction urges it onward, as into an artery. This is the structure of the two-chambered or *bilocular* heart of the lower vertebrates, in which the receiving-chamber is the *auricle*, the distributing-chamber is the *ventricle*, and the communication between them is the *auriculoventricular opening*. In a more complex form the bilocular heart is partly divided into right and left halves by a constriction or partition which separates the single auricle into two, the result being the three-chambered or *trilocular* heart, in which one auricle, the right, receives venous blood from the body at large, the left auricle receives aërated or arterial blood from gills or lungs, and each auricle pours its blood through its own auriculoventricular orifice into a common and single ventricle, which then sends a current of mixed venous and arterial blood to all parts of the body. Such is the type of the reptilian heart; though the right and left auricles are in fact incompletely separated from each other, retaining an interauricular opening, which in the embryos of birds and mammals is known as the *foramen ovale*. Finally, the entire separation of the auricles, and complete division of a common ventricular cavity into a right and a left ventricle by an interventricular septum or partition, result in the perfectly four-chambered or *quadrilocular* heart of all adult vertebrates above reptiles. Here the right and left sides of the heart, each consisting of an auricle and a ventricle, are entirely separate, so that no mixture of venous and arterial currents is possible. (See *circulation of the blood*, under *circulation*.) The ventricles are larger and more muscular than the auricles, since the former have to drive the blood through the body, while the auricles have only to inject it into the ventricles. All the orifices of the heart are more or less completely guarded by sets of valves. The right auriculoventricular valves are called *tricuspid*; the left, *mitral*: in both cases from their form in the human heart, in which three membranous valves on the right side and two on the left are operated by delicate fibrous cords (the *chordæ tendineæ*) and certain muscular processes from the ventricular walls (the *columnæ carneæ*). The orifices of the aorta and of the pulmonary artery are alike guarded by three crescentic valves, called, from their shape, the *semilunar valves*. The orifices by which veins enter either auricle either are or are not provided with valves, in different cases, or in different animals. The contraction of the muscular walls of the heart as a whole, or of any one of its chambers, is the *systole*; the corresponding and alternating dilatation of its cavities, or any one of them, is the *diastole*; the two movements together complete a *cardiac cycle*. In vertebrates the heart is situated in the thorax, between the lungs, and enveloped in a serous membrane, the *pericardium*, which is generally a closed sac with one layer, the *visceral* or *cardiac pericardium*, or *epicardium*, investing the whole surface of the organ and the roots of the great vessels which spring from it, and the other, the *parietal layer*, reflected over the surface of adjacent structures. The primitive position of the heart is always median; but in the course of its development from the embryo it generally becomes tilted over to one side, the left, as is usual in the higher vertebrates, where the point or apex of the organ lies considerably to the left, and the whole organ becomes unsymmetrical both in its own shape and in its relative position. In general the form of the heart is conoidal, with the base (the auricles) upward or forward, and the apex (the ventricles) downward or backward and sinistral. In man the heart is about 5 inches long, 3½ inches in greatest width, and 2 inches in greatest depth; it weighs 10 or 12 ounces in the male, and 8 or 10 in the female. It lies obliquely in the chest, with its broad fixed base uppermost, a little backward and to the right; its free apex downward, forward, and to the left, so that its beating may be seen or felt at a point an inch or less to the inner side of, and about an inch and a half below, the left nipple, between the fifth and sixth ribs. All the cavities of the heart are lined with a thin smooth membrane, the *endocardium*, which also invests the valves and is directly continuous with the lining of all the vessels which enter or leave the heart. Its substance, the *myocardium*, is almost entirely muscular; the muscle is a peculiar striated one, of a deep-red color; its fibers are intricately disposed in two sets, auricular and ventricular, separated by fibrous rings which surround the auriculoventricular orifices. It is supplied with blood for its own nourishment by the right and left coronary arteries, the first branches of the aorta; they are accompanied by cardiac veins. Its nerves are derived from the cardiac plexuses, formed by the pneumogastric and sympathetic nerves. Its action is involuntary. In all other mammals, and in birds, the heart is substantially the same as in man, with differences in relative size, in shape, and in the detail of its openings and valves; but in the acranial vertebrates, the lancelets, it is rudimentary. See also cuts under *circulation*, *embryo*, *lung*, and *thorax*.



I.

II.

Human Heart Dissected.

I. Left side, left auricle and ventricle laid open: *LA*, left auricle; *LV*, left ventricle; *a6*, a style passed through left ventricle into aorta. *Ao*; *cd*, style passed from left ventricle into left auricle, through left auriculoventricular opening, guarded by *MV*, the mitral valve; *PV*, *PV*, four pulmonary veins entering left auricle from the lungs; *PA*, pulmonary artery issuing from right ventricle, not opened, *RV*; *RA*, right auricle, scarcely seen. II. Right side, right auricle and ventricle laid open: *VCS*, superior vena cava; *VCI*, inferior vena cava, these both entering right auricle, as shown by styles *fc*, *cd*; *RV*, right ventricle, with *PA*, pulmonary artery, issuing from *RV* in course of the style *gh*, guarded by *SL*, the semilunar valves, at base of the artery; *ab*, style passed from *RV* into *RA*, through right auriculoventricular opening, guarded by *TV*, tricuspid valve; *LA*, *LV*, left auricle and left ventricle, scarcely seen; *Ao*, aorta.

2. The human heart or breast considered as the seat of all or of some of the mental faculties; hence, in common figurative use, these faculties themselves. (*a*) The emotions and affections, especially moral capacity or disposition, as for love or hatred, benevolence or malevolence, pity or scorn, courage or fear, faith or distrust, etc.

Men clepen it Mount Joye; for it sevethe joye to Pilgrymes *hertes*, be cause that there men seen first Jerusalem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 94.

The whole head is sick, and the whole *heart* faint. Isa. i. 5.

All offences, my lord, come from the *heart*; never came any from mine that might offend your majesty. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 8.

Kind *hearts* are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

(*b*) The intellectual faculties; especially, inmost or most private thought; innermost opinions or convictions; genuine or intense desire or sentiment: as, she despised him in her *heart*; the *heart* of a man is unsearchable; the devices of the *heart*; to set one's *heart* upon something.

Merlin thought wele in his *herte* that so sholde it not go. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 609.

What his *heart* thinks his tongue speaks. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 2.

(*c*) Good feeling; love; kindness; sensibility: as, she is all *heart*; he is all head and no *heart*; to gain one's *heart*; to give the *heart* to God.

Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs has my warm *heart*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xii.

That vivacious versatility
Which many people take for want of *heart*.
Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 97.

Evil is wrought by want of thought,
As well as want of *heart*.
Hood, The Lady's Dream.

(*d*) Courage; spirit; determination; firmness of will; capacity for perseverance or endurance: as, to take *heart*; his *heart* failed him.

for no man of lowe berthe durst not vndirtake no soche dedes, but yef it come of high *herte*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 222.

A faint *heart* ne'er wan a fair ladie.
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 85).

"Sir," said the least, "I am almost beat out of *heart*."
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii., The Hill Difficulty.

Being so clouded with his grief and love,
Small *heart* was his after the Holy Quest.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(*e*) The breast, as covering the heart, considered as the seat of affection.

Then let me hold thee to my *heart*,
And ev'ry care resign.
Goldsmith, Hermit, l. 89.

Round my true *heart* thine arms entwine.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

3. The inner part of anything; the middle or center: as, the *heart* of a country or a town.

For it is the *Herte* and the myddes of all the World.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 2.

A goodly apple rotten at the *heart*.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

Ye mr durst not put to sea, till he saw his men begine to recover, and ye *hart* of winter over.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 100.

The year 1740, still grim with cold into the *heart* of summer, bids fair to have a late poor harvest.
Carlyle, Frederick the Great, III. 7.

4. The chief, vital, or most essential part; the vigorous or efficacious part; the core.

The very *heart* of kindness. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

Veracity is the *heart* of morality. *Huxley*, Universities.

5. A person, especially a brave or affectionate person: used as a term of encouragement, praise, or endearment.

Ah, dear *heart*, that I were now but one half hour with you. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 110.

Cheerly, my *hearts*. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5.

6. Strength; power of producing; vigor; fertility: as, to keep the land in *heart*. [Obsolescent.]

That the spent earth may gather *heart* again. *Dryden*.

Care must be taken not to plough ground out of *heart*, because if 'tis in *heart*, it may be improved by marl again. *Mortimer*.

7. Something that has the shape or form of a heart; especially, a roundish or an oval figure or object having an obtuse point at one end and a corresponding indentation or depression at the other, regarded as representing the figure of a heart; especially, such a figure on a playing-card.

"This token, which I have worn so long," said Faith, laying her tremulous finger on the *Heart*, "is the assurance that you may." *Hawthorne*.

8. One of a suit of playing-cards marked with such a figure.

Clubs, Diamonds, *Hearts*, in wild disorder seen,
With throngs promiscuous strow the level green.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 79.

9. *pl.* A game of cards played with the full pack by four persons. The rules are the same as in whist, except that there are no partners and no trump, and that the tricks count nothing, but at the end of the hand the player who has taken the fewest hearts receives a counter from each of the others for each heart that other has taken. The game is also played with variations from these rules.

10. *Naut.*, a block of hard wood in the shape of a heart for the lanyards of stays to reeve through.—11. In *bot.*, the core of a tree; the solid central part without sap or albumen. See *heart-wood*.—**At heart**, in real character or disposition; at bottom; substantially; really: as, he is good *at heart*.

The Pharisee the dupe of his own art,
Self-idolized, and yet a knave *at heart*.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 94.

Branchial heart. See *branchial*.—**Brokenness of heart.** See *brokenness*.—**By heart**, by rote; in the memory: as, to have, get, or learn *by heart*.

Major Matchlock . . . served in the last civil wars, and has all the battles *by heart*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 182.

Shall I, in London, act this idle part?
Composing songs, for fools to get *by heart*?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 126.

Cockles of the heart. See *cockle*[2].—**Douglas heart**, a jewel having the form of a heart, made more or less in imitation of the celebrated case in which Douglas inclosed the heart of Bruce for transport to the Holy Land. A number of such jewels of great richness have been preserved; they generally bear the arms of Bruce mingled with the arms or devices of the house of Douglas.—**Feast of the Sacred Heart**, a Roman Catholic feast celebrated on the Friday after the octave of Corpus Christi.—**For one's heart**, for one's life; if one's life were at stake.

I bade the rascal knock upon your gate,
And could not get him *for my heart* to do it.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

'Heart†, **'sheart**†, a minced oath or asseveration, contracted from *by God's heart*.

Lady P. Not mine, in good sooth.
Hot. Not yours, in good sooth! *'Heart*, you swear like a comfit-maker's wife! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

'Heart! stand you away, an you love me.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Heart alive! an exclamation of surprise or impatience. [Colloq.]

Why, what's this round box? *Heart alive*, John, it's a wedding-cake! *Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth, p. 20.

Heart of hearts, inmost heart; warmest affections.

Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's core, ay, in my *heart of heart*,
As I do thee. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Like most parents, in my *heart of hearts* I have a favourite child. That child is David Copperfield. *Dickens*.

Heart of Mary. See *Immaculate Heart*, below.—**Heart of oak**, a brave heart; a courageous person.

But here is a doosen of yonkers that have *hearts of oake* at fourescore yeares.
Old Meg of Herefordshire (1609). (*Nares*.)

Heart of oak are our ships, *heart of oak* are our men,
We always are ready, steady boys, steady,
We'll fight, and we'll conquer again and again.
Hearts of Oak, Universal Mag., March, 1760, p. 152.

Heart's content. See *content*[1].—**Immaculate Heart**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the physical heart of the Virgin Mary, to which religious veneration is paid, as being united to her personality and a symbol of her charity and virtues. This veneration in its present form dates from the latter part of the seventeenth century.—**Sacred Heart**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the physical heart of Christ, to which special devotion is offered as being not mere flesh, but united to and inseparable from the divinity of Christ, and as a symbol of his love and spiritual life. This devotion in its present form dates from the latter part of the seventeenth century, and is approved by papal decrees. A number of orders, congregations, etc., have been established in dedication to the Sacred Heart, their constitutions and principles being in the main those of the Jesuits.—**Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary.** See *sisterhood*.—**Smoker's heart**, a morbid condition of the heart produced by the continued and excessive use of tobacco, manifesting itself by disordered and inefficient action. Also called *tobacco-heart*.

The frequent existence of what is known as *smoker's heart* in men whose health is in no other respect disturbed is due to this fact [the depressing action of tobacco on the heart]. *Science*, XII. 233.

To break the heart of. See *break*, *v. t.*—**To eat one's heart.** See *eat*.—**To find in one's heart**, to be willing or disposed.

For my breaking the laws of friendship with you, I could *find in my heart* to ask your pardon for it, but that your now handling of me gives me reason to confirm my former dealing. *Sir P. Sidney.*

To get by heart. See *by heart*, above.—**To have at heart**, to seek or desire earnestly.

Friends . . . who, plac'd apart
From vulgar minds, *have* honor much *at heart*.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 728.

To have in one's heart, to purpose; have design or intention.—**To have one's heart in one's mouth**, to be terrified or excited with alarm. [Colloq.]—**To lay to heart.** Same as *to take to heart*.

I wish your ladyships would *lay* this matter *to heart* in your next birthday suits. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 28.

To set one's heart at rest, to make one's self quiet; become tranquil or easy in mind.—**To set one's heart on**, to fix one's desires on; be very desirous of obtaining or keeping; desire, and strive to obtain.

If riches increase, *set* not *your heart upon* them.
Ps. lxii. 10.

To speak to one's heart, in *Scrip.*, to speak kindly to; comfort; encourage.—**To take heart**, to be encouraged.

But I had heard a cuckoo that very afternoon, and I *took heart* from the fact.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXVII. 774.

To take heart of grace. See *grace*.—**To take to heart**, to be much affected by; be solicitous about; have concern for.

Sir, be not wroth for nothinge that he doth to me, for he is fell and proude, and therefore *taketh* [imperative] nothinge *to herte* that he doth to me ne seith.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 587.

Her [Semele's] myth ought to be *taken to heart* amongst the Tyburnians, the Belgravians.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, li.

To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve, to expose one's disposition, feelings, or intentions to every one.

'Tis not long after
But I will *wear my heart upon my sleeve*
For daws to peck at. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

heart (härt), *v.* [< ME. *herten*; < *heart*, *n.* Cf. *hearten*. Cf. *courage*, *v.*, *encourage*, ult. < L. *cor* = E. *heart*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give heart to; encourage; hearten. [Obsolescent.]

Thoohe tarying ouer tyme turnys hom [them] to ioy,
And *hertis* hom highly to hold [consider] you for faint.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4597.

I will be treble-sinew'd, *hearted*, breathed,
And fight maliciously. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

2. In *masonry*, to build, as the interior of a rubble wall, solidly with stone and mortar. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* To form a close, compact head, as a plant; especially, to have the central part of the head close and compact: as, some varieties of cabbage *heart* well.

heartache (härt'āk), *n.* [ME. not found; cf. AS. *heort-ece*, *hiorot-ece*, in lit. sense, < *heorte*, heart, + *ece*, pain, ache.] 1. Pain in or of the heart. [Rare.]—2. Sorrow; anguish of the mind.

By a sleepe, to say we end
The *Heart-ake*, and the thousand Naturall shockes
That Flesh is heyre too.
Shak., Hamlet (folio 1623), ii. 2.

If ever I felt the full force of an honest *heart-ache*, it was the moment I saw her.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 24.

heart-beat (härt'bēt), *n.* 1. A pulsation of the heart, including one complete systole and diastole, corresponding to that motion in the arteries called the pulse.

The *heart-beats* became more rapid.
Medical News, LII. 267.

Hence—2. Figuratively, a thought; an emotion, especially one that is tender or sad; a pang; a throb or throe of feeling.

All the land was full of people, . . .
Speaking many tongues, yet feeling
But one *heart-beat* in their bosoms.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xxi.

heart-bird (härt'bėrd), *n.* [Prob. so called from the large black area on the breast.] The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*: a gunners' name. *J. E. DeKay*, 1844. [New York.]

heart-block (härt'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a large deadeye formerly used for setting up the fore and aft stays of the lower masts.

heart-blood (härt'blud), *n.* [< ME. *herteblood*, *herteblod* (= D. *hartebloed* = MHG. *herzebluot*, G. *herzblut* = Dan. *hjerteblod* = Sw. *hjertablod*); < *heart* + *blood*.] 1. Blood contained in the cavity of the heart, as distinguished from that in the vessels.

And my *harte bloode* for the I bled.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 162.

Hence—2. Life; essence; something very dear, precious, or vital to one's happiness: in this sense generally *heart's blood*.

Her wretched kinsman,
That set this plot, shall with his *heart-blood* satisfy
Her injur'd life and honour.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 2.

heart-bond (härt'bond), *n.* In *masonry*, a bond in a stone wall in which two headers meet in the middle of a wall and another header covers the joint between them.

heart-bound†, *a.* Hard-hearted; stingy. *Davies.*

The most laxative prodigals, that are lavish and letting fly to their lusts, are yet *heart-bound* to the poor.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 169.

heartbreak (härt'brāk), *n.* Overwhelming sorrow or grief. Also *heartbreaking*.

Enforced hee was to put her away; and foorthwith to wed Julia, the daughter of Augustus: not without much griefe and *heart-breake*. *Holland*, tr. of Suetonius, p. 91.

A man of genius [Dante] who could hold *heartbreak* at bay for twenty years, and would not let himself die till he had done his task. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 20.

heartbreak (härt'brāk), *v. t.* To break the heart of. [Rare.]

I'll cross him, an' wrack him, until I *heart-break* him.
Burns, What Can a Young Lassie?

heartbreaker (härt'brā'kėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which breaks hearts.—2. A curl; a love-lock. [Humorous.]

Like Samson's *heart-breakers*, it grew
In time to make a nation rue.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 253.

heartbreaking (härt'brā'king), *n.* Same as *heartbreak*.

O the *heartbreakings*
Of miserable maids, where love's enforc'd!
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 2.

heartbreaking (härt'brā'king), *p. a.* Causing great grief or anguish; very distressing or pitiful.

A powerful mind in ruins is the most *heart-breaking* thing which it is possible to conceive.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 248.

On reading this *heartbreaking* account I hurried to M. Clémenceau's house. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 12.

heartbroken (härt'brō'kn), *a.* Deeply afflicted or grieved.

Day by day he pass'd his father's gate,
Heart-broken, and his father help'd him not.
Tennyson, Dora.

heartbrokenly (härt'brō'kn-li), *adv.* With deep grief.

She arose with a smile from the ruins of her life, amidst which she had *heart-brokenly* sat down.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, viii.

heartburn (härt'bėrn), *n.* An uneasy burning sensation rising into the esophagus from the stomach, due to acidity and regurgitation; cardialgia.

Heartburn exists in a very marked degree in dilatation of the stomach, being produced by the decomposition of indigestible food retained in this organ.
Quain, Med. Dict.

heartburning (härt'bėr'ning), *n.* 1. Heartburn.—2. Discontent; especially, envy or jealousy; enmity.

Betweene . . . [the Dutch] and the Spaniards there is an implacable *hartburning*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 613.

Things of no moment, yet they cause many distempers, much *heart-burning* amongst us.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 225.

To this unlucky agreement may be traced a world of bickerings and *heart-burnings* between the parties, about fancied or pretended infringements of treaty stipulations.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 290.

heartburning (härt'bėr'ning), *a.* Causing discontent; especially, causing envy or jealousy.

Jealousies, strifes, and *heart-burning* disagreements.
Middleton, The Witch.

heartburnt (härt'bėrnt), *a.* Discontented. [Rare.]

I am so melancholy and so *heart-burnt*!
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

heart-cam (härt'kam), *n.* In *mech.*, a form of cam-wheel used for converting uniform rotary motion into uniform reciprocating motion. It usually assumes the form of a heart-shaped channel on the face of a disk, in which travels a guide-wheel at the end of the reciprocating arm. See *cam-wheel*, and cut under *cam*. Also called *heart-wheel*.

heart-clot (härt'klot), *n.* A thrombus in the cavity of the heart.

heart-clover (härt'klō'vėr), *n.* Same as *heart-trefoil*. See also *hart-clover*.

heart-cockle (härt'kok'l), *n.* Same as *heart-shell*.

heart-disease (härt'di-zēz'), *n.* [The AS. term was *heort-cothu*, < *heorte*, heart, + *cothu*, disease.] Any morbid condition of the heart, either nervous or organic. To the latter class belong valvular lesions, endocarditis, pericarditis, myocarditis, disease of the coronary arteries, and degeneration of the heart-muscle. Any of these may produce disturbance of the heart's action. Such disturbance independent of visible morbid changes is called functional or nervous.

He suddenly dropt dead of *heart-disease*.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

heart-ease (härt'ēz), *n.* Same as *heart's-ease*, 1.

heart-easing (härt'ē'zing), *a.* Giving quiet to the mind.

Mad that sorrow should his use control,
Or keep him from *heart-easing* words so long.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1782.

Come, thou goddess fair and free,
In Heaven ycleped Euphrosyne,
And by men, *heart-easing* Mirth.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 13.

heart-eating (härt'ē'ting), *a.* Preying on the heart; distressing to the mind or affections: as, *heart-eating* cares or sorrows.

hearted (här'ted), *a.* [< *heart* + *-ed*².] 1. Having a heart of a specified kind: generally used in figurative senses, and in composition: as, hard-*hearted*, faint-*hearted*, etc.

It may suffice us to be taught by S. Paull that there must be sects for the manifesting of those that are sound *hearted*. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 7.

2†. Taken to heart; laid up or seated in the heart.

I have told thee often, and I re-tell thee again and again, I hate the Moor: my cause is *hearted*; thine hath no less reason. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Yield up, O love, thy crown, and *hearted* throne,
To tyrannous hate! *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

3†. Composed of hearts.—4. Having the shape of a heart; cordate. [Rare.]

With *hearted* spear-head. *Lander.*

heartedness (här'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being hearted: used in composition: as, hard-*heartedness*.

hearten (här'tn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *harten*; < *heart* + *-en*¹, 3. Cf. *heart*, *v.*] 1. To give heart or courage to; incite or stimulate the courage of; encourage; animate.

My royal father, cheer these noble lords,
And *hearten* those that fight in your defence.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

They would thus *harten* and harden themselues against God and Man. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

Rise therefore with all speed, and come along,
Where I will see thee *hearten'd*, and fresh clad,
To appear, as fits, before the illustrious lords.
Milton, S. A., l. 1317.

2. To impart strength or fertility to; reinforce: as, to *hearten* land. [Rare.]

And seuen yeares together did the people of the Gentiles fatten and *harten* their Vines, only with the bloud of the Iewes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 157.

It [arrack] makes most delicate Punch; but it must have a dash of Brandy to *hearten* it.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 298.

heartener (härt'nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *heartner*, *hartner*; < *hearten* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which heartens or encourages.

Sound,
Sterne *heartners* unto wounds and blood—sound loud. . . .
(Cornets a flourish.) *Marston*, Sophonisba, v. 2.

A coward's *hart'ner* in warre,
The stirring drumme.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

heartfelt (härt'felt), *a.* Felt in or prompted by the heart; profoundly felt; deeply sincere: as, *heartfelt* joy or grief; *heartfelt* congratulations or cheers.

The vote was received by the spectators with three *heartfelt* cheers. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 241.

heart-free (härt'frē), *a.* Having the heart or affections disengaged; heart-whole.

A cold and clear-cut face, . . .
From which I escaped *heart-free*, with the least little touch of spleen. *Tennyson*, Maud, ii.

heartfully† (härt'fůl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *hartefully*; < **heartful* (< *heart* + *-ful*) + *-ly*².] Heartily; kind-heartedly.

Whanne I was wikke and werieste
ȝe herbered me full *hartefully*.
York Plays, p. 502.

hearth (härth or hėrth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *harth*; < ME. *harth*, *herth*, *herthe*, < AS. *heorth*, hearth, fireplace, fire, hence also home or house, = OS. *herth* = OFries. *herth*, *hirth*, *herd*, *hird* = D. *haard* = MLG. *hert*, LG. *heert*, *hoerd*, hearth, = OHG. *herd*, m., *herda*, f., MHG. *hert*, hearth, G. *herd*, hearth, crater of a volcano, = Sw. *härd* (from LG.?), the hearth of a forge, a forge; prob. connected with Goth. *hauri*, a burning coal, pl. *haurja*, burning coals, a fire, = Icel. *hyrr*, a fire. Cf. Lith. *kurti*, heat an oven. The OHG. *herd*, MHG. *hert*, ground, earth, G. *herth*, a place where fowlers catch birds, is prob. of different origin, perhaps imported from OHG. *erda*, earth.] 1.

That part of the floor of a room on which the fire is made, or upon or above which a receptacle for the fire rests: generally a pavement or floor of brick or stone below an opening in the chimney, as in a fireplace. That part of the hearth of a fireplace which is within the limits of the chimney is called the *inner hearth*; its continuation beyond these limits, as by a slab of stone, is the *outer hearth*.

Baking their bread in cakes on the *harth*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 80.

Where glowing embers through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom;
Far from all resort of mirth,
Save the cricket on the *hearth*.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 82.

The fire on the *hearth* has almost gone out in New England; the *hearth* has gone out; the family has lost its center. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 1.

Thus the worship of the Lares was the foundation and the support of the adoration of the *hearth*, which was in effect its altar, and the holy fire which forever burned there. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 54.

2. The fireside; the domestic circle; the home.

Now, this extremity
Hath brought me to thy *hearth*.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

And Lamb, the frolic and the gentle,
Has vanished from his lonely *hearth*.
Wordsworth, Death of James Hogg.

Household talk, and phrases of the *hearth*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. In *metal.*: (*a*) The floor in a reverberatory furnace on which the ore is exposed to the flame. See *furnace*. (*b*) The lowest part of a blast-furnace, through which the metal descends to the crucible. See *furnace*. (*c*) A bloomery.—**4.** *Naut.*, the grate and apparatus for cooking on board ship.—**5.** In *soldering*: (*a*) An ordinary brazier or chafing-dish containing charcoal. (*b*) An iron box, about 2 feet by 1 foot 6 inches deep, sunk in the middle of a flat iron plate or table, measuring about 4 feet by 3 feet. It is provided with an air-blast, and has a hood above, to gather smoke and gases and carry them to the chimney.

6. In *glass-manuf.* See *flattening-hearth*.—**Open-hearth furnace.** See *open-hearth*.

hearth-cinder (härth'sin'dėr), *n.* Slag produced in the finery process.

hearth-cricket (härth'krik'et), *n.* The common house-cricket, *Acheta domestica* or *Gryllus domesticus*. See cut under *cricket*[1].

heart-heaviness (härt'hev'i-nes), *n.* Depression of spirits.

By so much the more shall I to-morrow be at the height of *heart-heaviness*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 2.

heart-heavy (härt'hev'i), *a.* Sad-hearted; depressed in spirits.

hearth-ends (härth'endz), *n. pl.* Impure refuse from a lead-smelting furnace.

Ore is mixed with a portion of the fuel and lime made use of in smelting, all of which are deposited upon the top of the smelting-hearth, and are called *hearth-ends*.
Ure, Dict., III. 60.

hearth-money (härth'mun'i), *n.* Same as *hearth-tax*.

W. R. His Majesty having been informed that the revenue of the *hearth-money* is very grievous to the people, is therefore willing to agree to a regulation of it, or to the taking of it wholly away, as this house shall think most convenient.
Parliamentary Hist., William and Mary, an. 1688–89.

hearth-penny (härth'pen'i), *n.* [ME. **herthpeny*, < AS. *heorthpenig*, *-pening*, < *heorth*, hearth, + *penig*, *pening*, penny.] Same as *hearth-tax*.

hearth-plate (härth'plāt), *n.* A plate of cast-iron which forms the sole of the hearth of a forge or refining-furnace.

hearth-rug (härth'rug), *n.* A rug used or made to be used in front of a fireplace as a protection for the floor or for a carpet.

hearthstead (härth'sted), *n.* The place of the hearth. [Rare.]

The most sacred spot upon earth to him was his father's *hearth-stead*. *Southey*, Doctor, xxxiv.

hearthstone (härth'stōn), *n.* [< ME. **harthstone* (once written *hartstone*); < *hearth* + *stone*.] **1.** A stone forming a hearth. Hence —**2.** The fireside.

The denominational relations of a household will shape the future political positions of the young men growing around the *hearth-stone*, just as they did those of their fathers. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Rad. Leaders, p. 55.

I am going to my own *hearth-stone*,
Bosomed in yon green hills alone.
Emerson, Good-Bye.

3. A soft kind of stone used to whiten doorsteps, scour floors, etc.

Lastly, there is the *hearth-stone* barrow, piled up with hearth-stone, Bath-brick, and lumps of whiting.
Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, I. 22.

hearthstone (härth'stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hearthstoned*, ppr. *hearthstoning*. [< *hearthstone*, *n.*, 3.] To scour, as a floor, with hearthstone.

We've a woman come in twice a week to scrub, and red-brick, and *hearthstone*, and black-lead, and the rest we manage ourselves.
Hallberger's Illustrated Mag. (1876), p. 202.

hearth-tax† (härth'taks), *n.* A tax on hearths or chimneys: same as *chimney-money*. It existed in England from 1662 to 1689, and was afterward reimposed for a time.

In the mean time, to gratify the people, the *hearth-tax* was remitted for ever. *Evelyn*, Memoirs, March 8, 1689.

heartily (här'ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hertily*, a var. of *hertely*, mod. E. (obs.) *heartly* (q. v.); now regarded as < *hearty* + *-ly*[2].] In a hearty manner; from or with the heart; cordially; zealously; eagerly.

But I have heard that people eat most *heartily* of another man's meat — that is, what they do not pay for.
Wycherley, Country Wife, v. 1.

No man ever prayed *heartily* without learning something. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 89.

heartiness (här'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hearty.

This entertainment
May a free face put on; derive a liberty
From *heartiness*, from bounty. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

hearting†, *n.* [< ME. *herting*, *hartyng*; verbal n. of *heart*, *v.*] Encouragement.

God graunte vs or we come agayne
Som gode *hartyng* ther-of to here.
York Plays, p. 128.

Certis, such *hartyng* haue we hadde,
We schall nogt seys or we come thore.
York Plays, p. 130.

heart-leaf (härt'lēf), *n.* Same as *heart-trefoil*.

heartless (härt'les), *a.* [< ME. *herteles* (= D. *harteloos* = MHG. *herzelōs*, G. *herzlos* = Dan. *hjertelös* = Sw. *hjertlös*), < *herte*, heart, + *-les*, -less.] **1.** Without a heart.

I, like a *heartless* ghost,
Without the living body of my love,
Will here walk and attend her.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

2. Destitute of feeling or affection; cruel: as, to treat one in a *heartless* manner.

But Leolin cried out the more upon them —
Insolent, brainless, *heartless!*
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. Destitute of courage; spiritless; faint-hearted; cowardly.

Fye on you, herteles. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 88.

He seemed breathlesse, *hartlesse*, faint, and wan.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 41.

The girl with pallid hands
Was busy knitting in a *heartless* mood
Of solitude. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, ix.

=Syn. 2. See *cruel*.

heartlessly (härt'les-li), *adv.* In a heartless manner.

heartlessness (härt'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being heartless; want of affection or of courage.

heartlet (härt'let), *n.* [< *heart* + *-let*.] A little heart. *Imp. Dict.*

heartling† (härt'ling), *n.* [< *heart* + *-ling*[1].] A little heart: used in a minced oath.

My will? 'od's *heartlings*, that's a pretty jest indeed! I ne'er made my will yet, I thank heaven.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4.

heart-liverleaf (härt'liv'ėr-lēf), *n.* See *liverleaf*.

heartly†, *a.* [< ME. *hertely* (= D. *hartelijk* = MLG. *hertelik* = MHG. *herzelich*, *herzlich*, G. *herzlich* = Dan. *hjertelig* = Sw. *hjertlig*), < *herte*, heart: see *heart* and *-ly*[1].] **1.** Of the heart, in the literal sense.

The hethene haragcous kynge appone the hethe lyggez,
And of his *hertly* hurte helyde he never.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, fol. 72. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Of or from the heart; hearty.

I wol seye as I can
With *hertly* wille.
Chaucer, Prol. to Squire's Tale, l. 27.

heartly†, *adv.* [< ME. *hertely*, *herteliche* (= D. *hartelijk* = MLG. *hertelīken* = MHG. *herzelichen*, G. *herzlich* = Dan. *hjertelig* = Sw. *hjertlig*), < *hertely*, adj.: see *heartly*, *a.*] Heartily.

To these kynges he come & his cause tolde,
And to haue of hor helpe *hertely* disayred.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1020.

The kynge be-heilde Vlfin, and sangh hym langh *hertely*, and than he required hym to telle why he dide langh so sore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 169.

heart-net (härt'net), *n.* The heart-shaped net or pound of a heart-seine.

heart-of-the-earth (härt'qv-thē-ėrth'), *n.* The plant self-heal, *Brunella vulgaris*.

heart-pea (härt'pē), *n.* Same as *heartseed*.

heart-quake (härt'kwāk), *n.* Trembling of the heart; fearfulness.

It did the Grecians good to see; but *heart-quakes* shook the joints
Of all the Trojans. *Chapman*, Iliad, vii. 187.

He had been the safety of his subordinates in many an hour of danger and *heart-quake*.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 12.

heartrending (härt'ren'ding), *a.* Overpowering with anguish; deeply afflictive; very distressing.

heart-robbing (härt'rob'ing), *a.* **1.** Depriving of heart or thought; ecstatic.

A melting pleasance ran through every part,
And me revived with *heart-robbing* gladness.
Spenser.

2. Stealing the heart or affections; winning.

Drawn with the power of a *heart-robbing* eye. *Spenser.*

heart-roott, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hartroote*, < ME. *heorterote* (= Dan. *hjerterod* = Sw. *hjertrot*, innermost heart); < *heart* + *root*.] The object of one's deepest love; a sweetheart.

Ever alacke, and woe is mee!
Here lyes my *sweete hart-roote*.
Old Robin of Portingale (Child's Ballads, III. 39).

Pray for me, mine own *heart-root* in the Lord.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 178.

heart-rot (härt'rot), *n.* A disease which produces a decay in the center or heart of trees, caused by the penetration of the mycelia of various fungi which attack the tree either at the root or above ground. As the decay is at the center of the tree, the work of destruction may go on for years before the tree shows any outward sign of disease. It usually attacks old trees, and may be produced by injudicious pruning which allows the entrance of the fungi.

heart-scald (härt'skâld), *n.* Heartburn; figuratively, a feeling of shame or aversion. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Tho' cholic or the *heart-scad* tease us, . . .
It masters a' sic fell diseases.
Fergusson, Caller Water.

I put on a look, my lord, . . . that suld give her a *heart-scald* of walking on such errands.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xiv.

heart's-ease, heartsease (härts'ēz), *n.* [< ME. *hertes ese* (two words), in def. 1.] **1.** Ease of heart; tranquillity of mind. Also *heart-ease*.

I myght neuer be in *hertes ese* till I hadde yow seyn.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 478.

What infinite *heart's ease* must kings neglect,
That private men enjoy! *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) A popular and poetic name of plants of the genus *Viola*, especially *V. tricolor*, the pansy, and *V. lutea*, the common yellow violet of Europe. See *pansy* and *violet*. The name appears to have been transferred to these plants from the wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, originally classed with the violets, being first used in the sense of "cordial" for a medicine prepared from violets, supposed to be good for troubles of the heart. (*b*) In some parts of the United States, the common persicary, peachwort, lady's-thumb, or smartweed, *Polygonum Persicaria*.

heartseed (härt'sēd), *n.* A general name of plants of the genus *Cardiospermum* (of which name it is a translation), but more especially of *C. Halicacabum*, a beautiful vine well known in cultivation, which in the United States has received the appropriate name of *balloon-vine*, from the large, triangular, inflated fruit. See *balloon-vine*. The genus takes its name from the white heart-shaped scar which marks the attachment of the seed. It belongs to the natural order *Sapindaceæ*, or soapwort family. There are about 15 species, chiefly natives of tropical America; but the *C. Halicacabum* and two other species have a wider distribution. The names *heart-pea* and *winter-cherry* are also given to these plants. In the Moluccas the seeds are cooked and eaten as a vegetable. They are also used in some countries as a remedy for lumbago. The mucilaginous root is a laxative and diuretic, and is used in cases of rheumatism.

heart-seine (härt'sēn), *n.* A weir with a heart-shaped inclosure or pound, which will fish however the tide may run. [Narragansett Bay.]

heart-service (härt'sėr'vis), *n.* Service prompted by the heart; especially, zealous service to God; sincere devotion.

We should be slow . . . to deny the truth, force, and value of the *heart-service* which they [Dissenters] may and do render, and render with affectionate humility, to their Father and their God. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 57.

heart-shake (härt'shāk), *n.* A defect in timber consisting in cracks extending from the pith outward.

In timber having much *heart-shake*, there is certain to be considerable waste in its conversion, especially if we wish to reduce the log into plank and board.
Laslett, Timber, p. 25.

heart-shaped (härt'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the human heart; especially, having the conventional figure of a heart—that is, an oval figure obtusely pointed at one end, with a corresponding indentation in the other; cordate; cordiform: applied in botany to leaves, fruits, etc. In the case of leaves the base is often alone considered, lanceolate or linear leaves being often called heart-shaped. See *cordate*.

Heart-shaped Figure.

heart-shell (härt'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Isocardiidæ* or *Glossidæ*, *Isocardia cor*: so called from the heart-shaped contour of the valves when viewed from the front. The surface is covered with dark reddish-brown epidermis; there are two parallel primary teeth in the right valve, and in the left the large outer tooth is indented and the others are thin and laminar; there is a well-developed lateral tooth. The heart-shell inhabits European seas, and is locally abundant, chiefly on sandy bottoms. By means of the foot it can fix itself firmly in the sand. It is used to some extent for food. Also called *foolscap*, *heart-cockle*, and *heart-steel*.

heart-sick (härt'sik), *a.* [Cf. AS. *heortseóc* (= Dan. *hjertesyg*), in lit. sense (L. *cardiacus*), < *heorte*, heart, + *seóc*, sick.] 1. Sick at heart; deeply afflicted or depressed.

> I am sick still; *heart-sick*.—Pisanio,
> I'll now taste of thy drug.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.
>
> Chatham *heart-sick* of his country's shame!
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 244.

2. Indicating or expressive of heart-sickness.

> The breath of *heart-sick* groans. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3.

heart-sickening (härt'sik'ning), *a.* Tending to make the heart sick or depressed.

heart-sickness (härt'sik'nes), *n.* Sadness of heart; depression of spirits.

heart-sinking (härt'sing'king), *n.* Despondency; discouragement. *Moore.*

heart-snakeroot (härt'snāk'röt), *n.* The wild ginger, *Asarum Canadense*. Also called *Canada snakeroot*.

heartsome (härt'sum), *a.* [< *heart* + *-some*.] 1. Inspiring with heart or courage; exhilarating.

> Ye *heartsome* Choristers [redbreasts], ye and I will be
> Associates, and, unscared by blustering winds,
> Will chant together. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, vii.

2. Merry; cheerful; lively.

> At fifty-one she was a bright-eyed, handsome, *heartsome* soul to look upon, with a maternal manner and the laugh of a girl. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 127.

heartsore (härt'sōr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *hartsore*; < ME. *hertesor*, earlier *heortesar*; < *heart* + *sore*.] I. *a.* 1. Sore or grieved at heart.—2. Proceeding from a sore or grieved heart.

> To be in love, where scorn is bought with groans,
> Coy looks with *heart-sore* sighs. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1.

II.† *n.* Soreness of the heart; grief.

> His onely *hart-sore* and his onely foe.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 2.

heart-spoon (härt'spön), *n.* [< ME. *hertespon*; < *heart* + *spoon*.] 1†. The depression in the breast-bone; also, the breast-bone.

> Ther shyveren shaftes upon sheeldes thikke;
> He feeleth thurgh the *herte-spoon* the prikke.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1748.
>
> I will whet my dagger on his *heart-spone* that refuses to pledge me! *Scott*, Kenilworth, xx.

2. The navel. [Prov. Eng.]

heart-steel (härt'stēl), *n.* Same as *heart-shell*.

heart-stirring (härt'stėr'ing), *a.* Arousing or moving the heart; inspiriting; exhilarating.

heartstrings (härt'stringz), *n. pl.* Nerves or tendons supposed to brace and sustain the heart; hence, strongest affections; most intense feelings of any kind.

> If I do prove her haggard,
> Though that her jesses were my dear *heart-strings*,
> I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.
>
> So may thy *heart-strings* hold thy heart, as thou
> This more than heart of mine.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 77.

To break the heartstrings of. See *break*.

heart-struck (härt'struk), *a.* 1. Struck to the heart; shocked with fear or grief; dismayed.

> Adam at the news
> *Heart-struck*, with chilling gripe of sorrow stood.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 264.

2. Fixed in the heart; ineradicable.

> *Kent.* But who is with him?
> *Gent.* None but the fool; who labours to out-jest
> His *heart-struck* injuries. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1.

heart-swelling (härt'swel'ing), *a.* Causing the heart to swell; rankling in the heart.

> Through proud ambition and *heart-swelling* hate.
> *Spenser.*

heart-trefoil (härt'trē'foil), *n.* The spotted medic, *Medicago maculata*: so called both from its obcordate leaflets and from the somewhat heart-shaped purple or flesh-colored spot on each leaflet. Also called *heart-clover*, *heart-leaf*.

heart-urchin (härt'ėr'chin), *n.* A heart-shaped sea-urchin; any spatangoid. Also called *mermaid's-head*.

heart-wheel (härt'hwēl), *n.* Same as *heart-cam*.

heart-whole (härt'hōl), *a.* 1. Not in love, or not deeply affected by that passion.

> Cupid hath clapped him o' the shoulder; but I'll warrant him *heart-whole*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1.

2. Having unbroken spirits or good courage. [Prov. Eng.]

> Ay, he is weak; but yet he's *heart-whole*.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

heart-wood (härt'wůd), *n.* The central wood in the trunk of an exogenous tree; duramen.

> The innermost layers of *heart-wood* contain 1¼ per cent. of pitch. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 680.

hearty (här'ti), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *harty*; < ME. *herty*, accom. of older ME. *hertly*, *hertwly*, heartly: see *heartly*, *a.*] I. *a.* 1. Influenced by or proceeding from the heart; heartfelt; sincere; zealous: as, to be *hearty* in support of a project; a *hearty* welcome; a *hearty* laugh.

> I shal aske theym forgevnes in as *herty* wyse as I can.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 415.
>
> David was a "man after God's own heart," so termed because his affection was *hearty* towards God.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.
>
> Our salutations were very *hearty* on both sides.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 269.

2. Full of health; exhibiting strength; sound; strong; healthy: as, a *hearty* man.

> Oak, and the like true *hearty* timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and transverse work. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.
>
> I'm devilish glad to see you, my lad; why, my prince of charioteers, you look as *hearty*! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.
>
> "How is Bessie? You are married to Bessie?" "Yes, miss; my wife is very *hearty*, thank you."
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxi.

3. Adapted for, affording, using, or requiring strong or abundant nourishment: as, *hearty* food; a *hearty* dinner; a *hearty* eater or appetite.

> The journey and the sermon enabled them . . . to do ample justice to Rachel's cold fowl, ham, pasty, and cake; and again and again she pressed them to be *hearty*.
> *Glenfergus*, I. 335. (*Jamieson.*)
>
> So Philomedé . . . stoops at once,
> And makes her *hearty* meal upon a dunce.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 86.

4†. Bold; courageous.

> Withoutyn the helpe and the hondes of *herty* Achilles.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8854.
>
> Esay, that *hearty* prophet, confirmeth the same.
> *Latimer*, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 356.

As the old Roman Soldiers were forbidden marriage while they received pay, lest their domestick interests should abate their courage, so the Celibate of the Clergy was strictly enjoyned to make them more usefull and *hearty* for this design. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

=Syn. 1. *Hearty*, *Cordial*, *Sincere*; real, unfeigned, unaffected, heartfelt, earnest, ardent, eager. *Hearty* means having the heart in a thing, warmly interested in favor of something, and acting so as to show this feeling; proceeding straight from the heart, and manifested outwardly. *Cordial* is rather applied to feelings cherished or felt in the heart, heartfelt, or the outward expression of such feelings: as, *cordial* love; *cordial* hatred; *cordial* desires. *Sincere* means devoid of deceit or pretense, implying that the sentiments and the outward expression of them are in consonance.

> How many a message would he send,
> With *hearty* prayers that I should mend. *Swift.*
>
> He, . . . with looks of *cordial* love,
> Hung over her enamour'd. *Milton*, P. L., v. 12.
>
> Weak persons cannot be *sincere*.
> *La Rochefoucauld* (trans.).

2. Active, vigorous, robust, hale.

II. *n.* A seaman's familiar form of address: as, come here, my *hearties*.

heart-yarn (härt'yärn), *n.* A soft yarn in the center of a rope.

hearty-hale† (här'ti-hāl), *a.* Good for the heart.

> Sound Savorie, and Basil *hartie-hale*.
> *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 198.

heat (hēt), *n.* [< ME. *heete*, *hete*, < AS. *hǣtu*, *hāto*, also *hāte* (= OS. *hēt* = OFries. *hēte* = OHG. *heizi* = Sw. *hetа* = Dan. *hede*), heat, < *hāt*, hot: see *hot*[1]. The D. LG. *hitte* = OHG. *hizza*, MHG. G. *hitze* = Icel. *hiti*, heat, and Goth. *heitō*, fever, are from the same ult. root.] 1. A sensation of the kind produced by close proximity to fire. The sensation of heat is commonly described as opposite in character to that of cold; but, strictly considered, this opposition lies not so much in these sensations themselves as in their causes and associations. Like cold, the sensation of heat probably resides only in special points of the skin, the points sensitive to heat being different in location from those which are sensitive to cold.

2. That condition of a material body which is capable of producing the sensation of heat; in *physics*, the corresponding specific form of energy, consisting in an agitation of the molecules of matter, and measured by the total kinetic energy of such agitation. See *energy*, 7. Heat is of two kinds—*heat proper*, resident in a body, and *radiant heat*, which, from the physical point of view, is not properly heat at all, but, like light, a form of wave-motion projected by the vibrations of the luminiferous ether. Heat was formerly believed to be caused by an indestructible material fluid, called *caloric*. It is now known to be not a substance, but the energy of molecular motion, consisting, in the case of a gas, of nearly uniform rectilinear motions, with sudden changes of direction and velocity when the molecules come near enough to one another; in the case of a liquid, of irregular wanderings of its molecules; and in the case of a solid, of orbital or oscillatory motions. This motion entirely ceases only at the absolute zero point. The temperature is in fact nothing but the amount of heat per molecule. The effects of absorbed heat upon a body are: (1) Increase of temperature—that is, increase of the heat of each molecule. To a limited extent this can be measured by the senses, but more accurately by thermometers (see *thermometer*), the thermopile, etc. (2) Expansion, or increase of volume (see *expansion*). (3) Change of state, as of a solid to a liquid (see *fusion* and *liquefaction*), or of a liquid to a gas (see *vaporization*). Thus, to transform ice at 0° C. into water (melt it), or water at 100° C. into vapor or steam, a large amount of heat is required. This heat disappears as sensible heat, and is said to become latent. *Latent heat*, however, is a misleading term, for it is not true that heat is latent as such, but only that so much heat-energy has been expended in changing the position of the molecules and overcoming their mutual attractions. If the process is reversed, this latent heat becomes sensible, as, for example, when steam is condensed in a steam-radiator. Heat also produces electrical effects (see *electricity*), and is instrumental in initiating chemical changes. Heat may be transmitted from one place to another—(1) By convection (see *convection*), when the hot body is itself moved, as in heating by hot air conveyed in flues, or by hot water carried in pipes. (2) By conduction (see *conduction*), where the heat travels slowly through the mass of the body, as when one end of an iron bar is thrust into the fire and the other end gradually becomes heated. In this case it is the molecular motion of the iron which is propagated. (3) By radiation (see *radiation*). When heat was believed to be a substance, the radiation of heat was explained, in a manner analogous to the abandoned emission theory of light (see *light*), as the actual transfer of the heat-fluid itself; now, however, radiant heat is known to be the energy of heat transferred to the luminiferous ether (see *ether*[1]), which fills all space and also pervades all bodies. The hot body sets the ether-particles in vibration, and this vibratory motion, in the form of waves, travels in all directions and with a velocity of about 186,000 miles per second. If this radiant heat impinges upon a body, part of it may be absorbed, or, in other words, the molecules of the body may themselves be set in motion by the ether-waves. There is no essential difference between radiant heat and light, both being forms of radiant energy (see *energy*), the ether-waves differing intrinsically among themselves in wave-length only, and thus producing different effects, heating, luminous, and chemical, in the bodies upon which they impinge, according to the nature of these bodies. The rays whose heating effect is generally the greatest are of greater wave-length than those which most affect the eye (light-rays), and have longer periods of vibration. Like light-rays, they may be reflected, refracted, diffracted, and polarized. The quantity of heat of a body, or the amount of heat-energy which a body gains or loses in passing through a given range of temperature, is measured in thermal units (see *heat-unit*)—that is, by the quantity of water which it would raise through 1° C. (or 1° F.); it is given by the product of its weight into the number expressing the range in temperature multiplied by the specific heat. In ordinary speech *heat* and *temperature* are not distinguished. See *temperature*.

Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot: so what in our sensation is *heat*, in the object is nothing but motion.
Locke, Elem. of Nat. Phil., xi.

Since *heat* can be produced, it cannot be a substance; and since whenever mechanical energy is lost by friction there is a production of *heat*, . . . we conclude that *heat* is a form of energy.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, xciii.

In the strictest modern scientific language . . . the word *heat* is used to denote something communicable from one body or piece of matter to another.
Sir William Thomson, Encyc. Brit., XI. 555.

3. In ordinary use, a sensibly high temperature, as the warmth of the sun, or of the body.

> Men of Nubye ben Cristene: but thei ben blake as the Mowres, for grete *Hete* of the Sonne.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 46.
>
> Thei were sette vnder the hawethorn in the shadowe by the broke, and let theire horse pasture down the medowes while the *heete* was so grete, for it was a-boute mydday. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 522.
>
> When she walketh apace for her pleasure, or to catch her a *heate* in the colde mornings.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 248.

4. A heating, as of a piece of iron to be wrought by a blacksmith, or of a mass of metal to be melted in a furnace; an exposure to intense heat.

A *heat*, it may be noted, is the time occupied between charging the pig-iron and drawing the last ball of malleable iron from the furnace, and is generally of about 1½ hour in duration.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 206.

The forging of a tool should be formed in as few *heats* as possible, for steel deteriorates by repeated heating.
J. Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 220.

A field bakery of this kind can deliver 17,928 loaves of bread for nine *heats*, each loaf forming two rations.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 246.

Hence—**5.** Violent action; high activity; intense and uninterrupted effort: as, to do a thing at a *heat*.

With many a cruel *hete*
Gan Troylus upon his helm to bete.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1761.

Ffell was the fight, foynyng of speires,
Miche harme, in that *hete*, happit to falle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10287.

Dryden, I suspect, was not much given to correction, and indeed one of the great charms of his best writing is that everything seems struck off at a *heat*, as by a superior man in the best mood of his talk.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 64.

Especially—(*a*) A single course in a horse-race or other contest.

On the ninth of October next will be run for upon Coleshill Heath, in Warwickshire, a plate of six guineas value, 3 *heats*, by any horse, mare, or gelding, that hath not won above the value of 5£.
Adv. quoted in Spectator, No. 173.

As for "Manfred,' the two first acts are the best; the third so so; but I was blown with the first and second *heats*.
Byron, To Murray.

(*b*) A division of a race or contest when the contestants are too numerous to run at once, the race being finally decided by the winners (or winners and seconds) of each division running a final race or heat.

6. Indication of high temperature, as the condition or color of the body or part of the body; redness; high color; flush.

It has raised animosities in their hearts, and *heats* in their faces.
Addison.

A sudden flush of wrathful *heat*
Fired all the pale face of the Queen.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

7. Vehemence; rage; violence; excitement; animation; fervency; ardor; zeal: as, the *heat* of battle or of argument; the *heat* of passion or of eloquence.

'Tis strange
That you should deal so peevishly: beshrew you,
You have put me in a *heat*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 2.

These Indians of Guam did speak of her [an Acapulco ship] being in sight of the Island while we lay there, which put our Men in a great *heat* to go out after her.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 303.

8. Sexual desire or excitement in animals, especially in the female, corresponding to rut in the male; the period or duration of such excitement: as, to be in *heat*.—**Absorption of heat.** See *absorption*.—**Animal heat.** See *animal*.—**Atomic or molecular heats of bodies.** See *atomic*.—**Black heat**, the condition of metal heated, but not enough to affect its color.—**Black-red heat**, the condition of metal heated so as to begin to be luminous by daylight.—**Blood-red heat.** See *blood-red*.—**Bottom heat**, heat at or rising from the bottom; specifically, in *hort.*, heat communicated beneath the roots of plants, as by fermenting and decomposing substances placed under them, or by running flues or pipes under them.—**Capacity for heat.** See *capacity*.—**Dark heat.** See def. 2 and *dark*¹.—**Dead heat**, in *racing*, a heat in which the contestants cross the line at exactly the same time, neither one winning.—**Diffusion of heat.** See *diffusion*.—**Distribution of heat.** See *distribution*.—**Evection of heat**†. See *evection*.—**Heat of combination**, the heat evolved or produced by the chemical combination of two bodies, divided by the amount of heat required to heat one degree a mass of water whose ratio to the mass of the compound is equal to that of the molecular weight of water to the molecular weight of the compound.—**Latent heat.** See def. 2.—**Mechanical or dynamic equivalent of heat.** See *equivalent*.—**Prickly heat**, an eruption of minute papules attended with a prickly itching; lichen tropicus; loosely, any papular eruption.—**Red heat, white heat.** (*a*) States of metals and, to a limited extent, of some non-metallic substances, as carbon, at high but not definitely ascertained temperatures, in which they radiate a reddish or (when heated still higher) a much whiter light. These are especially noticeable in practice in the case of iron, which at a "full *red heat*" becomes thoroughly malleable, and at a *white heat* assumes a more or less pasty condition (which continues through a large range of temperature), and can be welded. Hence—(*b*) A state of strong and one of overpowering feeling; states of strong and of most intense passion, eagerness, or other emotion.—**Sensible heat.** See def. 2.—**Specific heat**, the number of heat-units required to raise the unit of mass of a given substance through 1° of temperature. For solids and liquids water is taken as the standard—that is, its specific heat is unity. For gases either water or air is taken. The specific heat measures the heat-capacity of different bodies, or the amount of heat they absorb or give out in passing through a certain range of temperature. (See *calorimetry*.) The product of the specific heats of the different elements into their atomic weights is found to be nearly a constant quantity (about 6); this product is called the *atomic heat*.

The *Specific Heat* of a body is the ratio of the quantity of heat required to raise that body one degree to the quantity required to raise an equal weight of water one degree.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 66.

The heat of the day, the period of highest temperature of the day; the part of the day when the temperature is oppressive.—**Welding heat**, in *metal.*, that heat at which iron begins to burn with vivid sparks.—**White heat.** See *red heat*, above.

heat (hēt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *heated*, formerly and still dial. *heat* (het) or *het*. [< ME. *heten* (pret. *hette*, pp. *het*, *hwt*, *ihat*), < AS. *hātan* (pret. *hētte*, pp. *hēted*, **hētt*), make hot (= D. *heeten* = OHG. *heizen*, MHG. G. *heizen* = Icel. *heita* = Sw. *heta* = Dan. *hede*) (cf. AS. *hātian*, intr., be or become hot), < *hāt*, hot: see *hot*¹, and cf. *heat*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to grow warm; communicate heat to; make hot: as, to *heat* an oven or a furnace; to *heat* iron. See *heat*, *n.*, 2.

And wher the watir was *hett* to wasah the ffete of Cristis Discipulis.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 36.

Arth. Lo, by my troth, the instrument is cold,
And would not harm me.
Hub. I can *heat* it, boy. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1.

Nebuchadnezzar . . . commanded that they should *heat* the furnace seven times more than it was wont to be *heat*.
Dan. iii. 19 (ed. 1611).

2. To make feverish; stimulate; excite: as, to *heat* the blood.

2 *Lord.* Thou art going to Lord Timon's feast.
Apem. Ay; to see meat fill knaves, and wine *heat* fools.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

Where bright Sol, that *heat*
Their bloods, doth never rise or set.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

3. To warm with emotion, passion, or desire; rouse into action; animate; encourage.

That on me *hette*, that othir dede me colde.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 145.

A noble emulation *heats* your breast. *Dryden.*

Milton had *heated* his imagination with the Fight of the Gods in Homer, before he entered upon this Engagement of the Angels.
Addison, Spectator, No. 333.

4†. To run a heat over, as in a race.

You may ride us,
With one soft kiss, a thousand furlongs, ere
With spur we *heat* an acre. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To grow warm or hot; come to a heated condition, from the effect either of something external or of chemical action, as in fermentation or decomposition.

The first machines constructed *heated* too much.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 113.

heat-apoplexy (hēt'ap″ō-plek-si), *n.* Sunstroke.

heat-economizer (hēt'ē-kon″ō-mī-zėr), *n.* A device by which the steam in a steam-engine or the hot air in an air-engine is cooled, causing it to impart its heat to a metallic body, which stores up the heat and imparts it in turn to the next charge of steam or air, thus materially reducing the waste of heat; a regenerator.

heat-engine (hēt'en″jin), *n.* An engine which transforms heat into mechanical work.

heater (hē'tėr), *n.* One who or that which heats.

Camphire swallowed is, in the dose of a very few grains, a great *heater* of the blood. *Boyle*, Works, V. 104.

Specifically—(*a*) A furnace, stove, or other device for heating, drying, or warming buildings, rooms, drying-houses, fruit-evaporators, or parts of machines, as the calendering-rolls of a paper-mill. (*b*) A small mass of cast-iron designed to be heated and then placed in a hollow flat-iron or in a coffee-pot, to heat the iron or keep the coffee hot. (*c*) In a sugar-making plant, a pan used for the first heating of the cane-juice or syrup; a heating-pan.

heater-car (hē'tėr-kär), *n.* A railroad-car constructed for the transportation in winter of fruits, vegetables, and other perishable products. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

heater-plate (hē'tėr-plāt), *n.* In an oil-lamp exposed to cold, a device to conduct the heat of the flame down to the oil-reservoir, in order to keep the oil from congealing. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

heater-shaped (hē'tėr-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the heater of a smoothing-iron; triangular; having one of the sides straight and the two others, which are equal and the counterparts of each other, curved. See *heater* (*b*).

The small *heater-shaped* shield. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 692.

heat-factor (hēt'fak″tor), *n.* The thermodynamic function; the integral of the reciprocal of the temperature relatively to the heat expended.

heat-fever (hēt'fē″vėr), *n.* Fever (pyrexia) caused by too great exposure to heat; thermic fever (a form of sunstroke).

heat-focus (hēt'fō″kus), *n.* See *focus*.

heath (hēth), *n.* [< ME. *hethe*, *heeth*, *heth*, < AS. *hǣth* = OD. *heyde* = MLG. *heide*, *hēde* = OHG. *heida*, MHG. G. *heide*, a heath, also, as exclusively in D. *heide*, the plant so called, = Icel. *heiðr* = Sw. *hed* = Dan. *hede*, a heath, = Goth. *haiþi*, a heath, waste, = W. *coed*, a wood, = L. *-cētum* in *bucetum*, a pasture for cows (*bos*, a cow). The orig. sense is 'open, uncultivated land'; the plant is so named from growing on such land; cf. *heather*. Hence *heathen*, q. v.] **1.** Open, uncultivated land; a desert tract of land; specifically, in Great Britain, an uncultivated tract of heathy or shrubby land, usually of a desolate character.

Some woods of oranges, and *heaths* of rosemary, will smell a great way in the sea. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 884.

Their stately growth, though bare,
Stands on the blasted *heath*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 615.

O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child!
Land of brown *heath* and shaggy wood.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 2.

Comes a vapour from the margin, blackening over *heath* and holt. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. A plant of the genus *Erica*, or, by extension, of the genus *Calluna*; any plant of the family *Ericaceæ*, called by Lindley *heathworts*. The species of *Erica* are widely distributed throughout Europe and the Mediterranean region, but are most abundant in South Africa, where they cover thousands of acres and constitute one of the principal forms of vegetation. The two best-known European species are *E. cinerea*, Scotch heather or fine-leafed heath, and *E. Tetralix*, the cross-leafed heath. (See cut under *Ericaceæ*.) The nearly allied genus *Calluna*, having only a single species, *C. vulgaris*, is more commonly called *heather* or *ling*. (See cut under *Calluna*.) In Great Britain heath or heather covers large tracts of waste land, and is used to thatch houses and to make brooms, and in some places for making beds. Sheep, goats, and cattle feed upon it, and bees extract a finely flavored honey from the flowers. The young shoots and flowers are said to have been formerly employed in the manufacture of beer. The species of southern Europe, *Erica arborea*, attains considerable size, and is called the *tree-heath*. From the wood of this species, and especially from that of another species of southern Europe, *E. Mediterranea*, are made most of the so-called brier-wood pipes, or brier tobacco-pipes. The moor-heaths belong to a section of the genus *Erica* called *Gypsocallis* by Don, and have somewhat different flowers and a different aspect. They are very beautiful plants, and inhabit moors and calcareous districts. The Cantabrian, Irish, or Saint Dabeoc's heath is a plant of a different genus of the heath family, *Dabœcia polifolia*. It is chiefly a native of Ireland, but is also found in western France, northern Spain, and the Azores. It is a dwarf, bushy, evergreen shrub, grows in dense tufts, and has racemes of purple flowers. It is also called *Irish-whorts*. The sea-heath, *Frankenia lævis*, is a low, heath-like maritime shrub inhabiting the European coasts. See *Frankenia*.

3. One of several small butterflies of different genera. The large heath is *Erinephile tithonus*; the small, *Cœnonympha pamphilus*.

heath-bell (hēth'bel), *n.* The flower of the heath, especially of *Erica Tetralix* or *E. cinerea*. Also called *heather-bell*.

For *heath-bell*, with her purple bloom,
Supplied the bonnet and the plume.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 5.

heathberry (hēth'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *heathberries* (-iz). [ME. not found; AS. *hǣthberige*, bilberry (?), < *hǣth*, heath, + *berige*, *berie*, berry.] Same as *crowberry*.

heath-bird (hēth'bėrd), *n.* Same as *heath-cock* or *heath-hen*.

heath-clad (hēth'klad), *a.* Clothed or crowned with heath.

Sleeping on the *heath-clad* hill.
J. Cunningham, Day, A Pastoral.

heath-cock (hēth'kok), *n.* The male black grouse. See *blackcock*.—**Black and spotted heath-cock.** Same as *Canada grouse* (which see, under *grouse*).—**Ruffed heath-cock.** Same as *ruffed grouse* (which see, under *grouse*).

heath-corn (hēth'kôrn), *n.* The buckwheat, *Polygonum Fagopyrum*.

heathcup (hēth'kup), *n.* The plant *Artanema fimbriatum*, natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, an erect herb with opposite leaves, native of the East Indies and Australia, and cultivated for its large blue flowers, which are disposed in racemes at the ends of the branches.

heath-cypress (hēth'sī″prės), *n.* An alpine and subalpine species of club-moss, *Lycopodium alpinum*, found in suitable situations throughout Europe: so called from its resembling a miniature cypress-tree, and growing on heathy ground.

heath-egger (hēth'eg″ėr), *n.* A bombycid moth, *Lasiocampa callunæ*.

heathen (hē'ᵺen or -ᵺn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *hethen*, < AS. *hǣðen*, n. (= OS. *hēðin* = OFries. *hēthen* = OD. *heyden*, D. *heiden* = MLG. *heidene*, *heiden* = OHG. *heidan*, MHG. *heiden*, G. *heiden*, *heide* = Icel. *heiðinn* = Sw. Dan. *heden*, a heathen, = Goth. **haiþeins*, m., *haiþnō*, f.), a heathen; orig. and prop. an adj., 'of the

heath or open country' (but not found in this sense), < *hǣth*, E. *heath* (= Goth. *haithi*, etc.), open country, being equiv. to LL. *paganus*, heathen, lit. 'of the country': see *pagan*. The resemblance to Gr. *ἔθνεα*, *ἔθνη*, gentiles, 'heathen,' pl. of *ἔθνος*, a nation, is slight and accidental.] **I.** *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. One of a race, nation, or people that does not acknowledge the God of the Bible, or such races, nations, or peoples collectively, especially when uncivilized or uncultured; one who is not a Jew, Christian, or Mohammedan; a pagan.

So many were deed and wounded of cristin and *hethen* that the felde was all couered, so that oon myght not come to a-nother but ouer deed cors.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 596.

The Russian Ambassador still at Court behav'd himselfe like a clowne, compar'd to this civil *heathen*.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 24, 1682.

He [Geraint] . . . fell
Against the *heathen* of the Northern Sea,
In battle, fighting for the blameless King.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. In *Scrip.*, with the definite article, the gentiles; those nations or peoples that did not acknowledge Jehovah, the God of the Jews, as the true God; hence, idolaters, from the prevalence of idolatry among them.

Ask of me, and I shall give thee *the heathen* for thine inheritance. Ps. ii. 8.

Go, and the Holy One
Of Israel be thy guide
To what may serve his glory best, and spread his name
Great among *the heathen* round. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1430.

3. Any irreligious, rude, barbarous, or unthinking person or class: as, the *heathen* at home. [The plural, in all senses, is usually *heathen;* but in many instances, especially with reference to individuals, the regular plural form, *heathens*, is used.]

II. *a.* Pagan; gentile: as, *heathen* superstitions or customs.

Til it [a child] be crystened in Crystes name, and confermed of the bissh op,
It is *hethene* as to heueneward, and helpeles to the soule,
Hethene is to mene after heth and vntfled erthe.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 450.

The *heathen* emperor thinks it absurd that Christian baptism should be able to cleanse from gross sins, while it cannot remove a wart, or gout, or any bodily evil.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 9.

=Syn. See *gentile*, *n.*

heathendom (hē′ᴛʜẹn-dum), *n.* [< ME. *hæthendom*, < AS. *hǣthendōm* (= D. *heidendom* = MLG. *heidendōm* = OHG. *heidantuom*, MHG. *heidentuom*, G. *heidentum* = Sw. Dan. *hedendom*), < *hǣthen*, heathen, + *-dōm*, E. *-dom*.] 1. The state or condition of a heathen; heathenism.

Degradation, pestilence, *heathendom*, and despair.
Kingsley, Cheap Clothes and Nasty.

2. Those parts of the world in which heathenism prevails: opposed to *Christendom*.—3. Heathen nations or peoples regarded collectively.

heathenesse†, *n.* See *heathenness*.

heathenhood†, *n.* [ME. *hethenehod*, *haithenhede;* < *heathen* + *-hood*.] Heathendom.

Al thes world is biheled mid *hethenhode*.
Old. Eng. Misc., p. 91.

heathenise, *v. t.* See *heathenize*.

heathenish (hē′ᴛʜẹn-ish), *a.* [< ME. **hethenish*, < AS. *hǣthenisc* (= D. *heidensch* = MLG. *heidens*, *heidensch* = OHG. *heidanisc*, MHG. *heidenisch*, *heidensch*, G. *heidenisch* = Sw. *hednisk* = ODan. *heydensk*, *hedninsk*, Dan. *hedensk*), < *hǣthen*, heathen, + *-isc*, E. *-ish*1.] 1. Of or pertaining to gentiles or pagans; characteristic of or practised by the heathen: as, *heathenish* rites.

When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of *heathenish* religion, chosen they were, St. Paul excepted; the rest unschooled altogether, and unlettered men. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Under whatever disguise it [the classical drama] appeared, it was essentially *heathenish;* for, from first to last, it was mythological, both in tone and in substance.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 228.

Hence—2. Uncivilized; uncultured; rude; savage; degraded; cruel.

Lod. Here is a letter . . . imports
The death of Cassio to be undertook
By Roderigo. . . .
Oth. Most *heathenish* and most gross!
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

That execrable Cromwell made a *heathenish* or rather inhuman edict against the Episcopal clergy.
South, Sermons.

heathenishly (hē′ᴛʜẹn-ish-li), *adv.* In a heathenish manner.

'Tis *heathenishly* done of 'em in my conscience, thou deserv'st it not. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i.

heathenishness (hē′ᴛʜẹn-ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being heathenish.

The . . . *heathenishness* and profaneness of most play books. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, p. 913.

heathenism (hē′ᴛʜẹn-izm), *n.* [< *heathen* + *-ism*.] 1. Heathen systems of religion or morals; pagan practice or belief; paganism.

Julian attempted to set up preachers of *heathenism*, in opposition to those of Christianity. *Secker*, Works, I. xxi.

Heathenism partially, if not wholly, merged God in nature. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 26.

2. Heathenish manners or condition; the degraded or uncultured state of those who are uninfluenced by Christianity; barbarism; ignorance; irreligion: as, the *heathenism* of the slums.

heathenize (hē′ᴛʜẹn-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heathenized*, ppr. *heathenizing*. [< *heathen* + *-ize*.] To render heathen or heathenish. Also spelled *heathenise*.

The continuance of these unscriptural terms, without an exact application of them in sermons and catechisms, *heathenizes* all the common people, nay, and great numbers of not unlearned persons.
Account of Mr. Firmin's Religion (1698), p. 63.

heathenly†, *a.* [< *heathen* + *-ly*1.] Heathenish.

An *heathenly* Pagan.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 176.

heathenness (hē′ᴛʜẹn-nes), *n.* [Archaically *heathenesse* (prob. regarded as analogous to *noblesse* and other abstract nouns with F. term. *-esse*); < ME. *hethenesse*, *hæthenesse* (for **hethennesse:* cf. *forgiveness* for **forgivenness*), < AS. *hǣthennes*, < *hǣthen*, heathen, + *-nes*, E. *-ness*.] 1. The state of being heathen.—2. The countries inhabited by heathens; heathendom. [Archaic.]

Therto hadde he riden, no man ferre,
As wel in Cristendom as in *hethenesse*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 49.

gef ony brother or sister deye in straunge cuntre, in cristendom or in *hethenesse*, the bretheren shollen . . . doun a messe of requiem for the soule.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

Neither in Christendome, nor yet in *heathennesse*,
None hath soe much gold as he.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 234).

heathenry (hē′ᴛʜẹn-ri), *n.* [< *heathen* + *-ry*.] 1. Heathenish rites and practices; heathen systems of religion or morals; heathenism.

Are you so besotted with your philosophy, and your *heathenry*, and your laziness, and your contempt for God and man, that you will see your nation given up for a prey, and your wealth plundered by heathen dogs?
Kingsley, Hypatia, vi.

In most places, even in the heart of Meccah, I met with debris of *heathenry*, proscribed by Mohammed.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 20.

2. The heathen; heathendom.

heathenship† (hē′ᴛʜẹn-ship), *n.* [< *heathen* + *-ship*. Cf. MLG. *heidenschop* = OHG. *heidinscaft*, MHG. G. *heidenschaft* = Dan. *hedenskab*.] Heathenism.

But a higher importance attaches to a clause in the Northumbrian Priests' Laws, by which a person accused of the practice of any *heathenship* was bound to clear himself by the oath of compurgators, partly his kinsmen and partly native strangers. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 53.

heather (heᴛʜ′ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *hether*, *hather*, and (dial.) *hadder;* < *heath*, open country, + *-er;* equiv. to *heath*, used, without term., as the name of the plant.] 1. Heath: especially applied to *Calluna vulgaris*, the common heather. It differs from the other true heaths in possessing astringent properties, and is employed by both fullers and dyers. See cut under *Calluna*.

Heath is the generall or common name, whereof there is owne kind called *hather*, the other ling.
Norden, Surveiors Dialogue (1610).

They [Indian Brachmanni] lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the Redshanks doe on *hadder*, and dieted themselves sparingly. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 542.

Come o'er the *heather*, come round him gather.
Wha'll be King but Charlie?

Patches bright of bracken green,
And *heather* black, that waved so high,
It held the copse in rivalry.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 3.

2. The crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*. [Rare.] —3. A tweed or similar fabric, usually 56 inches wide, woven of heather-wool, and presenting a color-effect like that of heather. Also called *heather mixture*.—**Silver heather**, a moss, *Polytrichum commune*. See *Polytrichum*.—**To set the heather on fire**, to kindle disturbance; bring smoldering disaffection to a blaze.

It's partly that whilk has *set the heather on fire* e'en now. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxv.

heather-ale† (heᴛʜ′ėr-āl), *n.* A traditional drink said to have been brewed in North Britain from the bells of heather.

heather-bell (heᴛʜ′ėr-bel), *n.* Same as *heath-bell*.

'Tis sweet beneath the *heather-bell*
To live in autumn brown. *Leyden*, Keeldar.

heather-bleat, heather-bleater (heᴛʜ′ėr-blēt, -blē″tėr), *n.* [Sc. also (obs.) *hetherblutter*, *hedderbluter;* < *heather* (appar.) + *bleat*, *bleater*, in allusion to its cry. But the first element is an accom. of a different original, the word being variously otherwise manipulated as Sc. *herom-bluter* (as if involving *herom*), *ern-bleater*, *earnbliter*, *yern-bliter*, *-bluter* (as if involving *earn*3, eagle), E. dial. *hammer-bleat* (as if in allusion to hammering); the ME. forms not found; all ult. < AS. *hæferblǣte*, *hæferblǣta*, early AS. (Kentish) *hæbreblēte*, once erroneously *hǣfenblǣte*, the name of a bird, glossing ML. *bicoca* and *bugium* (both words obscure: for *bugium*, see under *fieldfare*), lit. 'goat-bleater,' < AS. *hæfer*, a he-goat, buck (= L. *caper:* see *caper*1), + *blǣtan*, bleat: see *bleat*.] Same as *ern-bleater*.

heather-claw (heᴛʜ′ėr-klâ), *n.* A dew-claw.

heather-grass (heᴛʜ′ėr-gràs), *n.* A species of grass, *Triodia decumbens*, common throughout Europe, growing on spongy, wet, cold soils, and of little economic importance. See *Triodia*. Also called *heath-grass*.

heather-lintie (heᴛʜ′ėr-lin″ti), *n.* The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*. [Local, Eng.]

heather-peeper (heᴛʜ′ėr-pē″pėr), *n.* The peetweet or common sandpiper of Europe, *Tringoides hypoleucus*. [Local, Scotland.]

heather-wool (heᴛʜ′ėr-wůl), *n.* Wool or worsted yarn made for knitting and other fancy work, party-colored or mottled in various shades, and producing work of a mixed or speckled color thought to be like that of heather.

heathery1 (hē′thėr-i), *n.*; pl. *heatheries* (-iz). [< *heath* + *-ery*.] A place where heaths grow; a house in which valuable heaths are cultivated.

heathery2 (heᴛʜ′ėr-i), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling heather; abounding with heather; heathy.

The antler'd monarch of the waste
Sprang from his *heathery* couch in haste.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 2.

I found the house amid desolate *heathery* hills.
Emerson, English Traits, i.

heath-fowl (hēth′foul), *n.* The moor-fowl, *Lagopus scoticus*. *Montagu*.

heath-grass (hēth′gràs), *n.* Same as *heather-grass*.

heath-hen (hēth′hen), *n.* 1. The female heath-bird; the hen of the black grouse.

O'er the trackless waste
The *heath-hen* flutters, pious fraud! to lead
The hot pursuing spaniel far away.
Thomson, Spring, l. 700.

2. One of several American grouse, as the pinnated, ruffed, or Canada grouse. Also *heath-cock*. *W. Wood*, 1634; *D. Denton*, 1670. [Rare or archaic.]

heath-honeysuckle (hēth′hun″i-suk-l), *n.* The name in Australia of a flowering shrub, *Banksia serrata*, from the large amount of honey its flowers secrete.

heath-pea (hēth′pē), *n.* A tuber-bearing leguminous plant, *Lathyrus macrorhizus* (*Orobus tuberosus*). The tubers resemble peas, and are eaten boiled or baked. The plant is widely diffused throughout Europe. The name is said sometimes to be applied also to another vetch, *Vicia sicula* (*Orobus atropurpureus*).

heath-peat (hēth′pēt), *n.* Peat from the surface-soil of places abounding in heather.

heath-poult (hēth′pōlt), *n.* The pullet or young of the heath-bird.

heath-pout (hēth′pout), *n.* Same as *heath-poult*.

heath-snail (hēth′snāl), *n.* A kind of snail common in Great Britain, *Helix ericetorum*, ranging to the north of Scotland.

heath-throstle (hēth′thros″l), *n.* The ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*. [Local, Eng.]

heathwort (hēth′wėrt), *n.* In Lindley's system, any plant of the heath family, *Ericaceæ:* used chiefly in the plural. See cut under *Ericaceæ*.

heathy (hē′thi), *a.* [< *heath* + *-y*1.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of heath; covered or abounding with heath; adapted to the growth of heath: as, *heathy* land.

From its hill of *heathy* brown
The muirland streamlet hastens down.
J. Baillie.

O happy pleasure! here to dwell
Beside thee in some *heathy* dell.
Wordsworth, To a Highland Girl.

heating (hē'ting), *p. a.* Promoting warmth or heat; having the quality of imparting heat; stimulating: as, a *heating* medicine or diet.

heating-back (hē'ting-bak), *n.* A chamber at the back of a forge in which the air-blast is heated.

heatingly (hē'ting-li), *adv.* In a heating manner; so as to make or become hot or heated.

heating-pan (hē'ting-pan), *n.* 1. A pan for heating flaxseed and other seed from which oil is expressed.—2. The first pan in which sugar-cane juice or sugar-maple sap is heated, preparatory to dipping or evaporating.

heating-surface (hē'ting-sėr'fās), *n.* Same as *fire-surface*.

heating-tube (hē'ting-tūb), *n.* In a steam-boiler, a water-tube connecting at each end with a water-space, and directly exposed to the flame.

heatless (hēt'les), *a.* [< *heat* + *-less*.] Destitute of heat; cold.

> My blood lost, and limbs stiff; my embraces
> Like the cold stubborn bark, hoarie, and *heatless*.
> *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iii.
>
> Where Mars is seen his ruddy rays to throw
> Thro' *heatless* skies, that round him seem to glow.
> *Hughes*, Ecstasy, st. 8.

heat-potential (hēt'pō-ten'shal), *n.* The work performed by the disappearance of heat.

heat-regulator (hēt'reg'ū-lā-tor), *n.* A thermostat combined with some device for controlling the draft of a furnace and regulating the fire.

heat-spectrum (hēt'spek'trum), *n.* A spectrum of a thermal radiation, considered not with reference to its effect upon the eye, but with reference to its intrinsic energy or heating power. Wherever there is a visible spectrum there is a heat-spectrum, and these two are really one and the same: only, when we speak of the visible spectrum we mean that part of the whole spectrum which affects the eye, considering each part to have an intensity proportional to that effect; while the heat-spectrum is the real spectrum in its whole extent, including both the luminous and non-luminous rays, its intensity being everywhere proportional to its heating power.

heat-spot (hēt'spot), *n.* 1. A freckle.—2. A spot on the surface of the body at which the sensation of heat can be produced.

> The relative number and arrangement of *heat-spots* and cold-spots is different for different areas of the skin.
> *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 413.

heat-unit (hēt'ū'nit), *n.* The unit quantity of heat; the amount of heat required to raise 1 pound of water (also 1 kilogram, or 1 gram: see *calory*) through 1 degree of temperature. Thus, 1 pound of coal, upon combustion, yields about 13,500 heat-units—that is, heat enough to raise 13,500 pounds of water through 1° F.

> *Heat-units* per hour abstracted in ice-making.
> *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8780.

heaume† (hōm), *n.* [OF., a helm: see *helm*².] In *medieval armor*, a helm or helmet; specifically, a large helmet worn during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, usually over an inner defense, such as the coif of mail, or the basinet. It rested upon the shoulders, the head in some cases being free to move within it, and was worn only in battle. Its great weight led to the adoption of the armet, which adapted itself to the form of the head, and allowed of movement in all directions.

a, Heaume with aillettes, end of 13th century; *b*, Heaume, end of 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

heautomorphism (hē-â-tō-môr'fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑαυτοῦ*, m., *ἑαυτῆς*, f., *ἑαυτοῦ*, n., a gen. form, of himself, herself, itself (contr. of *ἑο αὐτοῦ*, etc.: *ἑο*, later *οὗ* = L. *sui*, of himself, etc. (see *sui generis*); *αὐτοῦ*, gen. of *αὐτός*, self (see *auto-*)), + *μορφή*, form.] Automorphism.

> *Heautomorphism*, in default of science, is ever the first resource of explanation; i. e., we judge of others by ourselves.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 257.

heave (hēv), *v.*; pret. *heaved* or *hove*, pp. *heaved*, *hove*, formerly *hoven*, ppr. *heaving*. [< ME. *heven*, earlier *hebben* (pret. *hof*, *hef*, *hæf*, pl. *hoven*, *heven*, also weak pret. *hevede*, *hefde*, pp. *hoven*, *heven*, *ihoven*, also weak pp. *heved*), < AS. *hebban* (pres. *hebbe*, *hæbbe*, impv. *hef*, *hefe*, pret. *hōf*, pl. *hōfon*, pp. *hafen*, *hæfen*), raise, lift, = OS. *hebbian* = OFries. *heva* = D. *heffen* = MLG. *heven* = OHG. *heffan*, *hevan*, MHG. *heven*, *heben*, G. *heben* (pret. *hob*, pp. *gehoben*) = Icel. *hefja* = Sw. *häfva* = Dan. *hæve* = Goth. *hafjan* (pret. *hōf*, pl., in comp., *hōfum*, pp. *hafans*), raise, lift; a common Teut. strong verb, √ **haf*, with pres. formative *-ja* (*-ia*), the sense 'lift' being developed from the orig. sense 'take, take hold of' (a sense appearing in the derivs. *haft*¹, *heft*¹, *behoof*, q. v., and in the L. cognate), = L. *capere* (pres. ind. *capio*, perf. *cēpi*, pp. *captus*), take, take hold of, seize (> ult. E. *captive*, *caitiff*, *capture*, etc., *capacious*, *capable*, etc., *accept*, etc., *receive*, etc.: see *capable*, *captive*, etc.). Derivs. *heavy*¹, *haft*¹, *heft*¹, *behoof*, and perhaps *haven*: see these words.] I. *trans.* 1. To raise; lift; hoist.

> They are the model of those men whose honours
> We *heave* our hands at when we hear recited.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 3.
>
> Rise, rise, and *heave* thy rosy head
> From thy coral-paven bed.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 885.

> The curious custom known as *heaving*: on Easter Monday the men *heaved* the women, i. e., lifted them off the ground and kissed them.
> *Bickerdyke*, p. 241.

Especially—2. To lift with obvious effort; raise with exertion, as something heavy or resistant.

> This shoulder was ordain'd so thick to heave;
> And *heave* it shall some weight, or break my back.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 7.

3†. To lift (a child) at baptism; baptize; also, to be sponsor for.

> Bot no sawle may thithen pas,
> Untyle it be als cleene als it fyrst was,
> When he was *hafen* at fount-stane,
> And hys crystendom thare had tane.
> *Hampole*, Handlyng Synne.

4. To weigh; heft. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To cause to swell or bulge upward; raise above the former or the surrounding level: often with *up*.

> The glittering finny swarms
> That *heave* our friths and crowd upon our shores.
> *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 923.
>
> Great gray hills *heaved up* round the horizon.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, v.

6. To elevate or elate in condition or feeling, as by the operation of some potent agency or some moving influence; exalt; promote; raise suddenly or forcibly to a higher state.

> Therfore *hefe* vp your hertis; hast you to saile;
> Sette furthe to the se; sitte no lengur.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4603.
>
> Cicero's book, where Cato was *heaved* up
> Equal with heaven. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

> Tradition they say hath taught them that for the prevention of growing schisme the Bishop was *heav'd* above the Presbyter. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 6.

> Strong political excitement . . . *heaves* a whole nation on to a higher platform of intellect and morality.
> *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 28.

7†. To increase.

> Qua solus lang wit uten turn,
> Oft his fote sal find a spurn;
> Reu his res than sal he sare,
> Or *heuen* his harme with foli mare.
> Quoted in *Alliterative Poems*, ed. Morris (Gloss.).

8. To bring up or forth with effort; raise from the breast or utter with the voice laboriously or painfully: as, to *heave* a sigh or a groan.

> She *heav'd* the name of father
> Pantingly forth. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.
>
> *Heaves* abroad his cares in one good sigh.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 45.

9. To throw upward and outward; cast or toss with force or effort; hurl or pitch, as with aim or purpose: as, to *heave* a stone; to *heave* the lead. [Chiefly naut. and colloq.]

> I escaped upon a butt of sack, which the sailors *heaved* overboard. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

> The ships at first grounded two or three miles from the shore, yet (through the Lord's great mercy) they were *heaved* by the seas near to the dry land.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 293.

10. In *geol.*, to throw or lift out of its place: said of the intersection of two veins, or of that of a cross-course with another vein. When a displacement of one or the other is caused by the intersection, one vein is said to *heave* the other out of its regular position.

> A vein may be thrown out on meeting another vein, in a line which approaches either towards its inclination or its direction. The Cornish miners use two different terms to denote these two modes of rejection; for the first case they say the vein is *heaved*, for the second it is started.
> *Ure*, Dict., III. 300.

11. *Naut.*, to draw or pull in any direction, as by means of a windlass or capstan: as, to *heave* a ship ahead (that is, to bring her forward, when not under sail, by means of a cable or other appliance); to *heave* up an anchor (to raise it from the bottom of the sea or elsewhere).—**Hove apeak.** See *apeak*.—**To heave aback**, to get (a ship) in such a position, by putting the helm down or hauling in the weather-braces, or both, that the wind acts on the forward surface of the sails.—**To heave a cable short**, to haul it in until the ship lies nearly over the anchor.—**To heave a strain**, to turn the capstan or windlass till the rope hove upon bears a strain with full force at the windlass.—**To heave a vessel about**, to put her on the other tack.—**To heave a vessel down**, to careen her for repairs by means of tackles from her masthead to the shore or to a hulk.

> The ship also was so leaky that I doubted it would be necessary to *heave her down* at Batavia, which was another reason for making the best of our way to that place.
> *Cook*, Voyages, II. iii. 7.

To heave in stays, in tacking, to bring (a ship's head) to the wind.—**To heave out**, to raise (the keel) out of the water by careening, in order to repair or clean it.—**To heave the gorge.** See *gorge*.—**To heave the lead.** See *lead*.—**To heave the log**, to ascertain a ship's rate of sailing by the log and glass: See *log*.—**To heave taut**, to turn a capstan, etc., till the rope or chain becomes strained.—**To heave to**, to bring the head of (a vessel) to the wind; stop the headway of.

> We passed through a large fleet of merchantmen *hove-to* under shelter of Cape de Gat.
> *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxviii.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Hoist*, *Lift*, etc. See *raise*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be raised, thrown, or forced up; rise; swell up; bulge out.

> Where ground beares naturally store of chamocks, the cheese that is made off from such ground the dayry-women cannot keep from *heaving*.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.*, p. 300. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> So high as *heaved* the tumid hills, so low
> Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 288.

> It is of little use to expect clover as a permanent crop in wet soils, or those subject to *heave* by the annual winter frosts. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 182.

2. To rise and fall with alternate motions, as the waves of the sea, the lungs in difficult or painful breathing, the earth in an earthquake, etc.

> Dead calm in that noble breast
> Which *heaves* but with the *heaving* deep.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xi.

> The minister's . . . mind was . . . tossed to and fro on that stormy deep of thought, *heaving* forever beneath the conflict of windy dogmas.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xvii.

> On the fourth [day] the wind fell, leaving the ship dismasted and *heaving* on vast billows.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

3. To pant, as after severe exertion; labor.

> He *heaves* for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd,
> And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side.
> *Dryden.*

> The Church of England had struggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever since Wickliffe's day. *Atterbury.*

4. To make an effort to vomit; retch.—5†. To mount.—6†. To labor heavily; toil.

> But theron was to *heven* and to doone.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1229.

Heave ho! an exclamation used by sailors when heaving anchor, etc. Hence—**With heave and ho**, with slow steady exertion.

> They seem in punishing but slow,
> Yet pay they home at last *with heave and how*.
> *Sir J. Harington*, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, [xxxvii. 89.

To heave at†, to aim at; regard with hostile intent.

> They did not wish government quite taken away; only the king's person they *heaved at*: him, for some purpose, they must needs have out of the way.
> *Bp. Andrewes*, Sermons, IV. 12.

> In vain have some *heaved at* this office, which is fastned to the state with so considerable a revenue.
> *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., V. iv. 8.

To heave at the capstan. See *capstan*.—**To heave in sight**, to rise into the plane of vision; become visible while approaching or being approached, as a ship or other object at sea; come into view.

> A dark line seemed to cross the western sky
> Afar and faint, and with the growing light
> Another land began to *heave in sight*.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 180.

> I was, no doubt, known for a landsman by every one on board as soon as I *hove in sight*.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 2.

To heave to, to bring a vessel to a standstill; make her lie to. See under I.—**To heave together**, to make a fishing-trip in partnership; be partners. [Fishermen's slang.]

heave (hēv), *n.* [< *heave*, *v.*] 1. An act of heaving; a lifting, throwing, tossing, or retching exertion.

> But after many strains and *heaves*,
> He got upon the saddle eaves.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 411.

2. An upward movement or expansion; swell or distention, as of the waves of the sea, of the lungs in difficult or painful breathing, of the earth in an earthquake, etc.; a forcible uplifting.

There's matter in these sighs, these profound *heaves*;
You must translate. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1.

'Mongst Forests, Hills, and Floods, was ne'er such *heave* and shove
Since Albion wielded arms against the son of Jove.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 55.

There was no motion save the never-resting *heave* of the ocean swell. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 67.

3. A rise of land; a knoll. [Scotch.]

Crossing a certain *heave* of grass.
Geo. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

4. In *mining*, a dislocation or displacement of a part of a vein, in consequence of its intersection by another vein or cross-course, or by a simple slide, fracture, or jointing of the country-rock. But it occasionally happens that a vein is "hove" when there is no sign of a cross-vein or joint at the place where the continuity of the vein is broken.

Surface displacement has been termed the *heave* of a fault. *Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 303.

5. *pl.* A disease of horses. See *heaves*.—**Heave of the sea**, the power exerted by the swell of the sea in advancing, retarding, or changing the course of a vessel.

heaven (hev'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heven*; < ME. *heven*, < AS. *heofon*, *heofen*, *hefon*, earlier *heben* = OS. *hebhan* = MLG. *heven* = Icel. *himinn*, heaven. The Icel. form is more commonly *himinn*, mod. *himin* = Goth. *himins*, heaven, the same, but with different suffix *-in*, as OS. *himil* = OFries. *himul* = D. *hemel* = OHG. MHG. *himel*, G. *himmel* = Sw. Dan. *himmel*, heaven, also in OHG., D., Icel., etc., ceiling, canopy (so early AS. *heben-hūs*, glossed by L. *lacunar*, ceiling), pointing to a prob. orig. meaning 'covering,' represented by E. *hame*[1], q. v. The forms with *f* or *b* and those with *m* are prob. orig. identical, but the reason of the change is not clear. The word *heaven* is often erroneously explained as orig. the pp. of *heave*, the sky being regarded as that which is 'heaved' up; but the AS. *hafen*, *hæfen*, pp. of *hebban*, heave, is very different phonetically from *heofon*, heaven, and the two words must be of different origin. This supposed relation of *heaven* to *heave* appears reversed and modified in the actual relation of *lift*, the air, the sky, with *lift*, raise.] **1.** The expanse of space surrounding the earth, and appearing above and around us as a great arch or vault, in which the sun, moon, and stars seem to be set; the sky; the firmament; the celestial regions: often used in the plural.

Hit was neuer herd, as I hope, sith *heuyn* was o loft [aloft],
In any coste where ye come but ye were clene victorius.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1101.

I never saw
The *heavens* so dim by day.
Shak., W. T., iii. 3.

Deepening thro' the silent spheres,
Heaven over *Heaven* rose the night.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

'Tis very sweet to look into the fair
And open face of *heaven*, to breathe a prayer
Full in the smile of the blue firmament.
Keats, Sonnet.

2. Sky as typical of climate; a zone or region.

From vases in the hall
Flowers of all *heavens*, and lovelier than their names,
Grew side by side. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

3. The celestial abode of immortal beings; the place or state of existence of blessed spirits beyond the sphere of or after departure from the earthly life. In Christian theology heaven is regarded as the region or state of endless happiness enjoyed by angels and faithful departed spirits in the immediate presence of God. The Hebrews supposed three heavens — the air, the starry firmament, and the abode of God. The Cabalists described seven heavens, each rising in happiness above the other, the highest being the abode of God and the most exalted angels. Hence, *to be in the seventh heaven* is to be supremely happy. The heaven of the Mohammedans is remarkable for the sensual delights it has in store for the faithful. The ancient Greeks and Latins regarded heaven as the abode of the greater gods; and the spirits of the great and good were supposed to find their place of bliss in the Elysian Fields (which see, under *Elysian*).

But sit there is a place that men clepen the Scole of God, where he was wont to teche his Disciples, and tolde hem the Prevyteee of *Hevene*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

And in the myddys of the Tower ys the place wher our blyssyd Savyor Crist Jhu ascendid vnto *hevyn*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

I knew a man in Christ . . . caught up to the third *heaven*. 2 Cor. xii. 2.

Above
Live the great gods in *heaven* and see
What things shall be. *Swinburne*, Félise.

4. [*cap.*] The Supreme Being; God; Providence.

He cannot thrive,
Unless her prayers, whom *Heaven* delights to hear,
And loves to grant, reprieve him from the wrath
Of greatest justice. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 4.

Dear Cous, said Hermes in a Fright,
For *Heav'n* sake keep your Darts: Good Night.
Prior, Mercury and Cupid.

Heaven is very kind in its way of putting questions to mortals. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 15.

5†. *pl.* The celestial powers; heavenly beings.

In love, the *heavens* themselves do guide the state.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

6. Supreme exaltation or felicity; consummate happiness; a state of bliss.

For if *heuene* be on this erthe and ese to any soule,
It is in cloistere or in scole be many skilles I fynde.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 300.

It is a *heaven* upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in Providence, and turn on the poles of truth.
Bacon.

Stand up, and give me but a gentle look
And two kind words, and I shall be in *heaven*.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

Balm of heaven. See *balm*.—**Crystalline heavens.** See *crystalline*.—**Good heavens!** an exclamation of astonishment, remonstrance, or censure. [Colloq.]—**Heaven of heavens**, the highest heaven; the abode and seat of divinity.

Behold, heaven and the *heaven of heavens* cannot contain thee; how much less this house which I have built!
2 Chron. vi. 18.

Host of heaven. See *host*[1].—**Queen of heaven.** See *queen*.

heaven (hev'n), *v. t.* [< *heaven*, *n.*] To place in or as if in heaven; make supremely happy or blessed; beatify. [Rare.]

He *heavens* himself on earth, and for a little pelf cozens himself of bliss. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 194.

We are happy as the bird whose nest
Is *heavened* in the hush of purple hills. *G. Massey.*

heaven-born (hev'n-bôrn), *a.* Born of or sent by heaven.

Oh *heaven-born* sisters [the Muses]! source of art!
Who charm the sense or mend the heart.
Pope, Chorus in Tragedy of Brutus.

Hail, ye heroes! *heaven-born* band!
J. Hopkinson, Hail, Columbia.

heaven-bred (hev'n-bred), *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven.

Much is the force of *heaven-bred* poesy.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2.

heaven-bright (hev'n-brīt), *a.* [Cf. AS. *heofon-beorht*, < *heofon*, heaven, + *beorht*, bright.] Bright as heaven; gloriously bright. [Poetical.]

heaven-built (hev'n-bilt), *a.* Built by the agency or favor of the gods.

His arms had wrought the destin'd fall
Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her *heav'n-built* wall.
Pope, Odyssey, i. 3.

heaven-directed (hev'n-di-rek'ted), *a.* **1.** Pointing to the sky.

Who taught that *heaven-directed* spire to rise.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 261.

2. Guided or directed by celestial powers: as, *heaven-directed* efforts.

To heirs unknown descends th' unguarded store,
Or wanders, *heaven-directed*, to the poor.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 149.

heaven-fallen (hev'n-fâ'ln), *a.* Fallen from heaven; having revolted from God.

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heaven-fallen, in station stood.
Milton, P. L., x. 535.

heaven-gifted (hev'n-gif'ted), *a.* Bestowed by heaven.

To grind in brazen fetters under task
With this *heaven-gifted* strength.
Milton, S. A., l. 36.

heavenhood (hev'n-hûd), *n.* [< *heaven* + *-hood*.] Heavenly character; fitness for heaven; sanctification. [Rare.]

We may not expect to see . . . the ripe, rich fruits of *heavenhood* clustered around the subterranean root of faith. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 63.

heavenish† (hev'n-ish), *a.* [< ME. *hevenish*; < *heaven* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of the sidereal heavens.

By *hevenysh* revolucioun.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 30.

2. Pertaining to the celestial abodes; heavenly.

So aungellyke was hir natif beaute,
That lyke a thyng immortal semede she,
As doth an *hevenysh* parfit creature,
That doun was sent in scornyng of Nature.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 104.

heavenize† (hev'n-īz), *v. t.* [< *heaven* + *-ize*.] To bring to a heavenly condition or disposition.

If thou be once soundly *heavenized* in thy thoughts.
Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, § 80.

heaven-kissing (hev'n-kis'ing), *a.* Touching or seeming to touch the sky.

A station like the herald Mercury,
New-lighted on a *heaven-kissing* hill.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

heavenlike† (hev'n-līk), *a.* Heavenly.

Being menne farre aboue the common sorte, or, as you woulde saye, *heauenlyke* felowes. *J. Udall*, On Mark viii.

heavenliness (hev'n-li-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being heavenly.

Goddess of women, sith your *heavenliness*
Hath now vouchsaf'd itself to represent
To our dim eyes. *Sir J. Davies*, Dancing.

heavenly (hev'n-li), *a.* [< ME. *hevenly*, *heofonlich*, < AS. *heofonlic*, < *heofon*, heaven: see *heaven* and *-ly*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to heaven, in either the physical or the spiritual sense; celestial: as, *heavenly* regions; *heavenly* peace; the *heavenly* throng.

The *heauenly* lights hid their faces from beholding it, and cloathed themselves with blacke as bewayling the worlds funerall. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 40.

The teachings of science, instead of narrowing, enlarge the *heavenly* horizons. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 327.

2. Fit for or characteristic of heaven; supremely blessed, excellent, or beautiful; angelic: as, a *heavenly* voice; a *heavenly* temper.

The love of heaven makes one *heavenly*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Good my lord,
You are full of *heavenly* stuff, . . . you have scarce time
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief span,
To keep your earthly audit. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Oft with *heavenly* red her cheek did glow.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 329.

=**Syn. 1.** Ethereal, celestial.—**2.** Godlike, divine, spiritual, blissful, beatific, seraphic, cherubic.

heavenly (hev'n-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hevenly*, < AS. *heofonlice*, < *heofonlic*, a., heavenly: see *heavenly*, *a.*] **1.** In a manner as of heaven.

This sayd, she turned with rose colour *heauenlye* beglittered. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 376.

O, she was *heavenly* true! *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

You are so *heavenly* good, no man can reach you.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, i. 1.

2. By the influence or agency of heaven.

The hour before the *heavenly*-harness'd team
Begins his golden progress in the east.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Our *heavenly*-guided soul shall climb.
Milton, Time, l. 19.

heavenly-minded (hev'n-li-mīn"ded), *a.* Having the thoughts and affections fixed on heavenly objects.

heavenly-mindedness (hev'n-li-mīn"ded-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being heavenly-minded.

Deep spirituality and *heavenly-mindedness*, a humble and self-denying walk before God.
Biog. Notice of Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. xi.

heaven-tree (hev'n-trē), *n.* A mythical tree or vine which figures in some primitive beliefs as affording the means of ascent from underground regions to the surface, or from the surface to the sky. Forms of this myth are found in Malacca, Borneo, Celebes, New Zealand, and Polynesia.

There was a *heaven-tree*, where people went up and down, and when it fell it stretched some sixty miles.
Quoted in *E. B. Tylor's* Early Hist. Mankind (3d ed.), [p. 357, note.

heavenward, heavenwards (hev'n-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [ME. *hevenewarde*; < *heaven* + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward heaven.

Thus *heav'nward* all things tend. For all were once
Perfect, and all must be at length restor'd.
So God has greatly purpos'd. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 818.

heave-offering (hēv'of"ėr-ing), *n.* In the Levitical law, a voluntary offering which when presented before the Lord was 'heaved' or elevated by the priest, and became the portion of the priests and their families. The term is also sometimes applied to offerings received for the priests but not actually heaved or elevated. Hence the Hebrew word *terumah*, which is rendered *heave-offering* 22 times, is elsewhere in the Old Testament rendered 'offering' (28 times), 'oblation' (19 times), 'gifts' (once, Prov. xxix. 4), and 'is offered' (once, Ezek. xlviii. 12). It is used of the tenths of the tithes paid by the Levites to the priests (Num. xviii. 26–29), of offerings for the fabric, vessels, etc., of the tabernacle (Ex. xxv., xxxv., xxxvi., etc.), of territory reserved to the priests (Ezek. xlv. 1, xlviii. 8–21), of the offering of a half-shekel or didrachma of atonement-money once a year (Ex. xxx. 13–16: compare Mat. xvii. 24), etc.

Thou shalt sanctify the breast of the wave offering, and the shoulder of the *heave offering*, which is waved, and which is heaved up, of the ram of the consecration, even of that which is for Aaron, and of that which is for his sons. Ex. xxix. 27.

heaver (hē'vėr), *n.* One who or that which heaves or lifts. Specifically—(*a*) One of a class of men employed about docks to take goods from vessels: generally used in composition: as, coal-*heaver*. (*b*) *Naut.*, a smooth round wooden staff, generally from two to three feet long, used for twisting or heaving tight a rope or strap.

heaves (hēvz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *heave, n.*] A disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration.

heave-shoulder (hēv′shōl″dėr), *n.* In the Levitical law, the portion (the right shoulder) of an animal presented as a thank- or peace-offering that fell to the priests: so called because offered with a gesture of heaving or elevation. The heave-shoulder was the portion assigned to the officiating priest, as the wave-breast was to other priests.

heave-shouldered†, *a.* High-shouldered. *Davies.*

Captaines that wore a whole antient in a scarfe, which made them goe *heave-shouldered.*
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 157).

heave-thigh (hēv′thī), *n.* In the Levitical sacrificial system, the thigh used as a heave-offering.

heavily (hev′i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hevily*, < AS. *hefiglīce*, heavily, grievously, < *hefiglīc*, a., heavy, < *hefig*, heavy: see *heavy*[1].] 1. In a heavy manner; with great weight or burden.

The sunless sky,
Big with clouds, hangs *heavily.*
Shelley, Written among the Euganean Hills.

A large, *heavily* sparred, handsome schooner, lying to at the south end of Aros. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

Hence—2. With oppression or difficulty; grievously; dejectedly; tediously.

But there weren summe that boren it *hevyly* withynne hemsilf and seiden, wherto is this losse of oynement maad?
Wyclif, Mark xiv.

Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

The evening passed off *heavily.*
Greville, Memoirs, Sept. 9, 1818.

3. Densely; thickly: as, *heavily* bearded; *heavily* timbered.

heaviness (hev′i-nes), *n.* [< ME. *hevinesse*, < AS. *hefignes*, < *hefig*, heavy: see *heavy*[1] and *-ness.*] 1. The state or quality of being heavy; weight; burden; gravity.—2. A heavy state of mind; grief; sorrow; despondency; sluggishness; languidness; oppression; tediousness.

In this manner dide Grascien hem counforte, and his son Banyns, to a-voide [remove] the *hevynesse* of the two quenes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 381.

It makith a man liȝt, iocunde, glad, and merie, and puttith awey *heuynesse*, angre, malencoly, and wraththe.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

If any man be at *heuynesse* with any of his bretheryne for any maner [of] trospas, he schal not pursewen him in no maner of courte. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 279.

heaving (hē′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *heave, v.*] Upheaval; swell; rising; panting; palpitation.

'Tis such as you—
That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh
At each his needless *heavings*—such as you
Nourish the cause of his awaking.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

Wave with wave no longer strives,
Only a *heaving* of the deep survives,
A telltale motion!
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, iii.

heaving-days (hē′ving-dāz), *n. pl.* Easter Monday and Tuesday: so called from the custom of lifting the women from the ground and kissing them at that time. See quotation from Bickerdyke under *heave, v. t.*, 1. [Prov. Eng.]

heaving-line (hē′ving-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a small line, generally about half an inch in diameter and from 5 to 10 fathoms long, with a small lead weight at one end, employed on steamships and tow-boats to throw to the shore or to another vessel, so that the end of a hawser may be hauled ashore or to the other vessel by it.

heavisome (hev′i-sum), *a.* [< *heavy*[1] + *-some.*] Dark; dull; drowsy. [Prov. Eng.]

heavity†, *n.* [ME. *hevyte*; irreg. < *heavy*[1] + *-ty.*] Heaviness; sadness.

The teres ful of *hevyte.* *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1736.

heavy[1] (hev′i), *a.*; compar. *heavier*, superl. *heaviest.* [< ME. *hevy, heviz*, < AS. *hefig* (= OS. *hebhig* = OHG. *hebig, hepig, hevig*, MHG. *hebec* = Icel. *höfigr, höfugr*, heavy), < *hebban* (impv. *hef, hefe*, pp. *hafen*), heave, lift: see *heave.*] 1. Hard to heave or lift; having much weight or gravity; ponderous: as, a *heavy* load.

The stone was but little, yet so *heavie* that I was very hardly able to lift it up with all my strength.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 173.

Never *heavier* man and horse
Stemmed a midnight torrent's force.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 29.

2. Having much weight in proportion to bulk; dense in substance or texture; of high specific gravity, absolutely or relatively: as, the *heavy* metals; a *heavy* silk or paper; water is *heavier* than oil.

Is not lead a metal *heavy*, dull, and slow?
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

3. (*a*) Of great volume, force, intensity, etc.; of unusual amount or bulk: used of things: as, a *heavy* fall of rain; a *heavy* sea; *heavy* sleep; a *heavy* meal; a *heavy* order for goods.

In cold December fragrant chaplets blow,
And *heavy* harvests nod beneath the snow.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 78.

A *heavy* snow had fallen the day previous, and the track was completely filled. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 150.

Hark! that *heavy* sound breaks in once more.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 22.

(*b*) Acting, operating, or affected in a large way; doing or suffering something to a great extent or amount: used of persons: as, a *heavy* dealer in stocks; a *heavy* buyer.

The *heaviest* customers were the coffee planters.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 775.

4. Exceptionally dense in substance or quality, as a fluid; specifically, not properly raised or leavened, as bread; having much body or strength, as wine or beer; thick or viscid, as an oil; loaded with moisture or vapors, as the air; oppressive or producing languor, as an odor.

When red hath set the beamless sun,
Through *heavy* vapors dank and dun.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

Some tastes and smells appear less extensive than complex flavours, like that of roast meat or plum pudding on the one hand, or *heavy* odours like musk or tuberose on the other. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 2.

When what is termed "whole wheaten flour"—that is, the entire substance of the grain, excepting only the outer bran—is baked, it is known that the resulting loaf is . . . liable to be somewhat *heavy* and sodden.
Encyc. Brit., III. 254.

5. Having comparatively much breadth or thickness; coarse; thick: as, a *heavy* line in drawing; a *heavy* scar.

What a fascinating creature he was, with his little black mustache, almost as *heavy* as a pencil mark.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 77.

6. Lacking lightness or brightness; without cheerfulness or interest; dull, stupid, wearisome, or depressing: as, a *heavy* countenance; a *heavy* book or style.

Thomas sayde than with *heuy* chere:
"Lufly lady, nowe late me bee."
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

Then will ye curse the *heavy* hour
That ever your love was born.
Burd Ellen (Child's Ballads, III. 215).

A work was to be done, a *heavy* writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoke.
Swift.

Large women, offensively dressed, sit about the veranda, and give a *heavy* and company air to the drawing-rooms.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 245.

7. Dull or sluggish; without animation, activity, or briskness of movement: as, a *heavy* gait; a *heavy* market.

Behold the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear *heavy*, that it cannot hear.
Isa. lix. 1.

Trembling like the treble of a lute under the *heavy* finger of a farmer's daughter. *Middleton*, The Black Book.

8. Obstructive; clogging or hindering passage or progress: as, a *heavy* road or track; *heavy* soil; his debts are a *heavy* drag upon him.

The roads were *heavy*, the night misty.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xi.

It was the depth of winter. The cold was severe, and the roads *heavy* with mire.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

9. Weighed or bowed down as with a burden; oppressed, physically or mentally: as, eyes *heavy* with sleep; a *heavy* heart.

My suster is so *hevy* and pensif of oure mys-happes that right seldeu she maketh eny mery chere to me.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 6.

He . . . began to be sorrowful, and very *heavy.*
Mat. xxvi. 37.

Not willing that they should find his men *heavy* and laden with booty. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

Each heart as *heavy* as a log. *Cowper*, Yearly Distress.

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids *heavy* and red.
Hood, Song of the Shirt.

10. Hard to bear or endure; burdensome; oppressive; afflicting; severe: as, a *heavy* pain; a *heavy* reckoning; *heavy* penalties.

The kyng was dede, whiche was a *hevy* case.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1302.

My Lord, it is the *heaviest* News that ever was sent me.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 7.

But, O, the *heavy* change, now thou art gone!
Milton, Lycidas, l. 37.

11. Difficult of accomplishment; hard to do or perform; hard to fulfil or discharge: as, a *heavy* task or undertaking.

Curious inditing and hard sentence is ful *hevy* stones for swich a child to lern. *Chaucer.*

This thing is too *heavy* for thee; thou art not able to perform it thyself alone. Ex. xviii. 18.

It was a *heavy* task to the two girls to have to entertain her. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxvii.

12. Sober; serious; relating or pertaining to the representation of didactic or somber parts: as, the *heavy* father; the *heavy* villain; the piece has much *heavy* business. [Theatrical cant.]—13. *Milit.*, same as *heavy-armed*: as, *heavy* cavalry (meaning cuirassiers and the like).—**A heavy hand.** See *hand.*—**Heavy artillery.** See *artillery.*—**Heavy earth.** Same as *baryta.*—**Heavy glass.** See *glass.*—**Heavy marching order**, the condition of troops fully equipped for field-service.—**Heavy metal.** (*a*) Guns or shot of large size. Hence—(*b*) Commanding ability, mental or bodily; great power or influence: as, he is a man of *heavy metal.* [Colloq.]—**Heavy oil.** Same as *dead-oil.*—**Heavy on or in hand.** See *hand.*—**Heavy side**, in a grindstone and similar objects, a preponderance in weight of one side of the stone or wheel over the other.

This speed gives rise, with large stones, to so much momentum as to endanger their being split, if there should be the smallest flaw in the stone, or that from neglect it acquires a *heavy side.*
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 419.

Heavy wet, a potation of strong ale or ale and porter mixed. [Slang, Eng.]—**Hot and heavy.** See *hot*[1].—**The heavies.** (*a*) *Milit.*, the heavy cavalry. (*b*) *Theat.*, those who play heavy parts. See def. 12. [Cant.] (*c*) People who are heavy. [Colloq.]

You are one of *the heavies*, but I think we can outsit you [with a strong horse]. *The Century*, XXXVII. 900.

heavy[1]† (hev′i), *v.* [< ME. *hevien*, < AS. *hefigian*, make heavy, become heavy, < *hefig*, heavy.] I. *trans.* To make heavy; grieve.

And turnede agen eftsoone and foound hem slepinge, for her yghen weren *hevyed*, and they knewen not what they schulden answere to him. *Wyclif*, Mark xiv.

Thow seiste how it is the be-fallen, and yet thou art of feire age, and me *hevyeth* sore the to ale.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 368.

II. *intrans.* To become heavy or sad.

The kyng fro day to day he *heuyed* more and more,
Nerhand his endyng sekenes greued him sore.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 65.

heavy[2] (hē′vi), *a.* [< *heav-en* + *-y*[1].] Having the disease called heaves: as, a *heavy* horse.

heavy-armed (hev′i-ärmd), *a.* Bearing heavy arms or armor: as, *heavy-armed* troops.

heavy-handed (hev′i-han″ded), *a.* 1. Clumsy; awkward; not dexterous.—2. Oppressive; downbearing: as, *heavy-handed* tyranny.

heavy-headed (hev′i-hed″ed), *a.* Having a heavy head; dull; stupid.

We are dull soldiers,
Gross *heavy-headed* fellows; fight for victuals!
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.

heavy-hearted (hev′i-här″ted), *a.* Heavy at heart; sad; mournful.

heavy-laden (hev′i-lā″dn), *a.* Laden with a heavy burden.

Come unto me, all ye that labour and are *heavy laden*, and I will give you rest. Mat. xi. 28.

heavy-pine (hev′i-pīn), *n.* A name of the *Pinus ponderosa.* See *pine*[1].

heavy-spar (hev′i-spär), *n.* Sulphate of barium; also, carbonate of barium; loosely, carbonate or sulphate of strontium.

heavy-stone (hev′i-stōn), *n.* The name originally given to cerite, from its density. Also called *heavy-stone of Bastnäs.*

heavy-tailed (hev′i-tāld), *a.* Having a heavy tail: used specifically in the phrase *heavy-tailed duck*, the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida.* *J. T. Sharpless*, 1833.

heavy-weight (hev′i-wāt), *n.* 1. A person whose weight exceeds the average; specifically, a boxer or other contestant whose weight places him in the highest of the four grades or classes of contestants recognized by sporting men, the others being *middle-weight, light-weight*, and *feather-weight.*—2. A person of weight or importance; one of much influence.

Heb. An abbreviation of *Hebrews.*

hebdomad (heb′dō-mad), *n.* [= Sp. *hebdómada* = Pg. *hebdomada* = It. *ebdomada*, < L. *hebdomas* (*-mad-*), < Gr. ἑβδομάς (*-μαδ-*), a number of seven, a week, < ἕβδομος (= L. *septimus*), seventh, < ἑπτά = L. *septem* = E. *seven.*] 1. The number seven; the idea of seven, or the quality of being seven in number.—2. The sum of seven things; a collection of seven persons or things; specifically, a group of seven days; a week.

But in that tyme I Daniel was so heuey by thre *hebdomads* of dayes that I ate no delicate meatis.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, x.

3. In some Gnostic systems, a group of superhuman beings, angels, or divine emanations; in the systems of Basilides and Valentinus, the sphere of the Demiurge, sublunary, and lower than the ogdoad, or a title of the Demiurge himself. The Gnostic uses of the word were apparently developed from the idea of the seven planets or planetary heavens, or that of gods, spirits, or angels personifying, indwelling, ruling, or creating them; then, in a collective sense, it came to mean the whole sublunary sphere, or its ruler.

In the next lower sphere [below the Ogdoad, in the system of Basilides], called the *Hebdomad*, or sphere of seven, is the second Archon, or Ruler, who is the God of the Jews, and who created all things below Him.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church History, I. 195.

hebdomadal (heb-dom'ạ-dạl), *a.* [< LL. *hebdomadalis*, < L. *hebdomas*, a week: see *hebdomad*.] Consisting of seven days, or occurring or appearing every seven days; weekly.

As for *hebdomadal* periods or weeks, although in regard of their sabbaths they were observed by the Hebrews, yet it is not apparent the ancient Greeks or Romans used any. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

Hebdomadal council, in Oxford University, England, a board of twenty-one members elected by the senate to regulate the business of the university, and ordinarily meeting weekly.—**Hebdomadal cycle.** See *cycle*1.

hebdomadally (heb-dom'ạ-dạl-i), *adv.* By the week; from week to week.

Did we not hear their representatives in Congress assembled, for whom our chaplain *hebdomadally* prayed, and we, as in duty bound, responded "Amen"?
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 778.

hebdomadary (heb-dom'ạ-dē-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hebdomadaire* = Sp. Pg. *hebdomadario* = It. *ebdomadario*, < ML. *hebdomadarius*, weekly, one who performs weekly service, < L. *hebdomas*, a week: see *hebdomad*.] I. *a.* Weekly: same as *hebdomadal*.

And by this blessʼd *hebdomadary* round
(The heavʼnly orb which she on earth contrivʼd),
Weanʼd from our worldly motions, she found
Her circled self in solid rest.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xviii. 33.

II. *n.*; pl. *hebdomadaries* (-riz). In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, that member of a chapter or convent whose duty it is, during a certain week, to officiate in the choir, rehearse the anthems and prayers, and perform other services which on extraordinary occasions are performed by the superiors. Also called *hebdomader*.

hebdomader (heb-dom'ạ-dėr), *n.* Same as *hebdomadary*.

hebdomatical† (heb-dō-mat'i-kạl), *a.* [< LL. *hebdomaticus*, *hebdomadicus*, < L. *hebdomas*, a week: see *hebdomad*.] Weekly.

Far from the conceit of deambulatory, *hebdomatical*, or peradventure, ephemeral office.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 142.

Hebe (hē'bē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἥβη, a personification of ἥβη, youth.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of youth and spring; the personification

Bridal of Hercules and Hebe.
(From a Greek vase of the 4th century B. C.)

of eternal and exuberant youth, and, until supplanted in this office by Ganymede, the cup-bearer of Olympus, a daughter of Zeus and Hera, who gave her as wife to Hercules after his deification, as a reward of his achievements.

Wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on *Hebe's* cheek,
And love to live in dimple sleek.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 29.

2. The sixth planetoid, discovered by Henke in Driesen, Prussia, in 1847.—3. [*l. c.*] In *mammal.*, same as *hamadryad*, 4.

hebeanthous (hē-bē-an'thus), *a.* [< Gr. ἥβη, youth, puberty, pubescence, + ἄνθος, flower.] In *bot.*, having the corolla or the flower tomentose or pubescent. [Rare.]

hebecarpous (hē-bē-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. ἥβη, pubescence, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, having pubescent fruit. [Rare.]

hebecladous (hē-bē-klā-dus), *a.* [< Gr. ἥβη, pubescence, + κλάδος, branch.] In *bot.*, having pubescent branches. [Rare.]

hebegynous (hē-boj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἥβη, pubescence, + γυνή, female (in mod. bot. an ovary).] In *bot.*, having pubescent ovaries. [Rare.]

hebent†, *n.* and *a.* [Also *hebene*; < L. *hebenus*, less correctly *ebenus*, ebony, > ult. E. *ebon*: see *ebon*.] I. *n.* Ebony.

There mournfull Cypresse grew in greatest store,
And trees of bitter Gall, and *Heben* sad.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 52.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of ebony.

Lay now thy deadly *Heben* bowe apart.
Spenser, F. Q., Prol.

hebenon†, *n.* A word found only in the passage cited, where it is supposed to be an error for *henbane*.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
With juice of cursed *hebenon* in a vial,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous distilment. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

Hebenstreitia (heb-en-strī'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., after J. E. *Hebenstreit* (died 1757), professor at Leipsic.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Selagineæ*, characterized by a subhyaline calyx in the form of a spathe split down on one side, and a four-lobed corolla split to the middle of the tube in front. The genus embraces about 20 species, natives of Africa from the Cape to Abyssinia. They are herbs or shrubs, mostly with alternate, narrow, entire or dentate leaves, and terminal spikes of white or yellow flowers. *H. dentata* is said to be scentless in the morning, strong-smelling at midday, and sweet-smelling in the evening.

Hebenstreitieæ (heb'en-strī-tī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hebenstreitia* + *-eæ*.] The name given by Reichenbach in 1846 to a subdivision of the *Globularieæ*, now falling within the natural order *Selagineæ*. It includes the genus *Hebenstreitia* as the type.

hebepetalous (hē-bē-pet'ạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἥβη, pubescence, + πέταλον, leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, having pubescent petals. [Rare.]

hebephrenia (hē-bē-frē'ni-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. ἥβη, puberty, + φρήν, the mind.] A form of insanity incident to the age of puberty.

hebephreniac (hē-bē-frē'ni-ak), *n.* and *a.* [< *hebephrenia* + *-ac*.] I. *n.* One affected by hebephrenia.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or affected by hebephrenia.

hebetate (heb'ē-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hebetated*, ppr. *hebetating*. [< L. *hebetatus*, pp. of *hebetare* (> Sp. Pg. *hebetar* = F. *hébéter*), blunt, dull, deaden, < *hebes*, blunt, dull: see *hebete*.] To dull; blunt; clog. [Rare.]

Beef . . . may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will *hebetate* and clog his intellectuals.
Martinus Scriblerus, iv.

Desultory reading, except as conscious pastime, *hebetates* the brain and slackens the bow-string of Will.
Lowell, Books and Libraries.

hebetate (heb'ē-tāt), *a.* [= F. *hébété*, < L. *hebetatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Obtuse; dull. [Rare.]—2. In *bot.*, having a dull or blunt soft point: said of awns, scales, spines, etc.

hebetation (heb-ē-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *hébétation* = It. *ebetazione*, < L. *hebetatio*(*n*-), < *hebetare*, blunt: see *hebetate*.] The act of making blunt or dull, or the state of being blunt or dull. [Rare.]

hebete† (heb'ēt), *a.* [= It. *ebete*, < L. *hebes* (*hebet*-), blunt, dull, obtuse, sluggish, < *hebere*, be blunt, dull, etc.] Doltish; stupid.

Examine and try the commonalty in almost every place, and you must observe how *hebete* and dull they are, how strangely unacquainted with what they profess to believe.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 325.

hebetidentate (heb'ē-ti-den-tāt), *a.* [< NL. *hebetidentatus*, < L. *hebes* (*hebet*-), blunt, dull, + *dentatus* = E. *toothed*: see *hebete* and *dentate*.] Having obtuse teeth: specifically said of the *Hebetidentati*.

Hebetidentati (heb'ē-ti-den-tā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *hebetidentatus*: see *hebetidentate*.] A prime division of *Glires* or *Rodentia*, based upon the fossil genus *Mesotherium*: contrasted with *Simplicidentati* and *Duplicidentati*. *E. R. Alston.*

Hebetominæ (hē-bet-ō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hebetomus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of dipterous insects, represented by the genus *Hebetomus*, and of the family *Psychodidæ*.

Hebetomus (hē-bet'ō-mus), *n.* [NL., also written *Hebotomus*; an error for *Phlebotomus*, < Gr. φλεβοτόμος, opening veins: see *phlebotomy*.] A genus of dipterous insects. *Rondani*, 1843.

hebetude (heb'ē-tūd), *n.* [= F. *hébétude* = It. *ebitudine*, < L. *hebetudo*, < *hebes* (*hebet*-), blunt, dull: see *hebete*.] Obtuseness; dullness; lethargy; stupidity.

The pestilent seminaries, according to their grossness or subtility, activity or *hebetude*, cause more or less truculent plagues. *Harvey*, On the Plague.

That slight degree of *hebetude* which shows itself in sluggishness and defective range of thought.
Jour. Ment. Sci., XXX. 13.

hebetudinous (heb-ē-tū'di-nus), *a.* [< L. *hebetudo* (*-din-*), hebetude, + *-ous*.] Characterized by hebetude, lethargy, or dullness.

hebiter†, *n.* An old term for a cuirass.

Hebradendron (heb-ra-den'dron), *n.* [NL., abbr. < Gr. Ἑβραῖος, Hebrew, + δένδρον, tree. The name alludes to the peculiar form, suggesting circumcision, of the anther at dehiscence.] An assumed genus of trees, now regarded as forming a section of the genus *Garcinia*, having distinct peltate anthers dehiscing by a circular fission. The species are East Indian trees, and yield the valuable resins known as *gamboge*. See *Garcinia*, *gamboge*.

Hebraic (hē-brā'ik), *a.* [= F. *hébraïque* = Sp. *hebráico* = Pg. *hebraico* = It. *ebraico* (cf. G. *hebräisch* = Dan. *hebraisk* = Sw. *hebreisk*), < LL. *Hebraicus*, < Gr. Ἑβραϊκός, Hebrew, < Ἑβραῖος, Hebrew: see *Hebrew*.] Of or pertaining to the Hebrews; Hebrew.

Hebraical (hē-brā'i-kạl), *a.* [< *Hebraic* + *-al*.] Same as *Hebraic*.

That *Hebraical* school of which . . . [the] harmonic and melodious numbers (in Gen. i.) remain a magnificent memento. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 55.

Hebraically (hē-brā'i-kạl-i), *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrews or the Hebrew language: as, to write *Hebraically* (that is, to write from right to left).

Hebraicize (hē-brā'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hebraicized*, ppr. *Hebraicizing*. [< *Hebraic* + *-ize*.] To render Hebrew; Hebraize. Also spelled *Hebraicise*.

Hebraisation, Hebraise. See *Hebraization*, *Hebraize*.

Hebraism (hē'brā-izm), *n.* [= F. *hébraïsme* = Sp. *hebraísmo* = Pg. *hebraismo* = It. *ebraismo*, < NL. *Hebraismus*, < Gr. Ἑβραΐζειν, speak Hebrew, < Ἑβραῖος, Hebrew: see *Hebrew*.] 1. A manner or custom peculiar to the Hebrews; specifically, an idiom, expression, or manner of speaking peculiar to the Hebrew tongue.

Milton . . . has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Græcisms, and sometimes *Hebraisms*, into the language of his poem. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 285.

2. The spirit and tendency regarded as especially characteristic of the Hebrew race, historically considered.

The uppermost idea with *Hebraism* is conduct and obedience. . . . *Hebraism*—and here is the source of its wonderful strength—has always been severely preoccupied with an awful sense of the impossibility of being at ease in Zion. . . . By alternations of *Hebraism* and Hellenism, of a man's intellectual and moral impulses, of the effort to see things as they really are, and the effort to win peace by self-conquest, the human spirit proceeds. . . . All which Protestantism . . . succeeded in clearly setting forth in words had the characters of *Hebraism* rather than of Hellenism. . . . Puritanism . . . was a reaction of *Hebraism* against Hellenism.
M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, iv.

Hebraist (hē'brā-ist), *n.* [< *Hebra-ic* + *-ist*.] 1. One versed in the Hebrew language and learning.—2. One imbued with the Hebraic spirit. See *Hebraism*, 2.

The tone of thought or of feeling which gives form and colour to this splendid poetic style [that of Cyril Tourneur] is essentially what modern criticism would define as that of a natural *Hebraist*.
Swinburne, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 428.

Hebraistic (hē-brā-is'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Hebrew manners, thought, or language.

Hebraistical (hē-brā-is'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *Hebraistic* + *-al*.] Same as *Hebraistic*.

Hebraistically (hē-brā-is'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In Hebrew fashion; after the manner of Hebraism. *M. Arnold.*

Hebraization (hē'brā-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *Hebraize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of making Hebrew or of Hebraizing; a becoming Jewish. Also spelled *Hebraisation*.

The next decade will see a more extensive *Hebraization* of the wholesale trade of New York than ever.
New York Courier-Journal.

Hebraize (hē'brā-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Hebraized*, ppr. *Hebraizing*. [= F. *hébraïser* = Sp. *hebraizar* = It. *ebraizzare*, < Gr. Ἑβραΐζειν,

speak Hebrew, ⟨ *Ἑβραῖος*, Hebrew: see *Hebrew*.] **I.** *trans.* To adapt to the Hebrew form or manner; express in Hebrew idioms.

II. *intrans.* 1. To conform to the Hebrew rites, manners, or language.—2. To exhibit a tendency to Hebraism; follow Hebraism as an ideal of mind and conduct. See *Hebraism*, 2.

We have fostered our *Hebraizing* instincts, our preference of earnestness of doing to delicacy and flexibility of thinking, too exclusively.
M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, v.

Also spelled *Hebraise*.

Hebrew (hē′ brö), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Ebrew*; ⟨ ME. *Hebrew, Ebreu* (= D. *hebreeuw*), ⟨ OF. *hebreu, hebrieu*, F. *hébreu* = Sp. Pg. *hebreo* = It. *ebreo* (cf. D. *hebreer* = G. *hebräer* = Dan. *hebræer* = Sw. *hebré*, n.), ⟨ LL. *Hebræus*, n., LL. and L. *Hebræus*, a., ⟨ Gr. *Ἑβραῖος*, a. and n., ⟨ Aramaic *'ebrāyā*, ⟨ Heb. *'ibrī*, pl. *'ibrīm*, a Hebrew, referred to the eponymous *'Eber*, Eber or Heber, the traditional ancestor of the Hebrews. *'Eber* means the further bank of a river, making the Hebrews, according to Jewish tradition, the men from the other side of the Euphrates, or, according to a mod. explanation, dwellers in a land of rivers.] **I.** *n.* 1. A member of that branch of the Semitic family of mankind descended, according to tradition, from Heber, the great-grandson of Shem, in the line of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; an Israelite; a Jew.

To whom Iacob succeeded in the promised blessing: who with his sonnes and familie went downe into Egypt, where his posteritie multiplied exceedingly, and were called sometime *Ebrewes* of their ancient pedegree.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 108.

Of the stock of Israel, of the tribe of Benjamin, an *Hebrew* of the *Hebrews*. Phil. iii. 5.

2. The language spoken by the Hebrews, one of the northern or Canaanitic divisions of the Semitic family of languages. It is the language of the books of the Old Testament, and became extinct as a vernacular tongue three or four centuries before the Christian era; but it is even now used for speaking and writing by well-educated Hebrews all over the world, and has an extensive modern literature.

And the Table aboven his Heved, that was a Fote and an half long, on the whiche the Title was writen, in *Ebreu*, Grece, and Latyn, that was of Olyve.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 10.

Ezra, pressing on their hands, raised himself, and uttered in *Hebrew* the confession of the Divine Unity, which for long generations has been on the lips of the dying Israelite. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, lxx.

Epistle to the Hebrews, one of the books of the New Testament, addressed to Christians of Hebrew birth dwelling in Rome, or perhaps in Palestine or Alexandria. Its chief object is to present a parallel between the symbolism of the Old Testament dispensation and the life-work of Christ. The author is unknown—perhaps Barnabas, or less probably Apollos. The authorship has been often ascribed to the apostle Paul, but this view is contrary to the weight of authority of the early church, and is opposed by the mass of modern scholars. A probable date of composition is about A. D. 65. Abbreviated *Heb.*—**Rabbinical or modern Hebrew**, the language used by the rabbins in their writings. Its basis or body is the Hebrew and Chaldaic, with various alterations in the words of these two languages. They have borrowed freely from the Arabic, and the rest is composed of words chiefly from the Greek, some from the Latin, and others from the modern tongues.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hebrews; Hebraic: as, the *Hebrew* language or rites.

The *Hebrew* liturgy, like others, has its transitions of litany, lyric, proclamation, dry statements, and blessing.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxii.

Hebrew calendar. See *calendar*.—**Hebrew character**, the form of letters in which the Hebrew language is written.—**Hebrew-character moth**, *Tæniocampa gothica*, an orthosiid: so named from its markings.—**Hebrew manna.** See *manna*.

Hebrewess (hē′ brö-es), *n.* [⟨ *Hebrew* + *-ess*.] An Israelitish woman. Jer. xxxiv. 9.

In common with every *Hebrewess*, she [Salome] embroidered fit for that bride who was to be brought unto the king in raiment of needlework.
E. S. Sheppard, Counterparts, xxxiv.

Hebrewist (hē′ brö-ist), *n.* [⟨ *Hebrew* + *-ist*.] Same as *Hebraist*, 1.

Hebrew-marked (hē′ brö-märkt), *a.* Marked as if with Hebrew characters: applied to a lizard, *Liolæmus signifer*.

Hebrician (hē-brish′ an), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ L. *Hebr(æus)*, Hebrew, + *-ic-ian*, after *Grecian*.] One skilled in the Hebrew language; a Hebraist.

It is fully written in meeter, as all learned *Hebricians* agree, although the rules be not yet fully found.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Not to make learned *Hebricians*, but to teach such young men as choose to learn it the Hebrew alphabet.
C. F. Adams, A College Fetich, p. 22.

Hebrides (heb′ ri-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fieber, 1860), ⟨ *Hebrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous *Hemiptera*, containing the single genus *Hebrus*. Also *Hebrides*.

Hebridal (heb′ ri-dal), *a.* Same as *Hebridean*.—**Hebridal sandpiper.** See *sandpiper*.

Hebridean, Hebridian (hē-brid′ ē-an, -i-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Hebrides*, an alteration, said to have arisen from an accidental misprint, of the L. name *Hebudes* (Pliny), in Gr. *Ἑβουδαι* (Ptolemy).] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrides, a group of islands off the west coast of Scotland, to which they belong.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Hebrides.

Hebrides (heb′ ri-dēz), *n. pl.* Same as *Hebridæ*.

Hebridian, *a.* and *n.* See *Hebridean*.

Hebrus (hē′ brus), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1833).] A genus of true bugs, representing the family *Hebridæ*, common to Europe and America. There are four United States species, as *H. americana*.

he-cabbagetree (hē′ kab′ āj-trē), *n.* An arborescent composite plant, *Senecio Leucadendron*, confined to the island of Saint Helena, where it forms a conspicuous part of the vegetation of the central ridge at elevations of from 1,900 to 2,600 feet.

Hecate (hek′ ā-tē), *n.* [ME. *Echate*; ⟨ L. *Hecatē*, ⟨ Gr. *Ἑκάτη*, a name identical with *ἑκάτη*, an epithet of Artemis (Diana), fem. of *ἑκατος*, an epithet of Apollo, lit. far-shooting, far-darting (involving a solar allusion), ⟨ *ἑκάς*, far, afar, far off.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a goddess akin to Artemis, of Thracian origin, combining the attributions of Demeter or Ceres, Rhea, Cybele, Artemis or Diana, and Persephone or Proserpine, with whom, as a goddess of the infernal regions, she was to some extent identified, and in this character was represented as practising and teaching through her emissaries sorcery and witchcraft.

The Triple Hecate. (Relief from Ægina, in collection of Prince Metternich.)

Enter *Hecate*, meeting the three witches.
1 *Witch.* Why, how now, *Hecate!* You look angerly.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5.

[In every instance in Shakspere except one, and in one instance in Milton, the rhythm requires the pronunciation to be hek′ at.]

2†. The moon personified.

But let not *Echate* this crafte espie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of *Vermes*.

Hecatean (hek-ā-tē′ an), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to Hecate.

No, no, 'twas neither *Hecatæan* spite,
Nor charm below, nor pow'r above, . . .
That thus transform'd our god of love.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 9.

hecatomb (hek′ ā-tom), *n.* [⟨ L. *hecatombē*, ⟨ Gr. *ἑκατόμβη*, a great public sacrifice, prop. of one hundred oxen, but used in the earliest records in a general sense, ⟨ *ἑκατόν*, a hundred: see *cent* and *hundred*.] In *classical antiq.*, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or other beasts of one kind; hence, any great sacrifice of victims; any great slaughter of persons or animals.

Thy Altars
Smoaking with *Hecatombs* of slaughter'd Bulls.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Oh, Love,
Thou proudly-blind destruction, I would send thee
Whole *hecatombs* of hearts, to bleed my sorrows.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

Hecatombæon (hek′ ā-tom-bē′ on), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἑκατομβαιών*, the first month of the Attic year, in which sacrifices were offered to the gods, ⟨ *ἑκατόμβη*, a sacrifice, hecatomb: see *hecatomb*.] The first month of the Attic year, containing thirty days, and corresponding to the last half of July and the first half of August. Also spelled *Hekatombaion*.

In *Hekatombaion* hecatombs were offered to Apollo, the summer god. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 114.

hecatompedon (hek-ā-tom′ pe-don), *n.*; pl. *hecatompeda* (-dē). [⟨ Gr. *ἑκατόμπεδον*, neut. of *ἑκατόμπεδος*, a hundred feet long, ⟨ *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*, in deriv. also *πεδ-*) = E. *foot*, q. v.] A building 100 feet in length or width; particularly, the cells of the great temple of Athena, the Parthenon, at Athens. See cut under *cella*.

hecatonstylon (hek′ ā-ton-stī′ lon), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, + *στῦλος*, pillar, column.] A building having a hundred columns.

hecatontarchy (hek-ā-ton′ tär-ki), *n.* [Irreg. (after *heptarchy*) ⟨ Gr. *ἑκατόν*, hundred, + *ἀρχή*, rule.] The rule or government of a hundred.

What would come to pass if the choice of a governor or governors were referred to the thousands and millions of England? Beware a Heptarchy again, beware a *Hecatontarchy*. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 202.

hecatontome (hek′ ā-ton-tōm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, + *τόμος*, a tome, volume.] An aggregate of a hundred volumes; any large collection or pile of books. [Rare.]

The Gospell faithfully preach'd to the poore, the desolate parishes visited and duely fed, loyterers throwne out, wolves driven from the fold, had beene a better confutation of the Pope and Masse than whole *Hecatontomes* of controversies. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

hecatophyllous (hek′ ā-tō-fil′ us), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having the leaves composed of a hundred or more leaflets. [Rare.]

heccot, *n.* Same as *hickwall*.

The sharp-neb'd *hecco* stabbing at his brain.
Drayton, The Owl.

hech (hech), *interj.* [A var. of *heigh, hey*1.] An exclamation of surprise or grief: also used as a verb. [Scotch.]

There war monie a lady fair
Siching and crying, "Och how!" . . .
What need ye *hech!* and how! ladies,
What need ye how! for me.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 326).

hecht (hecht), *v.* A Scotch form of *hight*2.

There was an ancient citié *hecht* Cartage.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 13.

The Miller he *hecht* her a heart leal and loving.
Burns, Meg o' the Mill.

heck1 (hek), *n.* [⟨ ME. *hek*; a var. of *hack*2, the unassibilated form of *hatch*1, q. v.] 1. A door with an open or latticework panel, or having its upper part hinged independently of the lower part.—2. A latticed gate.—3. A rack for holding fodder for cattle. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—4. A contrivance for catching fish, made in the form of a latticework or grating: as, a salmon-*heck*.—5. In *weaving*, one of two or more vertical frames with gratings having eyes for receiving the warp-threads, each eye receiving one thread of the warp, and the alternate vertical motion of the gratings separating the warp-threads to form an opening or shed for the passage of the shuttle. [Rare.]—6. A latch or bolt for fastening a door. [Rare.]—**Living at heck and manger**, a phrase used of one who has got into quarters where everything is comfortable and abundant. [Scotch.]

heck2 (hek), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] The bend or winding of a stream. [Prov. Eng.]

heckberry (hek′ ber′ i), *n.*; pl. *heckberries* (-iz). Same as *hagberry*.

heck-box (hek′ boks), *n.* In *weaving*, a box suspended between the travers on which the bobbins of warp-yarn are mounted and the warping-frame on which the yarns are wound, and made to slide up and down between two upright posts. It separates the warp-threads into two leas or alternate sets, one set for each heald or heddle. Also called a *jack*.

heckfar, heckfor, *n.* Obsolete or dialectal variants of *heifer*. *Huloet*, 1552.

heckle (hek′ l), *n.* [Also, with different vowel, *hackle*3, q. v., and assibilated *hetchel, hatchel*, q. v.; ⟨ ME. *hekele, hechele*, ⟨ D. *hekel* = MHG. *hachel, hechel*, G. *hechel* = Sw. *häckla* = Dan. *hegle*, a heckle; connected with and nearly a dim. of D. *haak* = MHG. *hake*, G. *hake, haken* = Sw. *hake* = Dan. *hage* = E. dial. *hake*, a hook: see *hake*1, *hake*2, *hatch*1, *heck*1, and *hook*.] An instrument for cleaning, sorting, and straightening raw flax and hemp: same as *hatchel*.

Some layde to pledge
Theyr hatchet and their wedge,
Their *hekell* and their rele.
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng.

He was a hedge unto his friends,
A *heckle* to his foes, lady.
Rob Roy (Child's Ballads, VI. 206).

heckle (hek′ l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heckled*, ppr. *heckling*. [Also, with different vowel, *hackle*3, q. v., and assibilated *hetchel*, early mod. E. *heckell, hetchyll*; from the noun.] 1. To comb, as flax or hemp; hatchel.

There must be planting, cutting down, bundling, watring, rippling, braking, wingling, and *heckling* of hemp.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 14.

2. To question, especially in a severe or antagonistic manner, as a parliamentary candidate in Great Britain.

Robert never felt his wits so much stretched and sharpened as when after the lecture Lestrange was putting

questions and objections with an acrid subtlety and persistence. . . . Robert bore his *heckling*, however, with great patience and adroitness.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, xii.

heckle-cell (hek'l-sel), *n.* A cell having minute hard, horny projections of its cell-wall, by which it adheres to other cells. An epidermal cell is an example.

heckler (hek'lėr), *n.* One who heckles or uses a heckle.

he-clam (hē'klam), *n.* A kind of sea-worm, as species of *Nereis;* a clam-worm, as *N. virens*, believed by fishermen to be the male of the long clam, *Mya arenaria.* [Maine, U. S.]

hectare (hek'tãr), *n.* [< F. *hectare*, < Gr. *ἑκατόν* (contr.), a hundred, + L. *area*, area: see *area*, *are*[2].] In the *metric system*, a superficial measure equal to 100 ares, or 10,000 square meters, or 2.471 acres.

hectastyle (hek'ta-stīl), *a.* An improper form of *hexastyle.*

hectic (hek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *hectick*, *ectick*, *ettick;* < ME. *etik*, *etyk*, < OF. *etique*, F. *hectique* = Sp. *hético* = Pg. *hectico* = It. *etico* (cf. D. G. *hektisch* = Sw. Dan. *hektisk*), < ML. **hecticus*, < Gr. *ἑκτικός*, habitual, hectic, consumptive (Galen), < *ἕξις* (*ἑκτ-*), a state or habit of body or of mind, condition, < *ἔχειν* (fut. *ἕξειν*, √ **ἐχ*), have, hold, intr. be in a certain state, = Skt. √ *sah*, prevail, endure.] **I.** *a.* 1. Habitual; marking a particular habit or condition of body: applied to fever of the form presented in phthisis, characterized by marked diurnal remissions and exacerbations, and accompanied with flushed cheeks, hot skin, and emaciation.

His thin cheek assumed a deadly hue,
And all the rose to one small spot withdrew:
They call'd it *hectic;* 'twas a fiery flush,
More fix'd and deeper than the maiden blush.
Crabbe, Works, I. 183.

2. Pertaining to or affected with such fever; feverish; consumptive: as, a *hectic* flush.

The *hectick* heate
Of Oswald's blood doubled their pulses' pace.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, ii. 5.

But for some years before its author's death it dwindled away so much, and fell into such an *hectic* state, that the few friends of it feared its decease was very near.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, I. 105.

Hectic infantile fever. See *fever*[1].

II. *n.* 1. A hectic fever; a wasting away, attended by heightened color.

Do it, England;
For like the *hectic* in my blood he rages,
And thou must cure me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3.

2. A hectic flush.

The poor Franciscan made no reply; a *hectick* of a moment pass'd across his cheek, but could not tarry—Nature seemed to have done with her resentments in him.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 10.

The coronal which autumn gives,
The brief, bright sign of ruin near,
The *hectic* of a dying year!
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

hectical (hek'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *hectic* + *-al.*] Same as *hectic.*

It grieved them nevertheless, nor was the less a fever for being *hectical.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 100.

hectically (hek'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a hectic manner; constitutionally; consumptively.

He was for some years *hectically* feverish.
Johnson, Ascham.

hectocotyle (hek'tō-kot-il), *n.* Same as *hectocotylus*, 2.

hectocotylization (hek-tō-kot″i-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *hectocotyliz(ed)* + *-ation.*] The process or result of being hectocotylized; the state, quality, or condition of a hectocotylus: applied both to the modification of the arm of the male cephalopod, which converts it into a reproductive organ, and to the fertilization of the female by this means. Also spelled *hectocotylisation.*

hectocotylized (hek-tō-kot'i-līzd), *a.* [< *hectocotylus* + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Changed into a hectocotylus, as an arm of certain cephalopods.

The male Cephalopods are distinguished from the females by the asymmetry of their arms, one or more of which, on one side, are peculiarly modified, or *hectocotylized.* *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 454.

2. Affected by a hectocotylus; impregnated, as a female cephalopod when she receives the detached male arm.

Also spelled *hectocotylised.*

hectocotylus (hek-tō-kot'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, def. 1), < Gr. *ἑκατόν* (contr.), a hundred, + *κοτύλη*, a small cup: see *cotyle.*] 1†. [*cap.*] In *soöl.*, a spurious genus of parasitic organisms, the same as the *Trichocephalus* of Delle Chiaje; in reality, the detached male arm of a cephalopod, attached to the female, and mistaken for a parasite.—2. In *biol.*, the metamorphosed reproductive arm of certain of the male cephalopods, as the argonaut, which becomes detached and is deposited within the mantle-cavity of the female for the purpose of conveying the sperm-cells to her. Also *hectocotyle.* See cut under *Argonautidæ.*

hectogram, hectogramme (hek'tō-gram), *n.* [< F. *hectogramme*, < Gr. *ἑκατόν* (contr.), a hundred, + *γράμμα*, repr. F. *gramme*, E. *gram:* see *gram*[2].] In the *metric system*, a weight of 100 grams, or 1,543.2349 grains.

hectograph (hek'tō-grãf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑκατόν* (contr.), a hundred, + *γράφειν*, write.] A copying process in which the writing or drawing to be copied is made on smooth paper in aniline ink, and is then pressed upon a slab coated with gelatin, to which a part of the ink is thus transferred, and from which a number of duplicate impressions can be made; also, the special appliances, collectively, by means of which this is done. Also spelled *hektograph.* [Trade-name.]

hectograph (hek'tō-grãf), *v. t.* [< *hectograph*, *n.*] To copy by means of a hectograph.

hectographic (hek-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *hectograph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or made with the hectograph.

hectoid (hek'toid), *a.* [< *hect(ic)* + *-oid.*] Of a hectic appearance; resembling hectic fever.

The skin was red with a *hectoid* flush.
W. A. Hammond, Nervous System, I. xvi.

hectoliter, hectolitre (hek'tō-lē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *hectolitre*, < Gr. *ἑκατόν* (contr.), a hundred, + *λίτρα*, a pound, > F. *litre:* see *liter.*] In the *metric system*, a unit of capacity equal to 100 liters, 22.009 imperial gallons, or 26.4 United States gallons.

hectometer (hek'tō-mē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *hectomètre*, < Gr. *ἑκατόν* (contr.), a hundred, + *μέτρον*, measure, > F. *mètre*, E. *meter*, a particular measure of length: see *meter*[2].] In the *metric system*, a unit of length equal to 100 meters, or 328 feet 1 inch.

hector (hek'tọr), *n.* [< L. *Hector*, < Gr. Ἕκτωρ, in Homer's Iliad a brave Trojan warrior, prop. adj. *ἕκτωρ*, holding fast, an epithet of Zeus, of anchors, of a net, etc., < *ἔχειν*, hold: see *hectic.*] 1. A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.

Thus the *hectors* use to do, and to give the lye at adventure, when they have a mind to try a man's courage.
Marvell, Works, II. 109.

2. One who teases or vexes.

hector (hek'tọr), *v.* [< *hector*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To treat with insolence; threaten; bully.

Our King did openly say, the other day in the Privy Chamber, that he would not be *hectored* out of his right and preeminencys by the King of France, as great as he was. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 98.

2. To find fault with; fret at; chide; scold.

An honest man, when he came home at night, found another fellow domineering in his family, *hectoring* his servants, and calling for supper. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

They had hard times when they were little, . . . and were *hectored* and worried when they ought to have been taking some comfort. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 245.

=**Syn.** To fret, worry, annoy, beset, provoke, irritate.

II. *intrans.* To play the bully; bluster; be turbulent or insolent.

But when huffing and *hectoring* must be looked upon as the only badges of gallantry and courage, what can recommend the exercise of patience against the disgrace of it? *South*, Works, X. iv.

Don Carlos made her chief director,
That she might o'er the servants *hector.* *Swift.*

Hectorian, Hectorean (hek-tō'ri-ạn, -rē-ạn), *a.* [< *Hector* (see def.) + *-i-an, -e-an.*] Relating or pertaining to or like Hector of Troy.

In vain I charg'd him soon to quit the plain,
And warn'd to shun *Hectorean* force in vain.
Pope, Iliad, xviii. 18.

hectorism (hek'tọr-izm), *n.* [< *hector* + *-ism.*] The disposition or practice of a hector or bully. [Rare.]

hectorly† (hek'tọr-li), *a.* [< *hector* + *-ly*[1].] Resembling a hector; blustering; insolent.

Those who seek glory from evil things, . . . from presumptuous transgression of God's law (*hectorly* profaneness and debauchery), . . . are not only vain-glorious, but impudent. *Barrow*, Works, III. xxxi.

hectostere (hek'tō-stēr), *n.* [< F. *hectostère*, < Gr. *ἑκατόν* (contr.), a hundred, + *στερεός*, solid, > F. *stère*, E. *stere*, as a measure of solidity.] In the *metric system*, a measure of solidity containing 100 cubic meters, and equivalent to 3,531.4 English cubic feet.

Hecuba (hek'ū-bạ). *n.* [NL., < L. *Hecuba*, < Gr. Ἑκάβη, daughter of Dymas and wife of Priam, king of Troy.] In *soöl.*, a genus of mollusks. *Schumacher*, 1817.

hed†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *head.*

he'd. A contraction of (*a*) *he had*, and of (*b*) *he would.*

hedage (hed'ãj), *n.* [A var. of **hithage*, < *hithe* + *-age.*] A toll or custom formerly paid at the hithe or wharf for landing goods, etc., from which an exemption was granted by the king to particular persons and societies. *Cowel.*

heddle (hed'l), *n.* [Sc. also *hiddle*, obs. *hedel*, E. also *heald;* appar. of Scand. origin. Cf. Icel. *hafald*, the perpendicular thrums that hold the weft.] In *weaving*, a series of leashes, twines, cords, or wires vertically stretched, generally in pairs, between two horizontal bars or laths, looped about both bars, and joined in their middle part to form eyes for the reception of a warp-thread or yarn. Two heddles are used for plain weaving, their vertically opposite movements separating the warp-threads to form an opening or shed for the passage of the shuttle. In the United States *harness* is generally used for *heddle*, and in English works on weaving *leaf* or *set of heddles* is frequently employed. *Heddle* is often loosely used in the singular to denote one of the pairs of leashes or cords.—**Mail of the heddle**, an eyelet or ring of glass or metal in an eye of a heddle.

heddle (hed'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heddled*, ppr. *heddling.* [< *heddle*, *n.*] To draw (warp-threads) systematically through the eyes of a heddle.

heddle-eye (hed'l-ī), *n.* The eye in a pair of leashes or cords of a heddle for receiving a warp-thread.

heddle-hook (hed'l-hůk), *n.* A hook, much resembling a crochet-hook, used in heddling. It is passed through the heddle-eye to engage the end of the warp-thread and draw the thread through the eye.

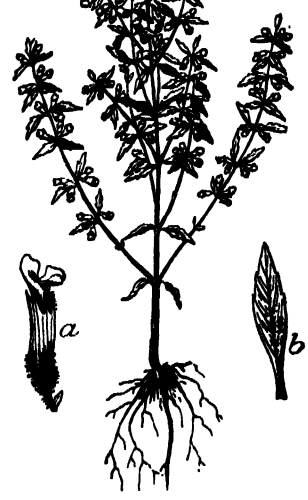
heddle-yarn (hed'l-yärn), *n.* Worsted yarn twisted and singed preparatory to its use in making heddles.

hede[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *head.*

hede[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *heed*[1].

hedenbergite (hed'en-bėr-gīt), *n.* [After L. *Hedenberg*, a Swedish chemist.] A lime-iron variety of pyroxene, occurring in crystals and in lamellar masses of a black or blackish-green color at Tunaberg in Sweden, and elsewhere.

Hedeoma (hē-dē-ō'mạ), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), said to be altered from *Hedyosmum* (which is used for another genus), < Gr. *ἡδύς*, sweet, + *ὀσμή*, smell.] A genus of chiefly low, herbaceous, aromatic plants, belonging to the natural order *Labiatæ*, tribe *Satureineæ*, characterized by its axillary clusters of small bluish flowers, in which the corolla is scarcely exserted from the calyx, and only two of the stamens are perfect. It embraces about a dozen species, exclusively confined to North and South America. The best-known species is *H. pulegioides*, the American pennyroyal, which has the pleasantly pungent odor and taste of the genus specially developed, and is in great repute as a remedy for colds and as an emmenagogue.



Pennyroyal (*Hedeoma pulegioides*).
a, flower; *b*, leaf.

heder†, *adv.* A Middle English variant of *hither.*

Hedera (hed'ẹ-rạ), *n.* [L. (Linnæus, 1753), also *edera*, ivy: see under *get*[1].] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous woody vines, climbing by rootlets, belonging to the natural order *Araliaceæ* and series *Hedereæ.* It is characterized by having the styles connate into a cone or short column, the leaves simple or pinnate, the umbels paniculate, and the pedicels continuous with the flowers. The genus as thus limited embraces only two species, one of which, *H. Helix*, the common ivy, now cultivated in all lands, is indigenous

to most temperate and subtropical old-world regions of the northern hemisphere, from the Canary Islands to Japan. The other species, *H. Australiana*, the Queensland ivy, differs chiefly in having pinnate leaves. The West Indian trees that have been placed in this genus by some authors are now referred to *Sciapophyllum*; while the so-called *Hedera* of the Hawaiian Islands, called *Cheirodendron* by Hillebrand, belongs more properly to the genus *Panax*. Besides the value of a species of this genus as an ornamental vine, it yields hederic acid, which has medicinal properties, and the berries are emetic. A decoction of the leaves dyes hair black. The genus is found in a fossil state from the Middle Cretaceous to the Quaternary of Europe, the arctic regions, and the United States, more than 20 fossil species having been described. *H. Helix* is common in the Quaternary deposits of Italy and France.

Hederaceæ (hed-ę-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *hederaceus*, < *hedera*, ivy: see *hederaceous*.] A term first used by Linnæus in 1751 to include the genera *Hedera*, *Vitis*, etc.: made by Bartling in 1830, and by Seeman in 1864, equivalent to *Araliaceæ*.

hederaceous (hed-ę-rā′shius), *a.* [< L. *hederaceus*, of ivy, ivy-green, < *hedera*, ivy: see *Hedera*.] 1. Pertaining to, resembling, composed of, or producing ivy.—2. Belonging to the ivy family—that is, to the suborder or series *Hedereæ*.

hederal (hed′ę-ral), *a.* [< L. *hedera*, ivy, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to ivy. Also *hederic*.

hederate† (hed′ę-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *hedera*, ivy, + *-ate*².] To adorn or crown with ivy, as a victor in the Olympian games.

He appeareth there neither laureated nor *hederated* poet. *Fuller*, Worthies, Yorkshire.

Hedereæ (hę-dē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedera* + *-eæ*.] That subdivision of the natural order of plants *Araliaceæ* to which the genus *Hedera*, the ivy, belongs: called by Bentham and Hooker (1862) a series, and embracing, besides *Hedera*, six other genera. The group is distinguished from the rest of the order by having the petals valvate and of the same number as the stamens, and the albumen of the seed wrinkled.

hederic (hę-der′ik), *a.* [< L. *hedera*, ivy, + *-ic*.] Same as *hederal*.

hederiferous (hed-ę-rif′ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *hedera*, ivy, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Ivy-bearing; producing ivy.

hederine (hed′ę-rin), *n.* [< L. *hedera*, ivy, + *-ine*².] An alkaloid found in the seeds of the common ivy. It is intensely bitter, and appears to be closely allied to quinine in febrifugal qualities. *U. S. Dispensatory*, 1883.

hederose (hed′ę-rōs), *a.* [< L. *hederosus*, full of ivy, < *hedera*, ivy.] Full of ivy; pertaining to ivy.

hederward†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *hitherward*.

hedge (hej), *n.* [< ME. *hedge*, *hegge*, < AS. **hecg*, not found except in the once-occurring dat. *hegge*, written for either **hecge* or *hege*, but the probable source of the mod. form *hedge* (cf. E. *edge*, < AS. *ecg*; E. *wedge*, < AS. *wecg*, etc.), the common AS. form being the nearly related *hege*, > ME. *heye*, *haye*, E. *hay*², q. v.; AS. **hecg* = MD. *hegghe*, D. *hegge*, *heg* = MLG. *hegge* = OHG. *hegga*, *hecka*, MHG. G. *hecke*, a hedge; = Icel. *heggr* = Norw. *hegg* = Dan. *hæg* = Sw. *hägg*, a kind of tree, the bird-cherry (see *heckberry*, *hedgeberry*, *hegberry*, *hagberry*), appar. so called (like the *hawthorn*, q. v.) because used in hedges. Cf. Sw. *häck*, Dan. *hæk*, a hedge, prob. after G. The AS. **hecg*, E. *hedge*, and AS. *hege*, E. *hay*², are both from the more primitive form, AS. *haga*, E. *haw*: see *haw*¹, *hay*².] 1. A barrier or fence formed by bushes or small trees growing close together, such as thorn-bushes or beeches, and sometimes by woven twigs or wattling; also, a closely planted row of any kind of shrubbery, as evergreens, whether intended as a fence or not. See *hedge-plant*. The hedge is the prevalent kind of fence in England, but is comparatively rare in the United States. Hedges, especially roadside hedges, are often used by vagabonds as places of shelter or resort; hence *hedge* is often used in composition to denote something mean, low, rustic: as, a *hedge*-priest; a *hedge*-school.

The [thee] was saide in fitches floure
The seede to keepe of brere and houndes thorne.
ffor *hegges* made of it shall not be torne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

But Sir, we have taken with her such Beggars, such Rogues, such Vagabonds, and such *Hedge*-birds (since you call 'em so) as you never knew, or heard of, though now the Countries swarm with 'em under every *Hedge*, as if an innumerable army of 'em were lately disbanded without Pay. *Hedge*-birds said you? *Hedge* Lady-birds, *Hedge* Cavaliers, *Hedge* Souldier, *Hedge* Lawyer, *Hedge* Fidlers, *Hedge* Poet, *Hedge* Players, and a *Hedge* Priest among 'em. Such we have taken for the Principals.
Brome, Jovial Crew, v.

The cool shade of this sweet honeysuckle *hedge*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 203.

I was forced to go to a little *hedge* place for my dinner.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xxix.

2. A structure made to lead fish into channels across which nets are spread.

They [the salmon] will force themselves through floodgates, or over weirs, or *hedges*, or stops in the water.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 123.

Dead hedge. See *dead*.—**To breast up a hedge.** See *breast*.

hedge (hej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hedged*, ppr. *hedging*. [< ME. *hedgen*, *heggen* (= OD. *heggehn*), hedge, inclose; < *hedge*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To inclose or fence with a hedge; separate by a hedge: as, to *hedge* a field or garden.

There was a certain householder which planted a vineyard and *hedged* it round about. Mat. xxi. 33.

2. To obstruct with a hedge or any barrier; stop or restrain by any kind of obstruction.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. Hos. ii. 6.

Nay, this shall not *hedge* us out: we'll hear you sing, certainly. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1.

3. To surround with something as a barrier or a border; compass about; hem in.

The first cours: brawne, with the borys hed, lying in a felde, *hegge* about with a scriptur sayng on this wyse: "Welcombe you bretheren godely in this hall!"
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 375.

England *hedg'd* in with the main. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

We *hedge* ourselves round with conventional usages.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 78.

[In the following passages *hedge* is peculiarly used, apparently by confusion with *edge*, *v.*, in the sense of 'force or thrust' (intr. 'force or thrust one's self'), as into a place already full:

When I was hasty, thou delay'dst me longer;
I pr'ythee, let me *hedge* one moment more
Into thy promise; for thy life preserved. *Dryden.*

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *hedge* in some business of your own.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Directions to the Footman).]

4. In *sporting*, to protect by betting on both sides. See *to hedge a bet*, below.

Now do I suspect
I shall lose the race. . . . I'll *hedge* in
My money presently. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, iv. 8.

To hedge a bet, to bet on both sides—that is, after having bet on one side, to bet also on the other side, thus guarding one's self against great loss, whatever the result may be.

He [Montano] first reduced betting into an art, and made White's the grand market for wagers. He is at length such an adept in this art that, whatever turn things take, he can never lose. This he has effected by what he has taught the world to call *hedging a bet*.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 329.

II. *intrans.* 1. To hide as in a hedge; shift; skulk.

I, I, I myself sometimes, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to *hedge*, and to lurch.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

2. In *betting*, to protect one's self from loss by cross-bets. See *to hedge a bet*, above.

Egremont . . . consulted his book; he meditated anxiously. Should he *hedge*? *Disraeli*, Sibyl, p. 7.

Hence—3. To provide a means of retreat or escape; avoid committing one's self irrevocably to anything.

Prophesy as much as you like, but always *hedge*. . . . Say what you will, but don't be too peremptory and dogmatic. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 12.

4†. To make or mend hedges.

Thresh and dig and *hedg*.
MS. Ashmole, 208. (*Halliwell*.)

hedge-accentor (hej′ak-sen″tor), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1. See *Accentor*, 2 (*a*).

hedge-bedstraw (hej′bed″strâ), *n.* A plant, *Galium Mollugo*, growing in hedges. See *bedstraw* and *Galium*.

hedge-bells (hej′belz), *n.* 1. The hedge-bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*. See cut under *Convolvulus*. Also called *bell-bind*.—2. The common bindweed, *C. arvensis*. [Rare.]

hedgeberry (hej′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *hedgeberries* (-iz). Same as *hagberry*, the bird-cherry: but in this form it seems more generally to mean the larger sweet bird-cherry, *Prunus avium*, which is merely a variety of the garden-cherry, *P. Cerasus*.

hedge-bill, **hedging-bill** (hej′bil, -ing-bil), *n.* A cutting-hook used in dressing hedges; a billhook.

Comes Master Dametas, with a *hedging-bill* in his hand.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

hedge-binding (hej′bīn″ding), *n.* Something used to bind together the bushes composing a hedge.

He came and basted me with a *hedge-binding*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 7.

hedge-bindweed (hej′bīnd″wēd), *n.* A perennial herbaceous vine, *Convolvulus sepium*, abundant in both Europe and America, growing along hedges and fences, over which it climbs. It was formerly separated from the true bindweed, *C. arvensis*, and placed in the genus *Calystegia*, on account of the large leafy bracts that surround the calyx; but this is no longer regarded as a generic distinction. See *Convolvulus*.

hedge-bird (hej′bėrd), *n.* A bird that seeks food and shelter in hedges. See *haysuck*.

hedge-born (hej′bôrn), *a.* Born under a hedge; hence, of low birth; rustic; obscure; mean.

A *hedge-born* swain
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

hedge-bote (hej′bōt), *n.* [< *hedge* + *bote*, ME. form of *boot*¹, reparation, etc.: same as *haybote*.] In *Eng. law*, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges.

Haye-bote or *hedge-bote* is wood for repairing of hays, hedges, or fences. *Blackstone*, Com., III. iii.

hedge-carpenter (hej′kär″pen-tėr), *n.* A hedger. [Humorous.]

Pervading poverty and forlornness of the region in the best of seasons serve to repel the poets and philosophers who love to feast their eyes and rest their souls with pleasant things; and the shepherds, the *hedge-carpenters*, the parish-clerks, and the ditchers, usually have it all to themselves.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII., Literary Notes for Aug.

hedge-chafer (hej′chā″fėr), *n.* A cockchafer.

hedge-chanter (hej′chan″tėr), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1.

hedge-chicken (hej′chik″en), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. *C. Swainson*.

hedge-creeper†, *n.* A wily, crafty vagabond and thief. *Hollyband*, Dict., 1593. (*Halliwell*.)

hedge-fumitory† (hej′fū″mi-tō-ri), *n.* Probably the fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*.

hedge-garlic (hej′gär″lik), *n.* A cruciferous plant, *Sisymbrium Alliaria* (*Alliaria officinalis*), having an odor resembling that of garlic. It has large, cordate, radical leaves, grows to the height of 2 feet, and bears an abundance of erect linear pods. It is common throughout Europe, and has been introduced into the United States near Washington, where it is rapidly spreading. Also called *garlic-mustard* and *sauce-alone*.

hedgehog (hej′hog), *n.* [< ME. *heggehogge*; < *hedge* + *hog*¹.] 1. In *zoöl.*, an insectivorous animal of the family *Erinaceidæ* and genus *Erinaceus*, of which there are several species. The common European hedgehog, *Erinaceus europæus*, is about 9 inches long; the body is covered above with spines, and the animal can roll itself into a ball bristling in every direction. This it accomplishes by means of a very highly developed and specialized panniculus carnosus, or fleshy layer beneath the skin, which when the body is flexed acts as a sphincter, like the string which puckers the mouth of a bag. See cut under *Erinaceus*.

And whan he wenyth [thinketh] it be an hare, full oft it is an *hegge hogge*.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge, fol. 1.

Thorny *hedgehogs*, be not seen.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3 (song).

2. One of several other animals characterized by numerous spines. (*a*) A Madagascan insectivorous animal of the family *Centetidæ* and any of the genera *Centetes*, *Ericulus*, and *Hemicentetes*. Otherwise known as *tenrec*. (*b*) An Australian monotrematous mammal of the family *Echidnidæ*; a spiny ant-eater, as *Zaglossus bruijni*. See *ant-eater* (*a*) (5), and cut under *Echidnidæ*. (*c*) A prickly fish of the genus *Diodon*, as *D. hystrix*, the porcupine-fish, more fully called *sea-hedgehog*. See cut under *Diodon*. (*d*) A sea-urchin.

3. In *bot.*, a plant with echinate fruits. The name is used especially (often in the plural) for *Medicago Echinus* (*M. intertexta*), a native of Italy and Greece, the seeds of which are armed with short spines. It has also been given to *Erinacea pungens* (*Anthyllis erinacea*), a leguminous plant growing in Spain; to *Ranunculus arvensis*, a northern species; to *Echinaria capitata*, a grass of southern Europe; and to *Hydnum erinaceus* (also called *hedgehog-hydnum*), a fungus with tough elastic pileus, and very long straight hymeneal spines, growing on the trunks of oak- and beech-trees. Also *hedgehog-plant*.

4. A kind of dredging-machine consisting of a series of spades fixed to the periphery of a cylinder, used for loosening mud, silt, etc., so that it may be carried off by the current.—5. In *Scotch mining*, a broken strand or wire of a rope torn out while in motion and drawn up into a bundle. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 322.—**Hedgehog cone-flower.** See *cone-flower*.

hedgehog-cactus (hej′hog-kak′tus), *n.* A cactus of the genus *Echinocactus*, of which about 200 species are known and a large number cultivated. They are all natives of Texas, Mexico, and South America. See cut under *Echinocactus*.

hedgehog-fruit (hej′hog-frōt), *n.* The fruit of an Australian tree, *Echinocarpus Australis*, which belongs to the natural order *Tiliaceæ*, and attains the height of from 80 to 100 feet. The name is also used for the tree.

hedgehog-grass (hej′hog-gràs), *n.* An American grass, *Cenchrus tribuloides*, the spikelets of which are collected into burs. It grows in sandy

soil, and is found from the great lakes to Florida. A more southern species, *C. echinatus*, is called the *cockspur*. There are 10 other species of the genus *Cenchrus*, chiefly tropical, to all of which the name is applicable. It has been given to *Echinaria capitata* (see *hedgehog*, 3) and to species of *Panicum* of the section *Echinochloa*. See *bottle-brush grass*, under *bottle-brush*, and cut under *bur-grass*. Also called *bur-grass*.

hedgehog-parsley (hej'hog-pärs″li), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, *Caucalis daucoides*, common on the continent of Europe, and also found in England. The carpels are ribbed, and bear four rows of hooked prickles on the back, forming a sort of bur. Also called *bur-parsley*.

hedgehog-plant (hej'hog-plant), *n.* Same as *hedgehog*, 3.

hedgehog-rat (hej'hog-rat), *n.* [Tr. NL. *Echimys*.] Any octodont rodent of the subfamily *Echimyinæ*, which includes the spiny rats and others: so called from the prickly pelage. See *Echimyinæ*, and cut under *Echimys*.

hedgehog-thistle (hej'hog-this″l), *n.* The prickly-pear, *Opuntia*: also a name of other cacti, as of *Cereus*, *Echinocactus*, etc.

hedge-hyssop (hej'his″op), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Gratiola*, especially *G. officinalis*, common in nearly all of Europe except the British isles. It was called by the early herbalists *Gratia Dei*, on account of its reputed healing virtues; and the generic name, as well as the name *herb-of-grace*, is derived from this. It is a bitter purgative and emetic, poisonous in large doses. It is said to have formed the basis for the famous nostrum for gout, the *eau médicinale*. It has now nearly gone out of use. The genus *Gratiola* belongs to the natural order *Scrophularineæ*, or figwort family, and embraces about 20 species, more than half of which are found in North America. A single specimen of *G. officinalis* is reported to have been found in Georgia. The Peruvian or Victorian hedge-hyssop is *G. Peruviana*, a semi-aquatic species, remarkable for being indigenous to both South America and Australia.

2. In England, the common name of the lesser skullcap, *Scutellaria minor*, a labiate plant not often growing in hedges.

hedge-jug (hej'jug), *n.* The bottle-tit or long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*: named from the site and shape of its nest. [Local, Eng.]

hedge-knife (hej'nif), *n.* An instrument for trimming hedges.

hedge-laurel (hej'lâ″rel), *n.* An Australian plant of the genus *Pittosporum*, especially *P. eugenioides*, *P. rigidum*, or *P. tenuifolium*, of New Zealand, cultivated in the botanic gardens of Melbourne, Brisbane, etc. They are ornamental evergreen shrubs or small trees, with somewhat showy white or yellowish flowers. See *Pittosporum*.

hedgemaids (hej'mādz), *n.* The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*. See *Nepeta*. Also called *haymaiden*, *haymaids*.

hedge-marriage (hej'mar″āj), *n.* A secret or clandestine marriage; an irregular marriage performed by a hedge-parson or hedge-priest.

hedge-mike (hej'mīk), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1.

hedge-mushroom (hej'mush″röm), *n.* An edible mushroom, *Agaricus arvensis*, common in Europe. Also called *horse-mushroom*.

hedge-mustard (hej'mus″tärd), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Sisymbrium*, especially *S. officinale*, a stiff-branching European herb with sharply incised leaves and small yellow flowers, which was formerly much used in medicine as an expectorant and a diuretic. It is extensively naturalized in America. See *Sisymbrium*.—2. Less correctly, a plant of the genus *Erysimum*, particularly *E. odoratum*, common on the continent of Europe, but not found in England.

hedge-nettle (hej'net″l), *n.* In Great Britain, a common labiate plant, *Stachys sylvatica*, growing along hedges; in America, *S. palustris* or *S. aspera*, of similar habit; also, one of the more showy species in cultivation, as *S. coccinea*, the scarlet hedge-nettle. See *Stachys*.

hedge-note† (hej'nōt), *n.* A writing of no worth or dignity.

They left these *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem.
Dryden.

hedge-parsley (hej'pärs″li), *n.* A common European umbelliferous plant, *Caucalis Anthriscus* (*Torilis Anthriscus*); also, any species of *Caucalis* except *C. daucoides*, which is called *bur-parsley* and *hedgehog-parsley*. They are unattractive weeds.

hedge-parson (hej'pär″sn), *n.* A mean or illiterate parson; one of a class of vagabond clergymen formerly existing in England.

A *hedge-parson*, or buckle-beggar, as that order of priesthood has been irreverently termed, sate on the Duke's left.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xvii.

hedge-peak (hej'pēk), *n.* The dogrose, *Rosa canina*, the strong prickles of which adapt it for hedges. Also *hedge-speak*.

The bullesse, *hedg-peaks*, hips, and hawes, and sloes,
Attend his appetite where e'r he goes.
Taylor, Works (1630).

I judge it is with men as it is with plants: take one that blossoms too soon, 'twill starve a sloe or *hedg-peake*.
Howard, Man of Newmarket.

hedgepig† (hej'pig), *n.* A hedgehog.

1 *Witch.* Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd.
2 *Witch.* Thrice; and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

hedge-pink (hej'pink), *n.* The soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*.

hedge-plant (hej'plant), *n.* A plant used in or suitable for forming hedges.

Several years ago there was much discussion as to the use of white willow as a *hedge-plant*, but it is better fitted to form a windbreak.
Amer. Cyc., VIII. 604.

hedge-planter (hej'plan″tėr), *n.* A frame for holding young hedge-plants in position while being set out in a furrow to form a hedge.

hedge-press† (hej'pres), *n.* A printing-press at which literature of a low kind was printed.

A person who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-press* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author.
Swift.

hedge-priest (hej'prēst), *n.* A hedge-parson; specifically, in Ireland, formerly, a priest who had been admitted to orders directly from a hedge-school, without preparation in theological studies at a regular college.

Therefore did som of them at Cambrige (whom I will not name openlie) cause *hedge priestes* sette out of the contrie to be made fellowes in the vniueraitie.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 136.

There is five in the first show. . . .
The pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-priest*, the fool, and the boy.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

hedger (hej'ėr), *n.* [< *hedge* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who makes or repairs hedges.

What time the labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came,
And the swink'd *hedger* at his supper sat.
Milton, Comus, l. 293.

2. In *sporting*, one who hedges.

hedge-rime (hej'rīm), *n.* Vulgar doggerel.

hedge-row (hej'rō), *n.* A row or series of shrubs or trees planted for inclosure, or for the separation of fields.

Some time walking, not unseen,
By *hedge-row* elms, on hillocks green.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 58.

The fields . . . are divided by *hedge-rows* of myrtle.
Bp. Berkeley, To Pope.

hedge-school (hej'sköl), *n.* A school formerly kept beside a hedge, or in the open air, in Ireland; a poor, mean school.

You talk with contempt of a *hedge-school*. Did you never hear of a nate little spot in Greece called the Groves of Academus?
Carleton, Traits and Stories (The Hedge-School).

hedge-schoolmaster (hej'sköl″mās-tėr), *n.* The master of a hedge-school.

Hedge-schoolmasters were as superior in literary knowledge and acquirements to the class of men who are now engaged in the education of the people as they were beneath them in moral and religious character.
Carleton, Traits and Stories (The Hedge-School).

hedge-scissors (hej'siz″ėrz), *n. pl.* A large crooked kind of scissors or shears for trimming hedges.

hedge-shrew (hej'shrö), *n.* The field-mouse.

The fire-fly and *hedge-shrew* and lob-worm, I pray,
How fare they?
Browning, Pippa Passes, Epil.

hedge-sparrow (hej'spar″ō), *n.* 1. A small European warbler, *Accentor modularis*, resembling a sparrow in coloration and frequenting hedges. Also called *hedge-accentor*, *hedge-chanter*, *hedge-chat*, *hedge-mike*, *hedge-spick*, *hedge-spurgie*, and *hedge-warbler*. See *Accentor*, 2 (*a*).

The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long
That it had its head bit off by its young.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

2†. An old book-name of the Jamaican guitguit or rufous-throated tanager, *Glossiptila ruficollis*. *G. Edwards.*—3. Some other hedge-bird, supposed to be a sparrow.

hedge-speak (hej'spēk), *n.* Same as *hedge-peak*.

hedge-spick (hej'spik), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1.

hedge-spurgie (hej'spėr″ji), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1. [Scotch.]

hedge-taper (hej'tā″pėr), *n.* Same as *hag-taper*. See *mullen*.

hedge-thorn (hej'thôrn), *n.* See *hawthorn*.

hedge-vine (hej'vīn), *n.* The virgin's-bower of Europe, *Clematis Vitalba*.

hedge-violet (hej'vī″ō-let), *n.* The common European wood-violet, *Viola sylvatica*.

hedge-warbler (hej'wâr″blėr), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1.

hedge-writer† (hej'rī″tėr), *n.* A Grub-street writer or low author.

These *hedge-writers* . . . seldom speak a word against any of the late ministry, but they presently fall to compliment my lord treasurer and others in great places.
Swift, Remarks on Letter to the Seven Lords.

hedging (hej'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hedge*, v.] The process or work of making or trimming hedges.

He [the agricultural laborer] will . . . proceed to his work direct, to the stables, or to the business of *hedging* and ditching.
Escott, England, xi.

hedging-bill, *n.* See *hedge-bill*.

hedging-glove (hej'ing-gluv), *n.* A strong leather glove worn to protect the hand in trimming hedges.

hedonic (hē-don'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἡδονικός, of or for pleasure, < ἡδονή, Dor. ἁδονά, delight, < ἥδεσθαι, intr., delight, enjoy oneself, connected with ἀνδάνειν, tr., please, delight, gratify, also with ἡδύς = Skt. *svādu* = L. *suāvis* = E. *sweet*, q. v.] 1. Pertaining to or consisting in pleasure.

The changes above mentioned in the *hedonic* effects of bitter tastes, sweet tastes, or the like, tend rather to prove the contrary.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 68.

2. Of the nature of hedonism; regarding one's own enjoyment as the chief good.

hedonical (hē-don'i-kal), *a.* [< *hedonic* + *-al*.] Same as *hedonic*.

hedonics (hē-don'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hedonic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of ethics which treats of the doctrine of pleasure; the science of active or positive pleasure or enjoyment.

hedonism (hē'dō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἡδονή, delight, enjoyment, pleasure (see *hedonic*), + *-ism*.] The doctrine of Aristippus and the Cyrenaic school of Greek philosophers, that the pleasure of the moment is the only possible end, that one kind of pleasure is not to be preferred to another, and that a man should in the interest of pleasure govern his pleasures and not be governed by them; hence, that ethical doctrine which regards pleasure or happiness as the highest good. The term *hedonism* is regarded by some writers as defamatory, but others apply it to their own opinions. *Egoistic hedonism* considers only the pleasure of the individual; *altruistic hedonism* takes into account that of others.

The fundamental assumption of *Hedonism*, clearly stated, is that all feelings considered merely as feelings can be arranged in a certain scale of desirability, so that the desirability or pleasantness of each bears a definite ratio to that of all the others.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics (2d ed.), p. 115.

Hedonism I understand to abstract pleasure and pain from life, and to make of everything else a mere external means to the getting of one and the avoiding of the other. *Hedonism* holds, in short, that every other aspect of the world is absolutely worthless.
F. H. Bradley, Mind, XIII. 36.

hedonist (hē'dō-nist), *n.* [As *hedon-ism* + *-ist*.] 1. One of the Cyrenaic school of ancient Greek philosophers.—2. One who advocates or acts upon the theory of hedonism; one who regards pleasure as the chief good.

The *Hedonist*, understanding by the bettering of men an addition to the pleasures enjoyed by them, present and to come, has at any rate an obscure computation before him.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 378.

hedonistic (hē-dō-nis'tik), *a.* [< *hedonist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hedonists or the doctrine of hedonism; of the nature of hedonism.

How vague and empty then the vague discussions concerning the *hedonistic* or altruistic primum mobile of individual conduct.
Maudsley, Mind and Will, ii. 167.

Any *hedonistic* theory might be met by the assertion that life is essentially a painful experience, and pleasure unattainable.
W. R. Sorley, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 258.

Hedriophthalma, hedriophthalmous (hed′ri-of-thal'mą, -mus). Same as *Edriophthalma*, *edriophthalmous*.

Hedwigia (hed-wij'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Ehrhart, 1781), named after Johann *Hedwig*.] A genus of saxicolous mosses, characterized by a sessile, globular, smooth capsule with an obtuse operculum, without a peristome, and with a conical laciniate calyptra, the leaves without a costa and hyaline at the summit.

Hedwigiaceæ (hed-wij-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedwigia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of mosses established by Bruch, Schimper, and Gümbel in 1845, embracing the genera *Hedwigia*, *Hedwigidium*, and *Braunia*.

Hedwigieæ (hed-wi-jī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedwigia* + *-eæ*.] A division of mosses made by Angström in 1846, embracing the genus *Hedwigia* only.

Hedycarya (hed-i-kar'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1775), < Gr. ἡδύς, sweet, + κάρυον, nut.] A ge-

nus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Monimiaceæ*, characterized by the 7 to 10 small connivent lobes of the perianth and the numerous stamens with very short glandless filaments. The genus embraces about 8 species, inhabiting Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, and the Fiji Islands. They are trees or shrubs with opposite entire or dentate coriaceous leaves, and axillary flowers in cymes or racemose panicles. The Australian species, *H. angustifolia*, is cultivated for ornament, under the name of *native mulberry* or *smooth holly*. It attains a height of 10 to 20 feet. The New Zealand species, *H. dentata*, is larger, and is called by the natives *puripuri-kipiti*, *taiwhiria*, or *porokaiwhiri*. Five fossil species have been described from the Miocene of Italy and Bohemia, the Oligocene of Styria, and the Eocene of Australia and New Zealand.

Hedychium (hē-dik'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Koenig, 1785), prob. in allusion to the snow-white fragrant flowers of some species, being appar. < Gr. *ἡδύς*, sweet, + *χιών*, snow.] A genus of monocotyledonous petaloid plants, belonging to the natural order *Scitaminæ* (*Zingiberaceæ*), tribe *Zingibereæ*, characterized by a terminal spike or thyrse of flowers with narrow elongated filaments and unappendaged connectives to the anthers. The plants grow from a horizontal tuberous rhizome; the stem is erect and leafy, the leaves clasping at the base. The flowers are generally large, showy, and fragrant. The fruit is a 3-celled capsule. The genus embraces about 25 species, all natives of tropical Asia. Many of the species are cultivated in greenhouses, sometimes under the English name *garland-flower*. The common garland-flower is *H. coronarium*. *H. coccineum* (the scarlet garland-flower), *H. flavescens*, *H. coriaceum*, etc., embracing a great variety in color and appearance, are also cultivated.

Hedyle (hed'i-lē), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1857), < Gr. *ἡδύλος*, dim. of *ἡδύς*, sweet.] The only genus of *Hedylinæ*, with one species, *H. heliconiaria*, of Guiana, specifically named from its resemblance to butterflies of the genus *Heliconia*.

Hedylinæ (hed-i-li'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1857), < *Hedyle* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Geometridæ*, founded on the genus *Hedyle*. Also *Hedylidæ*, with family rank.

Hedyoteæ (hed-i-ot'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedyotis* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, established by A. P. de Candolle in 1830, having the genus *Hedyotis* as the type. See *Hedyotideæ*.

Hedyotidæ (hed-i-ot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedyotis* + *-idæ*.] Lindley's name (1845) for the *Hedyotideæ*.

Hedyotideæ (hed'i-ō-tid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedyotis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A group of genera of rubiaceous plants, erected by Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, about the year 1815, having *Hedyotis* as the type. It was adopted by Bentham and Hooker as the sixth tribe of the order, and by them limited to genera having valvate corolla-lobes, a 2- to 4-celled ovary, the ovules numerous in the cells, and a dry capsular or indehiscent fruit with small or minute seeds. They are chiefly herbs with opposite stipulate leaves.

Hedyotis (hed-i-ō'tis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the smooth, tough, oval leaves, likened to ears, < Gr. *ἡδύς*, sweet, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*[1].] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Hedyotideæ*, to which it gives its name: scarcely distinguishable botanically from *Houstonia* and *Oldenlandia*, but chiefly old-world shrubs or suffrutescent plants. There are about 80 species, chiefly natives of tropical Asia, with mostly narrow opposite leaves, persistent, often dissected setose stipules connate with the petioles in a sheath, and small white flowers in terminal or axillary cymes. Some botanists regard this genus as a section of *Oldenlandia*.

hedyphane (hed'i-fān), *n.* [So called in allusion to its glittering, < Gr. **ἡδυφανής* (equiv. to *ἡδυφαής*), sweetly shining, < *ἡδύς*, sweet, + *φαίνεσθαι*, shine, appear.] A mineral related to mimetite or lead arseniate, but having part of the lead replaced by calcium.

Hedysareæ (hed-i-sā'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedysarum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, suborder *Papilionaceæ*, established by A. P. de Candolle in 1825, and adopted by Bentham and Hooker: type *Hedysarum*. The plants are chiefly herbs or shrubs with odd-pinnate leaves, the flowers with 10 stamens, either diadelphous (9 + 1) or monadelphous, uniform versatile anthers, and indehiscent jointed pods, the divisions 1-seeded.

Hedysarum (hē-dis'a-rum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753, orig. in Tournefort, 1717), < Gr. *ἡδύσαρον*, a plant of the vetch kind, perhaps sainfoin, appar. < *ἡδύς*, = E. *sweet*, + *σάρον*, a broom, a besom. Sometimes erroneously explained as < *ἡδύς* + *ἀρωμα*, smell: see *aroma*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Leguminosæ* and suborder *Papilionaceæ*, and type of the tribe *Hedysareæ*, having many-jointed pods, the segments separating at maturity, and the vexillary stamen free. It embraces about 60 species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. They are perennial herbs or suffrutescent plants, rarely true shrubs, with odd-pinnate leaves, scarious stipules, and purple, white, or rarely yellow flowers in peduncled axillary racemes. The best-known species is *H. coronarium*, a native of southern Europe, and known in England as *French honeysuckle*, probably from its resemblance to the red clover, *Trifolium pratense*, which is often called *honeysuckle* or *honeysuckle-clover* in England. It is in repute as a forage-plant, and has been introduced into Australia under the name of *sooia-clover*. *H. boreale* is indigenous in the northeastern United States and northward.

Hedysarum boreale. *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

hee[1]† (hē), *pron.* An obsolete spelling of *he*[2].

hee[2] (hē), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *high*.

heed[1] (hēd), *v.* [< ME. *heden* (pret. *hedde*), < AS. *hēdan* (pret. *hēdde*), heed, take care of, take charge of, take into possession (= OS. *hōdian*, *huodian* = OFries. *hōda*, *hūda* = D. *hoeden*, heed, guard, = MLG. *hoden*, *huden* = OHG. *huoten*, MHG. *hüeten*, G. *hüten*, guard, protect), < **hōd*, f. (not found) (= OFries. *hōda*, *hūda*, care, = D. *hoede*, f., = MLG. *hode*, *hude*, *hote* = OHG. *huota*, MHG. *huote*, *huot*, G. *hut*, f., heed, care); prob. connected with *hōd*, m., E. *hood* (= D. *hoed* = G. *hut*, a hat, hood), and perhaps with *hæt*, E. *hat*; the orig. sense being appar. 'cover, protect': see *hood* and *hat*[1]. For the vowel-change, cf. *bleed*, *breed*, *feed*, *gleed*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To give attention to; regard with care; take notice of; observe; consider.

> Hade thou holdyn the at home, *hedit* thin astate,
> And not cayrct fro court there company was gedurt.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2990.
>
> With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 988.
>
> Each where his tasks or pleasures call,
> They pass, and *heed* each other not.
> *Bryant*, The Crowded Street.
>
> Why *heed* a snow-flake on the roof,
> If fire within keep Age aloof?
> *Lowell*, To a Friend.

II.† *intrans.* To attend; observe; pay attention.

> Thou shuld *hede* to my harmes, herkon my wille,
> Pursew to my purpos, present myn astate.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2188.

heed[1] (hēd), *n.* [< ME. *hede*, a later form, from the verb, taking the place of the orig. AS. **hōd*, ME. as if **hode*, **hood*: see *heed*[1], *v.*] **1.** Careful attention; notice; observation; regard: usually with *give* or *take*.

> I will *take heed* to my ways, that I sin not with my tongue. Ps. xxxix. 1.
>
> Therefore we ought to *give* the more earnest *heed* to the things which we have heard. Heb. ii. 1.
>
> *Take heed* of promises, *take heed* of gifts,
> Of forced, feigned sorrows, sighs, *take heed*.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iv. 3.
>
> With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 141.

2. The quality or state of attentiveness; the habit of serious consideration.

> He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*
> Was in his countenance.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.
>
> What good *heed* Nature forms in us! She pardons no mistakes. *Emerson*.

heed[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *head*.

heedful (hēd'fûl), *a.* [< *heed*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of heed; attentive; watchful; cautious; circumspect; wary.

> Give him *heedful* note;
> For I mine eyes will rivet to his face.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

=**Syn.** Observant, mindful, careful, regardful, attentive (to).

heedfully (hēd'fûl-i), *adv.* In a heedful manner; carefully; attentively; watchfully.

heedfulness (hēd'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being heedful; attention; caution; wariness; circumspection.

heedily† (hē'di-li), *adv.* Heedfully.

> This part [language] in our maker or Poet must be *heedyly* looked vnto, that it be natural, pure, and the most vsuall of all his countrey.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 120.

heediness† (hē'di-nes), *n.* Heedfulness; attention; caution.

> By Gods grace, and her good *heedinesse*,
> She was preserved from their traytrous traine.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vi. 34.

heeding† (hē'ding), *n.* Care; attention.

> One of the Library Keepers, observing this, hath reduced it again by paging it a-new; and with a little *heeding* 'tis yet very legible. The Letter is as fair a square Capital as any I have seen. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 108.

heedless (hēd'les), *a.* [< *heed*[1] + *-less*.] Without heed; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving.

> You *heedless* joltheads, and unmanner'd slaves.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.
>
> I abruptly took my leave, and hobbling down stairs with *heedless* haste, I set my foot full in a pail of water, and down we came to the bottom together. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 266.

=**Syn.** *Remiss*, etc. (see *negligent*); unmindful, inconsiderate, unobservant.

heedlesshood†, *n.* Heedlessness.

> Cuddie, I wote thou kenst little good,
> So vainely tadvaunce thy *headlesshood*;
> For youngth is a bubble blown up with breath.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

heedlessly (hēd'les-li), *adv.* In a heedless manner; carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

heedlessness (hēd'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being heedless; inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness.

heedy† (hē'di), *a.* [< *heed*[1] + *-y*[1].] Heedful; careful; cautious.

> The Priest doth sometimes read unto them some part of the Alcoran, . . . which they hearken unto with *heedy* attention. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 43.

Heedy crow. See *crow*[2].

heehaw (hē'hâ), *v. i.* [Imitative of the bray of the ass. Cf. *haw-haw*[1], *ha-ha*[1].] To bray, as an ass.

> Suppose thou art making an ass of thyself, young Harry Warrington, of Virginia! are there not people in England who *heehaw* too? *Thackeray*, Virginians.
>
> A jackass *heehaws* from the rick. *Tennyson*, Amphion.

heel[1] (hēl), *n.* [< ME. *heel*, *heele*, < AS. *hēla*, *hēla* (= OFries. *hēla*, *heila*, North Frics. *hael*, *häile*, *hajel*, *hägel* = OD. *hiele*, D. *hiel* = Icel. *hāll* = Sw. *häl* = Dan. *hæl*), the heel, prob. orig. **hōhila*, dim. of. *hōh*, the heel, the hock, > E. *hock*[1], *hough*. Cf. D. *hak* = LG. *hakke*, > G. *hacke* (vulg.), the heel: see *hock*[1], *hack*[1], *n.* The generally asserted connection with L. *calx* (*calc-*), the heel (see *calcar*[1], *calk*[1], etc.), = Gr. *λάξ* (for **κλάξ*?), is open to question.] **1.** The part of the foot which is below and behind the ankle. Technically—(*a*) In *anat.*, the calcaneal part of the tarsus, whatever its shape or position. In man and other plantigrade animals it rests upon the ground; in digitigrades, ungulates, etc., it is elevated, and is often called *knee* by a misnomer, *heel* being popularly applied to the hoofs of the hind legs. Thus, the hock of a horse is anatomically the heel. See cuts under *foot*, *hock*[1], and *lion*.

> Well-apparell'd April on the *heel*
> Of limping winter treads. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 2.

(*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) Properly, the calcaneum or talus, at the proximal end of the tarsometatarsus. (2) The hind toe or hallux of a bird: incorrect, but frequent. (*c*) In *entom.*: (1) The terminal extremity of the tibia. *Say* (and others). (2) The base of the first tarsal joint, when it is curved to join the tibia. This is the calx of Kirby, by him limited to the heels of four posterior tarsi. (3) A name given by Leach to the bristles forming the strigilla.

2. A part of a thing resembling the heel in shape or position. (*a*) The lower backmost part of something, or that part upon which it rests, as the after end of a ship's keel, the lower part of a mast, a boom, a stern-post, or a rafter, or the larger or principal end of a tool: used in a great variety of special applications.

> At the other side is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

(*b*) In *odontog.*, a low posterior cusp of the sectorial molar tooth of a carnivorous animal. (*c*) In *arch.*, a cyma reversa. (*d*) The top of the butt of a gun-stock. (*e*) That part of the blade of a sword which is nearest the hilt, usually the heaviest part of the blade, and in some swords not sharpened, but having two square edges. (*f*) The latter or concluding part of anything; the end; a part left over; a remainder: as, the *heel* of a session or a discourse; the *heel* of a loaf.

> Oh wives, be mindfu' ance yoursel'
> How bonnie lads ye wanted,
> An' dinna, for a kebbuck-*heel*,
> Let lasses be affronted. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

(*g*) The part of the head of a golf-club that is nearest the shaft.

3. The foot, without reference to its parts; also, the hind foot of some animals, as of a horse.

> Mine own familiar friend . . . hath lifted up his *heel* against me. Ps. xli. 9.
>
> So light were my *heels*, that I counted ten miles no better than a leap. *Kemp* (Arber's Eng. Garner, VII. 27).
>
> Laughing-stocks of Time,
> Whose brains are in their hands and in their *heels*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

4. The hinder and lower part of a shoe or stocking. In a stocking it includes the lower as well as the back part; in a shoe it is properly restricted to the lower or bottom part, usually formed of a series of pieces of leather called *lifts* or *taps*, the part which covers the hind part of the foot being called the *quarters*. See *quarter* and *heel-tap*, and cut under *boot*.

His wife rustled by his side in brocade which might almost stand alone for stiffness, propped upon *heels* that gave a majestic altitude to her tall, thin figure.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 50.

5. *pl.* Footsteps; course.

Where death and danger dog the *heels* of worth.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 4.

Let us address to tend on Hector's *heels*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

At one's heels, close behind; following closely.

More true joy Marcellus exiled feels
Than Cæsar with a senate *at his heels*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 258.

At the hard heels†, very close behind. *Nares.*

Sirrah! Robin! we were best look that your devil can answer the stealing of this same cup, for the vintner's boy follows us *at the hard heels*. *Marlowe*, Faustus.

Down at heel or **heels,** having the heels or back part of the shoes turned down; in a slipshod condition; hence, in a slovenly or embarrassed condition of any kind; used adjectively, slipshod; slovenly; seedy.

Sneak into a corner, . . . *down at heels* and out at elbows. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 212.

To prowl about . . . in the old slipshod, purposeless, *down-at-heel* way. *Dickens.*

Fray'd i' the knees, and out at elbow, and bald o' the back, and bursten at the toes, and *down at heels*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1.

Heel of the hand, the prominence formed on the palmar side of the junction of the hand with the wrist, when the hand is strongly bent backward; that part of the hand which corresponds to the heel as the palm corresponds to the sole.

The *heel of the* operator's *hand* will be used for vigorous friction of the palm.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 645.

Heels o'er gowdy, heels over head. [Scotch.]

Soon *heels o'er gowdy!* in he gangs. *Burns*, On Life.

Heels over head, somersault fashion; hence, recklessly; hastily.

Ay *hele ouer hed*, hourlande aboute.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 271.

Neck and heels. Same as *neck and crop* (which see, under *crop*).—**Out at heels,** having the stockings or shoes worn out at the heels; hence, in embarrassed circumstances: equivalent to the phrases *down at heels* and *out at elbows*.

A good man's fortune may grow *out at heels*.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

To come to heel, to follow closely at the heel; to heel, as a dog.

It will be well to teach the dog to *come to heel*, and to keep there. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 225.

Unless properly trained to *come to heel*, a dog is worse than useless. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 166.

To cool the heels. See *cool*[1].—**To have the heels of,** to outrun.—**To kick one's heels,** to stand idly waiting.

I suppose this is a spice of foreign breeding, to let your uncle *kick his heels* in your hall. *Foote*, The Minor, ii.

To lay by the heels, to fetter; shackle; confine.

If the king blame me for 't, I'll *lay* ye all
By the heels. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3.

To pick up one's heels. (*a*) To lift the feet in running; run. [Colloq.] (*b*) To take to flight; start off: as, he *picked up his heels* and ran like a deer. [Colloq.]—**To show the heels, show a clean pair of heels,** to flee; run away.

Crack—crack, from a couple of barrels, and they *showed* me *their heels*, as you may believe.
The Century, XXXVI. 127.

To take to one's heels, to flee; take to flight.

But as we drew nearer unto him, he discerned we were not those he looked for, he *took to his heels*, and fled from his houses. *Sir Francis Drake Revived*, p. 27.

heel[1] (hēl), *v.* [< *heel*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To perform by the use of the heels or feet, as a dance. [Rare.]

I cannot sing,
Nor *heel* the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

2. To furnish with a heel or heel-piece, as any foot-covering; put a heel to, as a shoe or stocking.

To cobble, and *heel* hose for the poor friars.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

3. To catch by the heels.

I have seen them [cowboys] rope a calf too large to handle with one rope; one would *heel* him (rope him by the hind feet), while the other roped him about the neck.
New York Evening Post, Jan. 14, 1887.

4. To arm with a gaff or spur, as a cock.—**5.** To equip or arm. See *heeled*, 2. [Slang, western U. S.]

II. *intrans.* In *sporting*, to come or walk behind one's heels: used of a dog, and chiefly in command.

See that he [the collie] possesses a good nose, is staunch on point and charge, *heels* properly.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 448.

heel[2] (hēl), *v.* [Also written (dial.) *heal*, *hele*, *hill*; a corruption, due appar. to confusion of the orig. pres. with the pret., of the earlier *heeld*, *heald*[1], which remains in dial. use: see *heeld*, *heald*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To tilt, incline, or cant over from a vertical position, as a ship.

I find it is true that the Dutch did *heele* "The Charles" to get her down, and yet run aground twice or thrice.
Pepys, Diary, III. 179.

2. To pour out. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To turn partly over; come to a tilted position; cant: as, the ship *heeled* over.

Eight hundred of the brave,
Whose courage well was tried,
Had made the vessel *heel*,
And laid her on her side.
Cowper, The Royal George.

heel[2] (hēl), *n.* [< *heel*[2], *v.*] The act of inclining or canting from a vertical position; a cant: as, the ship gave a *heel* to port. Also *heeling*.

heel[3]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heal*[1].

heel[4] (hēl), *v.* Same as *heal*[2], 3.

heel-ball (hēl'bâl), *n.* **1.** A preparation of wax used by shoemakers in the form of a ball in burnishing the heels of shoes. Also called *blackball*.—**2.** A kind of dabber for spreading ink or color upon anything: used in taking trial impressions from engraved plates and the like.

heel-blank (hēl'blangk), *n.* A small piece of leather or a lift shaped for fitting to the heel of a shoe.

heel-block (hēl'blok), *n.* A block used by shoemakers when attaching the heel to a shoe; a last.

He was no whirligig lect'rer of the times,
That from a *heel-block* to a pulpit climbs.
Brome, On the Death of Mr. Josias Shute.

heel-bone (hēl'bōn), *n.* **1.** The bone of the heel; the os calcis or calcaneum. See *fibulare*, and cut under *foot*.—**2.** The calcar of a bat.

heel-cutter (hēl'kut″ėr), *n.* A hand-tool or shaper for cutting out the lifts used in forming the heels of boots and shoes.

heeldt, heald[1]† (hēld), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *heild*, *hild*, *hyld*; < ME. *heelden*, *heilden*, *helden*, *hylden* (pres. *helde*, pret. *heldede*, and contr. *helde*), < AS. *heldan*, *hyldan*, tr. tilt, incline, intr. incline, bow down (= OS. in comp. of *heldian* = MD. *helden* = MLG. *helden*, *halden*, LG. *hellen* = OHG. *heldan*, MHG. *helden*, incline, = Icel. *halla*, lean sidewise, incline, heel over (said esp. of a ship), *hella*, pour, = Sw. *hälla*, tilt, pour, = Dan. *hælde*, tilt, lean, slant, slope), < *healde*, inclined, bent, bowed, = OHG. *hald*, inclined, sloping, = Icel. *hallr*, leaning, sloping; cf. Dan. *hæld*, n., an incline, a slope. This verb, which is phonetically analogous to *yield*, *wield*, *field*, and would be spelled accordingly, has become corrupted in common E. use to *heel*[2], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bend; incline; specifically, to tilt, as a water-vessel or a ship: same as *heel*[2], 1.

Helde thin ere to me. Ps. xvi. [xvii.] 6 (ME. version).

2. To pour out; pour.

Tak water of the flood, and *heeld* it out vpon the drye lond. *Wyclif*, Ex. iv. 9 (Oxf.).

Tyriake is *hald* of sum on vynes rootes
And dooth ful wel.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

3. To throw; cast; put.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bow; bend; incline; tilt or cant over.

If ever I stope or *held*
I hope never to ben scheld.
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 791.

2. To decline; sink; go down.

Now the sonne to the grounde *helde*.
King Alisaunder, l. 2521.

Sone the tente part it was tried,
And wente awaye, as was worthye,
They *heild* to helle all that meyne, ther-in to bide.
York Plays, p. 36.

3. To yield; give way; surrender.

Than they *heldede* to hir heste alle holly at ones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3369.

heeldt, heald[1]† (hēld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heild*; = OHG. *halda*, MHG. G. *halde*, a slope; from the verb.] **1.** An inclination; a cant.—**2.** An incline; a slope. [Prov. Eng.]

geond wudes and geond feldes
geond hulles [hills] and geonde *heldes*.
Layamon, II. 112.

3. A decline; decrease; wane. *Nash.*

heeled (hēld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *heel*[1], *v.*] **1.** Provided with a heel or a heel-like protuberance.

The claws are heavily *heeled* at base. *Scudder.*

2. Shod: usually in the slang phrase *well heeled*, well shod, conditioned, or circumstanced: applied to a player at cards who has a good hand, to a person who possesses plenty of money, or to a man who is well armed. [Slang, U. S.]

heeler (hē'lėr), *n.* [< *heel*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A cock that strikes well with his heels.—**2.** A quick runner. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]—**3.** [Cf. LG. *hakken-kiker* (lit. 'heel-watcher': see *kiek*) and *hakken-treder* (lit. 'heel-treader': see *tread*), a lackey (who follows at the heels of his master).] One who follows at the heels of another; an unscrupulous or disreputable follower or hanger-on of a professional politician or "boss," or of a party. [Political slang, U. S.]

To have fine clothes, drink champagne, and pose in a fashionable bar-room in the height of the season—is not this the apotheosis of the *heeler* and the ward "worker"?
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 268.

What the client was to his patron at Rome, what the vassal was to his lord in the Middle Ages, that the *heelers* and workers are to their boss in these great transatlantic cities. They render a personal feudal service, which their suzerain repays with the gift of a livelihood.
Bryce, American Commonwealth, lxiii.

heeling (hē'ling), *n.* Same as *heel*[2].

heeling-error (hē'ling-er″or), *n.* A deviation of the compass-needle on board ship from the magnetic pole, caused by induced magnetism in the transverse iron beams of the ship. This induction is due to the inclination of the beams in the direction of the magnetic pole when the ship heels, or inclines to one side or the other.

heel-iron (hēl'ī″ėrn), *n.* A metal plate sometimes attached to the bottom of the heel of a boot to prevent it from wearing unevenly, or with which to make a clattering noise in clog-dancing. Also *heel-plate*.

heel-jigger (hēl'jig″ėr), *n.* A small tackle fastened to the heel of a spar to assist in running it in and out.

heel-joint (hēl'joint), *n.* In *ornith.*, the suffrago; the ankle-joint; the so-called tibiotarsal articulation of a bird, between the leg or crus and the tarsometatarsus or shank. See *tarsus*.

heel-knee (hēl'nē), *n.* *Naut.*, the knee connecting the keel with the stern-post.

heel-lift (hēl'lift), *n.* One of the pieces of sole-leather of which the heel of a shoe is formed.

heel-machine (hēl'ma-shēn″), *n.* A general name for a number of tools and machines employed in cutting out the lifts of which the heels of shoes are made, putting them together, and shaping, fitting, and polishing them.

heel-pad (hēl'pad), *n.* In *ornith.*, the pterna; the posterior part of the palma, immediately under the foot-joint, and prominent in many birds.

But *heel-pad* should not be used in this connection, since the heel (calcaneus) is at the top of the tarsus, and not at the bottom where the *heel-pad* lies.
Coues, Hist. N. A. Birds, III. Gloss., p. 545.

heel-path (hēl'path), *n.* [Opposite the tow-path, as if this were the *toe*-path.] The side of a canal opposite the tow-path. [Local, U. S.]

heel-piece (hēl'pēs), *n.* **1.** That part of a shoe or stocking which incloses the heel of the foot either beneath or behind, or both; the heel.

And then it grieved me sore to look
Just at the *heel-piece* of his book.
Lloyd, Cobbler of Tessington's Letter.

2. Armor for the heel, especially that part of the solleret which covered the heel and the back of the ankle, and to which the spur was attached.

heelpiece (hēl'pēs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heelpieced*, ppr. *heelpiecing*. [< *heel-piece*, *n.*] To furnish with a heel-piece; add an additional heel-piece to, as in repairing.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her shoes.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

A man . . . whose name you will probably hear ushered in by a Doctissimus Doctissimorum, or *heelpieced* with a long Latin termination. *Goldsmith*, To R. Bryanton.

heel-plate (hēl'plāt), *n.* **1.** Same as *heel-iron*.—**2.** A plate on the butt-end of a gun-stock.—**3.** A small square piece of iron with a hole in the center sunk into the heel of a boot or shoe to receive the screw or spur of a form of skate.

heel-post (hēl'pōst), *n.* **1.** The outer post in the stall-partition of a stable.—**2.** *Naut.*, the post which supports, at the outer end, the propelling-screw of a steam-vessel.—**3.** The hanging-post or hanging-stile of a door.—**4.** The quoin-post of the gate of a lock.

heel-ring (hēl'ring), *n.* **1.** The ring by which a scythe-blade is secured to the snath.—**2.** The ring which secures the blade of a plow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

heel-rope (hēl'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope applied through the heel of anything, particularly that which is rove through a sheave at the heel of the jib-boom or of the bowsprit, for the purpose of hauling it out.

heel-seat (hēl'sēt), *n.* That part of the sole of a shoe to which the heel is fastened.

The crude heel is pressed upon the *heel-seat* by a nailing machine. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 284.

heel-shave (hēl'shāv), *n.* A tool resembling a spoke-shave, used for trimming the lifts of the heel of a shoe after they have been fitted to the shoe.

heel-tap (hēl'tap), *n.* 1. A small piece of leather several of which together form the heel of a shoe; a lift. See *heel*[1], 4.—2. The small portion of wine or liquor left in a glass when the main portion has been drunk.

"As there was a proper objection to drinking her in *heel-taps*," said the voice, "we'll give her the first glass in the new magnum." *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxii.

Let the bottle pass freely, don't shirk it nor spare it;
For a *heel-tap!* a *heel-tap!* I never could bear it.
Peacock, Headlong Hall, v.

No heel-taps! a demand by a host that his guests empty their glasses to the bottom.

heeltap (hēl'tap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heeltapped*, ppr. *heeltapping*. [< *heel-tap*, *n.*] To add a piece of leather to the heel of, as a shoe or boot.

heel-tip (hēl'tip), *n.* An iron plate or protection for the heels of boots and shoes.

heel-tool (hēl'tōl), *n.* In *turning*, a tool with an acute cutting edge and an angular base or heel, used by metal-turners for roughing out a piece of iron or turning it to somewhat near the intended size.

heel-tree (hēl'trē), *n.* The swing-bar at the heels of a horse drawing a harrow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

heel-trimmer (hēl'trim'ėr), *n.* A machine for trimming the edges of the lifts forming the heel of a boot or shoe, to bring them to the required shape.

heen, *n.* See *hien*.

heep†, *n.* A variant of *hip*[2]. *Chaucer.*

heer[1]†, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *here*[1].

heer[2]†, *n.* A variant of *hair*[1]. *Chaucer.*

heer[3] (hēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The length of two cuts or leas of linen or woolen thread.

heeze (hēz), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *hoise*. [Scotch.]

hef†. An obsolete preterit of *heave*. *Chaucer.*

heffel (hef'el), *n.* A dialectal variant of *hickwall*.

heft[1] (heft), *n.* [< ME. *heft*, another form of *haft* (> E. *haft*[1]), < AS. *hæft*, a handle, etc.: see *haft*[1], and cf. *heft*[2].] Same as *haft*[1].

If the *heaft* belonged to Walworth, the blade, or point thereof, at least, may be adjudged to Cavendish.
Fuller, Worthies, Suffolk.

heft[2] (heft), *n.* [In these senses modern, the word being formed, after *heft*[1], var. of *haft*[1], a handle, and *heft*[3], obs. pret. and pp., from the verb *heave*: see *heave* and *haft*[1].] 1†. The act of heaving or retching; violent strain or exertion; effort.

If one . . . make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides,
With violent *hefts*. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

2. Weight; heaviness. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.; colloq., U. S.]

But if a part of heaven's huge sphere
Thou chuse thy pond'rous *heft* to beare.
Sir A. Goryes, tr. of Lucan (1614).

Constitoounts air hendy to help a man in,
But arterwards don't weigh the *heft* of a pin.
Lowell, Biglow Papers.

3. The greater or weightier part of anything; the bulk; the gist. [Colloq., U. S.]

Throwing the *heft* of the Pacific trade across the continent into the port of New York.
New York Herald, Feb. 5, 1849.

As Mr. Hallowell himself has intimated, the *heft* of his book is in the appendix. *The American*, VI. 103.

4†. Need; emergency. *Nares.*

We friendship faire and concord did despise,
And far appart from us we wisdom left,
Forsook each other at the greatest *heft*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 750.

5. Command; restraint. [Prov. Eng.]

heft[2] (heft), *v.* [< *heft*[2], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To heave up. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To try the weight of. [Obsolete or colloq.]

He was tall, was my Jack,
And as strong as a tree;
Thar's his gun on the rack,
Jest you *heft* it and see.
Bret Harte, Penelope.

II. *intrans.* To weigh. [Colloq., U. S.]

"I remember," said Mistress Ravel, "the Great Hog, up in Dunwich, that *hefted* nigh twenty score."
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 5.

heft[2]† (heft). An early modern English preterit and past participle of *heave*.

Inflam'd with wrath, his raging blade he *hefte*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 39.

heft[4] (heft), *n.* [Sc., also written *haft*; < Icel. *hefdh*, possession, prescription, = Sw. *häfd*, culture, cultivation, improvement, = Dan. *hævd*, possession, prescription (Norw.), cultivation, manure; < Icel. *hafa* = Sw. *hafva* = Dan. *have*, have, hold, = E. *have*, q. v.] A dwelling; a place of residence. [Scotch.]

heft[4] (heft), *v.* [= Icel. *hefdha*, tr., take by prescription, = Sw. *häfda* = Dan. *hævde*, maintain, assert, uphold (Norw.), cultivate; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To dwell. [Scotch.]

To Linshart, gin my hame ye speir,
Where I hae *heft* near fifty year. *Bp. Skinner.*

II. *trans.* To familiarize with a place or an employment; attach or cause to become attached by long usage. [Scotch.]

Master Darsie, it may be as well that Alan and you do not meet till he is *hefted*, as it were, to his new calling.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter ix.

I do believe I shall get *hefted* to my new situation.
Carlyle, in Froude.

heft[5] (heft), *n.* [G., a number of sheets of paper sewed together and constituting a part of a book, a blank book consisting of sheets so sewed together.] A note-book. [A Germanism.]

The teaching is almost entirely by lectures, which the students usually take down in coverless note-books containing about twenty blank pages stitched together, modelled after the *hefts* of the German students and called by their German name. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 925.

hefty (hef'ti), *a.* [< *heft*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having considerable weight; rather heavy; hence, weighty; forcible: as, a *hefty* tool; a *hefty* argument. [Colloq., U. S.]—2. Easy to lift and handle. [Colloq., U. S.]

To my mind the first requisite in a book is that it should be readable, and to be readable it should be *hefty*, light, and of a form that can be easily held in the hand.
The American, IX. 232.

hegberry (heg'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *hegberries* (-iz). [See *hagberry*.] The bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus* or *P. avium*. [Prov. Eng.]

Hegelian (hē-gē'liạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hegel* (see *Hegelianism*) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Hegel or his system of philosophy; propounded by Hegel: as, the *Hegelian* theory of universal history. See *Hegelianism*.

The *Hegelian* Logic is at once a Logic and a Metaphysic—i. e., it treats at once of the method and of the matter of knowledge, of the processes by which truth is discovered, and of the truth itself in its most universal aspects.
E. Caird, Hegel, p. 186.

II. *n.* One who accepts the philosophical opinions of Hegel; a follower of Hegel.

Hegelianise, *v. t.* See *Hegelianize*.

Hegelianism (hē-gē'liạn-izm), *n.* [< *Hegelian* + *-ism*.] The philosophical system of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770–1831), which during the second quarter of the nineteenth century was the leading system of metaphysical thought in Germany. It purports to be a complete philosophy, undertaking to explain the whole universe of thought and being in its abstractest elements and minutest details. This it does by means of the Hegelian dialectic, a new logic, the real law of the movement of thought (not a mere form, like syllogistic), the scheme of which is thesis, antithesis, synthesis, the original tendency, the opposing tendency, and their unification in a new movement. By this law the conceptions of logic develop themselves in a long series. This law of the development of thought is assumed to be necessarily the law of the development of being, on the ground that thought and being are absolutely identical. Hegelianism is radically hostile to natural science, and especially to the Newtonian philosophy—that is, to all the methods and scientific results which have sprung from the "Principia." One of the characteristics of Hegelianism is its constant readiness to recognize continuity both as a fact and as acceptable to reason, which other metaphysical systems have often struggled to deny. Also *Hegelism*.

Hegelianize (hē-gē'liạn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hegelianized*, ppr. *Hegelianizing*. [< *Hegelian* + *-ize*.] To render Hegelian. Also spelled *Hegelianise*.

The *Hegelianising* of Kant may be best illustrated from the section on the "Deduction of the Categories."
Mind, XII. 94.

Hegelism (hā'gel-izm), *n.* Same as *Hegelianism*.

hegemonic (hē-jē-mon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡγεμονικός*, < *ἡγεμονία*, leadership: see *hegemony*.] Ruling; predominant; principal.

hegemonical (hē-jē-mon'i-kạl), *a.* [< *hegemonic* + *-al*.] Same as *hegemonic*. [Rare.]

hegemony (hē'jē-mō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡγεμονία*, leadership, chief command, < *ἡγεμών*, a leader, guide, commander, chief, < *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead, < *ἄγειν*, lead, = L. *agere*, drive, do, act: see *agent*, *act*.] Predominance; preponderance; leadership; specifically, headship or control exercised by one state over another or others, as through confederation or conquest: originally applied to such a relation often existing among the states of ancient Greece.

A *hegemony*, the political ascendency of some one city or community over a number of subject commonwealths.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 131.

That Syracusan siege which decided the destinies of Greece, and by the fall of Athens raised Sparta, Macedonia, and finally Rome to the *hegemony* of the civilised world. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 178.

hegget, *n.* A Middle English form of *hedge*. *Chaucer.*

heggle (heg'l), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *haggle*[2].

hegira, *n.* See *hejira*.

hegoleh, *n.* [Native name.] The madoqua antelope, *Neotragus madoqua*.

hegrie (heg'ri), *n.* [See *heron*.] The heron, *Ardea cinerea*. Also called *skip-hegrie*. [Shetland Islands.]

hegril's-skip (heg'rilz-skip), *n.* The heron, *Ardea cinerea*. [Shetland Islands.]

hegumen (hē-gū'men), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡγούμενος*, prop. ppr. of *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead: see *hegemony*.] Same as *hegumenos*.

The catechetical discourse of S. Chrysostom on the Splendour-bearing Day is read by the *Hegumen* or Ecclesiarch, the brethren standing.
Greek Office for Easter Day, quoted in J. M. Neale's Eastern Church, i. 887.

hegumene (hē-gū'me-nē), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡγουμένη*, fem. of *ἡγούμενος*: see *hegumen*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the head of a nunnery, corresponding, according to the size and importance of the house, to a Western *abbess* or *prioress*.

hegumeness (hē-gū'me-nes), *n.* Same as *hegumene*.

hegumenos (hē-gū'me-nos), *n.* [Gr. *ἡγούμενος*: see *hegumen*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the head of a monastery. The rank of hegumenos corresponds to that of the abbot of a convent of the second class or of the prior of one of the first class in the Western Church. The head of a large monastery, or the superior-general of all the monasteries of a district, is called an *archimandrite*. Also *hegoumenos* and *agoumenos*.

I then dried my fingers on an embroidered towel, and sat down with the *agoumenos* and another officer of the monastery before a metal tray covered with various dainty dishes. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 261.

hegumeny (hē-gū'me-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡγουμενία*, < *ἡγούμενος*, hegumenos: see *hegumen*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the rank or office of hegumenos.

Heidelberg catechism. See *catechism*, 2.

heifer (hef'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *haifer*, and with orig. guttural *heighfer*, *heckfer*, *heckfere*, *heckfar*, *heckfare*, *heckfor*, *heckford*, *heeforde*, etc., corruptly *hawgher* (Caxton); E. dial. also transposed *heifker*; < ME. *hayfare*, *hekfere*, *hekefere*, < AS. *hedhfore*, also *hedhfru* (gen. *hedhfore*, acc. *hedhfre*), ONorth. pl. *hēhfaro*, a heifer; an isolated word, appar. a compound, < *hedh*, high, + *-fore*, *-fare*, a supposed fem. form (equiv. to D. *vaars*, also in comp. *vaarkoe* (D. *koe* = E. *cow*[1]) = MLG. *verse* = MHG. *verse*, G. *färse*, a heifer), < *fearr*, ONorth. *far* = MD. *varre*, D. *var* = OHG. *farro*, *far*, MHG. *varre*, *var*, G. *farre* = Icel. *farri*, a bullock (Teut. stem **fars*); prob. allied to Gr. *πόρις*, *πόρτις*, a heifer: see *farrow*[2], *a.* The prefix *hedh*, 'high,' is taken to mean 'full-grown' (Skeat), but a heifer is not full-grown. The AS. form is generally glossed by L. *altile*, or ML. *altilium*, a fatted calf (also applied to other fatted animals), < L. *altilis*, a., fatted, < *alere*, nourish, feed, suggesting that AS. *hedh* in *hedhfore* is an awkward translation, meaning 'high-fed,' of L. *altilis*, or simply of the related L. *altus*, high, lit. 'grown,' < *alere*, nourish, feed: see *alt*, *altitude*, etc., and *old*. But this is uncertain. The peculiar ME. forms would seem to favor a connection with D. *hokkeling*, G. *hockling*, a yearling calf, appar. < D. *hok*, a stall, pen, + dim. *-ling*; but the change of AS. *hedh* to *heck-* is supported by *hock*, in *hockday*, from the same AS. *hedh*.] 1. A young cow.

Israel, whom God calleth Jeshurun, and compareth to an *heifer* fed in large and fruitful pastures, going always at full bit, grew fat and wanton.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, III. 194.

A Lowing *Heifer*, Loveliest of the Herd,
Stood feeding by.
Congreve, On the Taking of Namure.

2. A young female terrapin, *Malaclemmys palustris*, measuring 5 or 6 inches along the lower shell. See *cow terrapin*, under *terrapin*. [A trade use.]

heigh (hī), *interj.* [Also written *hey* and *hi*, Sc. *hegh*, *hech*, an aspirated syllable, variously expressive, according to tone and circumstances; cf. *ha*[1], *ho*[1], *hoy*[2].] An exclamation designed to call attention, give encouragement, etc.

Heigh, my hearts! cheerly, cheerly, my hearts!
Shak., Tempest, i. 1.

heighaw†, **heighhaw**†, *n.* [Also *highawe*, *highhoe*, etc.: see *kickwall*, *kickway*.] Same as *kickwall*.

height†, *v.* An obsolete form of *hie*.

heighfer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *heifer*.

heigh-ho (hī'hō), *interj.* [Also *heyho*, Sc. *hechhowe*; < *heigh* + *ho*.] An exclamation expressing a degree of surprise, astonishment, or exultation, or more usually, as languidly uttered, some weariness, marking conventionally a sigh or a yawn: also sometimes as a verb.

We'll toss off our ale till we cannot stand,
And *heigh-ho* for the honour of old England.
Dryden.

By my troth I am exceeding ill; *hey ho!*
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4.

It was just the sort of house which youthful couples newly united by Holy Church *heigh-ho'd* for as they passed. *M. W. Savage*, R. Medlicott, i. 1.

height, hight[1] (hīt), *n.* [The second form is less common, but more correct (there is no reason for the distinction of vowel between *high* and *height*); also formerly *heighth*, *highth* (early mod. E. also *heigth*, *hyeth*, etc.), according to a pronunciation (*hīth*, improp. *hitth*) still often heard; < ME. *highte*, *hyghte*, *heghte*, *higte*, also, with orig. *-th*, *heighthe*, *heigthe*, *hegthe*, < AS. *hēahthu*, with umlaut *hēhthu*, *hiehtho*, height, high place (= D. *hoogte* = OHG. *hōhida* = Icel. *hæðh* = Sw. *höjd* = Dan. *højde* = Goth. *hauhitha*, height), < *hōah*, E. *high*, etc., + *-thu*, *-th*, an abstract formative as in *breadth*, *width*, *warmth*, etc.: see *high*.] 1. Highness; elevation; altitude; stature; vertical distance or angular elevation from a base or a level, or any point of reckoning: as, the *height* of a tree, a mountain, or a tower.

I tok the altitude of my sonne, and fond that it was 25 degrees and 30 of minutes of *heyhte*.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. § 3.

Behold the *height* of the stars, how high they are!
Job xxii. 12.

I was trimm'd in madam Julia's gown: . . .
Therefore I know she is about my *height*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4.

And e'er the sun was twa hours *hight*,
The boy was at Dundee.
Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 42).

An amphitheatre's amazing *height*
Here fills my eye with terror and delight.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

2. Elevation of degree or of condition; eminence of quality, character, rank, etc.

By Him that rais'd me to this careful *height*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

You can never take the just *height* of God's Mercies to you unless you begin at the bottom.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vii.

No religious sects ever carried their mutual aversions to greater *heights* than our state parties have done.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

The Church and the monarchy were the two national powers which had been raised to a *height* above all others through the strife with heathendom and the Danes.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 304.

3. The highest part; the top; hence, culmination; the highest degree; the highest point to be attained or desired: as, the *height* of a fever; the *height* of fashion.

All my former wrongs
Were but beginnings to my miseries,
But this the *height* of all.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

James was now at the *height* of power and prosperity.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. That which has highness; an elevation; an eminence, especially of land; a hill, mountain, or precipice: often in the plural: as, to ascend a *height*; the *Heights* of Abraham at Quebec.

From Alpine *heights* the father first descends;
His daughter's husband in the plain attends.
Dryden, Æneid.

5†. Latitude; degree of distance from the equator, whether north or south.

Guinea lieth to the north sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the south. *Abp. Abbot*, Descrip. of World.

6†. Haughtiness.

Stand there, I say; and put on a sad countenance,
Mingled with *height*; be cover'd and reserv'd.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

Height of an algebraic number. See *number*.—**Index of height.** See *craniometry*.—**On hight**†. (*a*) Aloud.

He gan to loken up with eyen lighte,
And spak these same wordes al *on highte*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 926.

(*b*) Upward; aloft; on high.

With flouris fayr *on height* to hyng,
And fruth [fruit] also to fylle and fede.
York Plays, p. 10.

Ryght so sey I be fire or soun
Or smoke, or other thynges lyghte,
Alwey they seke upward *on highte*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 744.

height-board (hīt'bōrd), *n.* A stair-builders' gage for the risers and treads of a stairway.

heighten, highten (hī'tn), *v.* [< *height* + *-en*[1], 3, as in *lengthen*, *strengthen*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To make higher; increase the vertical elevation of.—2. To make higher in amount or degree; increase; augment; intensify: as, to *heighten* an effect.

Foreign states have endeavoured to *heighten* our confusion. *Addison.*

3. To make high or higher in feeling or condition; elevate or exalt, as the mind or a person.

Being so *heighten'd*,
He water'd his new plants with dews of flattery.
Shak., Cor., v. 5.

Heighten thyself, talk to her all in gold.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

Heighten'd in their thoughts beyond
All doubt of victory. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 629.

Grotius added much to him, in whom we have either something new, or something *heightned*, that was said before. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 21.

=Syn. *Lift*, *Exalt*, etc. See *raise*.

II. *intrans.* To become higher; increase; augment.

Then the Captain's colour *heighten'd*,
Joyful came his speech.
Tennyson, The Captain.

heightener, hightener (hīt'nėr), *n.* One who or that which heightens. *Imp. Dict.*

heighth† (hīth), *n.* An obsolete variant of *height*.

Heimia (hī'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Ludwig *Heim*, a German botanist.] A section of the botanical genus *Nesæa*, natural order *Lythrariæ*, named in 1821 by Link and Otto, who considered it a distinct genus. As applied to the Mexican hanchinol, *H. salicifolia*, it is still in use by apothecaries. See *hanchinol* and *Nesæa*.

Heine's function. See *function*.

heinous (hā'nus), *a.* [Formerly also *hainous*; E. dial. accom. *hainish*; < ME. *heinous*, *heynzous*, *hainous*, < OF. *hainos*, F. *haineux*, odious, hateful, < *haine* (> E. dial. *hain*), hate, hatred, malice, < *haïr*, hate, earlier *hadir*, of OLG. origin, OFries. *hatia* = AS. *hatian* = Goth. *hatjan*, hate: see *hate*[1].] 1. Hateful; odious; reprehensible. [Now rare.]

Hethely in my halle, wyth *heynzous* wordes,
In speche dispyszede me and sparede me lyttille.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 268.

It is a *heinous* thing, bloodshedding, and specially voluntary murder, and prepensed murder.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

How *heinous* had the fact been, how deserving
Contempt and scorn! *Milton*, S. A., l. 493.

Hence—2. Reprehensibly great; enormous; aggravated: sometimes used (in a similar sense) of persons.

For this is an *heinous* crime; yea, it is an iniquity to be punished by the judges. Job xxxi. 11.

As for that *heinous* tiger, Tamora, . . .
Her life was beastly, and devoid of pity.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

=Syn. *Wicked*, *Infamous*, etc. (see *atrocious*); flagitious, dreadful, horrible.

heinously (hā'nus-li), *adv.* [< ME. **heinously*, *heneusly*; < *heinous* + *-ly*[2].] In a heinous manner; hatefully; abominably; enormously.

Euen like a theffe *heneusly*
Hurle ȝe me here. *York Plays*, p. 253.

You have received all that you have, and your own being, from him, and why should you take it so *heinously*, if he is pleased to resume something back again?
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 17.

I had him wormed lately, which he took *heinously*.
H. Walpole, To Mann, Oct. 3, 1743.

heinousness (hā'nus-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being heinous; odiousness; enormity: as, the *heinousness* of a vice or crime.

There are many authors who have shown wherein the malignity of a lie consists, and set forth, in proper colours, the *heinousness* of the offence. *Spectator*, No. 507.

heir (ãr), *n.* [< ME. *heire*, *heyre*, also, and orig., without the silent *h*, *eir*, *eyr*, *ayer*, etc., < OF. *heir*, *eir*, later *hoir*, *oir*, F. *hoir* = Pr. *her* = It. *erede*, < L. *hēres* (improp. written *hæres*, rarely *ēres*) (*hērēd-*), an heir, akin to *hērus*, *ērus*, master, *hir* = Gr. *χείρ*, the hand, Skt. √*har*, take, seize. Hence (from L. *hēres*) E. *hereditary*, etc., *heritable*, *heritage*, etc., *inherit*, etc.] 1. One who inherits, or has a right of inheritance in, the property of another; one who receives, or is entitled to receive, possession of property or a vested right on the death of its owner, either as his natural or as his legal successor.

West-mynster lawe, ich wot wel worcheth the contrarie;
For thauh the fader be a frankelayne and for a felon be hanged,
The heritage that the *air* sholde haue ys at the kynges wille. *Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 240.

The nation looked kindly on the one sound administrator left, and the more so perhaps when they saw in him the rightful *heir* to the throne.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 347.

(*a*) Technically, in *law*, the person upon whom the law casts an estate in real property immediately on the death of the ancestor, as distinguished from one who takes by will as a legatee or devisee, and from one who succeeds by law to personal property as next of kin. The same person who is heir when considered with reference to realty is often also next of kin when considered with reference to personalty; and where a testator's will disposes of part only of his realty, the same person who takes under the will as devisee may also take an undisposed-of part as heir. In this sense the word as used at common law does not include a widow on whom the law casts an estate in dower, or a husband on whom the law casts an estate by the courtesy, for these are considered new estates, arising out of marriage and its incidents, and carved out of the fee, not as a continuation or devolution of the fee itself. If there be dower or courtesy, the heir is that person who takes immediate title to the fee, subject to such life-estate. In legal phrase *heir* and *heir at law* are commonly used in England in the singular, because the general rule of descent there has given the entire estate to the eldest male. The singular is also not uncommonly used in the United States to designate whoever may be entitled, whether one or more, because of English usage, and because appropriate in all cases where there is but one standing in the nearest degree to the deceased.

General *heirs* may be in either the ascending or descending line: for example, a father or grandfather might be a general *heir* to the last owner, as well as a son or a grandson. "Collateral *heirs*" are those deriving their descent through some stock in the ascending line: for instance, a brother as a son of the common father, or an uncle as the son of the common grandfather, or a sister, or an aunt, or a cousin. "*Heirs* in tail" can only be in the descending line. *L. A. Goodeve*, Modern Law of Real Property, p. 61.

It is a settled principle of law that the legal rights of the *heir* or distributee to the property of deceased persons cannot be defeated except by a valid devise of such property to other persons.
Chief Justice Ruger, 105 New York Reports, 198.

(*b*) In a broader sense, in those jurisdictions where the distinction between realty and personalty is disregarded, the person entitled by law to succeed one dying in respect of either kind of property, as distinguished from those taking by will. In jurisdictions where the distinction is preserved, a testamentary gift of personalty, expressed to be to one's heirs, is commonly understood to intend his next of kin. (*c*) In another extended sense, one in a series of heirs; any successive inheritor, including not only him who takes immediately upon the death of the ancestor, but also those who have inherited through several successive descents. (*d*) In the most general sense, the person upon whom property of any kind devolves on the death of another, either by law or by will. Thus, the children of a person deceased are popularly spoken of as his heirs, irrespective of the nature of the property or the mode in which it passed. In much this sense *heres* was used in the Roman law.

2. One who inherits anything; one who receives any endowment by inheritance or transmission.

I had not now been *heir* to heaven's just scorn
If in Earths eye my shape had been forlorn.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 143.

3. A child regarded with reference to anything due to his parentage; an offspring in general.

If the first *heir* of my invention prove deformed I shall be sorry it had so noble a godfather.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, Ded.

And his heirs, a phrase in a grant to a person named, usually denoting, under technical common-law rules, that an estate of inheritance capable of passing to heirs is conveyed, as distinguished from a life-estate in him only, and as distinguished from a life-estate in him with a remainder to those persons who may on his death prove to be his heirs.—**Behavior as heir.** See *behavior*.—**Expectant heir**, one having expectations founded on the probability or possibility of coming into a future property, whether as heir or next of kin or as devisee or legatee, and who by reason of present need or desire of ready means is prone to be tempted to sell his expectancy. The improvident assignments and mortgages which result, called in the law *catching-bargains*, are often set aside or modified in the English Court of Chancery.—**Forced heir.** See *forced*, *v. t.*—**Heir apparent** (used of a person whose ancestor is still living), an heir whose right is indefeasible, provided he survives the ancestor, as distinguished from an *heir presumptive*, whose expectation may be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative, as a brother of a man who has as yet no children. According to the law of Scotland, an heir apparent is the person to whom the succession has actually opened, and who remains apparent heir until his regular entry, in clare constat.—**Heir at law**, an heir in *sense 1 (a)*.—**Heir by custom**, one whose right as heir is determined by certain customary modes of descent which are attached to the land, such as gavelkind or borough-English.—**Heir by limitation**, a phrase sometimes used to designate a devisee or donee who takes not by succession as heir of the testator or grantor, but because he answers to the description of "heir of" a specified person used in the will or deed. Thus, if a testator gives property to his wife for life and at her death to the heir of A, a child of A who should take would do so not as heir by way of inheritance from either, but as heir by limitation. The distinction is important in several ways, as, for instance, if A died insolvent, land which his child took as his heir by inheritance would be liable for his debts, but land which he took as *heir by limitation*, under a gift from the supposed testator, would not.—**Heir general**, an heir in *sense 1 (a)*, as distinguished from an *heir special*, one to whom the estate passes by virtue of an entail. See *tail*[2].

Heir presumptive. See *heir apparent.*

Warwick . . . did not scruple to show his displeasure, and began a counter-intrigue for the marriage of one of his daughters with the duke of Clarence, the *heir presumptive* to the throne. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 358.

Heir special. See *heir general.*

heir (ãr), *v. t.* [< *heir*, *n.*] To inherit; succeed to.

My younger brother will *heir* my land;
Fair England again I'll never see.
Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 3).

When falls a mate in battle broil,
His comrade *heirs* his portioned spoil.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 21.

heir-apparency (ãr-a-pãr'en-si), *n.* The state of being heir apparent.

heirdom (ãr'dum), *n.* [< *heir* + *-dom.*] The state of being an heir; succession by inheritance. *Burke.*

heiress (ãr'es), *n.* [< *heir* + *-ess.*] A female heir; especially, a woman inheriting or who is expected to inherit considerable wealth.

His only child, his Edith, whom he loved
As *heiress* and not heir regretfully.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

heir-land (ãr'land), *n.* Land passing by descent. *Pollock.*

heirless (ãr'les), *a.* [< *heir* + *-less.*] Destitute of an heir.

The monster, dead and *heirless*, who shall have
His crown and capital?
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 174.

heirloom (ãr'lōm), *n.* [< *heir* + *loom*[1], in its orig. sense of 'tool, implement,' extended to mean 'article.'] 1. In *Eng. law*, a personal chattel that, contrary to the nature of chattels, by special custom descends to an heir with the inheritance, being such a thing as cannot be separated from the estate without injury to it, as jewels of the crown, charters, deeds, and the like. The term is sometimes loosely applied to personal property left by will or settled so as to descend like an heirloom proper; such property is distinctively called an *heirloom by devise* or a *quasi-heirloom.*

'T has been an *heir-loom* to our house four hundred years;
And, should I leave it now, I fear good fortune
Would flie from us, and follow it.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iii. 1.

Hence — 2. Any personal possession that passes from generation to generation in a family or a community; any article or characteristic transmitted by ancestors.

Heirlooms, and ancient miracles of Art,
Chalice, and salver. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

What practical man ever left such an *heirloom* to his countrymen as the "Faery Queen"?
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 166.

Of the many *heirlooms* that Venice has bequeathed, one of the best is the doctrine of the refined and noble use of color. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 57.

heirship (ãr'ship), *n.* [< *heir* + *-ship.*] The state or rights of an heir; right of inheriting.

I shall first review the laws of *heirship* by proximity of blood; and secondly, the laws of *heirship* by appointment. *Sir W. Jones*, Commentary on Isæus.

Heirship movables, in *Scots law*, the best of certain kinds of movables which the heir is entitled to take, besides the heritable estate: a distinction abolished in 1868.

heise (hēz), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *hoise.* [Scotch.]

Heisteria (his-tē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Lorenz *Heister* (1683–1758), professor at Helmstedt.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, founded by Linnæus, of the natural order *Olacineæ*, characterized by a much enlarged free fruiting calyx, and twice as many stamens as petals, all bearing subglobose didymous anthers. They are shrubs or trees with entire coriaceous leaves and very small flowers fasciculed in the axils. The fruit is a white drupe. The genus embraces upward of 20 species, natives of tropical Africa and America, chiefly the latter. *H. coccinea*, a native of the West Indies, is very ornamental in cultivation, and is called *bois-perdrix* (which may be a corruption of *pois-perdrix*) by the inhabitants of Martinique.

Heisterieæ (his-tē-ri'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heisteria* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Olacineæ*, proposed by Dumortier in 1829, of which the genus *Heisteria* was taken as the type. They are now embraced in the tribe *Olacoæ.*

heisugget, *n.* A Middle English form of *haysuck.*

hait, *interj.* See *hait. Chaucer.*

he-jalap (hē'jal'ap), *n.* A kind of jalap made from the plant *Ipomœa Mestitlanica* (*I. Orizabensis*).

hejira (hej'i-rą), *n.* [Also written, less prop., *hegira*; = Turk. *hejra* = Pers. Hind. *hijra*, < Ar. *hejira*, *hijra*, the era of Mohammed, commemorating his flight from Mecca, lit. separation, departure; cf. *hajr*, separation, absence, < *hajara*, quit, leave.] A departure or flight; specifically, the departure of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, A. D. 622, to escape the enmity of the Meccans; hence, the Mohammedan era, reckoned by lunar years of 354 and 355 days from July 16th, 622, though the true date of the event is supposed to be about June 19th.

hekt, *n.* See *heck*[1], *hack*[2].

Hekatombaion, *n.* See *Hecatombæon.*

hekistotherm (hē-kis'tō-thèrm), *n.* [< Gr. ἥκιστος, least, worst (superl. (with compar. ἧσσων), associated with *κακός*, bad, < ἧκα, still, low, little), + θέρμη, heat.] One of Alphonse de Candolle's physiological groups in the geographical distribution of plants, denoting such as can subsist with the minimum of heat: commonly used in the plural. Hekistotherms are both boreal (arctic) and austral (antarctic).

hektograph, *n.* and *v.* See *hectograph.*

helcoid (hel'koid), *a.* [< Gr. ἕλκος, a wound, an ulcer (= L. *ulcus*: see *ulcer*), + εἶδος, form.] Resembling an ulcer; ulcerous.

helcology (hel-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἕλκος, an ulcer, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of pathology which is concerned with the study of ulcers.

helcoplasty (hel'kō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. ἕλκος, an ulcer, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold.] In *surg.*, the operation of grafting on an ulcer a piece of skin from another part of the patient or from another person, in order to further the healing process.

held[1] (held). Preterit and past participle of *hold*[1].

held[2]†, **heldet**, *v.* Variants of *heeld.*

Helderberg limestone. See *limestone.*

hele[1]†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *heal*[1].

hele[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *heal*[2].

heleles†, *a.* See *healless.*

Helena (hel'e-ną), *n.* [< LGr. ἑλένη or ἑλάνη, a torch, < Gr. Ἑλένη, Helen, in Greek legend the sister of Castor and Pollux and wife of Menelaus.] A meteoric appearance about the masts of ships. See *corposant.*

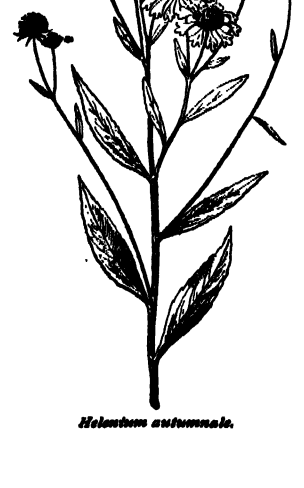
helen-flower (hel'en-flou'èr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Helenium.*

Heleniæ (hel-ē-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helenium* + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of plants, of the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Helenioideæ*, typified by the genus *Helenium*, introduced by Gray in 1848. It is nearly equivalent to the *Bæriæ* and *Eubelenieæ* of Bentham and Hooker. The involucre is hardly at all imbricated, the bracts are nearly equal, the disk flowers are numerous, and the achenia have few nerves or angles.

helenin, helenine (hel'ē-nin), *n.* [< *helen-ium* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A substance (C_6H_8O) derived from the root of *Inula helenium*, or elecampane, by the action of alcohol. It crystallizes in white prisms which have a bitter taste.

helenioid (he-lē'ni-oid), *a.* [< *Heleni-um* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling *Helenium*; belonging to the tribe *Helenioideæ*, of the order *Compositæ.*

Helenioideæ (he-lē-ni-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helenium* + *-oideæ.*] A tribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Helenium.* It was introduced by Bentham and Hooker in 1873, who limited it, in the main, to the following characters: the heads heterogamous and radiate; the receptacle naked; the anthers unappendaged; the achenia narrow or turbinate, having four or five angles or eight or more ribs, and provided with chaff; the bracts of the involucre in one or two rows; and both the disk and ray flowers yellow. The tribe embraces 63 genera, mostly coarse herbs or suffrutescent plants, chiefly American, found especially from California to Chili, but most abundant in Mexico.



Helenium autumnale.

helenium (he-lē'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἑλένιον, a plant, perhaps elecampane, prob. < Ἑλένη, Helen, wife of Menelaus.] 1. Elecampane: used as a specific name. — 2. [*cap.*] A genus of composite plants, founded by Linnæus in 1753, the type of the tribe *Helenioideæ.* It is characterized by radiate heads, narrow involucral bracts in one or two series, reflexed after flowering, and truncate branches of the style. It comprises herbs with alternate, often decurrent, chiefly entire leaves, and peduncled solitary or loosely corymbose heads of yellow flowers. There are about 18 species, natives of North and Central America. The best-known species, *H. autumnale*, is common in alluvial bottoms of the eastern United States, and is called *sneezeweed*, from its effect on the nose. The leaves and flowers snuffed up in the state of powder produce violent sneezing, and have been used as an errhine. It is also called *false sunflower.* *H. tenuifolium* of the southern United States is said to be very poisonous, producing spasms and loss of consciousness.

Heleocharis (hel-ē-ok'ą-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕλος (ἑλε-), a marsh, + χαίρειν, rejoice.] A genus of monocotyledonous glumaceous plants, of the natural order *Cyperaceæ* and tribe *Scirpeæ*, founded by Robert Brown in 1810. It is characterized by from 3 to 8 hypogynous bristles, the persistent bulbous base of the style crowning the achenium, leafless stems, and solitary terminal spikes, the lowest bracts being glumaceous. The genus embraces about 90 species, diffused throughout the entire globe. They are collectively called *spike-rushes*, and are closely related to the bulrushes and club-rushes (*Scirpus*), though smaller, and like them grow in wet, marshy places. *H. palustris*, common to both Europe and America, is one of the most abundant species. *H. tuberosa*, a Chinese species, has edible tubers, and is called *matai* or *yetsi.* *H. sphacelata*, of Australia, New Zealand, and the South Sea islands, also has nutritious and palatable tubers. Also *Eleocharis.*

helgramite, *n.* See *hellgrammite.*

heliac (hē'li-ak), *a.* [= F. *héliaque* = Sp. *heliaco* = Pg. *heliaco* = It. *eliaco*, < LL. *heliacus*, < Gr. ἡλιακός, of the sun, < ἥλιος, the sun, Doric ἄλιος, ἀέλιος, Epic ἠέλιος, Cretic, Laconic ἀβέλιος, orig. prob. **ἀϝέλιος*, **ἀϝσέλιος* = Etruscan *Usil*, the sun-god, whence, according to Festus, the Roman plebeian name *Auselius, Aurelius;* connected with Gr. ἠώς, Doric ἀώς, Lesbian αὔως, Attic ἕως = L. *aurora*, the dawn, = E. *easter*, etc., L. *aurum*, gold, etc.: see *aurora, aurum, east, Easter*[1], *Eocene*, etc. L. *sol*, the sun, is of different origin: see *sol, solar.*] Same as *heliacal.*

heliacal (hē-lī'ą-kal), *a.* [< *heliac* + *-al.*] In *old astron.* and *chronol.*, near the sun: applied to those risings and settings of a star which were as nearly coincident with those of the sun as they could be observed. The stars rise and set a little earlier each successive day. The first rising of a star each year in time to be seen before sunrise is the *heliacal rising;* its last observable setting after sunset is the *heliacal setting.* From the time of a star's heliacal setting to that of its heliacal rising it is too near the sun to be seen at all — a period of 30 or 40 days, according to the reckoning of the ancients.

The cosmical ascention of a star we term that, when it ariseth together with the sun, or the same degree of the ecliptick wherein the sun abideth; and that the *heliacal*, when a star which before for the vicinity of the sun was not visible, being further removed, beginneth to appear. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

heliacally (hē-lī'ą-kal-i), *adv.* In a heliacal manner.

He [Orion] is tempestuous in summer, when he rises *heliacally.* *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

heliæa (hē-li-ē'ą), *n.* [Gr. ἡλιαία, a public place or hall, in which the chief court of law sat at Athens.] In *Athenian antiq.*: (*a*) The institution of the dicastery. (*b*) The chief of the courts (called *heliastic*), in which cases of high importance were tried. See *dicastery.*

helianthaceous (hē'li-an-thā'shius), *a.* [< *Helianthus* + *-aceous.*] In *bot.*, related to *Helianthus*; belonging to the *Helianthea* or *Helianthoideæ.*

Helianthea (hē-li-an'thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gray, 1848), < *Helianthus* + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of the *Compositæ*, coming under the tribe *Senecioniдeæ*, and embracing *Helianthus* and allied genera. Baillon ("Histoire des Plantes," VIII. 71, 201) gives this name to a much larger group, which he calls a series, embracing most genera with heterogamous heads.

Helianthemum (hē-li-an'thē-mum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1717), < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + ἄνθεμον, a flower, < ἄνθος, a flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Cistineæ*, characterized by a three-valved capsule with three placentæ and a twice-plicate uncinate embryo. The genus embraces about 35 species, natives of North and South America, Europe, and western Asia. They are low herbs or suffrutescent plants with flowers in terminal (or the lower in axillary) racemes, and the very thin petals often large, and showy. *H. vulgare*, the common European species, is called *rock-rose*, or, in some of the old herbals, *sunflower*, from the fact that the flowers open only in sunshine. It is extensively cultivated, and is the original of all the double varieties of rock-rose in gardens. *H. Canadense*, the frostweed, is common in the eastern United States, and has large yellow flowers.

Helianthideæ (hē'li-an-thid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helianthus* (*-id-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, typified by the genus *Helianthus*, proposed by Dumortier in 1829. See *Heliantheoideæ.*

helianthin (hē-li-an'thin), *n.* [< *Helianthus*, sunflower, + *-in*².] A coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the ammonia salt of dimethyl-aniline-azobenzene-sulphonic acid. It produces a fiery orange on silk and wool. Also called *gold orange*.

helianthoid (hē-li-an'thoid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Helianthoidea;* resembling a sea-anemone; zoantharian.

Solitary polypes — hydroid or *helianthoid* — . . . do not by locomotion subject their bodies to habitual contrasts of condition. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 246.

II. *n.* One of the *Helianthoidea*.

Also *helianthoidean*.

Helianthoidea (hē″li-an-thoi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helianthus* + *-oidea*.] An order or some similar group of malacodermatous or soft-bodied anthozoan or zoantharian polyps, of the class *Actinozoa;* the sea-anemones, in a broad sense, represented by the *Actiniidæ* and related families. Groups more or less exactly synonymous are *Actiniaria*, *Hexacoralla*, and *Malacodermata*. Also *Helianthoida*.

Helianthoideæ (hē″li-an-thoi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helianthus* + *-oideæ*.] A tribe of plants established by Bentham and Hooker, belonging to the natural order *Compositæ*, distinguished by a chaffy receptacle, anthers mostly sagittate, pappus never of fine bristles, and leaves commonly opposite. It embraces about 150 genera, found in both hemispheres. The typical genus is *Helianthus*.

helianthoidean (hē″li-an-thoi'dē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *helianthoid*.

Helianthus (hē-li-an'thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753) (cf. L. *helianthes*), < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of plants, including the common sunflower, belonging to the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Helianthoideæ*, of which it is the type. It is characterized by yellow sterile rays (rarely wanting), yellow or purple disk-flowers, a chaffy receptacle, and 2 (rarely 3 or 4) caducous awns of the pappus. The genus consists of about 50 species of annual or perennial herbs, natives of America, largely of North America.

Flowering Branch, Root, and Tubers of Jerusalem Artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*). *a*, ray-flower; *b*, disk-flower; *c*, fruit.

The common sunflower is now known to be indigenous in North America and identical with *H. lenticularis* of Douglas. In the wild state its seeds have always constituted an important part of the food of the Indians of the far west. An oil is expressed from them. The leaves serve for fodder, the flowers yield a large amount of honey as well as a durable yellow dye, and the stalks furnish a textile fiber. Some species are tuber-bearing, especially *H. tuberosus*, the Jerusalem artichoke, and its near ally *H. doronicoides*.

Helias (hē'li-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἡλιάς, of the sun, < ἥλιος, the sun: see *heliac*.] Same as *Heliornis*, 1 (*b*).

heliast (hē'li-ast), *n.* [< Gr. ἡλιαστής, < ἡλιαία: see *heliæa*.] In ancient Athens, one of the body of qualified citizens annually chosen to sit as judges in the courts; a dicast.

The authority which was to be taken from the Areopagus being of a political as well as a judicial character, an oath was required from the *heliasts*, by which they bound themselves, above all things, to favor neither tyranny nor oligarchy, nor in any way to prejudice the sovereignty of the people. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 203.

Heliaster (hē-li-as'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἥλιος, sun, + ἀστήρ, star.] A genus of many-rayed starfishes, of the family *Asteriidæ*, containing such species as *H. kubiniji* and *H. microbrachia*, of the Pacific coast of North America; the sun-stars.

heliastic (hē-li-as'tik), *a.* [< *heliast* + *-ic*.] In ancient Athens, of or pertaining to the heliasts or their functions.

Elaboration and subtlety could have no place in addressing the *Heliastic* court. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 198.

helical (hel'i-kạl), *a.* [< *helix* (*helic-*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a helix.

helically (hel'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In the form of a helix.

Helicea, Heliceæ (hē-lis'ē-ạ, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helix* (*Helic-*) + *-ea, -eæ*.] Same as *Helicidæ*.

heliced (hē'list), *a.* [< L. *helix* (*helic-*), helix, + *-ed*².] Having helices; decorated with helices. [Rare.]

A tholus or dome, which is richly ornamented, and terminates in a foliated and *heliced* acroterium. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 411.

helices, *n.* Plural of *helix*.

Helichryseæ (hē-li-kris'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helichrysum* + *-eæ*.] In Lindley's system (1845), a tribe of plants, of the order *Asteraceæ*, having *Helichrysum* as the type, and nearly equivalent to the *Inuloideæ* of the natural order *Compositæ*.

Helichrysum (hē-li-krī'sum), *n.* [NL. (Gärtner, 1791), irreg. < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + χρυσός, golden.] A large genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Inuloideæ*, characterized by its commonly yellow flowers, naked receptacle, setose pappus, very conspicuous colored and petaloid involucre, and generally alternate entire leaves. The genus embraces about 270 species of herbaceous or shrubby plants, natives of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia. The parts of the flower persist after drying, which has gained for these plants the name of *everlasting* or *immortelles*, and they are in common use in funeral wreaths, crosses, etc. Among the commoner species in cultivation are *H. lucidum*, *H. angustifolium*, and *H. odoratissimum*. *H. apiculatum* affords herbage in the worst deserts of Australia. *H. serpyllifolium* of South Africa is known as *Hottentot's tea*, and *H. nudifolium*, from the same region, is called *Kafir-tea*.

Helicia (hē-lis'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), so called from the spirally revolute segments of the perianth, < Gr. ἕλιξ, a spiral: see *helix*.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the natural order *Proteaceæ*, distinguished by the slender tube of the perianth, and four spatulate segments, each bearing an anther. The fruit is hard, indehiscent, nearly globular, and contains one or two seeds. The genus comprises about 25 species of trees and shrubs with mostly alternate leaves, natives of tropical Asia to Japan, and Australia. *H. praealta* of Queensland is a lofty tree, attaining a height of 100 feet. The Queensland nut-tree, formerly known as *H. ternifolia*, is now referred to the genus *Macadamia* (which see). Impressions of leaves belonging to this genus have been found in the Miocene of Italy and the Oligocene of Styria; and two fossil species, *H. ambigua* and *H. Sotzkiana*, have been described.

Helicidæ (hē-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helix* (*Helic-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Helix*. It has been used with varying limits. Formerly it included all or almost all the inoperculate shell-bearing forms, and according to some the shell-less forms (slugs). Later it was more and more restricted, and is now generally confined to species with an entire jaw, the marginal teeth of the radula bicuspid or tricuspid and transverse, and a spiral shell into which the soft parts are retractile. It is a very large assemblage of land-shells of cosmopolitan distribution and of considerable range of variation. See cuts under *Bulimus*, *Gasteropoda*, and *Pulmonata*. Also *Helicea*, *Heliceæ*, and *Colimacidæ*.

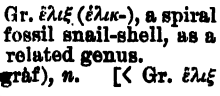
heliciform (hē-lis'i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. ἕλιξ (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a helix; helical.

helicine (hel'i-sin), *a.* [< Gr. ἕλιξ (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + *-ine*¹.] In *anat.*: (*a*) Coiled: as, the *helicine* arteries (the small coiling arterial twigs of the penis or clitoris). (*b*) Pertaining to the helix of the ear: as, the *helicine* fossa.

helicinian (hel-i-sin'i-ạn), *a.* [< *helicine* + *-ian*.] In *conch.*, helicine.

helicite (hel'i-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἕλιξ (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + *-ite*².] A fossil snail-shell, as a species of *Helix* or some related genus.

helicograph (hel'i-kō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. ἕλιξ (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + γράφειν, write.] A drawing-instrument for describing a spiral line. A small wheel carrying a pencil rotates on a screw-shaft, and revolves around a fixed point, moving toward or from the center, according to the direction of revolution.



Helicograph.

helicogyrate (hel″i-kō-jī'rāt), *a.* [< Gr. ἕλιξ (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + γῦρος, a ring, circle: see *helix* and *gyre*.] In *bot.*, surrounded by an obliquely placed ring, as the spore-cases of *Trichomanes*.

helicoid (hel'i-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἑλικοειδής, of winding or spiral form, < ἕλιξ (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or having the form of a helix; screw-shaped; coiled like a helix. See cut under *Foraminifera*. Also *helicoidal*. — 2. In *conch.*, pertaining to or resembling the *Helicidæ*. — **Helicoid cyme**, in *bot.*, same as *bostryx*. — **Helicoid dichotomy**, in *bot.*, a term proposed by Sachs for a certain form of the branching of stems in which the sympodium is composed entirely of left-hand or entirely of right-hand branches, as the case may be. It is largely a hypothetical condition, and its actual occurrence in nature is doubtful, although it is possibly found in the leaf of *Adiantum pedatum*. — **Helicoid parabola**, in *math.*, the curve which arises when the axis of the common parabola is bent round into the periphery of a circle, and which is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which converge toward the center of the circle. — **Helicoid spores**, in *bot.*, spores that are coiled more or less in the form of a helix, as in the genus *Helicoma*.

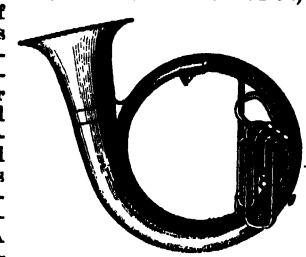
II. *n.* In *geom.*, any one of several different surfaces. See the phrases below. — **Developable helicoid**, a surface all the generators of which are the tangents to a fixed helix. — **Oblique helicoid**, a warped surface every generatrix of which passes through a fixed helix and makes a constant angle with its axis. — **Right helicoid**, a developable surface every generator of which passes through a fixed helix, and is perpendicular to its axis.

helicoidal (hel-i-koi'dạl), *a.* [< *helicoid* + *-al*.] Same as *helicoid*, 1.

The screw consists of two *helicoidal* pallets covered with varnished silk, the deformation of which is guarded against by the action of coils of steel wire. *Science*, III. 54.

helicometry (hel-i-kom'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. ἕλιξ (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + μέτρον, measure.] The art of measuring or drawing spiral lines on a plane.

helicon (hel'i-kon), *n.* [Gr. ἑλικών, a nine-stringed instrument, appar. the same as ἑλίκων, the thread spun from the distaff to the spindle, < ἕλιξ (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral, a helix: see *helix*.] In *music*: (*a*) An ancient acoustical instrument, consisting of several strings so disposed upon a resonance-box that their lengths could be geometrically adjusted, and thus various musical intervals demonstrated. (*b*) A recently invented brass wind-instrument, used in bands. It is a spiral tube of large size, and is carried over the shoulder. Its lowest note is two octaves below F or E flat in the bass clef.



Helicon, def. (*b*).

Heliconeæ (hel-i-kō'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliconia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Musaceæ*, formed by Lindley in 1845, who restricted it to the single genus *Heliconia*.

Heliconia (hel-i-kō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *Heliconius*: see *Heliconian*.] 1. Same as *Heliconius*. — 2. A genus of monocotyledonous plants founded by Linnæus in 1767, belonging to the natural order *Musaceæ*, and characterized by free sepals, short corolla-tube, and ovary-cells having one ovule. They are nearly herbaceous, banana-like plants with terminal inflorescence. There are about 25 species, natives of tropical America, 5 of which are found in the West Indies, where they are called *bastard plantain*. The shoots of *H. psittacorum* and the fruit of *H. Bihai* are edible. *H. Mariæ-Alexandrovnæ*, named after the Empress of Russia, is a native of the United States of Colombia, attains a height of from 12 to 15 feet, and furnishes a useful fiber. It is very ornamental, bearing a spike of red flowers 2½ feet in length.

Heliconian (hel-i-kō'ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Heliconius*, < Gr. Ἑλικώνιος, of Helicon, < Ἑλικών, Helicon: see def.] Pertaining to or obtained from Helicon, a mountain of Bœotia in Greece, from which flowed Aganippe and Hippocrene, two fountains sacred to the Muses. It was held to be a favorite retreat of Apollo and the Muses.

Shutting reasons up in rhythm,
Or *Heliconian* honey in living words,
To make a truth less harsh.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

The Heliconian maids, the Muses.

The Heliconian Maids in pleasant groves delight.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 223.

heliconideous (hel″i-kō-nid'ē-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Heliconiidæ*.

Species of Heliconia mimic Mechanitis, and every species of Napeogenes mimics some other *Heliconideous* butterfly. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 85.

Heliconiidæ (hel″i-kō-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliconius* + *-idæ*.] The *Heliconiinæ* rated as a family. Also written *Heliconidæ*.

Heliconiinæ (hel-i-kō-ni-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliconius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily group of vanessoid butterflies, containing the American genera *Heliconius* and *Eueides*, with produced

wings, closed discoidal cellule, proportionately long antennæ and abdomen, and slender legs.

heliconine (hel-i-kō′nin), *a.* Same as *heliconoid*.

Heliconius (hel-i-kō′ni-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Heliconius*, of Helicon: see *Heliconian*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Heliconiinæ*. Also *Heliconia*.

heliconoid (hel-i-kō′noid), *a.* [< *Helicon-ius* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to butterflies of the genus *Heliconius;* belonging to the *Heliconiinæ*.

The immense variety of the *Heliconoid* butterflies. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 355.

helicosophy† (hel-i-kos′ō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἕλιξ (ἑλικ-), a spiral (see *helix*), + σοφία, wisdom. Cf. *philosophy*.] The geometry of spiral curves.

Helicosophie is an arte mathematicall which demonstrateth the designing of all spirall lines in plain or cylinder, cone, sphere, conoid, and sphearoid, and their properties appertaining. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

helicotrema (hel′i-kō-trē′mȧ), *n.*; pl. *helicotremata* (-ma-tȧ). [NL., < Gr. ἕλιξ (ἑλικ-), a spiral (see *helix*), + τρῆμα, a hole.] In *anat.*, the opening at the summit of the cochlea where the scala vestibuli and scala tympani communicate.

Helicteræ (hel-ik-tē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helicteres* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the natural order *Sterculiaceæ*, distinguished by its hermaphrodite flowers, with 5 deciduous petals, and generally from 5 to 15 anthers on a column. The tribe embraces about 6 genera of trees and shrubs, natives of the tropical regions of both hemispheres.

Helicteres (hel-ik-tē′rēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737) (so named with ref. to the twisted carpels), < Gr. ἑλικτήρ, anything twisted or spiral, as an armlet, an ear-ring, etc., < ἑλίσσειν, turn round or about, twist: see *helix*.] A genus of plants, belonging to the tribe *Helicteræ*. They are trees and shrubs covered with branching or stellate down, with simple heart-shaped leaves, and axillary flowers, generally in clusters. The stamens are united into a column, bearing the anthers at the top. The fruit is composed of 5 carpels twisted together. The genus comprises more than 40 species, inhabiting the warmer regions of both hemispheres. *H. Isora* of India and *H. Jamaicensis* of the West Indies are the best-known species, both of which are called *screw-tree*. The fruit is called *twisted-stick, twisted-horn*, or *twisty*, and is supposed by the natives of India to be a remedy for colic.

Helictidinæ (he-lik-ti-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helictis* (*-id-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Mustelidæ*, typified by the genus *Helictis*. The auditory bullæ are elongated and closely applied to the paroccipitals, the palate is moderately emarginate, the back upper molar is transverse with a narrow inner ledge, and the sectorial tooth has two inner cuspa.

Helictis (he-lik′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. (prob.) ἕλος, marsh, + ἰκτις, a kind of weasel.] The typical genus of the family *Mustelidæ*, the type of a

Helictis moschata.

subfamily *Helictidinæ*, containing such species as the Chinese *H. moschata* and the Indian *H. nepalensis*.

heling†, *n.* An obsolete form of *healing*[2].

Heliocarpus (hē′li-ō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Malvaceæ*, tribe *Grewioæ*. It is chiefly characterized by its compressed 2-valved capsule, which is ciliated round the margin with a row of radiating bristles. The genus embraces some 4 or 5 species of trees or shrubs with 3-lobed serrate leaves, and small flowers in cymules which are arranged in a terminal panicle. They are natives of tropical America. The resemblance of the fruits to little suns is expressed in the generic name as well as in the popular name, *sun-fruit*, by which these plants are known.

heliocentric (hē′li-ō-sen′trik), *a.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + κέντρον, center.] In *astron.*, referred to the sun as a center; appearing as if seen from the sun's center. The *heliocentric place* of a planet is the place it would occupy in the celestial sphere if viewed from the center of the sun. The *heliocentric latitude* of a planet is the inclination of a line drawn between the center of the sun and the center of the planet to the plane of the ecliptic. The *heliocentric longitude* of a planet is the angle between two lines drawn from the sun, one in the direction of the first of Aries, the other to the foot of a perpendicular which is dropped from the planet upon the plane of the ecliptic, the angle being measured eastward from the first of Aries.

Copernicus had satisfied himself of the truth of the *Heliocentric* Theory. *Whewell.*

heliocentrical (hē′li-ō-sen′tri-kal), *a.* [< *heliocentric* + *-al*.] Same as *heliocentric*.

heliocentricity (hē′li-ō-sen-tris′i-ti), *n.* [< *heliocentric* + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being heliocentric; relation to the sun as a center.

Until the Copernicans have convinced the Ptolemaists, our readers may as well refuse to acknowledge the *heliocentricity* of things. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 168.

heliochromic (hē′li-ō-krō′mik), *a.* [< *heliochromy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, used in, or produced by heliochromy.

Yellow is found very difficult to transfer to the *heliochromic* plate at the same time with other colors. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 22.

heliochromotype (hē′li-ō-krō′mō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + χρῶμα, color, + τύπος, impression.] A photograph which reproduces the natural colors of the object. Such photographs have not yet (1889) been obtained in permanent form by any direct process.

heliochromy (hē-li-ok′rō-mi), *n.* [As **heliochrome* (< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + χρῶμα, color) + *-y*[3].] In *photog.*, the art of producing photographs in the natural colors.

heliochrysin (hē-li-ō-krī′sin), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + χρυσός, gold, + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the sodium salt of tetranitro-naphthol. It dyes fine orange shades on wool and silk, but is not fast to light, and is of little technical importance. Also called *sun-gold*.

heliocomete (hē′li-ō-kom′ēt), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + κομήτης, a comet: see *comet*.] An appearance of a tail of light attached to the sun and visible after its setting.

heliod (hē′li-ōd), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + E. *od*, q. v.] The supposed odic force of the sun. *Von Reichenbach.*

helio-electric (hē′li-ō-ē-lek′trik), *a.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + E. *electric*.] Pertaining to terrestrial electrical phenomena as caused by the sun.

The *helio-electric* theory of the perturbations of terrestrial magnetism. *Nature*, XXX. 47.

helio-engraving (hē′li-ō-en-grā′ving), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + E. *engraving*.] Same as *heliogravure*.

The *helio-engraving* by etching was brought to a high degree of completion by Klic, of Vienna, in 1883. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 49.

heliograph (hē′li-ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + γράφειν, write.] 1. A heliotrope; especially, a movable mirror used in signaling, surveying, etc., to flash a beam of light to a distance. In signaling the flashes are caused to follow one another in accordance with a signal-code. The mirror is mounted on a tripod, and has a part of the silvering removed from the back at the center. Two sights are provided in front with a screen. The tripod is set up, and a distant station is sighted through the hole in the mirror. The beam of light is then directed through both sights, and is seen at the distant station. By means of the Morse key, which causes the mirror to move through a limited arc, telegraphic signals can be flashed to a distance of many miles.

2. In *photog.*: (*a*) An instrument for taking photographs of the sun. (*b*) A picture taken by heliography; a photograph.

heliograph (hē′li-ō-gràf), *v. t.* [< *heliograph*, *n.*] 1. To communicate or signal by means of a heliograph.

There were all the means of *heliographing* at Korti. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 10.

2. To photograph.

When the cloth tracings have to be *heliographed*, raw sienna is also added to the ink. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 192.

heliographer (hē-li-og′ra-fėr), *n.* One who practises heliography.

heliographic (hē′li-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *heliograph*, *heliography*, + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the heliograph.—2. Of or pertaining to heliography, in any sense of that word.—**Heliographic engraving**, an early photo-engraving process invented by Niepce de St. Victor. A metallic plate was coated with bitumen and placed beneath and in contact with a line-engraving, and exposed to light. By the combined action of light and the oxygen of the air the parts of the bitumen between the lines of the engraving were rendered insoluble to the ordinary solvent, which would, however, act upon the unchanged parts beneath the lines, dissolving them, and laying bare the metal, which could then be etched with acid, freed from its bituminous covering, and used in printing. See *etching, photo-engraving*.—**Heliographic latitude** and **longitude**, coördinates of points on the sun referred to the axis of revolution of that luminary and to the node of its equator upon the ecliptic.

heliographical (hē′li-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *heliographic* + *-al*.] Same as *heliographic*.

The period of rotation seems . . . to vary somewhat in different years even for [solar] spots in the same *heliographical latitude*. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 290.

heliography (hē-li-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] 1. A method of signaling between distant points by means of the heliograph.—2. In general, photography; specifically, some special photographic process; photographic engraving. See the extract, and *heliographic engraving*, under *heliographic*.

Niepce, in his experiments, discarded the use of the silver salts, and substituted in their place a resinous substance denominated the "Bitumen of Judæa." He named his process *Heliography*, or "Sun-drawing." *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 14.

3. The description and mapping of the surface of the sun.

heliogravure (hē′li-ō-grā′vūr or hā′li-ō-grā-vūr′), *n.* [< F. *héliogravure*, < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + F. *gravure*, engraving.] Photo-engraving, or a print obtained by this process; strictly, a photo-engraved metal plate. See *heliotypy* and *photo-engraving*. Also called *helio-engraving*.

helioid (hē′li-oid), *a.* [< Gr. ἡλιοειδής, like the sun, < ἥλιος, the sun, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling the sun.

heliolater (hē-li-ol′a-tėr), *n.* [< *heliolat-ry* + *-er*[1].] A worshiper of the sun.

heliolatrous (hē-li-ol′a-trus), *a.* [< *heliolatr-y* + *-ous*.] Worshiping the sun.

heliolatry (hē-li-ol′a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + λατρεία, worship.] The worship of the sun. See *sun-worship*.

heliolite (hē′li-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + λίθος, a stone.] Same as *sunstone*.

heliology (hē-li-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the sun.

It would be useful to write a paper on the evolution of sunrayism, or perhaps of *heliology*, and to show how the ideas of a sun as a fountain of light and heat and chemical force arose. *Spectator*, April 24, 1888, p. 545.

heliometer (hē-li-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + μέτρον, a measure.] An astronomical instrument, consisting of a telescope having its objective sawed across in a plane passing through the optical axis, and each part arranged to move by sliding past the other, its exact position being shown by a micrometer-screw. Each half of the objective forms its own image of a star, this image moving with the half-objective which forms it. Thus, the image of one star, formed by one half of the objective, can be brought into coincidence with the image of another, formed by the other half, and by means of the micrometer the distance apart of the half-lenses, and consequently the angular distance of the two stars, can be very accurately measured, while the position-angle is determined by the direction of the line of separation of the semi-lenses. This instrument is much employed in investigations into the parallax of the fixed stars, as well as for other purposes. As its name implies, it was originally devised for measuring the diameter of the sun.

heliometric (hē′li-ō-met′rik), *a.* [As *heliometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or ascertained or made by means of the heliometer; also, relating to measurements of the sun.

The publication of the photographic and *heliometric* results is waited for with much interest. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 25.

heliometrical (hē′li-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *heliometric* + *-al*.] Same as *heliometric*.

heliometrically (hē′li-ō-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the heliometer; by the heliometric method.

heliophag (hē′li-ō-fag), *n.* [As *heliophag-ous*.] In *biol.*, any heliophagous part or substance of an animal, as a pigment-cell. [Rare.]

But in animals it is probable that the pigment granules are only the receivers of energy—the *heliophags*, as we shall call them. *Micros. Science*, XXVII. 287.

heliophagous (hē-li-of′a-gus), *a.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + φαγεῖν, eat, devour, + *-ous*.] Receiving and absorbing the energy of sunlight, or solar heat, in some special (chemical) manner. The chlorophyl of plants and the pigment-cells of animals are heliophagous. [Rare.]

The concentration of light is stated to be the condition essential for the most perfect *heliophagous* organ. *Micros. Science*, XXVII. 290.

Heliophila (hē-li-of′i-lȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + φίλος, loving.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Cruciferæ*, tribe *Sisymbryeæ*, founded by Linnæus and consisting of about 40 species of South African herbs or shrubs with alternate leaves, racemes of white, pink, or blue

flowers having the sepals equal at the base, and pendulous or deflexed pods. This and the closely allied genus *Chamira* were erected into a tribe (*Heliophileæ*) by the elder De Candolle, on account of their transversely folded cotyledons.

Heliophileæ (hē′li-ō-fil′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), < *Heliophila* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of cruciferous plants, of which *Heliophila* is the typical genus.

Heliophilidæ (hē′li-ō-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliophila* + *-idæ*.] In Lindley's system (1845), a tribe of plants, of the order *Brassicaceæ*, embracing the genera *Heliophila* and *Chamira*, now included in the tribe *Sisymbryeæ* of the natural order *Cruciferæ*.

heliophilous (hē-li-ef′i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ous*.] Fond of the sun; attracted by or becoming most active in sunlight.

heliophobic (hē′li-ō-fō′bik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear.] Fearing or shunning sunlight.

A *heliophobic* spore may often find enough of shade among the rhizoids of other pre-existing weeds, . . . so that finally a round exposed protuberance may be entirely covered with algæ whose spores are negatively heliotropic.
Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh, XXXII. 598.

Heliopora (hē′li-ō-pō′rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *πῶρος*, tufa, a stalactite, etc.] The typical genus of *Helioporidæ*. *De Blainville*, 1830.

Heliopora seems to differ from all the other Alcyonarians except Corallium. *H. N. Moseley.*

heliopore (hē′li-ō-pōr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Helioporidæ*; helioporidian.

II. *n.* A sun-coral; a member of the genus *Heliopora* or family *Helioporidæ*.

Helioporidæ (hē′li-ō-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliopora* + *-idæ*.] A family of corals of disputed affinities; the sun-corals. By some they are placed with the millepores (*Hydrocorallinæ*), by others referred to the gorgonians (*Alcyonaria*) and placed near the common red coral of commerce.

Helioporinæ (hē′li-ō-pō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* The sun-corals as a subfamily of *Milleporidæ*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

Heliopsideæ (hē′li-op-sid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliopsis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A division of the natural order *Compositæ*, made by Cassini, with *Heliopsis* as the typical genus.

Heliopsis (hē-li-op′sis), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), < Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *ὄψις*, likeness.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Compositæ* and tribe *Helianthoideæ*, distinguished by its ligulate fertile rays, hermaphrodite disk-flowers, and chaffy conical receptacle without pappus. The plants are mostly perennial herbs, with showy yellow flowers, pedunculate heads, and ovate, petioled, opposite leaves. The genus comprises about 7 species, inhabiting North and South America. *H. lævis*, common in the eastern United States, resembles *Helianthus*, and is called *oxeye*.

Heliornis (hē-li-ôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of lobiped birds, typical of the family *Heliornithidæ*; the South American sun-birds. There is but one species, *H. surinamensis* or *H. fulica*. *Bonnaterre*, 1790. *Podoa* (Illiger, 1811) is the same. (*b*) A genus of birds, of the family *Eurypygidæ*; the sun-bitterns. Also called *Helias*. *J. F. Boie*, 1826. — 2. In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Dalman*, 1820.

Sun-bird or Sun-grebe (*Heliornis fulica*).

Heliornithidæ (hē′li-ôr-nith′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of birds of uncertain position, typified by the genus *Heliornis*; the sun-birds, sun-grebes, coot-grebes, or finfoots. They are characterized by pinniped or lobate feet like those of grebes or coots, a fan-shaped tail of 18 feathers, plumage not aftershafted, and a long slim neck with a small head.

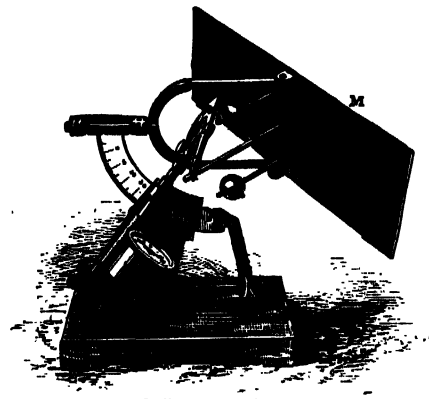
helioscope (hē′li-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡλιοσκόπιος*, looking to the sun, < *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without pain or injury to the eyes, as an instrument made with colored glasses or glasses blackened by smoke, or with mirrors formed simply of surfaces of transparent glass, which reflect but a small proportion of light.

helioscopic (hē′li-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *helioscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or made by means of a helioscope: as, *helioscopic* observations.

heliosis (hē-li-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡλιοῦσθαι*, live in the sun, be exposed to the sun, < *ἥλιος*, the sun.] 1. In *bot.*, the production of burned patches or spots on leaves by the concentration of the rays of the sun through inequalities of the glass of conservatories, or through drops of water resting on the leaves. In the latter case the destruction is not as complete as in the former, the chlorophyl being merely altered, not destroyed. These spots furnish a suitable habitation for many minute fungi, which are often regarded as the cause of them. 2. In *med.*: (*a*) Treatment of disease in certain cases by exposure to the rays of the sun. (*b*) Sunstroke.

heliospherical (hē′li-ō-sfer′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *σφαιρικός*, spherical: see *spheric*, *spherical*.] Round as the sun.

heliostat (hē′li-ō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *στατός*, fixed, < *ἱστάναι*, set up, stand: see *static*.] An instrument consisting of a mirror



Heliostat. *M*, mirror.

carried by clockwork in such a way as to reflect the sun's rays in a fixed direction. The name is also improperly applied to a porte-lumière.

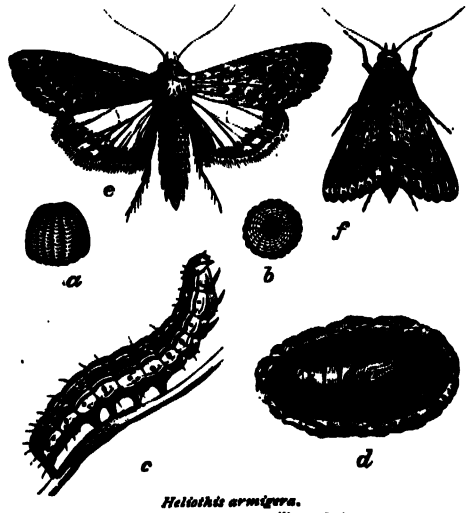
heliothid (hē-li-oth′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heliothidæ*.

Even Agrotis takes a distinct *heliothid* tendency in the tuberculate front and heavily armed fore-tibia of the western species. *Science*, IV. 44.

II. *n.* One of the *Heliothidæ*.

Heliothidæ (hē-li-oth′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliothis* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Heliothis*. Also written *Heliothides* and *Heliothidi*.

Heliothis (hē-li-ō′this), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), prob. for **Heliotis*, < Gr. *ἡλιῶτις*, prop. adj., fem. of *ἡλιώτης*, of the sun, but used as a noun, the moon, < *ἥλιος*, the sun.] A genus of noctuid moths, giving name to the family *Heliothidæ*. The antennæ are pubescent, the thorax and abdomen smooth and not tufted, and the fore wings slightly angulated. The best-known species is *H. armigera*, which is widely distributed in both the old and the new world. It is usually of a pale clay-color, with the fore wings variegated with pale-olive and dark-rufous, a dark spot in the middle of the wing being especially conspicuous. The larva, known as the *boll-worm* and *corn-worm*, is very variable in color, but is always marked with longitudinal dark and light lines and covered with black setigerous spots. It is especially injurious to the fruit of cotton, maize, and the tomato. *H. marginata* is known as the *bordered sallow*.



Heliothis armigera.

a, *b*, egg, side and top views; *c*, caterpillar; *d*, chrysalis in earthen cocoon; *e*, *f*, moth with wings expanded and closed. (All, except *a* and *b*, of natural size.)

heliotrope (hē′li-ō-trōp), *n.* [Also *heliotropion*, q. v.; = F. *héliotrope* = Sp. Pg. *heliotropio* = It. *eliotropio*, < L. *heliotropium*, < Gr. *ἡλιοτρόπιον*, a sun-dial, also a plant, the heliotrope, turnsol (in this sense also *ἡλιοτρόπος*, and so called because the flowers were supposed to turn toward the sun, or because they appear at the summer solstice), also a green stone streaked with red, < *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *τρέπειν*, turn, *τροπή*, a turning.] 1†. In *astron.*, an instrument for showing when the sun arrives at the solstitial points.

An obelisk in a garden or park might be both an embellishment and a *heliotrope*.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xliv.

2. A mirror arranged with a telescope and sights so as to flash a reflection of the sun to a great distance. The instrument is used in geodetic triangulation to mark a station. See *heliograph*, 1.

Luminous signals — argand lamps by night and *heliotropes* by day — are exclusively used in [the Great Survey of] India. *Clarke*, Geodesy, p. 33.

3. A plant of the genus *Heliotropium*, of the natural order *Boraginaceæ*. The species are herbs or shrubs, mostly natives of the warmer parts of the world. They have alternate leaves and small purplish or lilac flowers usually disposed in scorpioid cymes. One species, *H. Europæum*, is a common European weed. *H. Peruvianum*, the Peruvian heliotrope, has long been a favorite garden-plant, on account of the fragrance of its flowers. The name has also been given to a composite plant. Also called *turnsol*.

'Tis an observation of flatterers that they are like the *heliotrope*; they open only toward the sun, but shut and contract themselves . . . in cloudy weather.
Government of the Tongue.

The roses, the mignonette, the *heliotropes*, all combined their fragrance to refresh the air.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

4. The bluish-purple or pinkish-lilac color of some flowers of the heliotrope. — 5. A mineral, a subspecies of quartz, of a deep-green color, peculiarly pleasant to the eye. It is usually variegated with blood-red or yellowish dots of jasper, and is more or less translucent. Also called *blood-stone*. — **False heliotrope**, *Tournefortia heliotropoides*. See *Tournefortia*. — **Indian heliotrope**, *Heliotropium Indicum*. — **Winter heliotrope**, *Petasites fragrans*, a composite plant.

heliotroper (hē′li-ō-trō-pėr), *n.* A person employed to manipulate a heliotrope or heliograph.

Heliotropers were also employed at the observing stations to flash instructions to the signallers.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 698.

heliotropic (hē′li-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [As *heliotrop-y* + *-ic*.] Turning or tending to turn toward the sun; specifically, of, pertaining to, or characterized by heliotropism.

heliotropical (hē′li-ō-trop′i-kal), *a.* [< *heliotropic* + *-al*.] Same as *heliotropic*.

heliotropically (hē′li-ō-trop′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a heliotropic manner; by or with heliotropism. *Darwin*.

Heliotropieæ (hē′li-ō-trō-pī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliotropium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Boraginaceæ*, distinguished mainly by the style, which is generally entire, with the stigma forming a complete ring round the top. The tribe comprises about 250 species of herbs, trees, and shrubs, comprised under a few genera, inhabiting the warm and temperate regions of both hemispheres. It includes *Heliotropium* as the type, and related genera.

heliotropion†, *n.* [< Gr. *ἡλιοτρόπιον*: see *heliotrope*.] The plant heliotrope; the turnsol.

Apollo's *heliotropion* then shall stoop,
And Venus' hyacinth shall vail her top.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

heliotropism (hē-li-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [As *heliotrop-y* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, the tendency of growing organs to bend toward or in some cases away from the light, due in the former case to the retarding influence exerted by the light upon their growth on the side of the highest illumination. Thus the stems of plants that are grown in a window, or under other conditions in which light falls laterally upon them, curve toward the light; and if their position is reversed, they soon turn again toward the side of greatest illumination. The leaves arrange themselves so that the rays of light fall as nearly as possible perpendicularly upon their upper surfaces, and the stem curves so as to direct its apex toward the source of light. Organs which behave in this way are said to be affected by positive heliotropism or to be simply heliotropic. On the other hand, certain organs upon which light also falls laterally curve in an opposite direction — that is, the apex is turned away from the source of light. Organs exhibiting this kind of curvature are said to be negatively heliotropic or apheliotropic. This condition is most fre-

quently observed in roots. A still further condition, which has been called *transverse heliotropism* by Frank and *diaheliotropism* by Darwin, is the condition under which certain organs tend to place their long axes perpendicular to the direction of the incident rays. The precise action of light in producing these various modifications is not well understood, but, as the studies of Vines have shown, it is probably largely due to modifications of the turgescence of the growing cells. Also *heliotropy*.

Heliotropium (hē′li-ō-trō′pi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον, heliotrope: see *heliotrope*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Boraginaceæ* and tribe *Heliotropieæ*. It is distinguished by the form of its corolla, which is that of a salver or funnel and generally small, and its dry fruit, which commonly separates into 4 nutlets. The genus includes about 170 species of herbs and shrubs, with white or lilac flowers, inhabiting the warmer and temperate regions of both hemispheres. *H. Indicum*, a native of nearly all tropical countries, is called *wild clary* in the West Indies. *H. Peruvianum* is the common heliotrope of gardens. See *heliotrope*.

heliotropy (hē′li-ō-trō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + τροπή, a turning. Cf. *heliotrope*.] Same as *heliotropism*.

heliotype (hē′li-ō-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + τύπος, impression: see *type*.] **I.** *n.* A picture or print produced by the process of heliotypy; also, the process itself.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to heliotypy or its processes or result. Also *heliotypic*.—**Heliotype process.** See *heliotypy*.

heliotype (hē′li-ō-tīp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *heliotyped*, ppr. *heliotyping*. [< *heliotype*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To produce a heliotype picture of.

II. *intrans.* To practise heliotypy; produce a picture by direct impression in printing-ink.

heliotypic (hē′li-ō-tip′ik), *a.* [As *heliotype* + *-ic*.] Same as *heliotype*.

heliotypy (hē′li-ō-tī-pi), *n.* [As *heliotype* + *-y*.] A photographic process in which from an ordinary negative is made a positive of such character that from it a direct impression in ink can be obtained by means of a printing-press. In the Edwards process, as practised in the United States, a film of gelatin sensitized with bichromate of potash, and having chrome alum incorporated with it, is formed on glass, stripped off when dry, and exposed to light during a certain time under the negative. The film is then washed to remove the sensitive principle, and is attached to a plate of metal or other solid back. Those parts of the film which have been affected by the light during exposure under the negative are left in such condition that they can be made to take printing-ink, while the parts not affected, owing to the opacity of the corresponding parts of the negative, resist the ink. This process depends upon the fact that a gelatin film sensitized with bichromate of potash becomes by the action of light insoluble in water, while the parts which have been shielded from the light, and from which the potash has been eliminated after the exposure, swell when moistened. The films are technically called *skins*. In other processes a mold of gutta-percha or other material is prepared from the film, and copper is deposited on this by electrotypy. The resulting plate can be printed on an ordinary printing-press. See *photogravure* and *photo-engraving*.

Heliozoa (hē′li-ō-zō′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + ζῷον, an animal.] A name proposed by Hertwig and Lesser for the sun-animalcules, fresh-water organisms provided with radiolarian skeletons, and grouped by Huxley with the marine *Radiolaria*. Some divide them into three families, *Actinophryidæ*, *Acanthocystidæ*, and *Clathrulinidæ*. See *Radiolaria*.

heliozoan (hē′li-ō-zō′ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Heliozoa* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Having the character of a sun-animalcule; pertaining to the *Heliozoa*.

II. *n.* A sun-animalcule; one of the *Heliozoa*.

heliozoic (hē′li-ō-zō′ik), *a.* [< *Heliozoa* + *-ic*.] Same as *heliozoan*.

So does the *Heliozoic* type seem to culminate in the marine Radiolaria. *W. B. Carpenter*, Microsc., § 490.

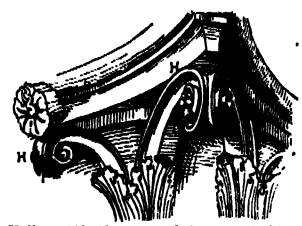
Helisel, *n.* [ME., < OF. *Helise*, prop. *Elise*, Elysium: see *Elysium*.] Elysium.

It passed joy of *Helise* the feld. *Court of Love*, l. 119.

helispheric, helispherical (hel-i-sfer′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [For **helicospheric*, **helicospherical*; < Gr. ἕλιξ (ἑλικ-), a spiral, + σφαῖρα, sphere: see *helix* and *spheric*.] Spiral.—**Helispherical line.** Same as *loxodromic curve* (which see, under *loxodromic*).

helium (hē′li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun: see *heliac*.] A gaseous element having a density of 2.13 and an atomic weight of about 4.26. It was first identified by Frankland and Lockyer as present in the solar corona, its characteristic yellow line (D_3) having been noted in spectroscopic observation during an eclipse. The nature of the substance remained in doubt for nearly thirty years, until 1895, when Ramsay proved it to be also a terrestrial element, present in uraninite and some other allied minerals, in which it is associated with argon and nitrogen. It has also been obtained from meteoric iron and from the gases yielded by the water of certain springs, but has not been identified in the terrestrial atmosphere. It is believed to be monatomic. Attempts to liquefy it have been unsuccessful, and its boiling-point is inferred to be below that of hydrogen.

helix (hē′liks), *n.*; pl. *helixes*, *helices* (hē′lik-sez, hel′i-sēz). [< L. *helix*, a kind of ivy, a kind of willow, a volute in arch., < Gr. ἕλιξ (ἑλικ-), anything which assumes a spiral shape, as a tendril, lock or curl of hair, etc., as adj. ἕλιξ, twisted, curved, < εἱλίσσειν, turn round, akin to L. *volvere*, roll, and to E. *wallow*: see *volute*, *involve*, *evolve*, etc., and *wallow*.] **1.** A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; a winding, or something that is spiral; a circumvolution; specifically, in *geom.*, the curve assumed by a right line drawn on a plane when that plane is wrapped round a cylindrical surface of any kind, especially a right cylinder, as the curve of a screw-thread; also, a curve on any developable surface which becomes a right line when the surface is developed into a plane, as a conical helix.—**2.** In *arch.*, any spiral, particularly a small volute or twist under the abacus of the Corinthian capital; also, a volute of the Ionic capital. In every Corinthian capital of the fully developed type there are sixteen helices, two at each angle, and two meeting under the middle of each face of the abacus, branching out of the caulicoli or secondary stalks which rise from between the leaves.



Helices (*H*, *H*), as used in a Corinthian Capital.

3. In *elect.*, a coil of wire, as that surrounding the core of an electromagnet.—**4.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The prominent curved fold which forms most of the rim or margin of the outer ear. See second cut under *ear*[1]. (*b*) The cochlea of the inner ear.—**5.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, the representative genus of *Helicidæ* and *Helicinæ*. Widely different limits have been assigned to it, and more than 4,000 species have been referred to it, varying greatly in size, shape, and color. Typical species are the common garden-snail of Europe, *H. hortensis*, and the Roman snail, *H. pomatia*. By many recent authors the genus is more or less restricted to such as are related to these species, or to one or the other of them. See cuts under *Gasteropoda* and *Pulmonata*.—**Fossa of the helix.** See *fossa*[1].—**Osculating helix of a non-plane curve**, the common helix which passes through three consecutive points and has its axis parallel to the rectifying line of the curve.

hell[1] (hel), *n.* [In the 17th century also *hel*; early mod. E. *helle*, < ME. *helle*, < AS. *hell*, *hel* (fem., gen. dat. acc. *helle*), the abode of the dead (Gr. ᾅδης, Hades, L. *infernum*), also the place of punishment for the wicked after death (LL. ML. *infernum*), = OS. *hellia*, *hell*, *hel* = OFries. *hille*, *helle* = D. *hel* = MLG. *helle* = OHG. *hellia*, *hella*, MHG. *helle*, G. *hölle* (Luther), now irreg. *hölle* = Goth. *halja*, hell (as in AS.) (cf. Dan. *helvede*, Sw. *helvete*, OSw. *hælwite*, hell, = AS. *hellewīte*, hell's torment); = Icel. *hel*, the abode of the dead, Hades, also death, and personified, *Hel*, the ogress Hel, the Proserpine of Scand. mythology. The personification does not appear in Goth., AS., OHG., etc., though prob. once existent. Prob. orig. the 'hidden' or 'unseen' place (or goddess) (cf. *Hades*, similarly explained as 'unseen'), < AS. *helan*, ME. *helen*, E. *heal*[2] (= OHG. *helan*, etc.), cover, conceal, hide: see *heal*[2]. Cf. *hell*[2].] **1.** The abode of the dead; the place of departed spirits; the grave; the infernal regions, regarded as a place of existence after death: called in Hebrew *Sheol*, and by the Greeks *Hades*.

Thou wilt not leave my soul in *hell*; neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption. Ps. xvi. 10.

He descended again into *Hell*, that is, into the Grave, to fetch his Body, and to rise again. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 53.

[In the authorized version of the Bible the word *hell* occurs 54 times, viz., 31 times in the Old Testament and 23 times in the New. In the Old Testament it translates the Hebrew name *Sheol*, which is also translated *the grave* (31 times) and *the pit* (3 times). In the revised version *hell* has been retained in the prophetical books, and *Sheol* substituted for it in the poetical books and passages, except in Deut. xxxii. 22, Ps. lv. 15, and lxxxvi. 13, where it is changed to *pit*. In both the authorized and the revised version of the New Testament, *hell* is used 12 times to translate the Greek γέεννα (transliterated *gehenna* in the Vulgate), while in the authorized version it is used 10 times for the Greek ᾅδης, and once (2 Pet. ii. 4) for ταρταρώσας (*Tartarus*). In the revised version *hell* is retained for *Tartarus*, and *Hades* has been used for the Greek ᾅδης. See *Gehenna*, *grave*[2], *Hades*, and *Sheol*.]

2. The abode of devils and condemned spirits; the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death; the infernal regions, regarded as a place of torment.

Bi-seke we nu Godes migt,
That he make ure sowles brigt,
And shilde us fro *elles* nigt,
And lede us to blisse and in-to ligt.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 4157.

And fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul: but rather fear him which is able to destroy both soul and body in *hell*. Mat. x. 28.

Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heaven, or blasts from *hell*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

Hail, horrours; hail,
Infernal world! and thou, profoundest *hell*,
Receive thy new possessour. *Milton*, P. L., i. 251.

3. The infernal powers; the powers of darkness and evil.

Richard yet lives, *hell's* black intelligencer,
Only reserv'd their factor, to buy souls,
And send them thither. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

4. Something regarded as resembling hell.

The *hell* of waters! where they howl and hiss,
And boil in endless torture.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 69.

Specifically—(*a*) Any place or condition of captivity or torment; any experience of great suffering: as, a *hell* upon earth; a *hell* of suspense or suspicion.

The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, a *hell* of heaven.
Milton, P. L., i. 255.

But quiet to quick bosoms is a *hell*,
And there hath been thy bane.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 42.

(*b*) A gaming-house; a gaming-room; a gamblers' den.

Don Juan, our young diplomatic sinner,
Pursued his path, and drove past some hotels,
St. James's Palace and St. James's *Hells*.
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 29.

At midnight he had lost forty-eight thousand pounds. . . . The atmosphere was hot, to be sure, but it well became such a *hell*. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, iv. 8.

(*c*) In some games, as barley-brake, the place to which those who are caught are carried.

Then couples three be straight allotted there,
They of both ends the middle two do fly;
The two that, in mid-place, *Hell* called were,
Must strive, with waiting foot and watching eye,
To catch of them, and them to *Hell* to bear.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

(*d*) A place where things are covered up or hidden; a place of concealment; specifically, a place into which a tailor throws his shreds or his cabbaged stuff, or a printer his broken type.

Secreta. [It.] . . . The name of a place in Venice where all their secret records and ancient evidences be kept, as *hell* is in Westminster Hall. *Florio*, 1598.

Lawyers and tailors have their several *hells*.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

All know the cellaridge under the shop-board
He calls his *hell*.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

(*e*) Formerly, in England, a place under the exchequer chamber where the king's debtors were confined. *Rapalje and Lawrence*.—**To lead apes in hell**†. See *ape*.

hell[2]†, *v. t.* [A var. of *hill*[2], or ult. of *heal*[2], *hele*[2], hide: see *hill*[2], *heal*[2].] To hide; cover.

Else would the waters overflow the lands,
And fire devoure the ayre, and *hell* them quight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 35.

he'll. A colloquial contraction of *he will*.

Helladian (he-lā′di-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. Ἑλλάς (Ἑλλαδ-), Hellas, Greece, + *-ian*.] Same as *Hellenic*. [Rare.]

Helladic (he-lad′ik), *a.* [< Gr. Ἑλλάς (Ἑλλαδ-), Hellas, Greece, + *-ic*.] Same as *Hellenic*. [Rare.]

Zeuxis, Parrhasius and their followers, under the general name of the Asiatic school, were opposed to the Grecian (*Helladic*) school.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 139.

helladothere (hel′ạ-dō-thēr), *n.* [< *Helladotherium*.] The animal upon whose remains the genus *Helladotherium* was founded.

Helladotheriidæ (hel′ạ-dō-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helladotherium* + *-idæ*.] The family of ruminants which the genus *Helladotherium* represents.

Helladotherioidea (hel′ạ-dō-thē-ri-oi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helladotherium* + *-oidea*.] The *Helladotheriidæ* rated as a superfamily. *Gill*.

Helladotherium (hel′ạ-dō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [< Gr. Ἑλλάς (Ἑλλαδ-), Hellas, Greece, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil ruminant mammals of uncertain affinities, by some referred to the *Giraffidæ*, by others made the type of a family *Helladotheriidæ*. The remains occur in the Upper Miocene and Pliocene of Greece (whence the name) and elsewhere. *Gaudry*, 1860.

Hellanodic (hel-ạ-nod′ik), *n.* [< Gr. Ἑλλανοδίκαι, Doric form of *Ἑλληνοδίκαι, pl., < *Ἕλληνες, Doric Ἕλλανες, sing. Ἕλλην, a Greek (see *Hellene*), + δίκη, judgment.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one of the judges at the Olympic games, who awarded the prizes.

hell-bale†, *n.* [ME. *hellebale*, prop. two words: *helle*, gen. of *hell*, and *bale*[1].] The torment of hell.

God shield his soul from *hell-bale*,
Who made it thus in English tale.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xiv.

hellbender (hel'ben'dėr), *n.* [< *hell*[1], 2, as a term of emphasis, + *bender*, 4.] 1. A protracted and reckless debauch or drunken frolic. See *bender*, 4. [Slang, U. S.] — 2. The menopome, *Menopoma alleghaniensis* (or *Protonopsis horrida*), a large aquatic salamander with gill-slits and 4 short legs, common in the Ohio valley; one of several such creatures known as *mud-puppies* and *water-dogs*. See *Menopoma*.

Hellbender (*Menopoma alleghaniensis*).

hell-bent (hel'bent'), *a.* Recklessly determined, without regard to consequences; determined to have or do at all hazards; resolved; "dead-set": as, he went *hell-bent* after it. [Slang, U. S.]

Maine went
Hell-bent
For Governor Kent.
Political song (1840).

hell-black (hel'blak), *a.* Black or dark as hell.

The sea, with such a storm as his bare head
In *hell-black* night endur'd, would have buoy'd up,
And quench'd the stelled fires. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

hell-born (hel'bôrn), *a.* Born of or in hell; of hellish origin.

Retire, or taste thy folly; and learn by proof,
Hell-born, not to contend with spirits of heaven!
Milton, P. L., ii. 687.

hell-broth (hel'brôth), *n.* A composition supposed to be of magical quality prepared for malignant purposes.

Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

hell-cat (hel'kat), *n.* A witch; a hag; a furious vixen.

"Vat voman?" "A *hell-cat*, who hates me as she does the devil." *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, II. 1.

hell-diver (hel'dī'vėr), *n.* A grebe. [U. S.]

hell-doomed (hel'dömd), *a.* Doomed or consigned to hell.

And reckon'st thou thyself with spirits of heaven,
Hell-doomed? *Milton*, P. L., ii. 697.

hell-driver (hel'drī'vėr), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. [Raleigh, North Carolina, U. S.]

Helleboraceæ (hel'e-bō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helleborus* + *-aceæ*.] The name proposed by Spach for the tribe of plants *Helleboreæ*.

helleboraceous (hel'e-bō-rā'shius), *a.* [< *helleboro* + *-aceous*. Cf. *Helleboraceæ*.] Related to or resembling hellebore; belonging to the *Helleboraceæ*. [Little used.]

helleboraster (hel'e-bō-ras'tėr), *n.* [< *helleboro* + *aster*.] The fetid hellebore, *Helleborus fœtidus*.

hellebore (hel'e-bōr), *n.* [Formerly also *ellebore*; < ME. *elebore*, *elebur*, < OF. *ellebore*, F. *ellébore*, *hellébore* = Sp. *eléboro*, *elebor* = Pg. *helleboro* = It. *elleboro*, < L. *helleborus*, *elleborus*, also *helleborum*, *elleborum*, < Gr. *ἑλλέβορος*, rarely *ἐλλέβορος*, hellebore (L. *veratrum*); ulterior origin unknown.] 1. A plant of the genus *Helleborus*, of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, particularly *H. niger*, the black hellebore or Christmas rose, a native of southwestern Europe. It is a drastic hydragogic cathartic, possessing emmenagogic powers, in overdoses producing inflammation of the gastric and intestinal mucous membrane, with violent vomiting, vertigo, cramp, and convulsions, which sometimes end in death. *H. viridis*, the green hellebore, a native of Europe, is naturalized in the United States. The fetid or stinking hellebore is *H. fœtidus*, a name also given to the skunk-cabbage, *Symplocarpus fœtidus*.

It schewith sumtyme yn medicyns maad of *elebore*, ther is no thing that puttith awey the craumpe as doith oure 5 essence. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

Here mercury, here *hellebore*,
Old ulcers mundifying.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, v.

2. A name of similar plants of other genera. *Eranthis hiemalis*, a plant closely allied to *Helleborus*, is called *winter hellebore*. *Veratrum viride*, a liliaceous plant, is known as *American*, *false*, or *white hellebore*, *swamp-hellebore*, and *Indian poke*.

3. The powdered root of American hellebore, used to destroy lice and caterpillars.

Helleboreæ (hel-e-bō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1818), < *Helleborus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, distinguished by the petaloid sepals, petals mostly small or wanting, and the several-ovuled carpels, which are dehiscent at maturity, or rarely baccate. The tribe embraces about 130 species of annual or perennial herbs, included under about 20 genera, with leaves which are radical, alternate, or resembling an involucre. Here belong, besides the hellebore, the goldenseal, *Hydrastis Canadensis*, whose rhizomes are used in medicine, and the common columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*. See cut under *columbine*[2].

helleborin (hel'e-bō-rin), *n.* [< *hellebore* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline glucoside having poisonous properties, found in black hellebore.

helleborine (hel'e-bō-rin), *n.* [= F. *elléborine* = Sp. *eleborina* = Pg. *helleborinha*, < L. *helleborine*, *elleborine*, < Gr. *ἐλλεβορίνη*, a plant like hellebore, < *ἑλλέβορος*, hellebore: see *helleboro*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Epipactis*, natural order *Orchideæ*. There are but few species, perennials with creeping rhizomes, fibrous roots, leafy stems, and loose racemes of dull-colored flowers. They are natives of the northern hemisphere, three or four species being found in Great Britain.

2. A European orchidaceous plant, *Cephalanthera rubra*.

helleborise, *v. t.* See *helleborize*.

helleborism (hel'e-bō-rizm), *n.* [= F. *ellébo-risme*, < L. *helleborismus*, Gr. *ἐλλεβορισμός*, a dosing with hellebore, < *ἐλλεβορίζειν*, dose with hellebore: see *helleborize*.] The ancient practice of treating disease (insanity) with hellebore.

When he offered his public thesis, on the *Helleborism* of the Ancients. *J. B. Wood*, Address on Hahnemann, p. 6.

helleborize (hel'e-bō-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *helleborized*, ppr. *helleborizing*. [= F. *ellébori-ser*, < Gr. *ἐλλεβορίζειν*, dose with hellebore, < *ἐλλέβορος*, hellebore: see *hellebore*.] To dose with hellebore, as in dementia; treat for madness with hellebore. Also spelled *helleborise*.

I am represented . . . as singular in the paradox, nay, as one who would be *helleborised* as a madman for harbouring the absurdity. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Helleborus (he-leb'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *helleborus*, also *elleborus*; < Gr. *ἑλλέβορος*, hellebore: see *hellebore*.] A genus of plants belonging to the tribe *Helleboreæ*, of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*. The plants are distinguished by the 5 regular sepals, small petals, and many carpels, which are many-seeded. The genus, known under the general name *hellebore*, includes about 11 species of erect perennial herbs, with deeply cut leaves and large white, yellowish, or greenish flowers, natives of Europe and western Asia. A well-known species is the Christmas rose, or black hellebore, *H. niger*, common in gardens; it is a native of Europe, and its rootstock is used in medicine. See *hellebore*.

Christmas Rose (*Helleborus niger*).

hellejay, *n.* See *hellijay*.

Hellene (hel'ēn), *n.* [= F. *Hellène*, < Gr. *Ἕλλην*, pl. form, in Homer (if the single instance is genuine), a Thessalian tribe of which *Ἕλλην* (Hellen) was the reputed chief; later (earliest record 586 B. C.) a general name for all the Greeks; in N. T. and eccl. writers used for 'Gentiles,' rarely in sing. *Ἕλλην*, a Greek. The origin of the name is unknown; *Hellen* is no doubt an eponym.] 1. An ancient Greek; properly, a Greek of pure race: traditionally said to be so called from Hellen, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, the legendary ancestor of the true Greeks, consisting of the Dorians, Æolians, Ionians, and Acheans.

From the nature of the country inhabited by the *Hellenes*, Buckle infers the symmetry of the Hellenic mind. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 262.

2. A subject of the modern kingdom of Greece, or Hellas.

Hellenian (he-lē'ni-an), *a.* Same as *Hellenic*.

Hellenic (he-len'ik), *a.* [= F. *hellénique*, < Gr. *Ἑλληνικός*, < *Ἕλληνες*, the Greeks: see *Hellene*.] Pertaining to the Hellenes or Greeks; displaying qualities or tendencies characteristic of the Greek race, historically considered (compare *Hellenism*, 2); Greek; Grecian.

Into the Reformation too . . . the subtle *Hellenic* leaven of the Renascence found its way.
M. Arnold, Hebraism and Hellenism.

A glance at the position of Cyprus on the map explains why it never became truly *Hellenic*.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 319.

Perhaps there is no other instance of so instinctive a yearning towards the old *Hellenic* life as is to be seen in Keats. *J. C. Shairp*, Aspects of Poetry, p. 150.

In art, applied specifically to Greek work from the close of the primitive epoch to the Roman supremacy in Greece, beginning 146 B. C., or, more narrowly, until the time of Alexander the Great and the sculptor Lysippus, about 330 B. C., the adjective *Hellenistic* being applied to subsequent work. The Hellenic epoch includes the period of

Hellenic Art.
A fragment of the Parthenon frieze, British Museum.

the development and perfection of the Doric and Ionic orders, and that during which the principles of the Corinthian order were worked out. In sculpture, etc., this period comprises the works of the grand style, which succeeded the archaic. See *Greek art*, under *Greek*. — **Hellenic dialect.** See *common dialect*, under *common*.

Hellenically (he-len'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the Hellenic manner; according to the standards of Hellenism.

Hellenicism (he-len'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Hellenic* + *-ism*.] Hellenic character or quality; Hellenic style.

He is drawn on to study in detail the *Hellenicism*, the refinement of knowledge and taste, the subtle convolutions of grace, with which the painter illustrates the poet.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 37.

Hellenisation, Hellenise. See *Hellenization*, *Hellenize*.

Hellenism (hel'en-izm), *n.* [= F. *hellénisme* = Sp. *helenismo* = Pg. *hellenismo* = It. *ellenismo*, < Gr. *Ἑλληνισμός*, imitation of the Greeks, use of a pure Greek style and idiom, < *Ἑλληνίζειν*, speak Greek, make Greek: see *Hellenize*.] 1. A peculiarity of the Greek language; a word, phrase, idiom, or construction used or formed in the Greek manner.

Virgil is full of the Greek Forms of Speech, which the Criticks call *Hellenisms*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 285.

We find examples of Latinisms in Byzantine Greek, and of *Hellenisms* in the decay of classic Latin.
G. P. Marsh, Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 249.

2. The spirit and tendency regarded as especially characteristic of the Greek race, historically considered, and as best exemplified in its pursuit of intellectual and physical culture, and its predilection for the noble, the strong, and the beautiful in thought and action. See extract under *Hebraism*, 2.

To get rid of one's ignorance, to see things as they are, and by seeing them as they are to see them in their beauty, is the simple and attractive ideal which *Hellenism* holds out before human nature; and from the simplicity and charm of this ideal, *Hellenism*, and human life in the hands of *Hellenism*, . . . are full of what we call sweetness and light. . . . As the great movement of Christianity was a triumph of Hebraism and man's moral impulses, so the great movement which goes by the name of the Renascence was an uprising and re-instatement of man's intellectual impulses and *Hellenism*.
M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, iv.

3. Conformity to Greek speech and ideas; imitation or adoption of Greek characteristics in any respect.

Hellenism [among the Jews] served as the preparation for a catholic creed. As it furnished the language of Christianity, it supplied also that literary instinct which counteracted the traditional reserve of the Palestinian Jews. *McClintock and Strong's Encyc.*, IV. 176.

Hellenist (hel'en-ist), *n.* [= F. *helléniste* = Sp. *helenista* = Pg. *hellenista* = It. *ellenista*, < Gr. *Ἑλληνιστής*, in N. T. one who uses the Greek language, later eccl. sometimes for 'Gentile,' < *Ἑλληνίζειν*, speak Greek, make Greek: see

Hellenise.] 1. One who is partly Greek; one who has Greek affinities, or who adopts the Greek language, manners, and customs; specifically, a Jew who used the Greek language and conformed more or less to Greek influence in the early period of Christianity, both in Palestine and in foreign countries, especially Egypt.

These Jews understood Greek, and used the Greek Bible, and therefore are called *Hellenists.*
Hammond, On Acts vi. 1.

Luke, the physician and *Hellenist.*
Schaf, Christ and Christianity, p. 82.

2. One skilled in the Greek language and literature; a Greek scholar; a Grecian.

Richard Bentley, the Master of Trinity College, and the greatest *Hellenist* of his age.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 250.

3. A promoter of Greek culture; specifically, one of the learned Greeks who, after the fall of Constantinople in 1453, disseminated the knowledge of the Greek language and literature in Italy, and were among the chief agents of the revival of learning.

Hellenistic (hel-e-nis'tik), *a.* [< *Hellenist* + *-ic.*] 1. Resembling or partaking of Hellenic character, but not truly Hellenic; combining Greek and foreign characteristics or elements, as many of the later Greeks and the Hellenized neighboring peoples, or the modified Greek language, thought, etc., current among them.

The civilization resulting from these political changes [after the time of Alexander] showed a decline from the pure Greek or Hellenic model, and is called *Hellenistic.*
The Century, XXV. 87, note.

The religious conceptions and philosophy of the *Hellenistic* Jews. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 173.

2. Particularly, in *sculpture* and *painting*, characteristic of the school of Greek art based on the art of Lysippus, the court sculptor of Alexander the Great, which may or may not be considered to include the work of Lysippus himself. It lasted from about 330 B. C. until the Roman supremacy in Greece, and may be extended to include all the work done for the Romans by Greek artists, or in the Greek manner and following Greek models, as late as the early empire. Hellenistic art is characterized in general by a research of effect (posing), by a decided leaning toward the colossal, and by great skill and cleverness in design and execution; but it lacks originality, and seeks to copy the types and methods of the Hellenic epoch rather than to find inspiration in original conceptions and contemporary aims.—**Hellenistic dialect**, a local dialect of ancient Greek in the period after Alexander the Great, spoken by a population not Greek in origin; especially, the dialect used by Greek-speaking Jews, and called also the *Alexandrine dialect*, found in the Septuagint, and in a less marked form in the New Testament: opposed to the *common* or *Hellenic dialect.*

Hellenistic Sculpture.—The Apollo Belvedere, Vatican Museum, Rome.

The formation of a *Hellenistic dialect*, largely intermixed with Semitic idioms. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 413.

Hellenistical (hel-e-nis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *Hellenistic* + *-al.*] Same as *Hellenistic.*

Into the importance of the *Hellenistical* dialect he had made the exactest search. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond, § 1.

Hellenistically (hel-e-nis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the Hellenistic manner.

It may bear the same signification *hellenistically* in this place. *J. Gregory*, Notes on Passages in Scripture, p. 60.

Hellenization (hel'en-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Hellenize* + *-ation.*] The act of Hellenizing, or the state of being imbued with Greek ideas or methods. Also spelled *Hellenisation.*

The establishment and gradual *hellenization* of Christianity as a system of doctrine.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 172.

The *Hellenization* of that country [Egypt] under the Ptolemies. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 150.

Hellenize (hel'en-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Hellenized*, ppr. *Hellenizing.* [< Gr. Ἑλληνίζειν, speak Greek, tr. make Greek, < Ἕλληνες, the Greeks, Ἕλλην, a Greek: see *Hellene.*] I. *trans.* To make Hellenic or Hellenistic; cause to conform to Greek standards in any particular.

The only strange god to be seen is Ammon, who had been long *Hellenized* already.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 145.

It is still a question whether the Macedonians should be regarded as barbarized Hellenes, or *Hellenized* barbarians; a coalition of both elements may be inferred from their earliest traditions.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 368.

The Greeks . . . endeavored to strengthen their position by *Hellenizing* . . . the Bulgarian population of Turkey from the source of the Greek Church.
J. Baker, Turkey, p. 78.

II. *intrans.* 1. To conform to Greek standards or usages.—2. To use the Greek language. [Rare.]—3. To exhibit a tendency to Hellenism; cultivate Hellenism as an ideal of thinking and conduct. See *Hellenism*, 2.

The development of our *Hellenizing* instincts, seeking ardently the intelligible law of things, and making a stream of fresh thought play freely about our stock notions and habits, is what is most wanted by us at present.
M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, v.

Also spelled *Hellenise.*

Hellenizer (hel'en-ī-zėr), *n.* One who makes Hellenic; one who or that which exerts a Hellenic or Hellenizing influence.

hellenotype (he-len'ō-tīp), *n.* A picture composed of two finished photographs, of which one is very light, made translucent by means of varnish, tinted on the back, and placed over the second and stronger print, thus producing a combination of effects. Also called *hallotype.* *Silver Sunbeam.*

heller (hel'ėr), *n.* [G., also *häller, haller* (NL. *hallensis*), < *Hall*, a town in Swabia, where the coin was originally issued.] A small coin formerly current in Germany, struck in silver and in copper, and worth about a farthing.

Obverse. Reverse.

Heller of Count William VIII. of Hanau, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Hellespontine (hel'es-pon-tin), *a.* [< L. *Hellespontus*, < Gr. Ἑλλήσποντος, i. e., Ἕλλης πόντος, Helle's sea: Ἕλλης, gen. of Ἕλλη, Helle, daughter of Athamas, said to have been drowned in this strait; πόντος, sea.] Pertaining to the Hellespont, a narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the Dardanelles, connecting the Ægean sea with the Sea of Marmora.

hell-fire (hel'fir'), *n.* [< ME. *hellefir, hellefur*, < AS. *helle-fȳr, helle fȳr* (= OHG. *hellafiur*, MHG. *helleviur*, G. *höllenfeuer*), < *hell*, gen. *helle*, hell, + *fȳr*, fire.] The fire of hell; infernal torment.

Devils were not ordained of God for *hell-fire*, but *hell-fire* for them; and for men, so far forth as it was foreseen that men would be like them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

I never see thy face but I think upon *hell-fire*, and Dives that lived in purple; for there he is in his robes, burning, burning. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

hell-gate (hel'gāt'), *n.* [< ME. *helle gate*, < AS. *hellegat* for **hellegeat, helle geat*, < *hell*, gen. *helle*, hell, + *geat*, gate.] The portal or entrance into hell.

I-blessed be treuthe, that so brak *helle-gates*,
And saued the Sarasyn fram Sathanas and his power.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 158.

The snaky sorceress that sat
Fast by *hell gate*, and kept the fatal key.
Milton, P. L., ii. 725.

hellgrammite, helgramite (hel'gra-mīt), *n.* The larva of a sialid neuropterous insect, *Corydalus cornutus.* It is a favorite bait for the black-bass. Also known locally in the United States by a great variety of popular names, suggested by its appearance or habits.

They are much sought after as fish-bait, having a very tough integument, so that one larva serves to catch several fish; and they are called by fishermen crawlers, dobsons, and . . . *hellgrammites.* *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 156.

hellgrammite-fly (hel'gra-mīt-flī), *n.* The adult *Corydalus cornutus.* *J. H. Comstock.*

hell-hag (hel'hag), *n.* A malicious, evil-minded old woman.

A corroding disease it [envy] is: an *hel-hag* that feeds upon its own marrow, bones, and strongest parts.
Bp. Richardson, Observations on the Old Testament, p. 281.

hell-hated (hel'hā'ted), *a.* Abhorred as hell.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head;
With the *hell-hated* lie o'erwhelm thy heart.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

hell-haunted (hel'hän'ted), *a.* Haunted by evil spirits.

Fierce Osmond clos'd me in the bleeding bark,
And bid me stand expos'd to the bleak winds,
Bound to the fate of this *hell-haunted* grove.
Dryden.

hell-hound (hel'hound), *n.* [< ME. *hellehound, hellehund*, < AS. *hellehund, helle hund* (= D. *helhond* = MHG. *hellehunt*, G. *höllenhund*), < *hell*, gen. *helle*, hell, + *hund*, hound.] A dog of hell; an agent of hell; a hellish person.

Thou hadst a Clarence too, and Richard kill'd him. . . .
A *hell-hound*, that doth hunt us all to death.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

You' fiend-apparent, you! you declared *hell-hound!*
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

hellicat (hel'i-kat), *a.* and *n.* [Sc., also *hellocat*, accom. of *hallokit, hallach'd*, crazy, giddy, < **hallok*, a., repr. by *hallik, haloc*, a giddy girl, + *-it* = E. *-ed*[2].] I. *a.* Light-headed; giddy; half-witted; extravagant.

I want to see what that *hellicate* queen Jenny Rintherout's doing. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxix.

II. *n.* [With allusion to *hell-cat.*] A wicked or cruel creature.

Let us but get puir Grace out o' that auld *Hellicat's* clutches. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, ix.

hellier (hel'i-ėr), *n.* [Var. of *hillier*, ult. of *healer*[2].] A roofer; a tiler or slater. [Prov. Eng.]

In the West, he that covers a house with slates is called a *heler* or *hellier.* *Ray.*

hellijay (hel'i-jā), *n.* The razor-billed auk, *Alca* (or *Utamania*) *torda.* *Montagu.* Also *hellejay.* [Local, Eng.]

hellish (hel'ish), *a.* [= D. *helsch* = MLG. *hellisch, helsch* = MHG. *hellisch*, G. *höllisch*; as *hell*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to hell; fit for or like hell; infernal; malignant; wicked.

At length to hell, or to some *hellish* place, is he likelie to go. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 74.

His nailis wes lyk ane *hellis* cruk,
Thairwith fyve quarteris lang.
The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII. 148).

Victory and triumph to the Son of God,
Now entering his great duel, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom *hellish* wiles!
Milton, P. R., i. 175.

hellishly (hel'ish-li), *adv.* In a hellish or malignant manner; infernally; wickedly.

That wicked plot [the gunpowder treason] was contrived and managed with the greatest sworn secrecy, made *hellishly* sacred and firm by solemn oaths.
Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 390.

hellishness (hel'ish-nes), *n.* The qualities of hell; extreme wickedness or malignity.

Wounds, shrieks, and gaspings are his proud delight;
And he by *hellishness* his prowess scans.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xi. 27.

hell-kite (hel'kīt), *n.* A kite of hell; a person of unsparing cruelty.

All my pretty ones?
Did you say all? O, *hell-kite!*—All?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

hellness†, *n.* [Irreg. < *hell*[1], *n.*, + *-ness.*] Hellishness.

There's not a king among ten thousand kings . . .
But gildeth those that glorifie his folly,
That sooth and smooth, and call his *Hellness* holy.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

hello (he-lō'), *interj.* [Also written *hullo*, rarely *hillo*; var. forms of *hallo*, q. v.] An exclamation designed to attract the attention of a person at a distance; also, a mere greeting between persons meeting. As a greeting its use is confined to easy colloquial or vulgar speech. As a preliminary telephone call it is in very common use.

"*Hullo*, Brown! what's the matter, old fellow?"
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 9.

hell-rake (hel'rāk), *n.* A large rake with long iron teeth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hell-wain† (hel'wān), *n.* A phantom wagon seen in the sky at night.

They have so fraid us with bull-beggars, spirits, witches, urchins, . . . the man in the oke, the *hell-waine*, . . . and such other bugs, that we were afraid of our own shadowes. *R. Scot*, Discoverie of Witchcraft. (*Davies.*)

The Mare, the Man-l'-th'-oak, the *Hellwain.*
Middleton, The Witch, i. 2.

hellward, hellwards (hel'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *hell*[1] + *-ward, -wards.*] Toward hell.

We have not hastened to heaven-ward, but rather to *hell-ward.*
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 35.

Trees that aloft with proudest honours rise,
Root *hell-ward*, and thence flourish to the skies.
Brome, To Mr. Fenton.

hell-weed† (hel'wēd), *n.* The dodder.

After it has fastened upon a plant, it quits the root, and like a cohering parasite lives upon another's trencher, and first starves, and then kills its entertainer. For which reason irreligious clowns curse it by the name of *Hell-weed* and Devil's-guts. *Threlkeld*, Stirpes Hibernicæ (1727).

helly† (hel'i), *a.* [< *hell*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. AS. *hellic*, hellish, < *hel, hell*, hell, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*[1].] Having the qualities of hell; hellish.

Such blasphemies they bray out of their *helly* hearts.
Anderson, Exposition, fol. 48, b.

helm[1] (helm), *n.* [< ME. *helme*, < AS. *helma*, m., a helm, rudder, = D. *helm* (*stok*), tiller, = MLG. *helm*, rudder, = MHG. *helm*, *halme*, G. *helm*, helve, handle, G. also rudder, helm, steering-oar (in naut. sense from D.), = Icel. *hjālm*, a rudder; allied to *helve* and *halter*[2], q. v. The word occurs, disguised, in the first element of *halberd*, q. v.] 1†. A handle; a helve.

> A great ax first she gave, that two ways cut,
> In which a fair well-polish't *helm* was put,
> That from an olive-bough received his frame.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, v.

2. *Naut.*, the handle, lever, or instrument by which the rudder is shifted; the tiller, or in large ships the wheel: sometimes extended to include the whole steering-apparatus.

> Yet are they [ships] turned about with a very small *helm*, whithersoever the governor listeth. Jas. iii. 4.

> O where will I get a gude sailor,
> To take my *helm* in hand?
> *Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's Ballads, III. 154).

> In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes;
> Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the *helm*.
> *Gray*, The Bard, ii. 2.

Hence—3. The place or post of direction or management: as, to take the *helm* of affairs.

> Men of ability and experience in great affairs, who have been long at the *helm*. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vii.

> I then sat at the *helm* of the commonwealth, and shared in the direction of its most important motions.
> *W. Melmoth*, tr. of Cicero, xi.

> There are not wanting persons at the *helm*, friends to the progress of this spirit.
> *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 212.

Down with the helm, the order to push the helm down to the lee side of the ship, in order to put the ship about or to lay her to windward.—**Helm amidships**, or **right the helm**, the order to keep the rudder in a line with the keel.—**Helm's alee!** See *alee*.—**Port the helm**, the order to put the helm aport.—**Shift the helm**, the order to put the helm from starboard to port, or the reverse.—**Starboard the helm**, the order to put the helm to the starboard or right side.—**To ease the helm**, to let the helm come a little amidships so as to relieve the strain on the rudder.—**To feel the helm.** See *feel*[1].—**To put the helm down**, to put the helm alee in order to turn the ship to windward.—**Up with the helm**, the order to put the helm aweather.—**Weather helm**, the condition of the helm when kept a little to windward, or aweather, in order to prevent the ship's head from coming up in the wind while sailing close-hauled.

helm[1] (helm), *v. t.* [< *helm*[1], *n.*] To steer; guide; direct. [Rare.]

> The very stream of his life, and the business he hath *helmed*, must, upon a warranted need, give him a better proclamation. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

> Wherefore not
> *Helm* the huge vessel of your state, my liege,
> Here, by the side of her who loves you most?
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 1.

helm[2] (helm), *n.* [< ME. *helm*, < AS. *helm*, a protection, helm, also a protector, = OS. *helm* = OFries. D. MLG. *helm* = OHG. MHG. G. *helm* (> It. *elmo* = Sp. *yelmo*, OSp. *elmo* = Pg. *elmo* = OF. *heaume*, *heaulme*, F. *heaume*) = Icel. *hjālmr* = Sw. Dan. *hjelm* = Goth. *hilms*, helm; = OBulg. *shlemŭ* = Russ. *shlemo* = Lith. *szalmas*, helm (the last three forms prob. of Teut. origin); prob. = Skt. *çarman*, protection, shelter, from an assumed √ *çar*, *çal*, repr. by AS. *helan*, ME. *helen*, E. *heal*[2], cover: see *heal*[2], *hell*[2], *hill*[2]. Dim. (through OF.) *helmet*, q. v.] 1. A defensive cover for the head; a helmet. See *helmet*, now the more common form.

> There sate a knight with *helme* unlaste. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 24.

> (In whose defence t' appear more stern and full of dread)
> Put on a *helm* of clouds upon his rugged head.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iv. 454.

> He wore, against his wont, upon his *helm*
> A sleeve of scarlet.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. A dark heavy cloud that rests on the brow of a mountain before a storm, while the rest of the sky is clear. Also *helm-cloud* and *helmet*.

> On certain occasions, when the wind is from some easterly point, the *helm* suddenly forms.
> *Science*, VI., No. 148, Proc. of Royal Meteorological Soc.

3. A hovel; an outhouse. [Prov. Eng.]—**Barrel helm**, a type of helmet of the thirteenth century, partly cylindrical in form, with a flat top and the sides slightly if at all convex.—**Demi-helm**, one of the smaller helmets of the middle ages, including the basinet, secret, chapel-de-fer, etc.

helm[2] (helm), *v. t.* [< ME. *helmen*, pp. *helmed*, *ihelmed*; < AS. *helmian* (poet.), cover, < *helm*, a covering, a helm, helmet: see *helm*[2]. Cf. OF. *heaumer*, *heaulmer*, cover with a helmet.] To furnish with a helmet; cover with a helmet, as a knight.

> As soone as he was newe *helmed* and hadde avented hym-self, he seagh how his felowes blenched on alle partes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 459.

> He knew that, however a man may be *helmed* and shielded and harnessed by skill and art, there was always a spear of truth which could pierce through.
> *G. S. Hillard*, John A. Andrew.

helm[3] (helm), *n.* [Dial. form of *halm*, q. v.] Same as *halm*.

helmage (hel'māj), *n.* [< *helm*[1] + *-age*.] Guidance. [Rare.]

helm-bar (helm'bär), *n.* [< *helm*[2] + *bar*[1].] A roll of cloud suspended in the air below the helm-cloud. See *helm*[2], *n.*, 2. [Prov. Eng.]

helm-cloud (helm'kloud), *n.* [< *helm*[2] + *cloud*.] Same as *helm*[2], 2.

> Small portions of their vaporous clouds are seen travelling from the *helm-cloud* to the bar.
> *Science*, VI., No. 148, Proc. of Royal Meteorological Soc.

helmet (hel'met), *n.* [= D. *helmet*, < OF. **helmet*, *elmet*, *healmet*, *heaumet*, *hiaumet*, dim. of *heaume*, etc., E. *helm* = D. *helm*, etc.: see *helm*[2].] 1. A defensive cover for the head. The term is applied in general to all defensive head-coverings except the slightest, such as the skull-cap, the secret, the wire hat, etc., and also the camail or coif. Specifically — (*a*) *Milit.*: (1) In ancient and medieval armor, a cap of metal worn to protect the head from sword-cuts and spear-thrusts. Such a helmet usually guarded the nape of the neck and sides of the face by means of hinged pieces or sliding splints (see *couvre-nuque*, *face-guard*, *cheek-piece*), and to a certain extent the face by means of a nasal, either fixed or movable, a beaver, a projecting visor, or the like. The only helmets which covered the head and face completely were those worn by Roman gladiators of certain classes, and by medieval heavy-armed horsemen between the beginning of the thirteenth and the middle of the sixteenth century; the most completely defensive helmets were the tilting-helmets of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which prevented the wearer from seeing except directly before him, and at a height on a line with his eyes. See *armet*, *barrel helm* (under *helm*[2]), *basinet*, *beaver*[2], *burgonet*, *cabasset*, *heaume*, *iron-cap*, *lumière*, *mentonnière*, *morion*, *nasal*, *œillère*, *ombril*, *tilting-helmet*, *visor*.

Ancient Helmets.

a, *b*, Corinthian type: *a*, as worn in fight; *b*, raised for comfort. *c*, Attic type (archaic). *d*, a Roman form.

Medieval Helmets.

a, conical helmet with nasal, 12th century; *b*, conical basinet with camail secured to it, middle of 14th century; *c*, vizored basinet, early years of 15th century; *d*, cylindrical helmet with hinged visor, middle of 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

> I saw St. Denis his head inclosed in a wonderful rich *helmet*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 48.

> They drank the red wine through the *helmet* barred.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 4.

(*b*) In present use, a stiff military hat of domed or pointed form, sometimes of metal or stiffened with bars of metal so as to afford defense against a sword-cut. (*b*) A hat, usually of leather and having a vizor and broad neck-guard, worn by firemen. (*c*) A hat of similar form worn by policemen, or by civilians for any purpose, especially in hot climates. Such hats are usually of felt or pith, so formed as to have space for ventilation around the head or openings for ventilation above. (*d*) The headpiece of a suit of submarine armor. It is usually formed of sheet-metal and leather, and is fitted over the head and shoulders. It is provided with thick glass windows for the eyes and with pipes for air. See *submarine armor*, under *armor*. (*e*) A havelock used by anglers, with a projection in front of the face that can be covered by a netting or veil as a protection against insects.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a helmet, set above the escutcheon and seeming to support the armorial crest. Distinctions of rank are indicated by the metal, the number of bars in the vizor, and the position.—3. Same as *helm*[2], 2.—4. In *bot.*, same as *galea*, 1 (*e*).—5. The upper part of a retort.—**Beaked helmet**, **Corinthian helmet**, etc. See the adjectives.

helmet-beetle (hel'met-bē'tl), *n.* A chrysomelid beetle of one of the group of genera which *Cassida* exemplifies, sometimes made a type of a family *Cassididæ*: so called from their form. Their larvæ are characteristic, being broadly oval and spiny, and having attached to the anal segment a dung-fork on which they carry their excrement. See cuts under *Cassida* and *Coptocycla*.

helmet-bird (hel'met-bėrd), *n.* A bird of the genus *Corythaix*; a touracou.

helmet-cockatoo (hel'met-kok-a-tö'), *n.* See *cockatoo*.

helmet-crab (hel'met-krab), *n.* A kind of king-crab, *Limulus longispinus*.

helmet-crest (hel'met-krest), *n.* A crested humming-bird of the genus *Oxypogon*.

helmeted (hel'met-ed), *a.* [< *helmet* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with or wearing a helmet.

> Oh no knees, none, widow;
> Unto the *helmeted* Bellona use them
> And pray for me your souldier.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i.

helmet-flower (hel'met-flou'ėr), *n.* 1. The aconite, wolf's-bane, or monkshood, *Aconitum anthora*, *A. Napella*, etc.—2. The skullcap, *Scutellaria*.—3. A South American orchid-epiphyte of the genus *Coryanthes*: so called from its helmet-shaped lip.

helmetier†, *n.* [< *helmet* + *-ier*[2].] A soldier wearing a helmet.

> He ordeined that the *helmettiers* or morioners should stand upon their feet, having their shields upright before them. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1121.

helmet-quail (hel'met-kwāl), *n.* A quail of the genus *Lophortyx*, having an elegant recurved crest like that of a helmet. There are two species in the United States, *L. californicus*, the common valley-quail of California, and *L. gambeli*, which abounds in Arizona. Both are favorite game-birds, occupying the same place that is filled by the bob-white in eastern parts of the United States. *Coues*.

Helmet-quail (*Lophortyx californicus*).

helmet-shaped (hel'met-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a helmet; in *bot.*, galeate.

helmet-shell (hel'met-shel), *n.* The shell of a mollusk of the genus *Cassis*; a cameo-shell. Most of them are found in tropical seas, some in the Mediterranean. They are numerous, some attaining a large size. Such species as *C. rufa*, *C. cornuta*, and *C. tuberosa* furnish the material upon which shell-cameos are engraved. See cut under *Cassididæ*.

helm-guard (helm'gärd), *n.* In *armor*, a chain attaching the helm to the girdle or to the mammelière. See *guard-chain*.

helm-hoop†, *n.* A helmet. *Halliwell*.

helminth (hel'minth), *n.* [< Gr. ἕλμις (ἑλμινθ-), also ἕλμις, a worm, particularly a maw-worm, intestinal worm, allied to ἑλιξ, a helix: see *helix*.] A worm; especially, an entozoan, entoparasitic, or intestinal worm, as a cestoid, trematoid, or nematoid. See cut under *Cestoidea*.

helminthagogic (hel-min-tha-goj'ik), *a.* [< *helminthagogue* + *-ic*.] Having the properties of a helminthagogue or vermifuge; anthelmintic; vermifugal.

helminthagogue (hel-min'tha-gog), *n.* [< Gr. ἕλμις (ἑλμινθ-), a worm, + ἀγωγός, leading, driving, < ἄγειν, lead, drive.] In *med.*, a remedy against worms; an anthelmintic; a vermifuge.

Helmintherus (hel-min-thē'rus), *n.* [NL. (orig. erroneously *Helmitherus*), < Gr. ἕλμις (ἑλμινθ-), a worm, + irreg. θηρᾶν, hunt, < θήρ, a wild beast.] A genus of worm-eating warblers, the type of which is *H. vermivorus*, a common bird of the eastern United States, about 5¼ inches long, of an olive-green color above, and having the head striped with a tawny color and with black. *Coues*, 1882.

Helminthes (hel-min'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἕλμις, pl. ἕλμινθες, a worm: see *helminth*.] A large group of worms. The term is not now in technical use, but corresponds in a general way to *Cestoidea*, *Trematoidea*, and *Nematoidea*.

Helminthia (hel-min'thi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕλμις (ἑλμινθ-), a worm.] See *Picris*.

helminthiasis (hel-min-thī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἑλμινθιᾶν, suffer from worms, < ἕλμις (ἑλμινθ-), a worm.] In *pathol.*, a condition characterized by the presence of worms in any part of the body.

helminthic (hel-min'thik), *a.* and *n.* [< *helminth* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* 1. In *zoöl.*, pertaining to helminths or worms.—2. In *med.*, expelling worms; vermifugal.

II. *n.* A medicine for expelling worms; a vermifuge.

helminthimorphous (hel-min-thi-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕλμινς* (*ἑλμινθ-*), a worm, + *μορφή*, form.] In *entom.*, helminthoid: specifically applied to certain dipterous larvæ which resemble worms and live in the bodies of vertebrates.

Helminthocladia (hel-min-thō-klā'di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕλμινς* (*ἑλμινθ-*), a worm, + *κλάδος*, a branch.] A small genus of red algæ, the type of the order *Helminthocladieæ* of Agardh. The fronds are terete, much branched and decompound laterally, and more or less gelatinous.

helminthoid (hel-min'thoid), *a.* [< Gr. **ἑλμινθοειδής*, contr. *ἑλμινθώδης*, like a worm, < *ἕλμινς* (*ἑλμινθ-*), a worm, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a helminth; worm-like in form; vermiform.

helmintholite† (hel-min'thō-līt), *n.* [< *helmintholithus.*] A fossil of the genus *Helminthol ithus.*

Helmintholithus† (hel-min-thol'i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕλμινς* (*ἑλμινθ-*), a worm, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A Linnean genus of fossils supposed to be helminthoid.

helminthologic (hel-min-thō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *helminthology* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to helminthology.

helminthological (hel-min-thō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *helminthologic* + *-al.*] Same as *helminthologic.*

The introduction of *helminthological* experiment by Küchenmeister. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 50.

helminthologist (hel-min-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *helminthology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in helminthology.

helminthology (hel-min-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕλμινς* (*ἑλμινθ-*), a worm, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of worms, especially of parasitic worms.

Helminthophaga (hel-min-thof'a-gä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕλμινς* (*ἑλμινθ-*), a worm, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A large and beautiful genus of American warblers, of the family *Mniotiltidæ*, characterized by a very acute unnotched bill; the worm-eating warblers. They are small, usually gaily colored, and very pretty migratory birds of woodlands, especially of the eastern United States, such as the blue-winged yellow warbler, *H. pinus*; the golden-winged warbler, *H. chrysoptera*; the orange-crowned warbler, *H. celata*; the Tennessee warbler, *H. peregrina*; the Nashville warbler, *H. rufi capilla*; Bachman's warbler, *H. bachmani*; Lucy's warbler, *H. luciæ*; Virginia's warbler, *H. virginiæ*. This genus was founded in ornithology by Cabanis in 1850; but the name, being preoccupied in a different connection, has lately been changed to *Helminthophila.*

Golden-winged Warbler (*Helminthophaga chrysoptera*).

Helminthosporium (hel-min-thō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕλμινς* (*ἑλμινθ-*), a worm, + *σπόρος*, seed, spore.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, having simple or slightly branched irregular flocci and multiseptate spores.

helminthosporoid (hel-min-thō-spō'roid), *a.* [< *Helminthosporium* + *-oid.*] Having the structure or appearance of the genus *Helminthosporium.*

helmless[1] (helm'les), *a.* [< *helm*[1] + *-less.*] Having no helm or steering-apparatus.

Your National Assembly, like a ship water-logged, *helmless*, lies tumbling. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. vi. 5.

I sit within a *helmless* bark.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, iv.

helmless[2] (helm'les), *a.* [< *helm*[2] + *-less.*] Without a helm or helmet.

helm-port (helm'pōrt), *n.* *Naut.*, the hole in the counter of a ship through which the rudder passes; the rudder-port.

helmsman (helmz'man), *n.*; pl. *helmsmen* (-men). *Naut.*, the man at the helm or wheel, who steers a ship.

I find a magic bark;
I leap on board: no *helmsman* steers:
I float till all is dark. *Tennyson*, Sir Galahad.

Helobacterium (hē'lō-bak-tē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἧλος*, a nail, + *βακτήριον*, a little stick: see *bacterium.*] A name given by Cohn and others to certain rod-shaped bacteria presenting a club-shaped extremity, under the impression that they were specifically or generically distinct. Later investigation has shown that they are merely the fructifying stage of well-known forms.

Helobiæ (he-lō'bi-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕλος*, a marsh, + *βίος*, life.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, created by A. Braun in 1864, and still adhered to by Goebel and other botanists, but regarded by most as embracing several natural orders, such as the *Lemnaceæ*, *Alismaceæ*, *Naiadaceæ*, and *Hydrocharideæ*. In Sachs's classification it is expanded into a series embracing several orders and subordinate families.

helobious (he-lō'bi-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕλος*, a marsh, + *βίος*, life.] Living in swamps or marshes; palustrine.

helocerous (hē-los'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *helocerus*, < Gr. *ἧλος*, a nail, + *κέρας*, horn.] Having clavate antennæ; clavicorn; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clavicornia.*

heloderm (hē'lō-dėrm), *n.* [< *Heloderma.*] A lizard of the genus *Heloderma*, as the caltetepon and the Gila monster.

I was present when the *heloderm* bit two guinea-pigs in the hind leg. . . . The bites were viciously inflicted, and the lizard did not readily relinquish its hold.
Sir J. Fayrer, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1882, p. 632.

Heloderma (hē-lō-dėr'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἧλος*, a nail, stud, wart, + *δέρμα*, skin.] The only known genus of venomous lizards, typical of the family *Helodermatidæ*, having the skin studded with tubercles like nail-heads, whence the name. There are two species, of large size and most repulsive aspect, *H. horridum*, the Mexican caltetepon, and *H. suspectum*, the Gila monster (which see, under *monster*).

Gila Monster (*Heloderma suspectum*).

Helodermatidæ (hē'lō-dėr-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heloderma*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] An American family of venomous lizards, represented by the genus *Heloderma.* It includes squamate-tongued lizards with clavicles not dilated proximally, a postorbital arch, no postfrontosquamosal arch, the pre- and postfrontals in contact, separating the frontal from the orbit, and furrowed teeth receiving the efferent ducts of highly developed salivary glands. The *Helodermatidæ* are the only *Lacertilia* known to be poisonous; the fact of their venomousness was established in 1882, but it had previously been suspected, whence the name *H. suspectum* of the Gila monster. See *Gila monster* (under *monster*) and *heloderm.* Also *Helodermidæ.*

helodermatoid (hē-lō-dėr'ma-toid), *a.* [< *Heloderma*(*t-*) + *-oid.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Helodermatidæ.*

helodermatous (hē-lō-dėr'ma-tus), *a.* [As *Heloderma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Having a studded, warty, or tuberculous skin: specifically applied to the heloderms.

helodes (he-lō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑλώδης*, of a marsh, marshy, < *ἕλος*, marsh, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Marsh-fever. (*b*) A kind of fever characterized by profuse perspiration.

helodont (hē'lō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ἧλος*, a nail, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] Shaped like a nail or spike, as a tooth; also, having such teeth.

A number of small *helodont* teeth are scattered over some of the pieces of limestone.
J. W. Davis, Geol. Mag., III. 151.

Helodus (hē'lō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἧλος*, a nail, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fossil selachians, based upon teeth of apparently ecstracicont sharks which abound in Carboniferous limestone: so called from the studded appearance of their crushing crowns. *L. Agassiz*, 1838.

Helœcetes (he-lē'se-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕλος*, a marsh, + *οἰκέτης*, a house-slave, a menial, < *οἰκεῖν*, dwell in, inhabit, < *οἶκος*, a house.] A notable genus of aquatic tree-toads, of the family *Hylidæ.* *H. triseriatus* is one of the common species of the United States, whose shrilling may be heard through the summer in swampy places. Also written *Helocœtes.*

Helonæa (hel-ō-nē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Audubon, 1839, as *Helïnaia*; changed to *Helonæa* by A. Newton), < Gr. *ἕλος*, a marsh.] A genus of American worm-eating warblers, of the family *Mniotiltidæ*, having a peculiar bill resembling that of a meadow-lark. There is but one species, *H. swainsoni*, a near relative of the worm-eating warbler, *Helmitherus vermivorus*, inhabiting the Southern States. It was long regarded as one of the rarest of warblers, but has lately been found to abound in swamps in South Carolina.

Helonias (he-lō'ni-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕλος*, a marsh.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, founded by Linnæus in 1753, belonging to the natural order *Liliaceæ*, tribe *Narthecieæ*, with petioled radical leaves, those of the stem few and small, small flowers in dense racemes, the stamens little longer than the perianth, and three very short styles. Only one species is known, *H. bullata*, a botanical rarity of the United States, growing in wet places in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. It is a very handsome plant.

Helophilus (he-lof'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕλος*, a marsh, + *φίλος*, loving.] 1. A genus of syrphid flies, founded by Meigen in 1822. They are large, nearly naked, black or brown with yellow spots or bands, and usually marked by light stripes on the back of the thorax. The larvæ have no mouth-hooks, and probably live, like those of *Eristalis*, in manure and foul water. Twenty North American and about as many European species are described.

Helophilus latifrons, natural size.

2. A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Hydrophilidæ*, erected by Mulsant in 1844. It is synonymous with the extensive genus *Philhydrus* of Solier.

Helophoridæ (hē-lō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helophorus* + *-idæ.*] A family of aquatic palpicorn beetles, named from the genus *Helophorus.* See *Hydrophilidæ.* Also written *Helophorida*, *Helophorites.*

Helophorus (hē-lof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776), < Gr. *ἧλος*, a nail, stud, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] The typical genus of *Helophoridæ.* There are many species, mainly European and North American, but also some Asiatic and North African. *H. lineatus* of Say is found in the United States.

helops[1]† (hē'lops), *n.* [L. *helops*, also *elops*, some sea-fish: see *Elops.*] Some sea-fish, a favorite with the Romans.

Salmons from Aquitaine, *helops* from Rhodes.
Middleton, Game at Chess, v. 3.

Helops[2] ((hē'lops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἧλος*, a nail, stud, + *ὤψ*, face (appearance).] A notable genus of tenebrionine beetles with slender tarsi, sessile abdomen, and a coriaceous band over the labrum. *H. micans* is a beautifully striped bronzed species. Nearly 200 species are known, about 80 of them North American and the rest mainly European, though a few are found in Asia, North Africa, the Azores, Madeira, and Australia. *Fabricius*, 1775.

Helosidæ (hē-los'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helosis* + *-idæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Balanophoreæ*, made by Lindley in 1845 to include the genus *Helosis* and 4 other genera: nearly equivalent to the tribe *Helosideæ* of Bentham and Hooker.

Helosideæ (hē-lō-sid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helosis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Balanophoreæ*, typified by *Helosis.* It is distinguished by its imperfect flowers, which are monœcious or dioecious. The staminate flowers, with the stamens in a column, are furnished with a perianth, which in the pistillate flowers is adnate to the 2-styled ovary and has a 2-lipped limb. The tribe consists of fleshy herbs, destitute of chlorophyl, and parasitic on roots, with the small flowers crowded into a rounded or oblong head. There are 4 genera, natives of tropical America, India, and Java.

Helosieæ (hē-lō-sī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helosis* + *-eæ.*] Same as *Helosideæ. Schott and Endlicher*, 1832.

Helosis[1] (hē-lō'sis), *n.* [NL. (so called from the shape of the bracts, which are prominent before anthesis), < Gr. *ἧλος*, a nail.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Balanophoreæ* and tribe *Helosideæ.* It is characterized by a branched rootstock, bearing erect, naked scapes, and by a 3-lobed perianth of the staminate flowers with united stamens, that of the pistillate flowers being superior to the 1-celled ovary which in fruit becomes a nut. The genus comprises three, or according to some authors only one, species of parasitic, smooth, dark-red herbs, natives of tropical America. They are supposed to possess styptic properties.

helosis[2] (hē-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., also written *helotis*, appar. intended as a formation from Gr. *εἱλεῖν*, turn round, roll up, akin to *ἑλίσσειν*, turn, *ἕλιξ*, helix, L. *volvere*, and E. *wallow*: see *helix*, *volute*, and *wallow.*] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Eversion of the eyelids. (*b*) Spasm of the eye-muscles. (*c*) Strabismus. (*d*) Plica polonica. See *plica.*

Helostoma (hē-los'tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἧλος, a nail, + στόμα, the mouth.] The typical genus of *Helostomidæ*, having a peculiar small mouth.

helostomid (hē-los'tō-mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Helostomidæ*.

Helostomidæ (hel-os-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Helostoma*. The mouth is very small, and the teeth are confined to the lips and movable. In most other respects they agree with the *Anabantidæ*, and are generally associated with them in the same family. The *Helostoma temminckii* inhabits the fresh waters of Java.

Helot (hē'lot or hel'ot), *n.* [< L. *Helotæ*, prop. *Hilotæ* or *Ilotæ*, < Gr. Εἵλωται or Εἴλωτες, pl. of Εἵλώτης or Εἴλως, a Helot; said to be so named from Ἕλος, a town of Sparta, whose inhabitants were enslaved, but more prob. from the pass. of ἑλεῖν, 2d aor. associated with pres. *αἱρεῖν*, take.] 1. One of a class of serfs among the ancient Spartans who were owned by the state, were bound to the soil under allotment to landholders, and fulfilled all servile functions. The Helots paid their masters a fixed proportion of the products of the ground cultivated by them. They served as light-armed troops in war, and in great emergencies bodies of them were organized as regular or heavy-armed troops, in which case they might be manumitted as a reward for bravery. They were descendants of captives of war, most of them probably of the conquered Achean aborigines of Laconia; and they were very cruelly treated, and often systematically massacred, to keep down their numbers and prevent them from organized revolt.

The old Spartans had a wiser method, and went out and hunted down their *Helots*, and speared and spitted them, when they grew too numerous.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, iii. 4.

Hence—2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A serf or slave, in general; a servile person; one subject to the orders and caprices of another.

Those unfortunates, the *Helots* of mankind, more or less numerous in every community. *Is. Taylor.*

helotage (hē'lot-āj or hel'ot-āj), *n.* [< *helot* + *-age*.] The state or condition of being a helot; serfage. *Carlyle.*

Helotia (hē-lō'ti-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helotium*.] A family of discomycetous fungi, including the groups *Cibioria* and *Heloti*. *Boudin.*

Helotici (hē-lot'i-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helotium*.] Same as *Pileolares*.

helotism (hē'lot-izm or hel'ot-izm), *n.* [< *Helot* + *-ism*.] 1. The system of serfage maintained at Sparta, or one resembling it. See *Helot*, 1.—2. The condition of the Helots or Spartan serfs, or of helots in the extended sense; servile bondage.

Helotium (hē-lō'ti-um), *n.* [NL., perhaps < Gr. ἡλωτός, nail-shaped, < ἧλος, a nail.] A genus of discomycetous fungi, type of the *Helotia*. The disk is always open, at first punctiform, then dilated, convex or concave, and naked; the excipulum is waxy, free, and externally naked.

helotry (hē'lot-ri or hel'ot-ri), *n.* [< *Helot* + *-ry*.] 1. The condition of a Helot; serfdom; slavery.—2. Helots in a collective sense; a body of persons in a condition similar to that of the ancient Helots.

The *Helotry* of Mammon are not, in our day, so easily enforced to content themselves as the peasantry of that happy period, as Mr. Southey considers it, which elapsed between the fall of the feudal and the rise of commercial tyranny. *Macaulay*, Southey's Colloquies.

help (help), *v.*; pret. and pp. *helped* (formerly *holp* and *holpen*), ppr. *helping*. [< ME. *helpen* (pret. *halp*, pl. *holpen*, pp. *holpen*, *holpe*), < AS. *helpan* (pret. *healp*, pl. *hulpon*, pp. *holpen*) = OS. *helpan* = OFries. *helpa* = D. MLG. LG. *helpen* = OHG. *helfan*, MHG. G. *helfen* = Icel. *hjālpa* = Sw. *hjelpa* = Dan. *hjælpe* = Goth. *hilpan*, help. Connection with Lith. *szelpti*, help, is uncertain.] I. *trans.* 1. To furnish aid to; contribute strength or means to; assist in doing, accomplishing, or attaining anything; assist; aid: as, to *help* a man in his work; to *help* one out of difficulties. See *to help to*, below.

But evere more God of his grace *halp* us.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 284.

Treuthe tauhte me ones to louen hem vchone,
And *helpen* hem of alle thyng aftur that hem neodeth.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 198.

Help thyself, and God will *help* thee.
G. Herbert, Jacula Prudentum.

2. To bring succor or relief to; relieve; rescue.

This *helpeth* whete
From Auntes and fro myse.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

Help me, Cassius, or I sink! *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

My son . . . hath a dumb spirit; . . . but if thou canst do any thing, have compassion on us, and *help* us.
Mark ix. 22.

Help us from famine
And plague and strife!
Tennyson, The Victim.

3. To mitigate, as pain or disease; heal, relieve, or comfort, as a person in pain or distress.

Ande also it is ordeynede, yat if eny brother or sister falle in pouert, thurghe auenture of ye werlde, his state shal bene *holpen* of euery brother and sister of ye gilde.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

The true calamus *helps* a cough. *Gerarde.*

Do wounds *help* wounds, or grief *help* grievous deeds?
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1822.

But the jingling of the guinea *helps* the hurt that Honour feels. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4. To mend; repair. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To change for the better; remedy: as, he cannot *help* his deformity.

Let them [words] have scope: though what they do impart *Help* nothing else, yet do they ease the heart.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

If I be, either by disposition or what other cause, too inquisitive, or suspitious of my self and mine own doings, who can *help* it? *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

For *helping* of this, it was propounded, that such as dwelt there should pay six-pence the acre, yearly, for such lands as lay within a mile of the water.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 234.

Let nothing provoke you to fall upon an imperfection he cannot *help*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 85.

6. To prevent; avoid; forbear; keep or refrain from: with *can* or *cannot*.

A man who values a good night's rest will not lie down with enmity in his heart, if he *can help* it.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 95.

True, madam; notwithstanding his vices, one *can't help* feeling for him. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Your teasing daughter, who will never let you alone; who, when you go into your room, *cannot help* running to seek for you. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxv.

7. To increase; aggravate. [Rare.]

Their armour *helped* their harm, crush'd in and bruised
Into their substance pent. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 656.

8. To aid in going, removing, getting, etc.: with ellipsis of *to go*, *to get*, etc.: as, *help* me in (that is, help me to go in); *help* me off my horse.

By foul play, as thou say'st, were we heav'd thence;
But bleasedly *holp* hither. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

[The verb *help* may have an infinitive after it without the usual *to*.

William Pitt, . . . having drunk a bottle of port-wine at his own house, would go into Bellamy's with Dundas, and *help* finish a couple more.
Thackeray, Four Georges, p. 116.

I would fain stay and *help* thee tend him.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

Should we lend him the moral support of our agreement, and thus *help* him hold his own against the forces he has to face?
Times (London), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 108.]

9. To give out in portions.

She sat down at the head of the table, and began silently *helping* the hot milk. *Vernon Lee*, Miss Brown.

God help him (her, you, thee), a phrase used to express pity, and implying that the person concerned is beyond the help of man.

Now *God help thee*, poor monkey! But how wilt thou do for a father? *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 2.

She says
(*God help her*) she was wedded to a fool.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

So help me, a minced oath: for *so help me God*. [Colloq.] —**So help me God**, may God help or save me as I speak the truth: a solemn asseveration used in taking an oath. Other formulas of similar import are found in use.

And for thei sworen bi heore soule—"*so God hem* moste *helpe!*"—
Azeyn heore clene concience heore catel to sulle.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 24.

I say no more than truth, *so help me God!*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

To help forward, to assist in making progress.

I will hide nothing from you that I can remember, and can think may *help* you *forward* towards a perfection in this art. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 181.

To help off, to aid in disposing or getting rid of.

Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use to *help off* their time. *Locke.*

Strange! how the frequent interjected dash
Quickens a market, and *helps off* the trash.
Cowper, Charity, l. 522.

To help on, to forward; further.—**To help out**, to aid in delivering from trouble, in completing a task, in eking out a supply, or the like.

The god of learning and of light
Would want a god himself to *help* him *out*. *Swift.*

To help over, to enable to surmount: as, to *help* one *over* a difficulty.—**To help to**, to assist in obtaining; supply or serve with: as, to *help* one *to* meat at table.

Is this a dinner? this a genial room? . . .
In plenty starving, tantalized in state,
And complaisantly *help'd to* all I hate.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 164.

To help up, to raise; support.

A man is well *holp up* that trusts to you.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

"We shall be finely *holped up* here," said Michael Lambourne, looking at the gateway and gate.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lend aid; be of use; avail.

To *helpe*, ne hurte, my wille is not applied;
Who frowithe me not, I lete it passe a-way.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65.

To euery crafte of man's helpe
He had a redy witte to *helpe*
Through naturall experience.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

2. To serve or distribute food, as at table.

The host sat behind the haunch of mutton, and *helped* with zeal; the guests took the ducks, the turkey, the hare, and the fowls, and did their part.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 121.

A helping hand. See *hand*.—**To help out**, to lend aid.

Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors should *help out* where the Muses failed.
Rymer.

help (help), *n.* [< ME. *help*, < AS. *help* = OS. *helpa* = OFries. *helpe* = D. *hulp* = MLG. *hulpe* = OHG. *helfa*, *hilfa*, MHG. *helfe*, *hilfe*, G. *hilfe* = Icel. *hjālp* = Sw. *hjelp* = Dan. *hjælp*, help; from the verb.] 1. Assistance; aid given toward doing, accomplishing, or attaining anything, as labor, escape from danger or difficulty, discharge of obligations, etc.

In auncion tyme of antiquite
Men called goddis to theire *helpe* and ayd.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 22.

By the *helpe* and assistance of their counsels, the order of the gouernement, and conduction of the shippes in the whole voyage might be the better.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 245.

Embrace, and invite *helps*, and advices, touching the execution of thy place. *Bacon.*

2. Remedy; relief; succor; means of deliverance: as, failure is inevitable, there is no *help* for it.

Our *help* is in the name of the Lord. Ps. cxxiv. 8.

The fields, woods, houses, beds, boots [in Brasil], are subiect to plentie of Snakes, which without *helpe* kill in foure and twentie houres. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

Poor Corydon
Must live alone;
Other *help* for him I see that there is none.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xviii. 54.

3. A source of aid, relief, or succor; a helper.

I will make him an *help* meet for him. Gen. ii. 18.

God is . . . a very present *help* in trouble. Ps. xlvi. 1.

You who now glory in the name of Believers and are hitherto as forward as any in the profession of Christianity, do not think your selves to be above the need of any *helps* to confirm your faith. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

Virtue is a friend and a *help* to nature. *South*, Sermons.

The ladies [Dryden's characters] seem to have been expressly created to form *helps* meet for such gentlemen.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Hence—4. An assistant; a hired laborer or servant; especially, a domestic or household servant; collectively, servants or assistants; the supply of workers. [U. S., originally and still chiefly in New England.]

The Boston *help* reads Dante while she prepares the succulent pork and beans.
New Eng. Jour. of Education, XVII. 54.

The fewness and dearness of servants [in the New England colony] made it necessary to call in temporary assistance for extraordinary occasions, and hence arose the common use of the word *help*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 263.

help-ale (help'āl), *n.* A festivity among the English peasantry marking the completion of work done by the help of neighbors, as in haymaking.

helper (hel'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *helpere* (= OFries. *helpere*, *hilpere* = D. *helper* = MLG. *hulper* = OHG. *helfāri*, *helfare*, *helfari*, MHG. *helfære*, G. *helfer* = Icel. *hjālpari* = Sw. *hjelpare* = Dan. *hjelper*); < *help*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who helps, aids, or assists; an auxiliary; one who affords assistance, comfort, or remedy.

Woman being created for man's sake to be his *helper*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 73.

There was not any shut up, nor any left, nor any *helper* for Israel. 2 Ki. xiv. 26.

Fellow-labourers in the same vineyard, not lording over their rights, but *helpers* of their joy.
Burke, Economical Reform.

2. Specifically, one who is employed as assistant to another in doing some kind of work: as, a blacksmith's or a groom's *helper*.

helpfellow† (help'fel'ō), *n.* [< *help* + *fellow*. Cf. *helpmate*.] A colleague; a partner or an associate; a mate.

Therfore we taried still alone at Athenes, and from thence sente Tymothe our brother, a tryed minister of God, and an *helpefellowe* of our office.
J. Udall, On 1 Thes. iii.

helpful (help'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *helpful*; < *help* + *-ful*.] Furnishing help; serviceable; useful; beneficial.

I schal be *helpful*, or mercyful, to the wickidnesse of hem. *Wyclif*, Heb. viii. 12 (Oxf.).

A skilful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

More *helpful* than all wisdom is one draught of simple human pity that will not forsake us.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 1.

helpfully (help'fůl-i), *adv.* In a helpful or serviceable manner.

helpfulness (help'fůl-nes), *n.* The condition or characteristic of being helpful; assistance; usefulness.

You saw the beginnings of civilisation as it were, and the necessity of mutual *helpfulness* among the settlers.
W. Black.

helping (hel'ping), *n.* [= MHG. *helfunge;* verbal n. of *help*, *v.*] 1. The act of aiding or giving help.

Somme ther ben here that, while ye haue ben oute of contrey, haue deffended youre londe as wele as it hadde ben their owne a-gein alle youre enmyes, and have be in *helpinge* to alle hem that ye lefte it to kepe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 372.

2. That which is served or offered at one time, as food or drink; a portion. [Colloq.]

helpless (help'les), *a.* [< ME. *helples* (= OS. *hulpilōs* = OFries. *helpelōs* = D. *hulpeloos* = OHG. *helfelōs*, MHG. G. *hilflos* = Icel. *hjálp-lauss* = Dan. *hjælpeløs* = Sw. *hjelplös*); < *help* + *-less.*] 1. Incapable of acting without assistance; needing help; incapable of self-support or self-defense; feeble; dependent: as, a *helpless* babe; a *helpless*, shiftless fellow.

And let a single *helpless* maiden pass
Uninjured in this wild surrounding waste.
Milton, Comus, l. 402.

Slavery is disheartening; but Nature is not so *helpless* but it can rid itself at last of every wrong.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

2. Incapable of helping; affording no help; unaiding. [Rare.]

The gods have been
Helpless foreseers of my plagues.
Chapman, Iliad, vi. 385.

3. Beyond help; irremediable.

Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep,
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail. *Spenser.*

4. Unsupplied; destitute. [Rare.]

Helpless of all that human wants require. *Dryden.*

helplessly (help'les-li), *adv.* In a helpless manner or condition.

But if he be thus *helplessly* distract,
'Tis requisite his office be resign'd,
And given to one of more discretion.
Spanish Tragedy, iv.

helplessness (help'les-nes), *n.* The state of being helpless.

It is the tendency of sickness to reduce our extravagant self-estimation, by exhibiting our solitary *helplessness*.
Buckminster.

No one can be barbarous enough to desire the continuance of poor wretches in error and *helplessness*, that he may tyrannise over them with impunity.
Secker, Works, V. xii.

helplyt (help'li), *a.* [ME., = MLG. *hulplik* = MHG. *helfelich, helflich;* cf. G. *be-hülflich* = Dan. *be-hjælpelig* = Sw. *be-hjelplig;* < *help* + *-ly*[1].] Aiding; assisting; helpful.

I swor you righte, lo, now,
To ben youre frende and *helply* to my myghte.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 128.

helpmate (help'māt), *n.* [< *help* + *mate*[1]; cf. *helpfellow*, an equiv. compound of much older date. Cf. *helpmeet.*] An assistant; a helper; a coadjutor; a partner.

God made man first, and out of him created woman; and declared withal, that he therefore created her that she might be a *help-mate* for the man.
Abp. Sharp, Works, IV. xii.

I was now provided with a *helpmate*.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

In Minorca the ass and the hog are common *help-mates*, and are yoked together in order to turn up the land.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., The Hog.

helpmeet (help'mēt), *n.* [An absurd compound, taken as equiv. to *helpmate*, the form being suggested by the expression used in Gen. ii. 18, in reference to Adam's wife, "an *help meet* for him," i. e. fit for him, but prop. 'a help (helper) like himself' (*adjutorium simile sibi*, Vulg.).] A partner; a helpmate; a consort; specifically, a wife.

According to the latter [narrative of creation] the Lord God created Adam, and placed him in the garden of Eden, . . . and afterwards, on his finding the want of a *help-meet*, caused him to sleep, and took one of his ribs, and thence made a woman.
J. H. Newman, Discussions and Arguments (1872), p. 154.

The [Mormon] saints have gone on with their wholesale marrying and sealing, and the head prophet has taken his forty-fifth *help-meet*.
New York Tribune, quoted by R. G. White, Words and their Uses, v.

[The original use in Gen. ii. 18 is correctly reproduced in the following passage, which illustrates the transition to the incorrect use:

It had therefore been much impressed upon his [Whitefield's] heart that he should marry, in order to have a *help meet* for him in the work whereunto he was called.
Southey, Wesley (2d Amer. ed.), II. 188.]

helpworthy (help'wėr'ᵺi), *a.* Deserving help.

Our preaching . . . is apt to be too ambitious. It fails in helpfulness to *helpworthy* people.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 213.

helter-skelter (hel'tėr-skel'tėr), *adv.* [First in Shakspere's time; a dial. expression, being a riming formula vaguely imitative of hurry and confusion. Cf. *hurly-burly*. The same initial sequence *h*— *-sk*— appears in *harum-scarum*, dial. *havey-scavey*, etc.] With confused haste or commotion; in a disorderly hurry; confusedly.

Helter-skelter have I rode to thee.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

Helter skelter, hang sorrow, care 'll kill a cat.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

The lightning kept flashing, the rain too kept pouring,
While they, *helter-skelter*,
In vain sought for shelter.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 172.

helter-skelter (hel'tėr-skel'tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< *helter-skelter, adv.*] I. *a.* Confused; disorderly; carelessly hurried.

The Legislature is always pressed for time during the closing week, and the most important business is rushed through in *helter-skelter* fashion.
The Nation, XLVII. 445.

II. *n.* Confused movement or action; disorderly hurry or bustle; confusion.

Such a clatter of tongues in empty heads,
Such a *helter-skelter* of prayers and sins.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

The system of classification [of antiquities in the Vatican] is based on the history of their collection by the different popes, so that, for every other purpose but that of securing to each pope his share of glory, it is a system of *helter-skelter*.
George Eliot, in Cross, II. x.

helter-skelteriness (hel'tėr-skel'tėr-i-nes), *n.* Disorderly haste; heedless confusion. [Rare.]

While the picturesqueness of the numerous pencil-scratches arrested my attention, their *helter-skelteriness* of commentary amused me.
Poe, Marginalia, Int.

helve (helv), *n.* [< ME. *helve*, earlier *helfe*, < AS. *helf* (the dat. occurs spelled *hielfe* and the pl. spelled *hylfa*), a handle, = OD. *helve* = OHG. *halb*, MHG. *halp*, pl. *helbe*, G. (obs.) *helb*, a handle. The same base appears in *helm*[1], AS. *helma* (for **helfma*), and *halter*[2], AS. *hælfter:* see *helm*[1], *halter*[2], *halberd.*] 1. The handle of an ax, adz, or hatchet.

But Gawein smote the axe *helue* a-sondre, and the stroke descended on the shelde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 534.

His hand fetcheth a stroke with the ax, . . . and the head slippeth from the *helve*.
Deut. xix. 5.

Let us be sure that the devil take not a *helve* from our own branches to fit his axe.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 108.

2. The shank of a forge-hammer or trip-hammer: also used for the whole hammer. **Belly helve**, a form of helve for a lifting-hammer in which the cam is placed below the surface of the ground, and acts upon the arm or lever at a point between its head and the fulcrum. **Nose or frontal helve**, a form of helve for a lifting-hammer in which the cam acts upon the lever at one extremity, while the fulcrum is placed at the other extremity. **To put the ax in the helve.** See *ax*[1]. **To throw the helve after the hatchet**, to give up entirely; abandon the last resource.

If shee should reduce the Spaniard to that desperate passe in the Netherlands, as to make him *throw the helve after the hatchet*, and to relinquish those provinces altogether, it would much alter the case.
Howell, Forreine Travell, § 9.

helve (helv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *helved*, ppr. *helving.* [< *helve*, *n.*] To furnish with a helve or handle, as an ax.

helve-hammer (helv'ham'ėr), *n.* A large, heavy blacksmiths' hammer for manufacturing wrought-iron, tilted by the helve and oscillating on bearings; a trip-hammer.

Helvella (hel-vel'ą), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *helvus*, yellow.] 1. A genus of discomycetous fungi, growing on the ground and closely allied to the morels (*Morchella*), type of the *Helvellaceæ*. The receptacle is pileate, hanging down over the stem, concave and barren below. A few of the species are edible.

2. [*l. c.*] A fungus belonging to this genus.

Helvellaceæ, Helvellacei (hel-ve-lā'sē-ē, -i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helvella* + *-aceæ, -acei.*] That division of the discomycetous fungi which contains the morels (*Morchella*) and the genera most nearly related to them. The hymenium is vertical, the texture soft and waxy. *Discomycetes* is a synonym. Also written *Hivellaceæ, Hivellacei.*

helver (hel'vėr), *n.* In *mining*, the handle or helve of a tool.

Helvetia green. Same as *acid-green*.

Helvetian (hel-vē'shan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Helvetia* or *Helvetii* + *-an.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the ancient people called Helvetii.—2. Of or pertaining to Switzerland, called in Middle Latin and New Latin *Helvetia*, with reference to the ancient Helvetii; Swiss. See *Helvetic.* —**Helvetian plover.** See *plover.*

II. *n.* One of the ancient Helvetii; hence, an inhabitant of Switzerland; a Swiss.

Helvetic (hel-vet'ik), *a.* [< L. *Helveticus*, < *Helvetii*, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in what is modern Switzerland. The name is said to mean 'high-hill men.'] 1. Of or pertaining to the Helvetii, the ancient inhabitants of the Alpine region now called Switzerland.—2. Of or pertaining to the modern states and inhabitants of Switzerland: as, the *Helvetic* confederacy; *Helvetic* states.—**Helvetic confessions**, two confessions of faith composed by Swiss theologians, representing the religious creed of the Reformed cantons of Switzerland, and bearing date, the first 1536, the second 1566. They are Protestant in opposition to Romanism, evangelical in opposition to Pelagianism, Arianism, etc., moderately Calvinistic on the subject of election and predestination and on the subject of the Lord's Supper, and Zwinglian in opposition to Lutheranism.—**Helvetic Republic**, a republic comprising the greater part of Switzerland, which was formed in 1798 under French auspices, and existed until 1814.

helvin, helvite (hel'vin, -vīt), *n.* [< L. *helvus*, light-yellow (see *helvolous*), light-bay, + *-in*[2], *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring in regular tetrahedrons. It is a silicate of beryllium (glucinum), manganese, and iron, and contains also some sulphur. It is found near Schwarzenberg in Saxony, and in Virginia.

helvolous (hel'vō-lus), *a.* [< L. *helvolus, helveolus*, pale-yellow, yellowish, dim. of *helvus*, yellow, light-yellow, light-bay (of the color of cows, etc.), = AS. *geolu*, E. *yellow*, q. v.] Dull grayish- or reddish-yellow; tawny.

Helwingia (hel-win'ji-ą), *n.* [After Dr. G. A. *Helwing* of Angerburg in Prussia, a clergyman noted as a botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, founded by Willdenow in 1805, of the natural order *Araliaceæ*, series *Panaceæ*, remarkable in having the small sessile and few-flowered umbelets borne on the midribs of the leaves near the center. Only two species are known, one inhabiting Japan, the other the Himalayas; they are smooth shrubs with simple serrulate leaves. The young leaves of the Japanese species, *H. ruscifolia*, are used by the inhabitants as an esculent vegetable.

Helwingiaceæ (hel-win-ji-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helwingia* + *-aceæ.*] An order of plants established by Decaisne in 1836, and adopted by Endlicher and Lindley, for the reception of the anomalous genus *Helwingia*, now generally referred to the *Araliaceæ*.

helxine (helk'sin), *n.* [= F. Pg. *helxine* = It. *elsine*, < L. *helxinē*, a prickly plant, otherwise unknown, also a plant called perdicium, *Parietaria officinalis* (Pliny), < Gr. *ἑλξίνη*, a plant with woolly capsules, perhaps parietaria or urceolaris, < *ἕλκειν*, draw, pull, trail.] 1. An old name applied by Dioscorides and Pliny to the pellitory, *Parietaria*, to a sort of thistle, *Atractylis gummifera*, and to the bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis.*—2 [*cap.*] (helk-si'nē). A genus established by Requien for a plant confined to Corsica and Sardinia, which differs botanically from *Parietaria* only by its one-flowered involucre. It is regarded by many botanists as a species of *Parietaria* (*P. Soleirolii*).

hem[1] (hem), *n.* [< ME. *hem*, pl. *hemmes*, < AS. *hem* (once, glossing L. *limbus*), edge, border, = Fries. dim. *hämel*, North Fries. *heam*, a hem, edge, border; formed with umlaut < AS. *ham*, pl. *hammas*, a piece of land fenced in, = G. *hamm* (obs. or dial.), a forest, grove (orig. hedge), *hamme*, a hedge, fence: see *ham*[3]. The same development of sense, 'fence, hedge, grove,' appears in *haw*[1], q. v. W. *hem*, hem, is from E.] 1. A narrow fold in the edge of a piece of textile material, made to prevent it from raveling. The stuff is turned over twice so as to cover the raw edge, and the inner fold or crease is sewed firmly down.

And launceth heige her *hemmes* with babelyng in stretes;
Thei ben y-sewed with whigt silk & semes full queynte.
Piers Plowman's Creed (E. E. T. S.), l. 551.

"For thou must shape a sark to me, . . .
Without any cut or *keme*," quoth he.
The Elphin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 275).

My silk may bind
And broider Ottima's cloak's *hem*.
Browning, Pippa Passes, Epil.

2. Edge; border; margin.

Over the watyre they wente by wyghtnesse of horses,
And take wynde as they walde by the wodde *hemes*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1399.

They . . . brought unto him all that were diseased; and besought him that they might only touch the *hem* [revised version, "border"] of his garment. Mat. xiv. 35, 36.

Timon is dead;
Entomb'd upon the very *hem* o' the sea.
Shak., T. of A., v. 5.

3. In *arch.*, the projecting spiral of the Ionic capital. [Rare or obsolete.]

hem[1] (hem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hemmed*, ppr. *hemming*. [< ME. *hemmen*; < *hem*[1], *n.* The G. *hemmen*, stop, check, hinder, = OFries. *hemma*, *hamma*, hinder, obstruct (a limb), is not cognate, but comes from the same root as E. *hamble* and prob. *hamper*[1]: see *hamble*, *hamper*[1].] 1. To form a hem or border to; fold and sew down the edge of: as, to *hem* an apron.

The child . . . holding in her hands a shred of a handkerchief, which she was professing to *hem*, and at which she bored perseveringly with a needle.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, ii.

2. To border; edge.

He goeth walkyng vp and downe in hys habite garded or *hemmed* with hys brode phylacteries.
J. Udall, On Luke vi.

The snowy mountainous pass . . .
Hems in its gorges the bed
Of the new-born clear-flowing stream.
M. Arnold, The Future.

3. To inclose; circumscribe; limit or confine by an environment of any kind: with *in*, *about*, or *around*.

See, see! he cries, where your Parthenia fair,
The flowr of all your army, *hemm'd about*
With thousand enemies, now fainting stands.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, xii.

So . . . was it *hemmed in* by woody hills. *Sidney.*

Our habits, our established modes of thought and action, the manners and fashions of society, all *hem* us *in*.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 78.

To hem out†, to shut out.

You can not *hem* me *out* of London. *Webster.*

hem[2] (hem), *interj.* [Sometimes written *hum*; a vocalized imitation of a sound more nearly represented by *hm* or *h'm*, being orig. the sound made in clearing the throat with a slight effort —a guttural aspiration with nasal murmur.] An interjectional utterance, a sort of voluntary half-cough, intended to attract the attention of a particular person, to cover embarrassment by feigned indifference or hesitation, etc. Also *ahem*.

I would try; if I could cry *hem*, and have him.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3.

Pris. Hem, hem!
Witty. He's dry; he hems: on quickly!
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, i. 2.

"*Hem!*" coughed Miss Lillerton. Mr. Watkins Tottle thought the fair creature had spoken. "I beg your pardon," said he. *Dickens*, Sketches, Mr. Watkins Tottle, ii.

hem[2] (hem), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hemmed*, ppr. *hemming*. [< *hem*[2], *interj.*] I. *intrans.* To make the sound expressed by the word *hem*; hence, to hesitate or stammer in speaking: as, to *hem* and haw.

Hacking and *hemming*, as though our wittes and our senses were a woll-gathering.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 109.

Excellent!—'Tis Agamemnon just.—
Now play me Nestor—*hem*, and stroke thy beard,
As he, being 'dress'd to some oration.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

Mr. Bickerstaffe stood up, and after having cast his eyes over the whole assembly, *hemmed* twice.
Addison, Trial of Punctilios.

II. *trans.* To remove or otherwise affect by coughing.

Ros. I could shake them off my coat; these burs are in my heart.
Cel. Hem them away. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3.

hem[3]†, *pron.* See *he*[1], I., D (*c*).

hem-, **hema-**. See *hemato-*.

hemachate, **hæmachate** (hem'ạ-kāt), *n.* [< L. *hæmachātes*, < Gr. **αἱμαχάτης*, < *αἷμα*, blood, + *ἀχάτης*, agate.] A species of agate interspersed with spots of red jasper.

hemachrome, **hæmachrome** (hem'ạ-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *χρῶμα*, color.] The red coloring matter of the blood; hemoglobin.

hemachrosis, **hæmachrosis** (hem-ạ-krō'sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmachrosis*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *χρῶσις*, a coloring, tinting.] Redness of the blood.

hemacytometer, **hæmacytometer** (hem'ạ-sī-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *κύτος*, hollow (cell), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus for counting the corpuscles of blood.

hemad, **hæmad** (hē'mad), *adv.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *-ad*[3].] To or toward the hemal aspect of the body; ventrad: the opposite of *neurad*.

hemadromograph, **hæmadromograph** (hem-ạ-drom'ọ-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *δρόμος*, running, course, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for recording automatically changes in the velocity of the blood dependent on the deviation from the perpendicular on the part of a pendulum introduced into the blood-current.

Chauveau and Lortet first used their *hæmadromograph* in 1860. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 97.

hemadromometer, **hæmadromometer** (hem'ạ-drọ-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *δρόμος*, running, course, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the rate at which the blood moves in the arteries and veins, by means of the introduction of a large glass loop, when the rate can be seen and read off.

hemadromometry, **hæmadromometry** (hem'ạ-drọ-mom'e-tri), *n.* The art of measuring the rate at which the blood moves in the arteries and veins.

hemadynamics, **hæmadynamics** (hem'ạ-dī-nam'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + E. *dynamics*.] The hydrodynamics of the circulation.

hemadynamometer, **hæmadynamometer** (hem-ạ-dī-nạ-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + E. *dynamometer*.] An instrument for measuring the blood-tension; a manometer used for determining the pressure in any blood-vessel.

hemafibrite, **hæmafibrite** (hem-ạ-fī'brit), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of manganese, occurring, in orthorhombic crystals and also in globular forms having a fibrous structure and red color, at Nordmark in Sweden.

hemagogue, **hæmagogue** (hem'ạ-gog), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, drawing forth, < *ἄγειν*, lead.] A medicine which promotes menstrual or hemorrhoidal discharges.

hemal, **hæmal** (hē'mal), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *-al*.] 1. Having the character of blood; sanguineous; bloody: as, the *hemal* fluid. Also *hemic*, *hæmic*.—2. Pertaining to or connected with blood, blood-vessels, or blood-circulation; vascular; circulatory: as, the *hemal* system.—3. Situated on the side of the body, with reference to the vertebral axis, which contains the heart and great blood-vessels; ventral: the opposite of *neural*. In man the hemal aspect is the whole front of the body, the opposite of the back. In other vertebrates the under side is hemal. The epithet is chiefly used in this technical sense.—**Hemal arch**, that portion of a typical vertebra which is on the hemal side of the vertebral axis, forming a hoop or ring to inclose and protect the heart and other viscera, as the neural arches inclose the main nervous system. The ribs and breast-bone constitute a series of hemal arches. See cut under *endoskeleton*.—**Hemal cavity**, the body-cavity or cœloma; the thoracic-abdominal cavity in general, containing the heart, lungs, intestines, etc.: so called because it is on the hemal aspect of the body and formed or inclosed by hemal arches.—**Hemal flexure**. See *flexure*.—**Hemal space**, a cavity or space in which blood circulates.—**Hemal spine**. (*a*) In Owen's terminology, the median ventral or hemal element of a hemal arch, as one of the segments or pieces of the sternum or breast-bone, articulated on either hand with a hemapophysis. (*b*) A median process of the hemal side of the body of a vertebra; a hypapophysis: a rare use.

In a half-wild rabbit from Sandon Park, a *hæmal spine* was moderately well developed on the under side of the twelfth dorsal vertebra, and I have seen this in no other specimen. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 127.

hemalopia, **hæmalopia** (hem-ạ-lō'pi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *hæmalopia*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ἀλαός*, blind, + *ὤψ*, eye; cf. *hemeralopia*.] Hemophthalmia.

hemapoiesis, **hæmapoiesis** (hem'ạ-poi-ē'sis), *n.* Same as *hematopoiesis*.

hemapoietic, **hæmapoietic** (hem'ạ-poi-et'ik), *a.* Same as *hematopoietic*.

hemapophyseal, **hæmapophyseal** (hem'ạ-pọ-fiz'ē-ạl), *a.* Same as *hemapophysial*.

hemapophysial, **hæmapophysial** (hem'ạ-pọ-fiz'i-ạl), *a.* [< *hemapophysis*, *hæmapophysis*, + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a hemapophysis.

hemapophysis, **hæmapophysis** (hem-ạ-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *hemapophyses*, *hæmapophyses* (-sēz). [NL. *hæmapophysis*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ἀπόφυσις*, a process, as of bone: see *apophysis*.] The second element of the typical hemal arch of a vertebra, situated between the pleurapophysis and the hemal spine, corresponding in part to the neurapophysis of the neural arch. Thus, a costal cartilage, intervening between the bony part of a rib and a segment of the sternum, is a hemapophysis. See cut under *endoskeleton*.

hemarthrus, **hæmarthrus** (hē-mär'thrus), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ἄρθρον*, joint.] In *pathol.*, the presence of blood in the synovial cavity of a joint.

hemastatic, **hæmastatic** (hem-ạ-stat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static*.] I. *a.* 1. Relating to hemastatics.—2. In *med.*, serving to arrest the escape or flow of blood; arresting hemorrhage; styptic.

II. *n.* A remedy for stanching a flow of blood.

hemastatics, **hæmastatics** (hem-ạ-stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hemastatic*, *hæmastatic*: see *-ics*.] The hydrostatics of the blood in living bodies.

hemat-. See *hemato-*.

hematachometer, **hæmatachometer** (hem'ạ-ta-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + E. *tachometer*.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood by making it flow through a chamber in which a pendulum hangs.

For . . . [measuring the velocity of the blood] Vierordt constructed the *hæmatachometer*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 97.

hematangionosus, **hæmatangionosus** (hem'ạ-tan'ji-on'ọ-sus), *n.* [NL. *hæmatangionosus*, < Gr. *αἷμα*(τ-), blood, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *νόσος*, disease.] Disease of the blood-vessels. Also *hematangionosos*, *hæmatangionosos*.

hematein, **hæmatein** (hem-ạ-tē'in), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(τ-), blood, + *-e-in*.] An organic principle ($C_{16}H_{12}O_6$ + 3aq.) derived from the coloring matter of logwood. It forms dark-violet crystalline scales, which show by reflected light a greenish hue, and are sometimes observable on logwood. Also *hemateine*, *hæmateine*.

hematemesis, **hæmatemesis** (hem-ạ-tem'e-sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmatemesis*, < Gr. *αἷμα*(τ-), blood, + *ἐμεῖν*, vomit: see *emetic*.] In *pathol.*, a vomiting of blood.

hematemetic, **hæmatemetic** (hem'ạ-tẹ-met'ik), *a.* [< *hematemesis*, *hæmatemesis*, after *emetic*.] Pertaining to or affected with hematemesis.

hematherm, **hæmatherm** (hem'ạ-thėrm), *n.* [< *Hæmatotherma*.] A warm-blooded animal; one of the *Hæmatotherma*.

hemathermal, **hæmathermal** (hem-ạ-thėr'mal), *a.* [< *hematherm*, *hæmatherm*, + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to the hematherms; hemathermal.

hemathermous, **hæmathermous** (hem-ạ-thėr'mus), *a.* [< *hematherm*, *hæmatherm*, + *-ous*.] Same as *hemathermal*.

hemathidrosis, **hæmathidrosis** (hem'ạ-thi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmathidrosis*, < Gr. *αἷμα*(τ-), blood, + *ἱδρώς*, sweat.] In *pathol.*, the effusion on the skin of blood or blood-stained liquid without gross or evident lesions.

hemathorax, **hæmathorax** (hem-ạ-thō'raks), *n.* Same as *hematothorax*.

hematic, **hæmatic** (hẹ-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *αἱματικός*, of the blood, < *αἷμα*(τ-), blood: see *hemato-*.] I. *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *physiol.*, of or pertaining to, or occurring in, the blood; sanguineous; hemal.

Again, who has not observed the effect of depressing emotions to weaken the constitution and engender *hæmatic* changes, resulting in dangerous anæmia?
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 542.

2. In *med.*, effecting an improvement in the condition of the blood.

II. *n.* A medicine which effects a change in the condition of the blood.

hematics, **hæmatics** (hẹ-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hematic*, *hæmatic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of physiological and medical science which is concerned with the blood.

hematidrosis, **hæmatidrosis** (hem'ạ-ti-drō'sis), *n.* Same as *hemathidrosis*.

hematin, **hæmatin** (hem'ạ-tin), *n.* [< NL. *hæmatina*; < Gr. *αἷμα*(τ-), blood, + *-in*[2]. Cf. Gr. *αἱμάτινος*, of blood.] 1. A brown amorphous substance derived from hemoglobin in the blood, also forming scales of a bluish-black color with a metallic luster.

He [Mr. Sorby] has . . . shown how it [blood] may be detected under the most unfavourable conditions, provided that a trace of *hæmatin* has escaped decomposition or removal. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spectroscope, p. 96.

2. Same as *hematoxylin*.

Also spelled *hematine*, *hæmatine*.

hematinic, **hæmatinic** (hem-ạ-tin'ik), *a.* [< *hematin*, *hæmatin*, + *-ic*.] A medicine, as a preparation of iron, which tends to increase the amount of hemoglobin in the blood.

hematinometer, **hæmatinometer** (hem'ạ-ti-nom'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *hemoglobinometer*.

hematinuria, **hæmatinuria** (hem'ạ-ti-nū'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. *hæmatinuria*, < *hæmatina*, hematin, + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the presence of hematin in the urine: a term once used specifically to designate what is now called *hemoglobinuria*.

hematite, **hæmatite** (hem'ạ-tīt), *n.* [< L. *hæmatites*, < Gr. *αἱματίτης* (sc. *λίθος*, stone), red iron ore, prop. adj., blood-like, < *αἷμα*(τ-), blood.] Native

anhydrous iron sesquioxid, or red oxid of iron, Fe_2O_3. It crystallises in the rhombohedral system, and occurs in iron-black crystals with brilliant metallic luster (called *specular iron* and *iron-glance*), also in thin tabular crystals or scales, often red by transmitted light. More commonly it is massive, with structure varying from compact to foliated and micaceous (*iron-mica* or *micaceous iron ore*), also to columnar and fibrous, and further to earthy (*red ocher*) and impure argillaceous (*ironstone*) kinds. All varieties have a red streak. It is one of the most valuable ores of iron, and is mined in large quantities, as in the Marquette region of Lake Superior. It is sometimes called *bloodstone* and *oligiste iron* (*fer oligiste*); also often *red hematite*, to distinguish it from the related hydrated ore, brown hematite, or limonite, which has a brown streak. See cut under *reniform*.

hematitic, hæmatitic (hem-ạ-tit'ik), *a.* [< *hematite, hæmatite*, + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or resembling hematite.—2. Of a blood-red color; also, dull-red with a mixture of brown.

It [*Agelaius phœniceus*] never, however, has the *hæmatitic* tint of the red in A. tricolor.
S. F. Baird, Birds of N. A. (1858), p. 527.

hemato-, hæmato-, hemo-, hæmo-. [Strictly *hemato-, hæmato-*, contr. *hemo-, hæmo-*, and these forms reduced to *hemat-, hæmat-, hem-, hæm-*, before a second element beginning with a vowel; so L. and NL. *hæmato-, hæmo-*, reduced *hæmat-, hæm-*, < Gr. *αἱματο-*, and contr. *αἱμο-*, reduced before a vowel to *αἱματ-, αἱμ-*; combining form of *αἷμα*, blood. The form *hema-, hæma-*, in E. and NL. compounds, repr. the Gr. word before a second element beginning with a consonant (as in *hemachrome* or *hæmachrome, hemastatic*, etc.), is contrary to Gr. usage. The spelling of words containing this element wavers between *hæm-* and *hem-*. Properly, it should be *hæm-* in L. and NL. terms, and such E. forms as are not yet entirely naturalized; but *hem-* in E. words entirely naturalized.] An element in many compounds, chiefly scientific, meaning 'blood.'

hematobic, hæmatobic (hem-ạ-tō'bik), *a.* [As *hematob-ious, hæmatob-ious*, + *-ic.*] Same as *hematobious*.

hematobious, hæmatobious (hem-ạ-tō'bi-us), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *βίος*, life.] Living in the blood, as a parasite; sanguicolous.

hematoblast, hæmatoblast (hem'ạ-tō-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A form-element of the blood, different from the ordinary red or white corpuscles, being a colorless lenticular disk smaller than red blood-disks and without hemoglobin. Hematoblasts are identified by Hayem with the plaquettes described by Bizzozero in 1883. Also called *blood-plate* and *blood-platelet*.

hematobranchiate, hæmatobranchiate (hem'ạ-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hæmatobranchia*.

hematocele, hæmatocele (hem'ạ-tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *κήλη*, tumor.] A tumor filled with blood. Also called *blood-swelling*.

hematochyluria, hæmatochyluria (hem'ạ-tō-ki-lū'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. *hæmatochyluria*, < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *χυλός*, juice (chyle), + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the admixture of blood with chylous urine.

hematocœlia, hæmatocœlia (hem'ạ-tō-sē'li-ạ), *n.* [NL. *hæmatocœlia*, < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *κοιλία*, the belly.] In *pathol.*, effusion or escape of blood into the peritoneal cavity. *Thomas.*

hematocryal, hæmatocryal (hem-ạ-tok'ri-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hæmatocrya* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Cold-blooded; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Hæmatocrya*: opposed to *hematothermal*.

II. *n.* A cold-blooded vertebrate; one of the *Hæmatocrya*.

hematocrystallin, hæmatocrystallin (hem''ạ-tō-kris'tạ-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *κρύσταλλος*, ice, crystal, + *-in*2.] Same as *hemoglobin*.

hematogenesis, hæmatogenesis (hem''ạ-tō-jen'ē-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + E. *genesis*.] The formation of blood.

hematogenic, hæmatogenic (hem''ạ-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *hematogen-ous, hæmatogen-ous*, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to hematogenesis.

Intense *hæmatogenic* icterus followed, with extensive decomposition of the blood. *Medical News*, LII. 409.

hematogenous, hæmatogenous (hem-ạ-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Arising in or from the blood.

hematoglobin, hæmatoglobin (hem''ạ-tō-glō'bin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + L. *globus*, globe, + *-in*2.] Same as *hemoglobin*.

hematoglobulin, hæmatoglobulin (hem''ạ-tō-glob'ụ-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + L. *globulus*, globule, + *-in*2.] Same as *hemoglobin*.

hematography, hæmatography (hem-ạ-tog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the blood.

hematoid, hæmatoid (hem'ạ-toid), *a.* [< Gr. *αἱματοειδής*, contr. *αἱματώδης* (see *hæmatodes*), looking like blood, < *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling blood.

hematoidin, hæmatoidin (hem-ạ-toi'din), *n.* [< *hematoid, hæmatoid*, + *-in*2.] A crystalline substance often found in extravasated blood, resembling bilirubin closely, if not identical with it. Also spelled *hematoidine, hæmatoidine*.

hematolite, hæmatolite (hem'ạ-tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *λίθος*, stone.] A hydrous arseniate of manganese, aluminium, and magnesium, occurring in small rhombohedral crystals of a red color at Nordmark in Sweden. Also called *diadelphite*.

hematological, hæmatological (hem''ạ-tō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Pertaining to hematology.

hematology, hæmatology (hem-ạ-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *hæmatologia*, < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The branch of biology which relates to the blood. Also *hematologia, hæmatologia*.

hematoma, hæmatoma (hem-ạ-tō'mạ), *n.*; pl. *hematomata, hæmatomata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL. *hæmatoma*, < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *-oma.*] In *pathol.*, a swelling filled with extravasated blood. Also *hematome, hæmatome*.

hematomatous, hæmatomatous (hem-ạ-tom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *hematoma*(*t-*), *hæmatoma*(*t-*), + *-ous.*] Having or resembling hematoma.

The dura was universally adherent on both hemispheres, and there were *hæmatomatous* efflorescences in both dural sacs. *Medical News*, XLIX. 586.

hematome, hæmatome (hem'ạ-tōm), *n.* [< NL. *hæmatoma:* see *hematoma*.] Same as *hematoma*.

hematometra, hæmatometra (hem''ạ-tō-mē'trạ), *n.* [NL. *hæmatometra*, < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *μήτρα*, the womb (L. *matrix*).] In *pathol.*, a collection of blood in the uterus.

hematope, hæmatope (hem'ạ-tōp), *n.* [< *Hæmatopus.*] A book-name of an oyster-catcher, as *Hæmatopus ostrilegus;* one of the *Hæmatopodidæ*.

hematopedesis, hæmatopedesis (hem''ạ-tō-pē-dē'sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmatopedesis*, < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + (*δια*)*πήδησις*, an oozing through: see *diapedesis*.] Same as *diapedesis*.

hematopericardium, hæmatopericardium (hem''ạ-tō-per-i-kär'di-um), *n.* [NL. *hæmatopericardium*, < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium.] The presence of blood in the pericardial cavity. Also *hemopericardium, hæmopericardium*.

hematophilia, hæmatophilia (hem''ạ-tō-fil'i-ạ), *n.* Same as *hemophilia*.

hematophiline, hæmatophiline (hem-ạ-tof'i-lin), *a.* [< *Hæmatophilina.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hæmatophilina*.

hematophobia, hæmatophobia (hem''ạ-tō-fō'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *hæmatophobia*, < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *φοβία*, fear.] An inordinate fear or horror at the sight of blood. *Thomas.*

hematopoiesis, hæmatopoiesis (hem''ạ-tō-poi-ē'sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmatopoiesis*, < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *ποίησις*, a making.] The formation of blood, usually with especial reference to the corpuscles.

hematopoietic, hæmatopoietic (hem''ạ-tō-poi-et'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἱματοποιητικός*, < *αἱματοποιεῖν*, make into blood, < *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *ποιεῖν*, make: see *poetic*.] Pertaining to hematopoiesis.

hematorachis, hæmatorachis (hem-ạ-tor'ạ-kis), *n.* [NL. *hæmatorachis* (prop. **hæmatorrhachis*), < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *ῥάχις*, the spine.] In *pathol.*, an effusion of blood in, about, or between the spinal meninges.

hematosalpinx, hæmatosalpinx (hem''ạ-tō-sal'pingks), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet.] In *pathol.*, the presence of blood in a Fallopian tube. Also *hemosalpinx, hæmosalpinx*.

hematose, hæmatose (hem'ạ-tōs), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *-ose.*] Full of blood. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

hematosin, hæmatosin (hem-ạ-tō'sin), *n.* [As *hematosis, hæmatosis*, + *-in*2.] The coloring matter of the blood, which in a dry state is used for making Prussian blue. See *hematin*, 1. Also spelled *hematosine, hæmatosine*.

hematosis, hæmatosis (hem-ạ-tō'sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmatosis*, < Gr. *αἱματοῦν*, make bloody, < *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood.] In *physiol.*: (*a*) The formation of blood; sanguification. (*b*) The conversion of venous into arterial blood; arterialization.

hematostibiite, hæmatostibiite (hem''ạ-tō-stib'i-it), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + L. *stibium*, antimony, + *-ite*2.] An antimoniate of manganese and iron, occurring in black embedded grains, appearing blood-red in thin splinters. It is found in Sweden.

hematothermal, hæmatothermal (hem''ạ-tō-thėr'mạl), *a.* [As *Hæmatotherma* + *-al.*] Warm-blooded; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Hæmatotherma*.

Thus Vertebrates might be primarily divided into . . . *Hæmatothermal*, having the four-chambered heart, spongy lungs, hot blood; and Hæmatocryal, having less perfect breathing organs, less complex heart, with cold blood. *Owen.*

hematothorax, hæmatothorax (hem''ạ-tō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL. *hæmatothorax*, < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *θώραξ*, breastplate: see *thorax*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of blood in a pleural cavity. Also *hæmathorax, hemothorax*.

hematoxylin, hæmatoxylin (hem-ạ-tok'si-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *ξύλον*, wood, + *-in*2.] A dye obtained from the logwood-tree, *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, and having the chemical formula $C_{16}H_{14}O_6 + 2H_2O$. It forms small crystalline laminæ, which when pure are colorless and free from bitter or astringent taste. It affords the fine red, blue, and purple colors prepared from logwood by the action of an alkali and the oxygen of the air. The staining-fluid used in vegetable histology is made by dissolving .35 gram of hematoxylin in 10 grams of water, and adding a few drops of an alum solution, which acts as a mordant in fixing the color. It is one of the best staining-fluids known for the nucleus, coloring it a deep blue. Also *hematoxyline, hematin*.

hematozoan, hæmatozoan (hem''ạ-tō-zō'ạn), *n.* [As *Hæmatozoa* + *-an.*] One of the *Hæmatozoa*.

hematozoic, hæmatozoic (hem''ạ-tō-zō'ik), *a.* [As *Hæmatozoa* + *-ic.*] Living in blood, as a parasitic animalcule; hematobious.

hematozymotic, hæmatozymotic (hem''ạ-tō-zī-mot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + E. *zymotic*.] Pertaining to a fermentation of the blood.

hematuria, hæmaturia (hem-ạ-tū'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. *hæmaturia*, < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the presence of blood in the urine.

hematuric, hæmaturic (hem-ạ-tū'rik), *a.* [< *hematuria, hæmaturia*, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with hematuria.

hemble (hem'bl); *n.* [E. dial., also *hammil*; cf. *ham*3.] A hovel; a stable; a shed. [Prov. Eng.]

hemelytrum, hemelytron, *n.* See *hemielytrum*.

hemeralopia (hem''ẹ-ra-lō'pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *ἀλαός*, blind, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] In *pathol.*, a defect of sight in consequence of which distinct vision is possible only in artificial or dim light; day-blindness. The term is also used, however, to express exactly the opposite defect of vision. See *nyctalopia*.

hemeralopic (hem''ẹ-ra-lop'ik), *a.* [< *hemeralopia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with hemeralopia.

Hemeristia (hem-ẹ-ris'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμέρα*, day.] A genus of fossil neuropterous insects, related to the ephemerids or May-flies. *Dana*, 1864.

Hemeristiidæ (hem''ẹ-ris-ti'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemeristia* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Hemeristia*, from the Carboniferous rocks of Illinois. They were of large size, with quadrangular prothorax narrower than the other thoracic segments and ample wings twice as broad beyond the middle as at the base, with the costal border convex in its outer half. When at rest the wings completely overlapped; they had numerous prominent cross-veins, but no reticulations. The type is *Hemeristia occidentalis* of Dana.

Hemerobaptist (hem''ẹ-rō-bap'tist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμεροβαπτισταί*, pl., a Christian sect who were baptized daily (Epiphanius), < *ἡμέρα*, day, + *βαπτιστής*, baptist: see *baptist*.] A member of an old Jewish sect which used daily ceremonial ablutions, or of an early Christian sect which believed in daily baptism: little is known of either.

In the Word of God . . . one Baptisme is mentioned (which place the *Hemerobaptists* or daily dippers slighted). *By. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 296.

hemerobian (hem-ẹ-rō'bi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hemerobiidæ*.

II. *n.* A neuropterous insect of the family *Hemerobiidæ*.

Hemerobida (hem-ẹ-rob'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemerobius* + *-ida.*] A superfamily group of neuropterous insects, of the suborder *Planipennia*, chiefly represented by the family *Hemerobiidæ*, but also made by some to include the *Myrmeleontidæ*, etc.

Hemerobiidæ (hem′ẹ-rō-bī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemerobius* + *-idæ*.] A family of net-veined neuropterous insects having a slender body with a small quadrate prothorax and gauzy wings; the lace-winged flies. Their larvæ are terrestrial, and very useful in destroying aphids; they are known as *aphis-lions*. The eggs are laid in clusters, each mounted on a footstalk. *Chrysopa* and *Hemerobius* are leading genera. (See cut under *Chrysopa*.) Groups more or less exactly conterminous are named *Hemerobiida*, *Hemerobidæ*, *Hemerobides*, *Hemerobii*, *Hemerobiinæ*, *Hemerobini*.

Hemerobius (hem-ẹ-rō′bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. *ἡμερόβιος*, living for a day, ephemeral, < *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of lace-winged flies, typical of the family *Hemerobiidæ*. The species are numerous.

Hemerocalleæ (hem′ẹ-rō-kal′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemerocallis* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Liliaceæ*, distinguished by the cylindrical, funnelform, or campanulate perianth, and the numerous leaves crowded on the short rhizome or base of the stem. The fruit is a capsule, generally loculicidally dehiscent. The tribe includes 6 genera, of which *Hemerocallis* is the type; they are perennial herbs, with large flowers in variously shaped clusters, raised on a tall, mostly leafless scape, and are natives of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. *Phormium tenax*, of New Zealand, yields the famous New Zealand flax.

Hemerocallideæ (hem′ẹ-rō-ka-lid′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemerocallis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, proposed by Robert Brown in 1810, now included in the *Liliaceæ*. The tribe *Hemerocallæ* and several other tribes are embraced in it. Reichenbach (1837) proposed to extend it to include the *Pontederiaceæ*.

Hemerocallis (hem′ẹ-rō-kal′is), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *ἡμεροκαλλίς*, also *ἡμεροκαλλές*, a kind of yellow lily that blooms but for a day, < *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *καλός*, beautiful, *κάλλος*, beauty.] 1. A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Liliaceæ*, tribe *Hemerocallæ*, chiefly distinguished by its erect flowers, and by having the tube of the funnel-shaped perianth shorter than the spreading lobes, and the 6 stamens inserted in the throat of the tube. The genus embraces 5 species of perennial herbs, natives of central Europe and temperate Asia, with large erect flowers in a panicle at the summit of the leafless scape, and long, narrow, radical leaves. *H. fulva*, with tawny-red flowers, is the common day-lily of the gardens.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

The *hemerocallis* is the least esteemed, because one day ends its beauty. *Bp. Hall*, Works, VIII. 183.

Hemerodromus (hem-ẹ-rod′rō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *δρόμος*, a running.] Same as *Cursorius*.

Hemeroharpages (hem′ẹ-rō-här′pā-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *ἅρπαξ*, robbing, a robber see *Harpax*.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the diurnal birds of prey, as collectively distinguished from the nocturnal ones, or owls, called *Nyctharpages*.

hemerologium (hem′ẹ-rō-lō′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *hemerologia* (-ạ). [< Gr. *ἡμερολόγιον*, also *ἡμερολογεῖον*, a calendar, < *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *λόγος*, a count.] A comparative calendar.

hemi- (hem′i). [= F. *hémi-* = Sp. Pg. *hemi-* = It. *emi-*, < L. *hemi-*, < Gr. *ἡμι-*, in comp., half, = L. *sēmi-* = Skt. *sāmi*, half: see further under *semi-*. The prefix *demi-*, half, is of different origin: see *demi-*.] Half: a prefix used in many compound words derived from the Greek. It is cognate with Latin *semi-*, and equivalent to French *demi-*.

hemiablepsia (hem′i-a-blep′si-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀβλεψία*, blindness.] Same as *hemianopsia*.

hemialbumose (hem-i-al′bū-mōs), *n.* An intermediate product of the digestion of an albuminoid by gastric juice or trypsin. It is also formed by heating albumin with a mineral acid, and occurs in small quantity in the vegetable kingdom. Further action of trypsin converts it into hemipeptone, and finally into certain amido-compounds. It is distinguished from allied proteids by its behavior on heating and with acids.

hemiambus (hem-i-am′bus), *n.*; pl. *hemiambi* (-bī). [< Gr. *ἡμίαμβος*, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἴαμβος*, iambus.] In *anc. pros.*, an iambic dimeter catalectic (⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑). It was originally used only as a colon in a tetrameter or at the conclusion of a hypermeter or system, but afterward was employed in linear repetition.

hemianæsthesia (hem-i-an-es-thē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *hemi-*, half, + *anæsthesia*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, loss of sensation in one half of the body, right or left.

hemianalgesia (hem-i-an-al-jē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *hemi-*, half, + *analgesia*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, insensibility to pain in one lateral half of the body.

hemianesthesic, hemianæsthesic (hem-i-an-es-thē′sik), *a.* [< *hemianæsthesia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with hemianæsthesia.

hemianopsia (hem′i-a-nop′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀν-* priv. + *ὄψις*, sight.] In *pathol.*, complete or partial loss of sight, affecting one half of the field of vision. The epithets *right*, *left*, *temporal*, *nasal*, etc., as applied to hemianopsia, refer to the fields of vision, and not to the parts of the retina involved. *Hemiopia* refers to the same condition, but relates to the vision which is kept rather than to that which is lost. *Corresponding*, *equilateral*, or *homonymous hemianopsia* involves corresponding — that is, right or left — parts of the fields of vision of the two eyes. *Crossed* or *symmetrical hemianopsia* is an obscuration of symmetrical halves of the fields of vision, as of the two temporal or two nasal halves. Also *hemiablepsia*, *hemianopia*.

hemianoptic (hem′i-a-nop′tik), *a.* [< *hemianopsia* (*-opt-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with hemianopsia.

Hemiaster (hem-i-as′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] A remarkable genus of heart-urchins, of the family *Spatangidæ* and subfamily *Brissinæ*, having a brood-pouch in which the young are carried and developed. *H. philippi* inhabits Kerguelen Island. *L. Agassiz*, 1847.

hemiatrophy (hem-i-at′rọ̄-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of one half: as, facial *hemiatrophy*.

hemiazygos (hem-i-az′i-gos), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἄζυγος*, unyoked: see *azygos*.] A left vertebral or azygous vein which has broken its primitive connection with the left superior caval vein, as in man, whose left azygous vein is turned into the right azygous vein, and is called the *vena azygos minor*.

hemibranch (hem′i-brangk), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *hemibranchiate*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hemibranchii*.

hemibranchiate (hem-i-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Half-gilled — that is, having the branchial apparatus incomplete: specifically said of the *Hemibranchii*.

Hemibranchii (hem-i-brang′ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order of physoclistous teleocephalous fishes, having the pharyngeal bones and branchial arches reduced or deficient in some respects, and only one bone connecting the shoulder-girdle with the skull. Six families are referred to this order: the *Gasterosteidæ* or sticklebacks, *Aulorhynchidæ*, *Fistulariidæ* or tobacco-pipe fishes, *Aulostomidæ*, *Centriscidæ* or snipefishes, and *Amphistiidæ*. *E. D. Cope*, 1870.

hemic, hæmic (hē′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *-ic*.] Same as *hemal*, 1.

Puerperal mania . . . is often as much an insanity of general *hæmic* and neuric exhaustion, anæmia and shock, as of reflex irritation.

Quoted in *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 533.

hemicardia (hem-i-kär′di-ạ), *n.*; pl. *hemicardiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] 1. Either half of a four-chambered heart — the right, *hemicardia dextra*, or the left, *hemicardia sinistra*. — 2. [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks. *Klein*, 1753.

hemicardiac (hem-i-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< *hemicardia* + *-ac*.] Pertaining to a hemicardia.

hemicarp (hem′i-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *καρπός*, fruit.] One of the two achenium-like carpels which constitute the fruit of the *Umbelliferæ*. Also *mericarp*.

Hemicarpideæ (hem′i-kär-pid′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *καρπός*, fruit, + *-id* + *-eæ*.] A series of algæ belonging to the *Ulveæ*, established by Fries in 1846, embracing the *Lemanieæ*, *Ectocarpeæ*, and *Batrachospermeæ*.

hemicentra, *n.* Plural of *hemicentrum*.

hemicentral (hem-i-sen′tral), *a.* [< *hemicentrum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a hemicentrum; pleurocentral.

hemicentrum (hem-i-sen′trum), *n.*; pl. *hemicentra* (-trạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *κέντρον*, center: see *centrum*.] One of the pair of lateral elements which compose the centrum of a vertebra; a pleurocentrum. *Albrecht*.

hemicerebra, *n.* Plural of *hemicerebrum*.

hemicerebral (hem-i-ser′ẹ-bral), *a.* [< *hemicerebrum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to either cerebral hemisphere.

hemicerebrum (hem-i-ser′ẹ-brum), *n.*; pl. *hemicerebra* (-brạ). [NL., < *hemi-*, half, + *cerebrum*.] Either hemisphere, right or left, of the brain proper; a prosencephalic lobe; a hemisphere.

Hemichlæna (hem-i-klē′nạ), *n.* [NL. (Schrader, 1821), < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *χλαῖνα*, a cloak.] A small genus of plants, of the natural order *Cyperaceæ* and tribe *Scirpeæ*, the type of Fenzl's subtribe *Hemichlæneæ*, having many-flowered compressed spikes, and the flowers all hermaphrodite. The plants of the genus are herbs, diffuse or cespitose at the base, with long, narrow, grass-like leaves. Only three species, natives of South Africa, are known.

Hemichlæneæ (hem-i-klē′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fenzl, 1836), < *Hemichlæna* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of the *Cyperaceæ*, embracing the genera *Hemichlæna* and *Pleurachne*.

Hemichlænidæ (hem-i-klē′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemichlæna* + *-idæ*.] In Lindley's system of botanical classification, a group or subtribe of the *Cyperaceæ*, embracing the genera *Hemichlæna*, *Acrolepis*, and *Pleurachne*, the last two of which are now referred to *Ficinia*, and all are included in the tribe *Scirpeæ*.

hemichordate (hem-i-kôr′dāt), *a.* and *n.* [< *hemi-*, half, + *chordate*, q. v.] I. *a.* Partly chordate, as the anomalous genus *Balanoglossus*. The true vertebrates and the ascidians being classed together as chordate animals, *Balanoglossus* is called *hemichordate* to indicate its supposed affinity.

II. *n.* A hemichordate animal.

hemichorea (hem′i-kọ̄-rē′ạ), *n.* [< *hemi-*, half, + *chorea*.] In *pathol.*, chorea affecting one lateral half of the body.

hemicircle (hem′i-sėr-kl), *n.* [< *hemi-*, half, + *circle*.] A half-circle; a semicircle. [Rare.]

Her browes two *hemi-circles* did enclose,
Of rubies ranged in artificiall roes.

Sir J. Davies, An Extasie, p. 89.

hemicrania (hem-i-krā′ni-ạ), *n.* [= F. *hémicrânie* (vernacular F. *migraine*, > E. *megrim*, q. v.) = Sp. *hemicránea* = Pg. *hemicranea* = It. *emicrania*, *emigrania*, < L. *hemicrania*, also *hemicranium*, < Gr. *ἡμικρανία*, a pain on one side of the head or face, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *κρανίον*, the skull, cranium.] In *pathol.*, headache on one side of the head; especially, megrim when confined to one side; also, megrim in any form.

hemicranic (hem-i-kran′ik), *a.* [= F. *hémicrânique*, < L. *hemicranicus*, < Gr. *ἡμικρανικός*, < *ἡμικρανία*, hemicrania: see *hemicrania*.] Pertaining to or afflicted with hemicrania.

hemicycle (hem′i-sī-kl), *n.* [= F. *hémicycle* = Sp. *hemiciclo* = Pg. *hemiciclo* = It. *emiciclo*, < LL. *hemicyclus*, L. *hemicyclium*, < Gr. *ἡμίκυκλον*, *ἡμικύκλιον*, a semicircle, the front seats in a theater, a semicircular dial, neut. of adj. *ἡμίκυκλος*, *ἡμικύκλιος*, semicircular, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*[1]. 1. A half-cycle or a half-circle; a semicircle.

Besides, upon the right hand of her, but with some little descent, in a *hemicycle*, was seated Esychia, or Quiet, the first handmaid of Peace.

B. Jonson, King's Entertainment.

2. A semicircular arena; a room or division of a room in the form of a semicircle; especially, such a room with seats in semicircular rows, or such an arrangement of seats in any room.

The collections will be displayed in the *hemicycle* of the central pavilion of the palace of the Trocadéro.

The Academy.

Hemicycle of Berosus, a kind of sun-dial, said to have been invented by the historian Berosus, and supposed to be of semicircular form.

hemicyclic (hem-i-sik′lik), *a.* [As *hemicycle* + *-ic*.] An epithet applied by Braun to spiral flowers in which the transition from one series of members to the succeeding series, as from calyx to corolla or from corolla to stamens, coincides with a cycle of the phyllotaxis. Sachs also applies the term to flowers that are part spiral and part cyclic, as, for example, in *Ranunculus*, where the calyx and corolla form two alternating whorls, followed by the stamens and carpels arranged spirally: opposed to *acyclic*.

hemicylindrical (hem′i-si-lin′dri-kal), *a.* [< *hemi-*, half, + *cylindrical*.] Having the form of half of a cylinder divided in the direction of its axis.

These two images are by means of a *hemicylindrical* lens crushed up into two dots of light.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 162.

hemidactyl, hemidactyle (hem-i-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger.] I. *a.* In *zoöl.*, having an oval disk at the base of the toes, as some saurians; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Hemidactylus*.

II. *n.* A gecko of the genus *Hemidactylus*.

hemidactylous (hem-i-dak′ti-lus), *a.* Same as *hemidactyl*.

Hemidactylus (hem-i-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *hemidactyl*.] A genus of gecko-lizards, having the toes dilated as is usual in *Geconidæ*, but covered below with transverse imbricated plates in two series, and the body and tail without appendages. It contains some of the commonest species, widely distributed in the warmer parts of the globe, such as *H. maculatus*, an abundant Asiatic spe-

cies; *H. frenatus*, the cheecha of Ceylon; and *H. verruculatus*, a warty Mediterranean species.

hemidemisemiquaver (hem-i-dem-i-sem-i-kwā'vėr), *n.* [< *hemi-*, half, + *demi-*, half, + *semi-*, half, + *quaver*, q. v.] In *musical notation*, a note equal in duration to one half of a demisemiquaver or one eighth of a quaver; a sixty-fourth note: written as shown at *a*. —**Hemidemisemiquaver rest**, in *musical notation*, a rest equal in duration to a hemidemisemiquaver; a sixty-fourth rest: written as shown at *b*.

Hemidesmeæ (hem-i-des'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemidesmus* + *-eæ*.] A subdivision of the *Asclepiadaceæ* made by Reichenbach in 1837 to receive the anomalous genus *Hemidesmus*.

Hemidesmus (hem-i-des'mus), *n.* [NL. (so called in allusion to the filaments), < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *δεσμός*, a band.] A genus of twining plants, natural order *Asclepiadaceæ*, having opposite leaves and cymes of small greenish flowers. *H. Indicus* yields the Indian sarsaparilla, a reputed alterative, diuretic, and tonic.

hemidiapente (hem-i-di-a-pen'tē), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *διὰπεντε*, a fifth in music: see *diapente*.] In *Gr. music*, a diminished or imperfect fifth.

hemiditone (hem-i-dī'tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *δίτονος*, of two tones: see *ditone*.] In *Gr. music*, a minor third. According to the Greek tuning, this was somewhat less than a modern minor third, and dissonant.

hemidiploïdion (hem-i-dip-lȯ-id'i-on), *n.*; pl. *hemidiploïdia* (-ä). [Gr. *ἡμιδιπλοίδιον*, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *διπλοίδιον*: see *diploïdion*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, either a short form of the diploïdion or one covering only the front of the person. See also quotation.

A diploïdion worn only in front was called a *hemidiploïdion*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 454.

hemidomatic (hem'i-dō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *hemidome* + *-atic*[2].] Resembling or pertaining to a hemidome.

hemidome (hem'i-dōm), *n.* [< *hemi-* + *dome*: see *dome*[1], 5.] In *crystal.*, an orthodome in the monoclinic system: so called because only two planes belong to any given symbol. Corresponding forms are called *minus* or *plus*, according as they are opposite the obtuse or the acute axial angle.

hemidrachm (hem'i-dram), *n.* [< *hemi-*, half, + *drachm*, q. v.] An ancient coin of the value of half a drachma; a half-drachm.

hemidystrophia (hem'i-dis-trō'fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *δυσ-*, ill, + *τροφή*, nourishment, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] In *bot.*, the partial nourishment of trees, due to the unequal distribution of the roots arising from obstruction to their growth in some directions, or from other causes.

hemiedric (hem-i-ed'rik), *a.* Same as *hemihedral*.

hemielytra, *n.* Plural of *hemielytrum*.

hemielytral (hem-i-el'i-tral), *a.* [< *hemielytrum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hemielytrum.

hemielytrum, hemielytron (hem-i-el'i-trum, -tron), *n.*; pl. *hemielytra* (-trȧ). [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath, shard: see *elytrum*.] 1. The fore wing of hemipterous and especially heteropterous insects, coriaceous at the base and membranous at the tip, whence the name. Besides being thus divisible into two principal parts, the hemielytrum proper, or corium, and the terminal membrana, most hemielytra include two other recognizable portions, called the *clavus* and the *cuneus* or *appendix*. The latter is often wanting. See cut under *clavus*.

2. In *Vermes*, one of the large imbricated scales which lie in double series along the back of certain scale-bearing marine annelids, as the sea-mice or *Aphroditidæ*. They are borne upon the upper parapodia, subserve the purposes of protection and respiration, and are often very conspicuous, as in the genus *Hermione*.

Also *hemelytrum*, *hemelytron*.

hemiencephala, *n.* Plural of *hemiencephalon*.

hemiencephalic (hem'i-en-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *hemiencephalon* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the hemiencephalon.

hemiencephalon (hem'i-en-sef'a-lon), *n.*; pl. *hemiencephala* (-lä). [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] Half of an encephalon which has been hemisected, or longitudinally bisected.

Hemigale (hē-mig'a-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γαλή*, contr. form of *γαλέη*, a kind of weasel.] 1. A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridæ*, the type and only representative of a subfamily *Hemigalinæ*, based upon *H. sebra* of Borneo. Also written *Hemigalea* and *Hemigaleus*.—2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

Hemigalinæ (hem-i-gā-lē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemigale* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of subplantigrade *Viverridæ*, represented by the genus *Hemigale*. They have a strong sectorial tooth with a large tubercular ledge, the upper molars large and broad, the soles partly hairy, and a ringed tail moderate in length and not prehensile as in the paradoxures, to which these animals are closely related. Usually *Hemigalinæ*.

hemigamous (hē-mig'a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, having one of the two florets in the same spikelet neuter, and the other unisexual, whether male or female: said of grasses.

hemigeometer (hem'i-jē-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< *hemi-* + *geometer*: see *geometer*, 3.] In *entom.*, one of certain lepidopterous larvæ of the family *Noctuidæ*. They have six prolegs, two ventral pairs and one anal pair, and when walking raise or loop a part of the body, thus somewhat resembling the true geometrids or loopworms.

hemiglottidean (hem'i-glo-tid'ē-an), *a.* In *ornith.*, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Hemiglottides*.

Hemiglottides (hem-i-glot'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γλῶττα*, tongue, + *-ides*.] A superfamily of desmognathous grallatorial birds, founded by Nitzsch upon the ibises and spoonbills, associated on account of the small size of the tongue and other characters. The group forms a part of the *Pelargomorphæ* of Huxley, and it exactly corresponds to the *Ibides* of Coues.

I associate in this division [*Pelargomorphæ*] the Herodiæ, Pelargi, and *Hemiglottides* of Nitzsch, the last group including the genera Ibis and Platalea.

Huxley, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1867, p. 461.

hemiglyph (hem'i-glif), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γλυφή*, a carving.] In *arch.*, the half-groove or -glyph at the edge of the triglyph in the Doric entablature.

hemignathous (hē-mig'na-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ornith.*, half-beaked—that is, having either mandible much shorter than the other; hemirhamphine.

Hemignathus (hē-mig'na-thus), *n.* [NL.: see *hemignathous*.] A genus of sun-birds, of the family *Nectariniidæ*, of the Sandwich Islands, having a bowed bill with the lower mandible about half as long as the upper one (whence the name), as *H. lucida*. *Lichtenstein*, 1838.

hemigyrust (hem-i-jī'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γῦρος*, a circle.] In *bot.*, same as *follicle*.

hemihedral (hem-i-hē'dral), *a.* [< *hemihedron* + *-al*.] 1. In *mineral.*, exhibiting hemihedrism; having, as a crystal, only half the number of planes belonging to any particular form which the law of symmetry requires.—2. In *math.*, substituting negative for positive signs in regular alternation.

Also *hemihedric*, *hemiedric*.

hemihedrally (hem-i-hē'dral-i), *adv.* In a hemihedral manner.

hemihedric (hem-i-hē'drik), *a.* [As *hemihedron* + *-ic*.] Same as *hemihedral*.

hemihedrism (hem-i-hē'drizm), *n.* [As *hemihedron* + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, that property of crystals in accordance with which they have only half the number of planes required by normal or holohedral symmetry. See *holohedrism*. For example, if of the eight planes of an octahedron only four are present, the two opposite above and the alternates to these below, the resulting form is a tetrahedron; this, like the complementary hemihedral forms in other similar cases, is designated as *plus* (+) or *minus* (−), according to which set of four alternate planes is present. Both plus and minus tetrahedrons may be present together, and an octahedron of a hemihedral species like sphalerite is regarded as made up of these two forms, the two sets of planes being unlike physically (for example, as shown by pyro-electrical phenomena), even when not distinguished geometrically. In the isometric system the type of hemihedrism illustrated by the tetrahedron in which all the parts belonging to half the octants are present (*holohemihedral*) is called *inclined* or *tetrahedral hemihedrism*; this yields independent forms also in the case of the two trisoctahedrons and the hexoctahedron. In the same system *parallel* or *pyritohedral hemihedrism* is illustrated by the pentagonal dodecahedron or pyritohedron, the hemihedral form of the tetrakishexahedron; in this, half the parts of all the octants are present (*hemiholohedral*). The only other independent form of this type of hemihedrism is the diploid, the hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron. (See cut under *diploid*.) The other forms, however, also show the hemihedrism: thus, a cube of pyrites has only its alternate edges similar. There is also the rare *pyroidal* or *trapezohedral hemihedrism*, which, as applied to the hexoctahedron, yields plus and minus forms which are enantiomorphous. *Sphenoidal hemihedrism* of the tetragonal and orthorhombic systems is similar to the tetrahedral hemihedrism of the isometric system; this is also true of the rhombohedral hemihedrism of the hexagonal pyramid system, which yields the rhombohedron from a hexagonal pyramid and the scalenohedron from a 12-sided pyramid. *Pyramidal hemihedrism* in the tetragonal and hexagonal systems yields a 4-sided or 6-sided pyramid respectively from an 8-sided or 12-sided pyramid; here the parts present are not those alternate to each other above and below, but each plane above has a corresponding one below, the adjacent pair above and below being absent. Hemihedral forms are themselves, in certain cases, subject to hemihedrism, the result being quarter- or tetartohedral forms. See *tetartohedrism* and *hemimorphism*. Also called *hemihedry*, *hemisymmetry*.

hemihedron (hem-i-hē'drȯn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base.] A hemihedral solid, as the tetrahedron.

hemihedry (hem'i-hē-dri), *n.* [As *hemihedron* + *-y*.] Same as *hemihedrism*.

hemiholohedral (hem-i-hol-ō-hē'dral), *a.* [< *hemi-*, half, + *holohedral*.] In *crystal.*, having half the whole number of planes in all the octants: sometimes said of the parallel hemihedral forms of the isometric system. See *hemihedrism*.

Hemileia (hem-i-lī'ä), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *λεῖος*, smooth.] A genus of fungi, of which the principal species, *H. vastatrix*, is very destructive to coffee-plants in Ceylon plantations. The genus is a member of the *Uredineæ*, and closely allied to *Uromyces*. It is described as forming little white patches on the under side of the leaves, and consists of minute tufts of flexuous threads surmounted by a single subreniform spore attached obliquely at the base. The upper side of the affected leaf has the appearance of being burnt.

Hemimetabola (hem'i-me-tab'ō-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *μεταβολή*, transformation. Cf. *hemimetaboly*.] Insects which undergo incomplete or partial metamorphosis; a subclass or superorder of hexapod insects, including a series intermediate between *Ametabola* on the one hand and *Metabola* on the other. The group is sometimes used as conterminous with *Hemiptera* in a broad sense, and is then divided into *Homoptera*, *Heteroptera*, and *Thysanoptera*; or it is extended to cover the three usual orders *Hemiptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Pseudoneuroptera*. Also called *Homomorpha*.

hemimetabolic (hem-i-met-a-bol'ik), *a.* [< *hemimetaboly* + *-ic*.] Characterized by hemimetaboly; pertaining to hemimetaboly, or to the *Hemimetabola*; hemimetamorphic; homomorphic.

hemimetaboly (hem'i-me-tab'ō-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *μεταβολή*, transformation: see *metaboly*.] Incomplete metamorphosis; imperfect transformation, as of an insect.

hemimetamorphic (hem-i-met-a-mȯr'fik), *a.* [< *hemimetamorph-osis* + *-ic*.] Exhibiting hemimetamorphosis; undergoing incomplete transformation; hemimetabolic.

hemimetamorphosis (hem-i-met-a-mȯr'fō-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *μεταμόρφωσις*, transformation.] Incomplete metamorphosis. It involves considerable although gradual changes from the new-born young to the adult, as in some fishes.

In some pelagic forms *Hemimetamorphosis* may occur, or very considerable alterations in their growth and development.

Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. xci.

hemimorph (hem'i-mȯrf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *μορφή*, form.] A crystal exhibiting hemimorphism.

hemimorphic (hem-i-mȯr'fik), *a.* [< *hemimorph* + *-ic*.] Having, as a crystal, the two ends of the same axis modified with unlike planes.

hemimorphism (hem-i-mȯr'fizm), *n.* [< *hemimorph* + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, the property of having the opposite extremities unlike in their planes or modifications. It is commonly observed in the case of crystals of tourmalin, calamin, and some other species. Such crystals usually show marked pyro-electrical phenomena. See *pyro-electricity*.

hemimorphite (hem-i-mȯr'fit), *n.* [< *hemimorph* + *-ite*[2].] Calamin, or hydrous silicate of zinc: a name given in allusion to the common hemimorphic character of the crystals.

hemina (hē-mī'nä), *n.*; pl. *heminæ* (-nē). [L., also *emina*, < Gr. *ἡμίνα*, a Sicilian measure, half the *ἑκτεύς* (L. *sextarius*), < *ἡμι-*, half, *ἡμισυς*, a., half.] An ancient Roman and Greek measure, equivalent to the cotyle. It contained .271 liters, or .572 United States pints.

heminge, *n.* See *hemming*[2].

hemiobolion (hem'i-ō-bō'li-on), *n.*; pl. *hemiobolia* (-ä). [Gr. *ἡμιωβόλιον*, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *ὀβολός*, an obol.] A coin of ancient Athens, of the value of half an obol.

hemiolia (hem-i-ō'li-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμιολία*, sc. *διάστασις*, an interval one half more, also a verse consisting of a foot and a half, fem. of *ἡμιόλιος*, one and a half: see *hemiolic*.] In *medieval music*: (*a*) The interval or relation of the perfect fifth: so called because produced on the monochord by shortening the string to two thirds of its full length. (*b*) A group of three notes

introduced in the midst of a piece in place of two; a triplet.

hemiolic (hem-i-ol'ik), *a.* [< L. *hemiolius* (< Gr. *ἡμιόλιος*, containing one and a half, half as much again, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *ὅλος*, whole) + *-ic.*] In *anc. pros.*, constituting the proportion of 1½ to 1, or of 3 to 2: as, the *hemiolic* ratio (of thesis and arsis); characterized by such a proportion of thesis and arsis: as, *hemiolic* rhythm; a *hemiolic* foot; the *hemiolic* class of feet. The *hemiolic* class is also sometimes called the *Pæonic*, the two other principal classes of feet being the diplasic, double, trochaic, or iambic, and the isorrhythmic, equal, or dactylic. See *Pæonic.*

hemione (hem'i-ōn), *n.* [< *hemionus.*] The dziggetai, half-ass, or wild ass of Asia, *Equus hemionus* or *Asinus hemionus.* See cut under *dziggetai.*

hemionus (hē-mī'ō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμίονος*, a 'half-ass,' i. e. a mule, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *ὄνος*, an ass.] The specific name of *Equus* or *Asinus hemionus*, the hemione, half-ass, or dziggetai: used also as the English name of this animal. See cut under *dziggetai.*

A hybrid has been figured by Dr. Gray (and he informs me that he knows of a second case) from the ass and the *hemionus;* and this hybrid, though the ass only occasionally has stripes on his legs and the *hemionus* has none and has not even a shoulder-stripe, nevertheless had all four legs barred. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 163.

Hemiophrya (hem-i-of'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ὀφρύς* = E. *brow.*] A remarkable genus of acinetans, or suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, having both prehensile and suctorial processes. *H. gemmipara* is an example.

hemiopia (hem-i-ō'pi-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Same as *hemianopsia.*

hemiopic (hem-i-op'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Same as *hemianoptic.*

hemiopsia, hemiopsy (hem-i-op'si-ą, hem'i-op-si), *n.* [NL. *hemiopsia*, < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ὄψις*, sight.] Same as *hemianopsia.*

hemiorthotype (hem-i-ôr'thō-tīp), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ὀρθός*, straight, + *τύπος*, type: see *orthotype.*] Same as *monoclinic.*

hemipalmate (hem-i-pal'māt), *a.* [< *hemi-* + *palmate.*] Half-webbed; semipalmate.

hemiparaplegia (hem-i-par-ą-plē'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *παραπληγία*, paralysis: see *paraplegia.*] In *pathol.*, paralysis of one leg.

hemiparesis (hem-i-par'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *πάρεσις*, a blackening: see *paresis.*] Paresis of one lateral half of the body.

hemiparetic (hem-i-pa-ret'ik), *a.* [< *hemiparesis* (*-et-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with hemiparesis.

hemiphractid (hem-i-frak'tid), *n.* One of the *Hemiphractidæ.*

Hemiphractidæ (hem-i-frak'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemiphractus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tailless amphibians, typified by the genus *Hemiphractus.* They have maxillary as well as peculiar mandibular teeth, subcylindrical sacral diapophyses, coracoids and precoracoids parallel, an omosternum, opisthocœlian vertebræ, and the coccyx attached to two condyles.

The *Hemiphractidæ* include some forms in which the cranial ossification is remarkably developed. This forms a kind of helmet, which develops in some of the species into processes and cresta. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 339.

Hemiphractus (hem-i-frak'tus), *n.* [NL., lit. 'half-mailed' (cf. *cataphract*), < Gr. *ἡμίφρακτος*, half-fenced, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *φρακτός*, verbal adj. of *φράσσειν*, fence, stop up.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Hemiphractidæ.*

hemiphrase (hem'i-frāz), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *φράσις*, phrase.] In *music*, a half-phrase, usually occupying only one measure.

hemiplegia (hem-i-plē'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμιπλῆξ* (*-πληγ-*), also *ἡμιπληγής*, stricken on one side, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *πλήσσειν*, strike.] In *pathol.*, paralysis that affects one lateral half of the body. Also *hemiplegy, hemiplexia.*

hemiplegic (hem-i-plej'ik), *a.* [< *hemiplegia* + *-ic.*] Relating to or affected with hemiplegia.

hemiplegy (hem'i-plē-ji), *n.* Same as *hemiplegia.*

hemiplexia (hem-i-plek'si-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμιπληξία*, < *ἡμιπλῆξ*, stricken on one side: see *hemiplegia.*] Same as *hemiplegia.*

hemipod (hem'i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [As *Hemipodius.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hemipodii.*

II. *n.* One of the *Hemipodii* (or *Turnicidæ*); a bird of the genus *Hemipodius;* an ortygan. Also *hemipode.*

hemipodan (hē-mip'ō-dan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hemipods or *Hemipodii.*

hemipode (hem'i-pōd), *n.* Same as *hemipod.*

Hemipodii (hem-i-pō'di-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Hemipodius.*] An anomalous group of three-toed birds of quail-like aspect, corresponding to the family *Turnicidæ*, and formerly classed among gallinaceous birds; the ortygans, or old-world bush-quails. They resemble the grouse-pigeons (*Pteroclidæ*) and tinamous in some respects, and in others are related to the plovers. The vertebræ lack the extensive ankylosis usual in birds; the palatal structure is somewhat segithognathous; and in some at least there is but one carotid and no crop. The genera *Turnix* (or *Hemipodius*), *Ortyxelos*, and *Pedionomus* compose the group.

Hemipodius (hem-i-pō'di-us), *n.* [NL. (so called from the absence of the hind toe), < Gr. *ἡμίπους* (*-ποδ-*), half-footed (cf. *ἡμιπόδιον*, a half-foot), < *ἡμι-*, half, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] The typical genus of *Hemipodii:* same as *Turnix. Reinhardt*, 1815.

hemiprism (hem'i-prizm), *n.* [< *hemi-* + *prism.*] In *crystal.*, a prism in the triclinic system: so called because it includes in a given case only two planes which are parallel to each other.

hemiprismatic (hem'i-priz-mat'ik), *a.* [< *hemi-* + *prismatic*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to a hemiprism: as, some feldspar crystals show *hemiprismatic* cleavage.

hemipter (hē-mip'tėr), *n.* One of the *Hemiptera.*

Hemiptera (hē-mip'tę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *hemipterus*, half-winged: see *hemipterous.*] An order of the class *Insecta*, founded by Linnæus in 1742, embracing a vast number of insects of diverse forms apparently not very closely related in structure, widely different in mode of life, and collectively known as *bugs.* The metamorphosis is incomplete, except in the male coccids and related forms. The molt is usually repeated four times, the stage next to the last, preceding the imago, being called *pupa.* There are four, or two, or no wings in different cases, and rarely halteres. The thoracic segments are either free or fused. The head is free or broadly united to the thorax, with or without faceted eyes. The essential characters of the order are found in the mouth-parts and associate modifications of the head and sternum, and in the wings. The mouth-organs are usually suctorial, the sucking-tube or haustellum being composed (in the higher forms) of two lateral half-channels or semicylindric pieces homologous with the labium and labial palpi. Thus the mouth-parts consist of a jointed tapering tube, arising from the front of the under side of the head, and inclosing four stiff bristles, which replace the mandibles and maxillæ, this whole rostrum being adapted both for piercing and for sucking. There is no sucking-stomach. The modifications of the sternum are such as fit it to support the head and characteristic rostrum. In the largest group of *Hemiptera* the wings are thick and leathery at the base and membranous at the end. The tarsi are generally three- or two-jointed, rarely having only one joint. Most hemipterous insects feed on plant-juices or the blood of insects or animals, including man, but a few live on the moisture which collects under decaying bark, and certain of the higher forms subsist indifferently upon sap or blood. The *Hemiptera* have more than once been separated into several different orders, but most entomologists continue to accept the order in its original broad sense, dividing it into several suborders. Three of these universally recognized are *Heteroptera*, the true bugs; *Homoptera*, the bark-lice, plant-lice, scale-insects, leafhoppers, cicadas, etc.; and *Parasita*, the true lice. About 27,000 species are catalogued, and it is estimated that at least 50,000 exist. The *Hemiptera* thus outnumber far the *Orthoptera* and *Neuroptera*, and possibly the *Lepidoptera.* Formerly also called *Rhyngota*, *Siphonata*, and *Dermaptera* (in part).

hemipteral (hē-mip'tę-ral), *a.* Same as *hemipterous.*

hemipteran (hē-mip'tę-ran), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Hemiptera:* as, "the *Hemipteran* mouth," *Huxley.*

II. *n.* One of the *Hemiptera.*

That terrible microscopic *hemipteran*, the chinch-bug. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Aug., 1878, p. 512.

hemipterist (hē-mip'tę-rist), *n.* [< *Hemiptera* + *-ist.*] One who studies or collects the *Hemiptera.*

hemipteron (hē-mip'tę-ron), *n.* [NL., sing. of *Hemiptera.*] One of the *Hemiptera.*

I noticed a singular case of ants milking a winged *Hemipteron*, which of course could not be kept in captivity, as they do many species of the wingless aphides. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 251.

hemipterous (hē-mip'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *hemipterus*, half-winged, < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Half-winged — that is, having the fore wings partly membranous and partly coriaceous or chitinous; specifically, of or pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hemiptera;* found in or characterizing the *Hemiptera.* Also *hemipteral.*

hemipyramid (hem-i-pir'ą-mid), *n.* [< *hemi-* + *pyramid.*] In *crystal.*, a pyramid in the monoclinic system (see *pyramid*): so called because it embraces in a given case only four planes instead of eight. Corresponding forms are distinguished as *minus* or *plus*, according as they lie opposite the obtuse or the acute axial angle.

hemipyramidal (hem'i-pi-ram'i-dal), *a.* [< *hemipyramid* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a hemipyramid.

Hemirhamphinæ (hem'i-ram-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemirhamphus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of synentognathous fishes, of the family *Scomberesocidæ* (or *Exocœtidæ*), typified by the genus *Hemirhamphus;* the halfbills: so called from the shortness of the upper jaw in comparison with the great length of the spear-like under jaw. These fishes are of slender, straight form, with moderate dorsal and anal fins. There are numerous species, of several genera, some of them viviparous. They are nearly related to the flying-fishes. See cut at *halfbeak.*

hemirhamphine (hem-i-ram'fin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hemirhamphinæ.*

II. *n.* A halfbill or halfbeak; one of the *Hemirhamphinæ.*

Hemirhamphus (hem-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ῥάμφος*, bill, snout.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Scomberesocidæ*, giving name to the subfamily *Hemirhamphinæ;* the halfbeaks. *H. unifasciatus* is a common representative on the Atlantic coast of the United States, of some value as a food-fish; there are several others. Usually written *Hemiramphus. Cuvier*, 1817. See cut under *halfbeak.*

hemisect (hem'i-sekt), *v. t.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + L. *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut: see *secant, section.*] To bisect; especially, to bisect longitudinally, or in equal right and left parts.

A *hemisected* skeleton [of a vertebrate], showing the variation in size of the neural and hæmal cavities. *Science*, VI. 223.

hemisection (hem-i-sek'shon), *n.* [< *hemisect* + *-ion*, after *section.*] Bisection; especially, section of a part into right and left halves, or one of such halves.

A *hemisection* of the whole body. *Science*, VI. 223.

hemisepta, *n.* Plural of *hemiseptum.*

hemiseptal (hem-i-sep'tal), *a.* [< *hemiseptum* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a hemiseptum.

hemiseptum (hem-i-sep'tum), *n.*; pl. *hemisepta* (*-tą*). [NL., < L. *hemi-*, half, + *septum, sæptum*, a partition.] In *anat.*, the lateral half of a partition; the right or left part of a longitudinal septum, as that in the heart and brain.— **Hemiseptum auriculare**, the lateral half of the partition between the auricles of the heart.— **Hemiseptum cerebri**, the lateral half of the septum lucidum of the brain.— **Hemiseptum ventriculare**, the lateral half of the partition between the ventricles of the heart.

hemisome (hem'i-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *σῶμα*, body.] One half of an animal's body.

The permanent retention of the radials in the abactinal *hemisome* of the body of Amphiura. *P. H. Carpenter*, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 304.

hemispasm (hem'i-spazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *σπασμός*, spasm.] Spasm of one lateral half of the body.

hemisphere (hem'i-sfēr), *n.* [ME. *hemysperie, emyspire*, etc.; in mod. E. according to the L.; = F. *hemisphère* = Sp. *hemisferio* = Pg. *hemispherio* = It. *hemisferio*, < L. *hemisphærium*, < Gr. *ἡμισφαίριον*, a hemisphere, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] 1. A half-sphere; one half of a sphere or globe formed by a plane passing through the center. Specifically — 2. Half of the terrestrial globe; also, half of the celestial globe, or of the surface of the heavens.

Night with his mantel, that is derk and rude,
Gan oversprede the *hemysperie* aboute.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 555.

Sterre is ther noone in alle oure *emyspire:*
Under whoos sight I gynne on November.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

The *hemispheres* of earth, in clearest ken,
Stretch'd out to the amplest reach of prospect lay.
Milton, P. L., xi. 379.

3. A map or projection of half of the terrestrial or the celestial sphere.—4. In *anat.*, either of the two large convex and convoluted masses, one on each side, which together with the fornix, corpus callosum, thalamencephalon, mesencephalon, and olfactory lobes make up the cerebrum. See *brain, cerebrum,* and *cerebral.*— **Eastern and western hemispheres**, the eastern and western halves of the terrestrial globe. The former comprises the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and their islands, called the *Old World*, and the latter the two American continents and their islands, called the *New World.*— **Magdeburg hemispheres**, an instrument invented by Otto von Guericke, which illustrates the pressure of the atmosphere. It consists of two hollow brass hemispheres fitting nicely together and furnished with stout handles and with a vent and cock. When the

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Magdeburg Hemispheres. Fig. 1, separated. Fig. 2, exhausted.

air is exhausted, great force is required to separate the hemispheres.—**Northern and southern hemispheres**, the halves of the globe north and south of the equator, or corresponding divisions of the heavens or celestial globe.

hemispheric (hem-i-sfer'ik), *a.* [= F. *hémisphérique* = It. *emisferico*, < NL. *hemisphæricus*, < L. *hemisphærium*, hemisphere: see *hemisphere*.] Same as *hemispherical*.

A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an *hemispheric* figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward*, Fossils.

hemispherical (hem-i-sfer'i-kal), *a.* [< *hemispheric* + *-al*.] Having the form of a hemisphere: as, a *hemispherical* body.

That we call a fayrie stone, and is often found in gravelpits amongst us, being of an *hemispherical* figure, hath five double lines arising from the center of its basis, which, if no accretion distract them, do commonly concur and meet in the pole thereof. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

I saw a pedestal of the earthy trachyte, covered by a *hemispherical* portion of a vein, like a great umbrella, sufficiently large to shelter two persons. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 52.

hemispheroid (hem-i-sfē'roid), *n.* [< *hemi-* + *spheroid*.] A solid whose figure is approximately but not exactly that of a hemisphere.

hemispheroidal (hem'i-sfē-roi'dal), *a.* [< *hemispheroid* + *-al*.] Having the form of a hemispheroid.

For the minuter examination of the corneules, . . . these must be separated from the *hemispheroidal* mass. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 627.

hemispherule (hem-i-sfer'ōl), *n.* [< *hemi-* + *spherule*, q. v.] A half-spherule.

hemistich (hem'i-stik), *n.* [< L. *hemistichium*, < Gr. *ἡμιστίχιον*, a half-line, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *στίχος*, a row, line, verse. Cf. *distich*, *acrostic*[1], etc.] In *pros.*: (*a*) The exact or approximate half of a line or verse; one of the two commata or sections of a line divided by the cesura or dieresis. (*b*) Any group of words forming part of a line, and considered or cited by itself; an incomplete or unfinished line.

Virgil . . . will rather break off in an *hemistich*, than that the line should be lazy and languid. *Garth*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., Pref.

(*c*) A colon, comma, or group of feet of less extent than the average line, or than the other lines of the same poem or stanza, standing metrically by itself, or so written, as, for example, an epodic line, ephymnium, or refrain.

hemistichal (hem'i-stik-al), *a.* [< *hemistich* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or constituting a hemistich or hemistichs: as, a *hemistichal* colon or line; a *hemistichal* division of a verse.

The reader will observe the constant return of the *hemistichal* point, which I have been careful to preserve and to represent with exactness. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I., Additions.

hemisymmetry (hem-i-sim'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *συμμετρία*, symmetry.] Same as *hemihedrism*.

Hemitelia (hem-i-tē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμιτελής*, half-finished, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *τέλος*, end.] A genus of tree-ferns, of the suborder *Polypodiaceæ*, with large pinnate or decompound fronds. The sori are solitary, globose, situated below the apex of a lateral vein or veinlet, generally near the margin. About 20 species are known, all natives of the tropics, and mostly of South America. *H. Brunoniana*, of the mountainous districts of India, is a handsome fern, often attaining a height of 40 feet. *H. Smithii*, Smith's tree-fern, of New Zealand, is a hardy species adapted to cultivation. Sometimes incorrectly written *Hemithelia*. *Robert Brown*, 1810.

Hemiteliæ (hem'i-tē-li'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemitelia* + *-eæ*.] A division of the polypodiaceous ferns of the tribe *Cyatheæ*, established by Presl in 1839, and typified by the genus *Hemitelia*.

hemitone (hem'i-tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμιτόνιον*, a half-tone, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *τόνος*, a tone.] In *Gr. music*, the interval of a half-tone; a perfect fourth less two tones, represented by the ratio 256:243: not exactly equivalent to a modern semitone.

hemitrichous (hē-mit'ri-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] In *bot.*, half covered with hairs. [Not used.]

Hemitripteridæ (hem'i-trip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemitripterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Hemitripterus* alone. It embraces *Cottoidea* with a dorsal fin consisting of a very long acanthopterous and short arthropterous portion, incomplete subjugular or thoracic ventrals with one spine and three soft rays, inflated head with prominent orbits, branchial apertures confluent, but with the branchial membrane broad and continuous below, the trunk antroriform, and the vertebræ numerous (for example, 16 abdominal + 23 caudal).

Hemitripterus (hem-i-trip'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), = E. *three*, + *πτερόν*, wing, fin, = E. *feather*.] The typical genus of the family *Hemitripteridæ*.

hemitropal (hem'i-trō-pal), *a.* [As *hemitrope* + *-al*.] Same as *hemitropous*.

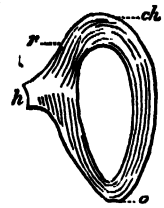
hemitrope (hem'i-trōp), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *τροπή*, a turning.] I. *a.* Half-turned: specifically applied in mineralogy to a compound or twin crystal which has two similar parts or halves, one of which is turned half round upon the other.

II. *n.* 1. Anything that is hemitropous in structure.—2. A twin crystal.

hemitropic (hem-i-trop'ik), *a.* [As *hemitrope* + *-ic*.] Half-turned; hemitropous.

In a good deal of the felspar, however, the edges of the *hemitropic* lamellæ are too blurred to allow the exact angles to be taken. *F. W. Rudler*, Geol. Mag., N. S., III., Dec. iii. 267.

hemitropous (hē-mit'rō-pus), *a.* [As *hemitrope* + *-ous*.] Turned half round; specifically applied in botany to an ovule in which the axis of the nucleus is more curved than in an anatropous ovule. Also *hemitropal*.



Hemitropous Seed. *ch*, chalaza; *h*, hilum; *r*, raphe; *o*, orifice.

hemitropy (hem'i-trō-pi), *n.* [As *hemitrope* + *-y*.] Twin composition in crystals.

hemitype (hem'i-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *τύπος*, impression (type).] That which is hemitypic.

hemitypic (hem-i-tip'ik), *a.* [As *hemitype* + *-ic*.] In *zoöl.*, only partly typical of a given group, in consequence of partaking of the characters of some other group. Thus, a *hemitypic* bird is one which, as those of the genus *Archæopteryx*, shares many characters of the reptilian type, and by so much departs from the avian type.

hemlock (hem'lok), *n.* [< ME. *hemlok*, also written *humlok*, *humloke*, *homelok*, irreg. < AS. *hemlic*, *hymelic* (gen. *hemlices*), also *hymlice* (gen. *hymlican*), oldest form *hymblicæ*, hemlock; appar. < *hem-*, *hym-*, of unknown origin, + *-lic*, *-lice*, a termination supposed to be identical with that in AS. *cerlic*, E. *charlock*, and late AS. *bærlic*, E. *barley*: see *barley*[1].] 1. A poisonous plant, *Conium maculatum*, of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*. It is a tall, erect, branching biennial, with a smooth, shining, hollow stem (usually marked with purplish spots), elegant much-divided leaves, and white flowers in compound umbels of ten or more rays, surrounded by a general involucre of from three to seven leaflets. It is found

Flowering Umbels and Leaves of Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, hemicarp cut transversely.

throughout Europe and temperate Asia in waste places, on banks, and under walls. It is said to be fatal to cows, while horses, goats, and sheep may feed upon it without danger. The poison administered to Socrates, and in common use for the execution of criminals in ancient Athens, is supposed to have been a decoction of it, though some think that this potion was obtained from water-hemlock (*Cicuta virosa*). Hemlock is a powerful sedative, and is used medicinally. The extract is considered the best preparation. It is often serviceable as a substitute for or an accompaniment to opium. It has been found very useful in chronic rheumatism and in whooping-cough, and in allaying the pain of irritable sores and cancerous ulcers. The virtues of hemlock reside in an alkaline principle termed *conine* or *conia*, which is most abundant in the fruit and seeds. See *conine*.

Round about the caldron go;
In the poison'd entrails throw, . . .
Root of *hemlock* digg'd i' the dark.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

As touching *hemlocke*, it is also a ranke poyson, witnesse the publike ordinance and law of the Athenians, whereby malefactors who have deserved to die were forced to drinke that odious potion of *hemlocke*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 13.

Beneath an emerald plane
Sits Diotima, teaching him that died
Of *hemlock*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

2. The hemlock-spruce.—**Hemlock stork's-bill**, the stork's-bill, *Erodium cicutarium*: so named because the dissected leaves resemble those of the hemlock.

hemlock-dropwort (hem'lok-drop'wėrt), *n.* See *Œnanthe*.

hemlock-parsley (hem'lok-pärs'li), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, of two species, *Conioselinum Fischeri* and *C. Canadense*, resembling hemlock, but not poisonous.

hemlock-pitch (hem'lok-pich), *n.* A pitch obtained from the hemlock-spruce, *Pix Canadensis* of the apothecaries.

hemlock-spruce (hem'lok-sprös), *n.* An American fir, the *Tsuga Canadensis*: so called from the resemblance of its branches in tenuity and position to the leaves of the common hemlock, *Conium maculatum*: commonly called simply *hemlock*. The bark is much used in tanning; combined with that of oak, it is thought to make the best leather. Leather tanned with the bark of hemlock alone has a red color, and is inferior. The Californian hemlock is *Tsuga Mertensiana*; that of the Southern States is *T. Caroliniana*. The ground-hemlock is the dwarf yew of eastern North America (*Taxus baccata*, var. *Canadensis*), a straggling bush with flat distichous leaves resembling those of the hemlock-spruce.

hemmel (hem'l), *n.* A Scotch form of *hemble*.

hemmer (hem'ėr), *n.* [< *hem*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which hems; specifically, an attachment or adjunct to a sewing-machine by means of which a hem is made.

hemming[1] (hem'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hem*[1], *v.*] 1. The process of making a hem, as in sewing a garment.—2. The stitch by which a hem is secured; the doubled edge of a fabric hemmed down to the fabric itself; collectively, the hem or hems: as, the *hemming* was decorated with embroidery.—**German hemming**, a method of uniting two pieces of textile material in which the raw edges of both are turned down together, and the fold so produced is sewed to the piece of stuff, against which it comes as in ordinary hemming.

hemming[2], **himming** (hem'-, him'ing), *n.* [< ME. *heminge*, < AS. *hemming* (once in a gloss), a rough shoe: cf. Icel. *hemingr*, *hömungr*, the skin of the shanks of a hide: see under *hamble*.] A shoe or sandal made of rawhide. *Simmonds*.

hemo-. See *hemato-*.

hemocœle, **hæmocœle** (hem'ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *κοιλία*, the large cavity of the body.] The general body-cavity or vascular tract of arthropods and mollusks, analogous to the cœloma of a vertebrate.

The main vascular tracts, therefore, are five in number, or, to put it in another way, the *hæmocœle* is divided into five main chambers. *Jour. of Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 384.

hemocyanin, **hæmocyanin** (hem-ō-sī'a-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *κύανος*, blue, + *-in*[2].] The coloring matter of the blood of various invertebrates. It contains copper. It is blue when oxidized, and colorless in the deoxidized state.

hemodromometer, **hæmodromometer** (hem-ō-drom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *δρόμος*, course, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the velocity of the movement of the blood.

hemodromograph, **hæmodromograph** (hem-ō-drom'ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *δρόμος*, a running, course, + *γράφειν*, write.] A self-registering instrument which records the velocity of the blood.

hemodromometer, **hæmodromometer** (hem'-ō-drō-mom'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *hemodrometer*.

hemogastric (hem-ō-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + E. *gastric*.] Pertaining to the blood and the stomach.—**Hemogastric fever**. See *fever*.

hemoglobin, **hæmoglobin** (hem-ō-glō'bin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + L. *globus*, a ball, + *-in*[2].] The red substance which forms about nine tenths of the dry constituents of the red blood-corpuscles and serves as the carrier of oxygen in the circulation. It is crystallisable, and can be resolved into hematin and a proteid residue. It has the property of combining loosely with oxygen, and this compound is called *oxyhemoglobin*, while physiologists reserve *hemoglobin* for the deoxydised substance. Also called *hemoglobulin*, *hematoglobin*, *hematoglobulin*, *hematocrystallin*, *chromatin*, and *cruorin*.

hemoglobinemia, **hæmoglobinæmia** (hem-ō-glō-bi-nē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *hæmoglobinæmia*, <

hemoglobin, q. v., + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, the presence of free hemoglobin in the plasma of the blood.

hemoglobiniferous, hæmoglobiniferous (hem-ō-glō-bi-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [< *hemoglobin* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing hemoglobin.

Whether in the Hoplonemertines, where the blood fluid is often provided with *hæmoglobiniferous* disks, the chief function of the side organs may not rather be a sensory one must be further investigated.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 329.

hemoglobinometer, hæmoglobinometer (hem-ō-glō-bi-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *hemoglobin* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of hemoglobin in the blood. Also *hematinometer*, *hæmatinometer*.

hemoglobinuria, hæmoglobinuria (hem-ō-glō-bi-nū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. *hæmoglobinuria*, < *hemoglobin* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the presence of free hemoglobin in the urine.

hemoglobulin, hæmoglobulin (hem-ō-glob'ū-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + L. *globulus*, a globule, + *-in*[2].] Same as *hemoglobin*.

hemolymph, hæmolymph (hem'ō-limf), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + E. *lymph*, q. v.] The nutritive fluid, comparable to blood or lymph, which occupies the body-cavity of some invertebrates, as polyzoans.

In Eupolyzoa (excepting the Entoprocta) the cœlom is very capacious; it is occupied by a coagulable *hæmolymph* in which float cellular corpuscles.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 482.

hemolymphatic, hæmolymphatic (hem'ō-lim-fat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *lymphatic*.] Pertaining to blood and to lymph; noting a circulatory or vascular system which is not differentiated into separate blood-vascular and lymphatic systems.

hemolytic, hæmolytic (hem-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *λυτικός*, able to loose, < *λύειν*, loosen.] Destructive of the blood, especially of the blood-corpuscles.

hemometer, hæmometer (hē-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] Same as *hemadynamometer*.

hemopericardium, hæmopericardium (hem-ō-per-i-kär'di-um), *n.* Same as *hematopericardium*.

hemophilia, hæmophilia (hem-ō-fil'i-ą), *n.* [NL. *hæmophilia*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *φίλος*, loving.] In *pathol.*, a congenital morbid condition characterized by a tendency to bleed immoderately from any insignificant wound, or even spontaneously. Also called *hematophilia*, *hemorrhaphilia*, and *hemorrhagic diathesis*.

hemophilic, hæmophilic (hem-ō-fil'ik), *a.* [< *hemophilia*, *hæmophilia*, + *-ic*.] Having a tendency to spontaneous bleeding.

hemophthalmia, hæmophthalmia (hem-of-thal'mi-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye: see *ophthalmia*.] Effusion of blood into the eye.

hemoptic, hæmoptic (hē-mop'tik), *a.* Same as *hemoptysical*.

hemoptysical, hæmoptysical (hem-op-tiz'i-kal), *a.* [< *hemoptysis*, *hæmoptysis*, + *-ic-al*.] In *pathol.*, affected with or pertaining to hemoptysis.

hemoptysis, hæmoptysis (hē-mop'ti-sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmoptysis*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *πτύσις*, a spitting, < *πτύειν*, spit.] In *pathol.*, spitting of blood: usually restricted to the raising of blood from the lungs. Also *hæmoptoë*.

hemorrhage, hæmorrhage (hem'ō-rāj), *n.* [= F. *hémorragie* = Sp. *hemorragia* = Pg. *hemorrhagia* = It. *emorragia*, < L. *hæmorrhagia*, < Gr. *αἱμορραγία*, a violent bleeding (esp., according to Galen, from the nose), < *αἱμορραγής*, bleeding violently, < *αἷμα*, blood, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst, = L. *frangere* = E. *break*.] A discharge of blood from blood-vessels: usually applied to flux, either external or internal, from a vessel or vessels ruptured by disease or by a wound, and constituting, when considerable and unchecked, an immediate danger to life.—**Bronchial hemorrhage.** Same as *bronchohemorrhagia*.

hemorrhagic, hæmorrhagic (hem-ō-raj'ik), *a.* [< *hemorrhage*, *hæmorrhage*, + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting hemorrhage.—**Hemorrhagic diathesis**, a constitutional tendency to profuse hemorrhage from slight causes.—**Hemorrhagic fever.** See *fever*[1].

hemorrhagy† (hem'ō-rā-ji), *n.* [< L. *hæmorrhagia*: see *hemorrhage*.] Hemorrhage.

That the maternal blood flows most copiously to the placenta uterina in women, is manifest from the great *hemorrhagy* that succeeds the separation thereof at the birth. *Ray*, Works of Creation, I.

hemorrhaphilia, hæmorrhaphilia (hem'ō-rą-fil'i-ą), *n.* [NL. *hæmorrhaphilia*, < Gr. *αἱμορραφία*, hemorrhage, + *φίλος*, loving.] Same as *hemophilia*.

hemorrhoid[1]**, hæmorrhoid**[1] (hem'ō-roid), *n.* [In earlier E. form *emerod* (see *emerod*[1]); = F. *hémorroïde* = Sp. *hemorroide*, *hemorroida* = Pg. *hemorrhoida* = It. *emorroide* = G. *hämorrhoide* = Dan. Sw. *hemorroide*, < L. *hæmorrhoida* (fem. sing.), < Gr. *αἱμορροΐς*, pl. *αἱμορροΐδες* (sc. *φλέβες*, veins), veins liable to discharge blood, esp. piles, < *αἱμόρροος*, flowing with blood, < *αἷμα*, blood, + *ῥόος*, a flow, flux, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A tumor in the anal region, either within the anus (*internal hemorrhoid*) or without (*external hemorrhoid*), formed of dilated blood-vessels with more or less hyperplastic growth of connective tissue. See *piles*.

hemorrhoid[2]†**, hæmorrhoid**[2]† (hem'ō-roid), *n.* [< L. *hæmorrhois* (*-id-*), < Gr. *αἱμορροΐς* (*-ιδ-*), also *αἱμόρροος*, a serpent (see def.), < *αἱμόρροος*, flowing with blood: see *hemorrhoid*[1].] In *anc. zoöl.* (Pliny), a venomous serpent the bite of which was said to make blood flow from all parts of the body.

hemorrhoidal, hæmorrhoidal (hem-ō-roi'dal), *a.* [< *hemorrhoid*[1], *hæmorrhoid*[1], + *-al*.] Pertaining to, affected with, or caused by hemorrhoids: as, a *hemorrhoidal* tumor or flux; a *hemorrhoidal* patient, vein, or artery.

hemosalpinx, hæmosalpinx (hem-ō-sal'pingks), *n.* Same as *hematosalpinx*.

hemospastic, hæmospastic (hem-ō-spas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *σπᾶειν*, draw.]

I. *a.* Drawing or attracting blood to a part, as a cupping-glass.

II. *n.* Something which has this property or action.

hemostasia, hæmostasia (hem-ō-stā'si-ą), *n.* [NL. *hæmostasia*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *στάσις*, a standing.] In *pathol.*, stagnation of blood in a part; also, any operation for arresting the flow of blood, as the ligation of an artery.

hemostatic, hæmostatic (hem-ō-stat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *στατικός*, < *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand: see *static*.]

I. *a.* Stopping or preventing hemorrhage; styptic.

Ergot and digitalis, and probably also the acetate of lead, exert their *hæmostatic* action by causing a contraction of the arterioles. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 477.

II. *n.* A medicine designed to stop hemorrhage; a styptic.

hemothorax, hæmothorax (hem-ō-thō'raks), *n.* Same as *hematothorax*.

hemotrophy† (hē-mot'rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *τροφή*, nourishment.] Excessive hematopoiesis.

hemp (hemp), *n.* [< ME. *hemp*, contr. and assimilated (like *hamper*[2] < *hanaper*) < AS. *henep*, *hænep* = D. *hennep* = MLG. *hennep* = OHG. *hanaf*, *hanof*, MHG. *hanef*, *hanf*, G. *hanf* = Icel. *hampr* = Sw. *hampa* = Dan. *hamp* (Goth. not recorded) = Gr. *κάνναβις* (> L. *cannabis*, > It. *canape* = Sp. *cáñamo* = Pg. *canhamo*, *canamo* = Pr. *cambe*, *cambre* = F. *chanvre*, dial. *canve*, *chambe*, *cambe* = (prob.) Ir. *canaib*, *cnaib* = Bret. *kanab* = Ar. Pers. *qinnab*) = OBulg. *konoplya* = Serv. *konoplje* = Bohem. *konope* = Pol. *konop* = Russ. *konoplya*, *konopelĭ*, *konop* = OPruss. *konapios* = Lith. *kanapes* = Lett. *kanepe*, hemp. The Rom., Ar., etc., forms are from the L., the L. from the Gr., and the Gr., Teut., and Slav. forms are supposed to be independently derived from an ancient "Scythian" or Caspian source. The Skt. *çana*, hemp, appears to be connected. From the L. *cannabis* come ult. E. *canvas*, *canvass*, *cannabic*, *cannabine*, etc.] 1. A plant of the genus *Cannabis*, natural order *Urticaceæ*, of which *C. sativa* is the only known species, *C. Indica* being only a variety. It is an annual herbaceous plant, the fiber of which constitutes the hemp of commerce. It is a native of western and central Asia, but has been long naturalized in Brazil and tropical Africa, and is extensively cultivated in many countries. The Indian variety, often called *Cannabis Indica*, is the source of the narcotic drug bhang or hashish. (See *bhang*.) A valuable oil is expressed from the seeds.

Heer fatall *Hemp*, which Denmark doth afford,
Doth furnish vs with Canvass, and with Cord.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Hemp when required for cordage is generally sown in drills, when for weaving purposes it is scattered broadcast. *A. G. F. Eliot James*, Indian Industries, p. 142.

2. The fiber of this plant, obtained from the skin or rind by rotting the stalks under moisture, and prepared by various processes for manufacturing uses. It is tough and strong, and peculiarly adapted for weaving into coarse fabrics such as sailcloth, and twisting into ropes and cables. As the ordinary material of ropes used for hanging, it is the subject of humorous allusion.

What, you speak of *Hempe*? mary, you terme it with manie pretie names. I neuer heard the like termes giuen to any simple, as you giue to this; you cal it neckwede.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 240.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
And let not *hemp* his windpipe suffocate.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

3. One of various plants of other genera yielding similar fibers, distinguished by specific epithets.—**African hemp.** See *Sansevieria*.—**Bastard hemp**, *Datisca cannabina*, a plant allied to the *Cactaceæ*, a native of Asia Minor and Crete.—**Bengal, Bombay, Madras**, or **Sunn hemp**, *Crotalaria juncea*, a papilionaceous shrub, a native of those countries.—**Bowstring hemp.** (*a*) See *Sansevieria*. (*b*) *Calotropis gigantea* (*Asclepiadaceæ*): same as *madar*.—**Brown Indian hemp**, *Hibiscus cannabinus*, a plant of the mallow family.—**Holy hemp.** See *holy*.—**Indian hemp.** (*a*) *Cannabis Indica*. See *Cannabis*. (*b*) *Apocynum cannabinum*. See *Apocynum*.—**Jubbulpore hemp**, *Crotalaria tenuifolia*, a leguminous plant.—**Manila hemp**, a fibrous material obtained from the *Musa textilis*. See *manila* and *Musa*.—**Ramie hemp.** Same as *ramie*.—**Sisal hemp**, the fiber of species of *Agave*, especially *A. Ixtli*. See *henequen*.—**Virginian hemp**, or **water-hemp**, *Acnida cannabina*, an amarantaceous plant, a native of the eastern United States near the coast, growing in marshes and along the banks of rivers.

Male (1) and Female (2) Plants of Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*). *a*, male flower; *b*, female flower; *c*, embryo.

hemp-agrimony (hemp'ag'ri-mō-ni), *n.* A plant of the genus *Eupatorium*, especially *E. cannabinum*, which has a wide distribution and is often cultivated. See *Eupatorium*.—**Bastard hemp-agrimony**, *Ageratum conyzoides*, a plant found in most tropical and subtropical countries.

hemp-brake (hemp'brāk), *n.* 1. A machine in which the fiber is separated by beating from rotted and subsequently dried hemp-stalks. Also *hemp-break*.

The common *hemp-break* will clean two hundred pounds per day. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 252.

2. In *her.*, same as *bray*[5], 2 (*b*).

hemp-bray (hemp'brā), *n.* In *her.*, same as *bray*[5], 2 (*b*).

hemp-bush (hemp'bůsh), *n.* A malvaceous plant, *Plagianthus pulchellus*, native of Australia and New Zealand, where it is also cultivated. See *Plagianthus*. Sometimes called the *Victorian hemp-bush*.

hempen (hem'pn), *a.* [< ME. *hempen* (= D. *hennepen* = OHG. *hanafin*, MHG. *hänfin*, G. *hänfen*); < *hemp* + *-en*[2].] 1. Made of hemp; pertaining to hemp, or (by allusion) to a rope.

About his neck an *hempen* rope he weares.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 22.

With *hempen* cord it's better
To stop each poor man's breath.
Lord Delaware (Child's Ballads, VII. 314).

So many lamentable *hempen* Tragedies [hangings] acted at Tiburne. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 44.

2. Resembling hemp; fibrous. [Rare.]

The former of these are made of the bark of a pine-tree beat into a *hempen* state. *Cook*, Voyages, IX. iv. 3.

Hempen caudle†, a hangman's noose: in allusion to a caudle or warm drink taken just before going to bed.

Ye shall have a *hempen caudle* then, and the pap of hatchet. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Hempen collar, the noose of the hangman's rope placed round the neck.—**Hempen widow**, the widow of a man who has been hanged. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

hempie (hem'pi), *a.* and *n.* See *hempy*. [Scotch.]

hemp-nettle (hemp'net'l), *n.* A coarse, bristly annual weed, *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, of the labiate family, resembling hemp somewhat in appearance, the stiff hairs reminding one of the nettle. It is common throughout Europe, and introduced into the northern United States. Also called *hemp dead-nettle*.

hemp-palm (hemp'pām), *n.* The dwarf palm or palmetto, *Chamærops humilis*, of the Mediterranean region; also, the palmetto of China and Japan, generally known as *Chamærops excelsa*, now called *Trachycarpus*. Both of these plants yield a fiber of commercial value.

hemp-resin (hemp'rez'in), *n.* The resinous narcotic product of the hemp as it grows in India: same as *churrus*.

hemp-seed (hemp'sēd), *n.* The seed of hemp. It is used as food for birds, and also yields an oil suitable for various purposes.

In the same were four Turtle Doves, and many gold Finches, with other birds which are such as our *hempseede* birds in England. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 19.

[In the following passage *hemp-seed* is usually supposed to be an intended blunder for *homicide*.

Do, do, thou rogue! do, thou *hemp-seed!* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.]

To have hemp-seed sown for one, to be destined for the gallows. [Colloq.]

hempstring† (hemp'string), *n.* One who deserves or is likely to be hanged; a crack-hemp.

Vau. A perfect young *hempstring!*
Van. Peace, least he overheare you.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, v. 1.

hemp-tree (hemp'trē), *n.* The chaste-tree, *Vitex Agnus-castus*, of the Mediterranean region. See *Vitex*, and *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.

hempweed (hemp'wēd), *n.* 1. The hemp-agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum*.—2. Seaweed; kelp. [Scotch.]—**Climbing hempweed**, *Mikania scandens*, a climbing vine of the United States and tropical America, allied to *Eupatorium*.

hempwort (hemp'wėrt), *n.* Lindley's name for a plant of the order *Cannabinaceæ*, equivalent to the tribe *Cannabineæ* of Bentham and Hooker—that is, the hemp and the hop.

hempy (hem'pi), *a.* and *n.* [< *hemp* + *-y*1.] **I.** *a.* 1. Like hemp. [Rare.]

'Twixt the rind and the Tree [called maguals] there is a Cotton, or *hempy* kind of moss, which they wear for their Clothing. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

2. Roguish; riotous; romping. [Scotch.]

I was a daft *hempie* lassie then, and little thought what was to come o't. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xlii.

II. *n.*; pl. *hempies* (-piz). 1. One for whom the hemp grows; a rogue; a giddy young person of either sex: used jocularly. [Scotch.]

When I was a *hempie* of nineteen or twenty, it wasna my fault if I wasna at the merrymakings time about. *Scott*, Monastery, iv.

2. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hemself†, **hemselves**†, **himselvent**, *pron. pl.* [ME., < *hem*, obj. pl. of *he*, + *self*, *selve*, pl. adj.: see *he*1, I., D (*a*), and *self*, and *himself*. *Themselves* is a different form.] Themselves.

That yeveth hem ful ofte in many a gyse
Wel bettre than thei can *hemself* devyse?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 396.

hemstitch (hem'stich), *n.* The ornamental heading for a hem in linen or cotton fabrics, produced by drawing out a few threads running parallel to the hem and catching together in groups those running the other way.

Charlotte Brontë was brought up in old-fashioned days of work-bag and *hem-stitch*. *New York Weekly Witness*, Sept. 30, 1886.

hemstitch (hem'stich), *v. t.* [< *hemstitch*, *n.*] To ornament with a hemstitch.

Cousin Delight looked up; and her white ruffling, that she was daintily *hemstitching*, fell to her lap. *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, i.

hemuset, **heymuset**, *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The male of the roe deer in its third year. *Bailey*, 1731.

The roebuck is the first year a kid, the second year a girl, the third year a *hemuse*. *Return from Parnassus* (1606), ii. 5.

hemysperie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hemisphere*.

hen1 (hen), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *henne*; < ME. *hen*, pl. *hennes*, < AS. *henn*, *hænn*, *hæn* (also once *henna*), a hen (= MD. *henne*, D. *hen* = MLG. *henne*, *hinne* = OHG. *henna*, MHG. G. *henne*, a hen; equiv. to D. *hoen* = MLG. *hōn* = OHG. *hūn*, *huon*, MHG. *huon*, G. *huhn* = Icel. *hæna* (for *hæna*) = Sw. *höna* = Dan. *höne*, a hen; cf. Dan. Sw. *höns*, poultry); fem. of masc. AS. *hana* (not in E.) = OS. *hano* = D. *haan* = MLG. *hane* = OHG. *hano*, MHG. *hane*, *han*, G. *hahn* = Icel. *hani* = Sw. Dan. *hane* = Goth. *hana*, a cock, lit. the 'singer' (so *chanticleer*, q. v.), < root of L. *canere*, sing, > ult. E. *chant*, *chanticleer*, *cant*2, *canticle*, *accent*, etc. This verb (L. *canere*), like E. *sing*, had orig. a general meaning, being often used of the cries of birds and other animals.] 1. The female of the domestic fowl: opposed to *cock*.

In thys yle ya . . . Plente of lambes, Gotys, motons, and also *hennys*, and capons. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 60.

"Boys!" shriek'd the old king, but vainlier than a *hen* To her false daughters in the pool. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. Any female bird; especially, used attributively, equivalent to *female*: as, *hen* canary, *hen* sparrow, etc.

I have no pheasant, cock nor *hen*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

3. In a general sense, the common domestic or barn-yard fowl (*Gallus domesticus*), or any specimen of this fowl, in all its varieties and without regard to gender; a chicken. See *Gallus*1.

He'll find you out a food
That needs no teeth nor stomach, a strange furmety
Will feed ye up as fat as *hens* i' the foreheads.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

4. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Veneridæ* and genus *Tapes*. At Hereford in England the name is given to two species, *T. decussata*, the purr, and *T. aurea*. See *hen-clam*.—**Blue Hen's Chicken**. See *chicken*1.—**Our Lady of Heaven's hen**†, or **Our Lady's hen**†, the wren.

Malisons, Malisons, mair than ten,
That harry *our Lady of Heaven's hen!*
Old Scotch rime.

Pharaoh's hen. See *Egyptian vulture*, under *vulture*.—**Port Egmont hen**, a sailors' name of the great skua of the Falklands, *Stercorarius antarcticus*.—**Potterton hen**, the black-headed gull, *Chroïcocephalus ridibundus*, named from a loch near Aberdeen.—**Where the hen scratches**, the gist of a difficulty; that on which the rest depends or turns. [Colloq.]

hen2 (hen), *adv.* [Also dial. *hine*; < ME. *henne*, *heonne*, *hinne*, abbr. of *henene*, *heonene*, and without adv. suffix *-e*, *henen*, < AS. *heonan*, *hionan*, and with adv. suffix *-e*, *heonane*, *heonone*, hence, = OS. *hinan* = OHG. *hinnan*, *hinān*, *hinana*, MHG. *hinnen*, G. *hinnen*, hence; adverbial formations with suffix *-an*, *-ana*, < AS. *heona*, in comp. *hin-*, hence (= OHG. *hina*, MHG. *hine*, *hin*, G. *hin*, there, thither, = Dan. *hen*, away, further, on); with the suffix *-na* (cf. Goth. *hina*, AS. *hine*, acc. masc., him: see *he*1), from the pronominal stem *hi-*, seen in E. *he*, and in L. *hic*, this, and *hinc*, hence: see *he*1.] Hence: the more original form. [Now only prov. Eng.]

I was so *henne* in another londe,
And helde my boke in my honde,
And taught men of my sermoun,
I ne wote how I cam to this toun.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Many a yeer as it is passed *henne*
Syn that my tappe of life bigan to renne.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 35.

Damysell, seyde Betyse then,
Speke on, and go *hen*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 102. (*Halliwell.*)

hen3 (hen), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *henned*, ppr. *henning*. [< *hen*2, *adv.* (cf. *hence*, *v.*), or else a var. of *hench*1.] To throw. [Prov. Eng.]

hen-and-chickens (hen'and-chik'enz), *n.* 1. A proliferous variety of the daisy, *Bellis perennis*.—2. A species of houseleek, *Sempervivum globiferum*, native of the continent of Europe, sometimes cultivated.—3. The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*.

henbane (hen'bān), *n.* [< ME. *henbane*, *hennebane* (> F. *hanebane*) (cf. Dan. *hönsebane* = Sw. *hönsbane*); < *hen*1 + *bane*1. The AS. name was *henne-belle*, *hænne-belle*, lit. 'hen-bell.'] A plant of the genus *Hyoscyamus*, natural order *Solanaceæ*. Common henbane is *H. niger*, a native of Europe and northern Asia, and adventitious in the United States.

Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*). *a*, fruit; *b*, capsule, cut transversely.

It is a coarse, erect biennial herb, found in waste ground and loose dry soil, having soft, clammy, hairy foliage of a disagreeable odor, pale yellowish-brown flowers streaked with purple veins, and a five-toothed calyx. The leaves are used in medicine, and resemble belladonna in their action. They yield hyoscine and hyoscíamine. When taken in any considerable quantity, the herb acts as a deadly poison to man and most animals, and is especially destructive to domestic fowls (whence the name). Swine are said to eat it with impunity. Also called *stinking nightshade* and *hog's-bean*.

That to which old Socrates was curst,
Or *henbane* juice, to swell 'em till they burst.
Dryden.

The *henbane* or insane-root, which the Gauls used for their poisoned arrows. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 260.

henbellet, *n.* [ME., < AS. *henne-belle*, *hænne-belle*, < *henn*, hen, + *belle*, bell.] Henbane. *Halliwell.*

henbill (hen'bil), *n.* [< *hen*1 + *bill*1.] 1. The hen-billed diver, or Carolina grebe or dabchick, *Podilymbus podiceps*.—2. The common American coot, *Fulica americana*. [New Jersey, U. S.]

hen-billed (hen'bild), *a.* Having a bill like a hen's: specifically said of the hen-billed diver or Carolina grebe. See *henbill*.

henbit (hen'bit), *n.* [< MLG. *hennebit* (cf. G. *hühnerbiss*); as *hen*1 + *bit*1.] 1. A weed, *Lamium amplexicaule*, or dead-nettle, specifically called the *greater henbit*.—2. The ivy-leafed speedwell, *Veronica hederæfolia*, specifically called the *lesser* or *small henbit*.

The seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or *small henbit*. *Derham*, Physico-Theology.

hen-blindness (hen'blind'nes), *n.* Inability to see in a dim light: same as *nyctalopia*.

hen-buckie (hen'buk'i), *n.* The whelk. [Scotch.]

hen-cavey (hen'kā'vi), *n.* A hen-coop. [Scotch.]

hence (hens), *adv.* [With false spelling *-ce*, as in *thence*, *whence*, *once*, *twice*, *thrice*, and in pl. *pence*, *mice*, etc., for orig. *-s*; < ME. *hens*, contr. of *hennes*, this, with adverbial gen. suffix *-es*, for earlier *henne*, mod. E. dial. *hen*: see *hen*2.] 1. From this place; from or away from here. [By ellipsis of *go*, *depart*, or an equivalent verb, *hence* is often used with the effect of a verb, especially in command or entreaty, like *away*.

Early to-morrow will we rise, and *hence*. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

I know you not: what are ye? *hence*, ye base besognios! *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.]

2. From this time; in the future.

He who can reason well to-day about one sort of matters cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year *hence* he may. *Locke.*

Their names shall give fresh offence many ages *hence*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 92.

3. For this cause or reason; as a consequence of, or an inference or a deduction from, something just stated.

Spight and favour determin'd all: *hence* faction, thence treachery, both at home and in the field. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

On different senses different objects strike;
Hence different passions more or less inflame,
As strong or weak, the organs of the frame;
And *hence* one master-passion in the breast,
Like Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 129.

When the upper portion of the plane is revolved until P coincides with P', D being fixed, PD coincides with P'D, and consequently the angle PDC with the angle P'DC. *Hence* the angles PDC and P'DC are equal. *Chauvenet*, Geometry, i. 5.

4. From this source or original.

Atergate and Derceto, that notorious Syrian Goddesse, happily borrowed the name *hence*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 44.

All other faces borrowed *hence*
Their light and grace. *Suckling.*

Hence, like *thence* and *whence*, though containing in itself the notion 'from,' is often pleonastically preceded by *from*.

From hence we might descerne the mayne land and very high mountaines. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 110.

hence† (hens), *v.* [< *hence*, *adv.*] **I.** *trans.* To send away; despatch.

Go, bawling cur, thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me.
With that his dog he *hence'd*, his flock he curs'd.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

II. *intrans.* To go hence; go away; depart.

Herewith the Angell *hence't*, and bent his flight
Towards our sad Citie. *Sylvester*, Panaretus, l. 1261.

henceforth (hens'fôrth'), *adv.* [< ME. *hens forth*, *hennes forth*, earlier *heonne forth*, < AS. *heonan forth*, also *forth heonan*: see *hen*2, *hence*, and *forth*1.] From this time forth; from now on: often with a pleonastic *from*.

Thanne seythe the Emperour, Now undirstondethe wel, that my woord *from hens forthe* is scharp and bytynge as a Sword. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 254.

Hitherto he [Clive] had been merely a soldier carrying into effect . . . the plans of others. *Henceforth* he is to be chiefly regarded as a statesman. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

henceforward, **henceforwards** (hens'fôr'wȧrd, -wȧrdz), *adv.* [< *hence* + *forward*1, *forwards*.] From this time forward; henceforth.

Henceforward all things shall be in common.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

She would willingly afford him [the French king] all the assistence she conveniently could, lest the adversaries *hence-forward*, as heretofore, could reap advantage by his necessity. *Camden*, Elizabeth, an. 1595.

hencemeant† (hens'ment), *a.* Intended or plotted from this place.

Henry, as if by miracle preserved by foreigns long
From *hencemeant* treasons, did arrive to right his natives' wrong. *Warner*, Albion's England, vi. 33.

hench[1] (hench), *v. t.* A variant of *haunch*.

hench[2] (hench), *v. i.* [Cf. *hench*[1].] To halt or limp. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

henchboy† (hench'boi), *n.* [Also *hinchboy*; < *hench-* as in *henchman* + *boy*.] A follower; a footman; a page.

He said grace as prettily as any of the sheriff's *hinch-boys*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Christmas.

Call me your shadow's *hench-boy*.
Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

Sir, I will match my lord-mayor's horse, make jockeys
Of his *hench-boys*, and run 'em through Cheapside.
Sir W. Davenant, Wits.

hencher (hen'chèr), *n.* One who haunches. [Scotch.]

Being a dextrous *hencher* of stones, it required great nimbleness on the part of the youthful tormentors to avoid his aim. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 336.

henchman (hench'man), *n.*; pl. *henchmen* (-men). [Early mod. E. also *hencheman*, *henseman*, *henxman*, *hanshman*, *haunsman* (as a surname existing in the forms *Henchman*, *Hensman*, *Hinchman*, *Hincksman*, *Hinxman*), < late ME. *hencheman*, *henshman*, *hensman*, *heynceman*, *henxman*, a groom, a page or attendant, prob. contr. from **hengest-man*, lit. 'horse-man,' i. e. groom (= G. *hengstmann* = Icel. *hestamadhr*, a groom), < ME. *hengest*, a horse, recorded but once, namely, as *hængest*, in Layamon, l. 3546 (about A. D. 1200), but prob. surviving much later, or renewed in the compound through Scand. influence, < AS. *hengest*, *hengst*, a horse, steed (also in compound local names, as *Hengestes-bröc*, now *Hinxbrook*, *Hengestesgeat*, now *Hinxgate*, *Hengestesrigc* (for **Hengesteshrycg*), now *Henstridge*), = OFries. *hengst* = D. *hengst* = OHG. *hengist*, MHG. *hengest*, G. *hengst*, a horse (in OHG. also a gelding) (> ODan. *hengst*, Dan. Sw. *hingst*, a horse, stallion: the Scand. forms being prop. contracted and the sense more general), = Dan. *hest* = Sw. *häst* = Icel. *hestr*, a horse (Goth. not recorded), + *man*. For the sense, cf. Icel. *hestvördhr* (lit. 'horse-ward'), a mounted guard, Sw. *hingstridare* (lit. 'horse-rider'), a groom of the king's stable who rides before his coach, a forespurrer, a jockey (= MHG. *hengestritter*, a rider); so the OHG. forms repr. by ML. *hengistfuster*, a groom (lit. 'horse-feeder': see *foster*[1]), and *hengistnotus*, a groom (OHG. *nôt*, need). The usual explanation of *henchman* as '*haunchman*,' an invented compound defined as 'a man who stands at one's haunch,' is erroneous.] 1. A groom; a footman; a male attendant; a follower. [Archaic.]

To John Cheyne, Squier for the Body of oure said Souvereign Lorde the King and Maister of his *Henamen*, for thapparaile of the saide Maister and vij of the Kinges *Henaemen* ayenst the feste of Midsomer, etc.
Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. IV., quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., III. 213.

And every knight had after him riding
Three *hench-men* on him awaiting.
Flower and Leaf, l. 252.

Her highnes [Queen Elizabeth] hath of late, whereat some doo moche marvel, dissolved the auncient office of the *Henchemen*.
E. Lodge, Illustrations, F. Alen to Earl of Shrewsbury, [Dec. 11, 1565.

I do but beg a little changeling boy
To be my *henchman*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

Thou shalt obey my servants when they call,
And wait upon my *henchmen* in the hall!
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Sicilian's Tale.

Hence — **2.** A mercenary adherent; a venal follower; one who holds himself at the bidding of another.

A *henchman* of his [Tweed's], who had a place on the police force, . . . besought the great man's intercession to save him from dismissal. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 127.

Twenty-five years ago, if you spoke to an American of a *Henchman*, he would have understood that you were making an historical allusion. . . . At this moment, however, the term designates a very familiar figure in American politics. . . . The *Henchman* is, in fact, a necessity of what is called machine politics, or, in plainer language, of the present mode of getting and keeping high office. . . . It is the *Henchman* who corresponds with the chief, and goes on to Washington or elsewhere to see him when any emergency arises. *The Nation*, XXX. 396.

hen-clam (hen'klam), *n.* [So called as being mistaken for the *hen* or female of some other kind of clam.] 1. The sea-clam, *Mactra* or *Spisula solidissima*, of the Atlantic coast of North America. The flesh is edible, and much used for soups and chowders; the large deep shells are used for various domestic purposes, as for scoops, skimmers, etc.

Mactra solidissima and the closely allied M. ovalis are known along our northern coasts as *hen-clam*, sea-clam, and surf-clam. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 278.

2. On the Pacific coast of the United States, *Pachyderma crassatelloides*.

hen-coil (hen'koil), *n.* Same as *coil*[3]. [Prov. Eng.]

hen-coop (hen'köp), *n.* A coop, pen, cage, or crib of any kind for confining poultry.

hen-cote†, *n.* [ME. *hen-cote*; < *hen*[1] + *cote*[1]. Cf. *dove-cote*.] A hen-coop.

hen-curlew (hen'kér'lū), *n.* The long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

hend[1]† (hend), *v. t.* [< ME. *henden* (pret. *hende*), < AS. *ge-hendan* (only once), take hold of, = OFries. *henda*, *handa*, take hold of, seize, = Icel. *henda*, seize, also (mod.) fling, lit. 'take hold of with the hand,' < AS. *hand* = OFries. *hand* = Icel. *hönd*, etc., hand. The verb is thus a doublet of *hand*, *v.*, in which there is a reversion to the orig. vowel. Cf. *hendy*, now *handy*. A different word from *hent*[1], q. v.] To seize; lay hold on; grasp.

They . . . toke the temple of Apolyn;
Thei felde it down and *hendz* Mahoun,
And al the tresore of the toun.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4032.

She flew at him like to an hellish feend,
And on his shield tooke hold with all her might,
As if that it she would in peeces rend,
Or reave out of the hand that did it *hend*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 27.

hend[2]†, *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *hend*, *hende*, *heende*, *hinde*, *heynde*, *hynd*, *hynde*, < AS. *gehende* (= OHG. *gehendi*, *gehento*), at hand, near, < *ge-*, a collective prefix (see *i-*[1]), + *hand*, hand: see *hand*. This word, in the var. *hendi*, *hendy*, became in later E. *handy*: see *hendy*, *handy*.] I. *a.* 1. At hand; near at hand; near; nigh; convenient: in this sense generally in the predicate, and equivalent to the adverb. See *hend*[2], *adv.*

Hi funden hem so *hende*
To the lond ther his lemman is,
Him thugte he was in paraís.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

They boden clerkes forth to wende
To every kyrke fer and *hende*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 1205.

2. Handy; dexterous; clever; accomplished.

This clerk was cleped *hende* Nicolas.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 13.

3. Civil; courteous; polite; gracious; kind; gentle; noble; excellent; good: much used in Middle English poetry as a general expression of praise.

Oure hoost tho spak, "A, sire, ye sholde be *hende*
And curteys, as a man of youre estaat."
Chaucer, Prol. to Friar's Tale, l. 22.

Ihesu Crist, holi and *hende*,
That beerde was blessid that bare thee.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Sir Oluf the *hend* has ridden sae wide,
All unto his bridal feast to bid.
Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [I. 299).

4. Good; excellent: used of things.

In that mynster that ys so *hende*,
Fowr dores shalt thou fynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 126.

Come, brother Cayme, I wolde we wente, with hert ful *hende*. *York Plays*, p. 36.

II. *n.* A gentle, noble, excellent person. [Poetical.]

For sorowe my selfe I schende,
When I thynke hartely on that *hende*,
I fande hym ay a faithfull frende.
York Plays, p. 452.

hend[2]†, **hende**†, *adv.* [ME.; < *hend*[2], *a.*] 1. At hand; near at hand. See *hend*[2], *a.* — 2. Civilly; courteously; kindly; honorably.

Of this hert & this hinde *hende* now listenes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2713.

To restore agen that y took mys,
And to paie my dettis fair and *hende*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

hendecacolic (hen-dek-a-kol'ik), *a.* [< LGr. *ἑνδεκάκωλος* (Heliodorus), of eleven cola, < Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven (< *ἕν*, neut. of *εἷς*, one (prob. allied to E. *same*), + *δέκα* = E. *ten*), + *κῶλον*, a member, colon: see *colon*[1].] In *pros.*, consisting of eleven cola or series: as, a *hendecacolic* period.

hendecagon (hen-dek'a-gon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *γωνία*, an angle.] In *geom.*, a plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles. Also *endecagon*.

hendecagonal (hen-de-kag'ō-nal), *a.* [< *hendecagon* + *-al*.] Resembling or pertaining to a hendecagon. Also *endecagonal*. — **Hendecagonal number**, a number of the form $\frac{n}{2}(9n-7)$. Such are 1, 11, 30, 58, 95, etc.

hendecagynous (hen-de-kaj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *γυνή*, female (mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, having eleven pistils. [Rare.]

hendecahedron (hen-dek-a-hē'drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *ἕδρα*, a seat.] A solid having eleven plane faces.

hendecandrous (hen-de-kan'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, having eleven stamens.

hendecaphyllous (hen-dek-a-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having eleven leaflets: applied to a pinnate leaf.

hendecasemic (hen-dek-a-sē'mik), *a.* [< LGr. *ἑνδεκάσημος* (Heliodorus), of eleven moræ, < Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *σῆμα*, a sign, mark, *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora: see *disemic*, *dodecasemic*.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or amounting to eleven moræ or semeia; having a magnitude of eleven units of time or normal shorts.

hendecasyllabic (hen-dek'a-si-lab'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἑνδεκασύλλαβος*, eleven-syllabled, < *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *συλλαβή*, syllable.] I. *a.* Consisting of eleven syllables: as, a *hendecasyllabic* line or verse.

The strambotto, . . . one of the three characteristic forms of Italian popular poetry, consists of a single strophe of from four to eight *endecasyllabic* verses with alternate rhyme in the south of Italy, and rhyme in couplets for the rest of the country, both schemes sometimes occurring in the longer strambotti.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 517.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a line or colon (series) consisting of eleven syllables. In ancient metrics the name is especially given to certain frequent logaœdic meters, namely: the *alcaic hendecasyllabic* (⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ –), the *Phalæcean hendecasyllabic* (– ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ –), and the *Sapphic hendecasyllabic* (– ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ –). This last in the form – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – is the *Pindaric hendecasyllabic*. An *Archilochian hendecasyllabic* is an iambic trimeter catalectic (⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ –). An example of *Phalæcean hendecasyllabics* in English is

Ő you | chŏrŭs ŏf | indŏ | lĕnt rĕ | vĭsĕrs, . . .
Lŏŏk, I | cŏme tŏ thĕ | tĕst, ă | tĭny | pŏĕm
All cŏm | pŏsed ĭn ă | mĕtrĕ | ŏf Că | tūllŭs.
Tennyson, Hendecasyllabics.

hendecasyllable (hen-dek-a-sil'a-bl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑνδεκασύλλαβος*, eleven-syllabled; accom. in term. to E. *syllable*: see *hendecasyllabic*.] A metrical line of eleven syllables.

hendelayk†, *n.* [ME., < *hend*, *hende*, civil, courteous, + *-layk* (< Icel. *-leikr*), equiv. to *-lock* in *wedlock*.] Civility; courtesy.

Your honour, your *hendelayk* is hendely praysed
With lordez, wyth ladyes, with alle that lyf here.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1228.

hendely†, *adv.* See *hendly*.

hendiadys (hen-dī'a-dis), *n.* [NL., also *hendiadis*; < Gr. *ἓν διὰ δυοῖν*, one by two: *ἓν*, neut. of *εἷς*, one; *διά*, prep., by, through (see *dia-*); *δυοῖν*, gen. dual of *δύο* = E. *two*.] In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in using two words connected by a copulative conjunction to express a single complex idea; especially, substitution of two substantives so coördinated for a substantive with its attributive adjective or limiting genitive. Thus Virgil (Georgics ii. 192) says '*pateris libamus et auro*,' we pour out (wine) in libation from *paters and gold* — that is, 'from golden paters'; Cicero (II. Verr. V. xiv. 36) speaks of '*jus imaginis ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendæ*,' the right of transmitting one's portrait to *memory and posterity*, for 'to the memory of posterity.' Verbs can be used in the same way: as, '*fundi fugarique*,' to be overthrown and put to flight — that is, to be utterly routed.

hendly†, *a.* [ME. *hendlic*, *hendelich*; < *hend*[2] + *-ly*[1].] Same as *hend*[2], 3 and 4. *Layamon.*

hendly†, *adv.* [ME. *hendly*, *hendely*, *hendeli*, *hendlich*, *hendeliche*, *hindely*, *hyndly*, etc.; < *hend*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Conveniently; easily; skilfully; cleverly; courteously; graciously.

I knelid & pullid the brere me fro,
And redde this word ful *hendeli*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

hendness†, *n.* [ME. also *hendeness*; < *hend*[2], *a.*, + *-ness*.] Civility; courtesy.

hen-driver† (hen'drī'vèr), *n.* A kind of hawk, perhaps the same as *hen-harrier*. *I. Walton.*

hendy† (hen'di), *a.* [< ME. *hendi*, *hendy*, var. of *hende*: see *hend*[2]. Cf. *handy*.] Same as *hend*[2].

So loveth she this *hendy* Nicholas.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 3288.

And he is curteys and *hendy*,
Thi God him lete wel endy.
MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon., l. (*Halliwell.*)

hene†, *v. t.* [ME. *henen*, < AS. *hānan*, stone, < *hān*, a stone: see *hone*[1].] To stone; throw stones at.

Our Giwes [Jews] him ladde withthoute [the] toun, and *henede* him with stones,
And to stronge [dethe] him brogte inoug.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

henen†, *adv.* See *hen*[2].

henequen, henequin (hen'ē-ken, -kin), *n.* [Also *heniquin*; < Sp. *jeniquen* or *geniquen*.] A fiber known as *Sisal hemp*, obtained principally from *Agave Ixtli* of Yucatan; also, the plant itself. Undoubtedly several species of *Agave* furnish this fiber, but they have been so long in cultivation that it is difficult or impossible to identify them. These plants yield a return of leaves when four or five years old, and with proper management may last as long as fifty or sixty years. The fiber is especially valuable for use in ship's cables, since it resists dampness better than hemp.

henfare† (hen'fār), *n.* [Appar. < ME. *henne*, hence (see *hen*[2]), + *fare*, fare, going. Skinner has *hinefar* or *heinfar*, explaining it as the flight or desertion of a servant (*hind*).] A fine for flight imposed upon one accused of murder.

hen-fish (hen'fish), *n.* The pomfret, *Brama rayi*, a fish of the family *Bramidæ*. [Ireland.]

hengt. Middle English present and preterit of *hang*.

henge†, *n.* 1. A Middle English form of *hinge*.—2. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal. *Ord. and Reg.*, p. 96. (*Halliwell.*)—3. See the extract.

The present name [Stonehenge] is Saxon, though the work is beyond all comparison older, signifying an hanging rod or pole, i. e. a Gallows, from the hanging parts, architraves, or rather imposts; and pendulous rocks are still in Yorkshire called *Henges*.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 305.

hengel†, **hengle**†, *n.* See *hingle*.

hengen†, *n.* [AS., prison, confinement (orig. in stocks or pillory), also a cross, gibbet, and abstractly hanging (= OS. *hanginna*, cross), < *hōn*, pp. *hangen*, hang: see *hang*. Cf. *hangwite*.] Prison: an Anglo-Saxon word occurring in the (Latin) laws ascribed to Henry I.

hengwite†, *n.* Same as *hangwite*.

hen-harm (hen'härm), *n.* The hen-harrier.

hen-harrier (hen'har'i-ėr), *n.* A bird of prey of the genus *Circus*, especially the European marsh-hawk, *C. cyaneus*: so named from their depredations in the poultry-yard. See *harrier*[2], 2, and cut under *Circinæ*.

A *hen-harrier* bore in his talons a chicken to his young.
S. Judd, Margaret, I. 16.

hen-hawk (hen'hâk), *n.* Any hawk that preys upon poultry. Also called *chicken-hawk*. Specifically—(*a*) The hen-harrier. (*b*) The goshawk. (*c*) Some species of *Buteo* or buzzard proper, as the red-tailed (*B. borealis*), the red-shouldered (*B. lineatus*), the broad-winged (*B. pennsylvanicus*), and others. See cut under *Buteo*.—**Blue hen-hawk**, the adult American goshawk, *Astur atricapillus*.

hen-heart† (hen'härt), *n.* [ME. *henne-harte*.] One who has, as it were, the heart of a hen; a chicken-hearted fellow; a coward; a poltroon.

Be the deuyllis nese, ze ar doggydly diseasid,
A! *henne-harte!* ill happe mot zou hente.
York Plays, p. 326.

hen-hearted (hen'här'ted), *a.* Timid; cowardly; dastardly; chicken-hearted.

She is *hen-hearted*, shee dares not looke Truth in the face. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 74.

One puling *hen-hearted* rogue is sometimes the ruin of a set. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 119.

hen-house (hen'hous), *n.* A house, coop, or shelter for fowls.

hen-huzzy (hen'huz'i), *n.* A man who meddles in women's affairs; a cotquean. *Halliwell.*

Henicuridæ (hen-i-kū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Henicurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of passerine birds with booted tarsi, long, deeply forked tails, each feather tipped with white, and 10 primaries; the forktails. They have some superficial resemblance to the wagtails of the family *Motacillidæ*. There are only three genera and less than a dozen species, of Asia and lands further east. Also written *Enicuridæ*.

Henicurus (hen-i-kū'rus), *n.* [NL., also improp. *Enicurus* (C. J. Temminck, 1838), < Gr. *ἐνιαύς*, single (in zoölogical use implying 'singular'), + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. In *ornith.*, the typical genus of the family *Henicuridæ*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles, of the family *Malacodermidæ*, founded by Stephens in 1830. There are many European and a few South American species. *H. hirtus* is an example. (*b*) A genus of flies. *Walker.*

henkt, *n.* An obsolete form of *ink*.

Henlean (hen'lē-an), *a.* Pertaining to the German anatomist Henle (1809–85).—**Henlean membrane**, the fenestrated membrane of Henle, the third or outer layer of the inner coat of an artery, consisting of a network of elastic fiber.

hen-mold (hen'mōld), *n.* A kind of black spongy soil.

henna (hen'ä), *n.* [= F. *henné, hinné*, < Ar. *hennā*, name of the plant. Cf. *alcanna, alkenna, alhenna*, and *alkanet*.] 1. The Egyptian privet or flower of Paradise, *Lawsonia inermis*, of the natural order *Lythrariæ*, a shrub bearing opposite entire leaves and numerous small and fragrant white flowers. It was called by Mohammed "chief of the flowers of this world and the next." It is cultivated extensively in Egypt. The powdered leaves form a large article of export to Persia and the Turkish possessions, where they are used as a dye, and in the form of a paste as a cosmetic. (See def. 2.) They produce a reddish-brown color, and in Europe are employed in dyeing leather. Henna is considered the best hedge-plant in India.

Branch of Henna (*Lawsonia inermis*), with flower and fruit.

2. A paste made from the leaves of this plant by mixture with catechu, used in the East by women to stain their nails, finger-tips, and eyelids, and by men to dye their beards. The reddish-orange color it imparts is not permanent. It is often deepened to black by the addition of other ingredients.

hennet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *hen*[2].

hennery (hen'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *henneries* (-iz). [< *hen*[1] + *-ery*.] A place where fowls are kept; a poultry-yard.

hennest, hennesforth†. Middle English forms of *hence, henceforth*.

hennin (hen'in), *n.* [OF.] A head-dress worn by Frenchwomen from 1430 to 1465 or later, high and conical in form, but differing in shape at different times.

henny (hen'i), *a.* [< *hen*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to a hen; particularly, hen-feathered, or feathered like a female in hackle, saddle, tail, and color: said of a cock. This condition is characteristic of the males of some breeds of chickens, as the Sebright bantams.

There is a tendency towards the assumption of the female plumage by the males, and distinct breeds of *henny* game [fowls] are known. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 644.

henotheism (hen'ō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *εἷς* (*ἑν-*), one, + *θεός*, god, + *-ism*.] A name given to an asserted characteristic of the oldest Hindu religion (of the Vedas), as ascribing supreme power to different gods in turn: hence also sometimes applied to similar phases of other polytheistic religions.

Henotheism, not the *henotheism* of Max Müller, or of Hartmann, or of Asmus, but a practical *henotheism*, i. e. the adoration of one God above others as the specific tribal god or as the lord over a particular people, a national or relative monotheism, like that of the ancient Israelites, the worship of an absolute sovereign who exacts passive obedience. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 367.

henotheistic (hen'ō-thē-is'tik), *a.* [< *henotheism* + *-ist-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by henotheism. *Max Müller.*

henotic (he-not'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑνωτικός*, serving to unite, < *ἑνοῦν*, unite, < *εἷς* (*ἑν-*), one.] Tending to make one; unifying; tending to unite or reconcile; harmonizing: as, "*henotic* teaching," *Gladstone.*

hen-paidle (hen'pā'dl), *n.* The lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. [Scotch.]

henpeck (hen'pek), *v. t.* [< *henpecked*.] To rule or keep in subjection by superior force of will or assaults of ill temper; domineer over: said of a wife who thus rules her husband.

But—Oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual,
Inform us truly, have they not *hen-peck'd* you all?
Byron, Don Juan, I. 22.

henpeck (hen'pek), *n.* [< *henpeck*, *v.*] The rule or control of a husband by his wife; henpecking. [Rare.]

Dying of heartbreak coupled with *henpeck*.
Carlyle, Misc., III. 208.

henpecked (hen'pekt), *p. a.* [Formerly also *henpeckt*; < *hen*[1] + *pecked*, pp. of *peck*[1]. The epithet alludes to the not uncommon submission of the domestic cock to the plucking by his hens of his hackle-, saddle-, and even breast-feathers.] Governed or controlled entirely by one's wife; domineered over.

A step-dame too I have, a cursed she,
Who rules my *hen-peck'd* sire, and orders me.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 49.

He [Rip Van Winkle] was . . . an obedient, *hen-pecked* husband. . . . Those men are most apt to be obsequious and conciliating abroad who are under the discipline of shrews at home. *Irving*, Rip Van Winkle.

henpeckery (hen'pek'ėr-i), *n.* [< *henpeck* + *-ery*.] The condition of being henpecked. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxxvii. [Rare.]

hen-plant (hen'plant), *n.* The rib-grass, *Plantago lanceolata*; also, the door-yard plantain, *P. major*.

Henrician (hen-rish'an), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *Henricianus*, < *Henricus*, Latinized form of MHG. *Heinrîh, Heimrich*, OHG. *Heimarîh, Heimirîh*, G. *Heinrich*, E. *Henry*, a proper name.] I. *n.* 1. One of a sect of religious reformers in Switzerland and southern France in the twelfth century, followers of Henry of Lausanne.—2. A follower or an adherent of the Emperor Henry IV., who opposed Gregory VII. in favor of the antipope Clement III.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or effected by Henry VIII. of England; supporting the religious movement or laws of Henry VIII.

Already had Doctor Richard Smith, reader of Divinity in Oxford, a versatile and unfortunate man, been compelled by the Archbishop to retract the chief articles of the *Henrician* settlement of religion.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

Henriquezia (hen-ri-kwē'zi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Richard Spruce, 1854), < *Henriquez*, a proper name.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, and giving name to a tribe *Henriquezieæ*. The 4-cleft limb of the calyx is deciduous by a transverse section; there are 5 slender stamens in the throat of the corolla; the capsule is large, woody, 2-celled, 2-valved, and shaped like a bean; and the cells are 4-seeded. The genus includes four species of handsome trees, natives of northern Brazil and Venezuela, with stout branches and verticillate, leathery, oblong or obovate, entire leaves. The rose-colored flowers are in dense terminal panicles.

Henriquezieæ (hen'ri-kwē-zī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Henriquezia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, distinguished by having a 2-lipped imbricate corolla and from 2 to 4 broadly winged seeds in each of the two cells of the capsule. The tribe contains two genera, natives of tropical South America, trees with opposite or verticillate leaves and entire stipules.

hen-roost (hen'röst), *n.* A place where poultry rest at night.

henry (hen'ri), *n.* [From Joseph *Henry*, 1797–1878.] An electrical unit, the induction in a circuit when the electromotive force induced in this circuit is one international volt while the inducing current varies at the rate of one ampere per second.

hen's-bill (henz'bil), *n.* The sainfoin, *Onobrychis sativa*, a papilionaceous plant common in Europe; also, any of the species of *Onobrychis*.

hen's-foot (henz'fůt), *n.* [A translation of the Latin *pes pulli*, the ancient name of the plant given from the resemblance of its leaves to a hen's claw (Theophrastus, p. 812).] An umbelliferous plant, *Caucalis daucoides*, found growing in European corn-fields in a chalky soil. Also called *bur-parsley* and *hedgehog-parsley*.

Henslowiaceæ (hen-slō-vi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Henslowia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of plants proposed by Lindley in 1836 for the sole genus *Henslowia* of Wallich (not of Blume), subsequently placed by him in the *Hydrangeaceæ*. The genus is now referred to *Crypteronia*, of the natural order *Lythrariæ*.

Henslovian (hen-slō'vi-an), *a.* [< *Henslow* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to J. S. Henslow (1796–1861), an English botanist.—**Henslovian membrane**, the cuticle of plants, of which Henslow was one of the discoverers.

Henslowia (hen-slō'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after J. S. *Henslow*: see *Henslovian*.] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Santalaceæ*, tribe *Osyrideæ*, with monœcious or dioecious flowers, the lobes of the perianth 5 or 6 in number and open to the epigynous disk, an inferior ovary, the stamens 5 or 6 in number and inserted at the base of and opposite to the perianth-lobes, and drupaceous 1-seeded fruit. The genus includes 12 species of shrubs, often parasitic on trees, with alternate petioled leaves and small greenish flowers: the species are natives of India, China, and the Malay archipelago. *Blume*, 1850.
2. A genus of plants, of the natural order *Lythrariæ*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the genus *Crypteronia* of the same order. *Wallich*, 1832.

Henslowieæ (hen-slō-ī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Henslowia* + *-eæ*.] A family of plants introduced by Reichenbach in 1841 for the genus *Henslowia* of Blume, and placed by him in the *Faginæ*, as related to the beech, oak, etc.

hensman†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *henchman*.

hent[1] (hent), *v. t.* [< ME. *henten* (pret. *hente*, pp. *hent*), also *hinten* (spelled *hyntyn*, Prompt. Parv.), seize, snatch, catch, < AS. *gehentan*, seize, *hentan*, seize (the simple form only thrice, in legal formula implying 'pursue and seize,' i. e. arrest), prob. akin to *hunt*, q. v. A different word from AS. *ge-hendan*, ME. *henden*, E. *hend*, take hold of, with which it has been confused, but the two words may be ult. connected: see *hend*[1], *hand*. See also *hint*[1], orig. a mere var. of *hent*.] 1†. To seize; snatch; catch; grasp; take.

Bulbes smale uppe from her moder *hent*,
Let putte in oth'r lande to multiplie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
And merrily *hent* the stile-a.
Shak., W. T., iv. 2.

2†. To take; receive.

My nece Eglentine to wife shal ye *hent*,
With all rewme and that to it longing.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2411.

Then wext he wroth, and to the Duke he sent,
And complained that such harme was *hent*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 190.

3†. To throw.

The brannches eke kitte of fro vyne or tree,
And brere, and roote, and alle impediment,
In haast is from the delver to been *hent*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

4. To plow up the bottom of (a furrow). *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

hent[1]† (hent), *n.* [< *hent*[1], *v.* Cf. *hint*[1], *n.*] 1. Grasp.—2. Opportunity or occasion seized.

hent[2]†. Preterit and past participle of *hend*[1].

henter† (hen'tėr), *n.* [ME. *hentere*; < *hent*[1] + *-er*[1].] A seizer; a grasper; a pursuer.

Ravyneres and *henteres* of fowleste thinges.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

henting (hen'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hent*[1], 4.] The furrow with which a plowman finishes his ridge. *Crabb*. [Prov. Eng.] Also *hinting*.

henware (hen'wâr), *n.* A seaweed, *Alaria esculenta*. See *Alaria* and *badderlocks*.

henwife (hen'wīf), *n.*; pl. *henwives* (-wīvz). A woman who has charge of poultry.

A half-witted lad, of very small stature, who had a kind of charge of the poultry under the old *hen-wife*.
Scott, Old Mortality, ii.

Pressure on the heads of hens, which the practical *hen-wife* employs before any operation of minor surgery on her restless brood. *F. W. H. Myers*, Proc. Soc. Psych. [Research, Oct., 1886, p. 146.

henwoman (hen'wụm'ạn), *n.*; pl. *henwomen* (-wim'en). Same as *henwife*.

henwoodite (hen'wụd-īt), *n.* [After W. J. *Henwood* (1805–75), an English mining engineer.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and copper, occurring in spherical forms of a bright-blue color in Cornwall, England.

henxman†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *henchman*. *Holland*.

heo†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

he-oak (hē'ōk), *n.* [Cf. *she-oak*, a tree of the same genus.] A somber-looking Australian tree, *Casuarina stricta*, having thread-like, jointed, furrowed, pendent branches, without leaves, but with small toothed sheaths at the joints.

Heopitheci (hē-ō-pi-thē'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠώς*, Attic form of *ἡώς*, dawn (the east: see *Eos*), + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] The catarrhine or old-world monkeys and apes collectively as distinguished from the platyrrhine: all the former belong to the eastern hemisphere, where none of the latter are found: thus distinguished from *Hesperopitheci*.

heopithecine (hē-ō-pi-thē'sin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heopitheci*.

heore†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

heorotaire (hē'ō-rō-târ), *n.* [F. *héorotaire* (Audebert and Vieillot, 1802–7), appar. a Frenchified form of some supposed native name.] One of several small sickle-billed sun-birds of the family *Dicæidæ* which are peculiar to the Sandwich Islands, as *Drepanis pacifica*, and especially *Vestiaria coccinea*, *Himatione sanguinea*, and *H. virens*, the plumage of which is used by the islanders in the manufacture of articles of clothing. See cut under *Drepanis*.

hep[1], *n.* See *hip*[2].

hep[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *heap*.

hepar (hē'pär), *n.* [NL., in LL. the liver, L. a kind of fish, < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*) = L. *jecur* = Skt. *yakrit*, *yakan*, the liver.] 1. In *anat.*, the liver. Also called *jecur*.—2. In *old chem.*, one of various compounds of sulphur with the metals, having a brown-red or liver color.

hepatalgia (hep-ạ-tal'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), the liver, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Neuralgia of the liver.

hepatemphraxis (hep-ạ-tem-frak'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), the liver, + *ἐμφραξις*, stoppage, < *ἐμφράσσειν*, stop up, obstruct, < *ἐν*, in, + *φράσσειν*, fence in, stop up.] In *pathol.*, hepatic obstruction.

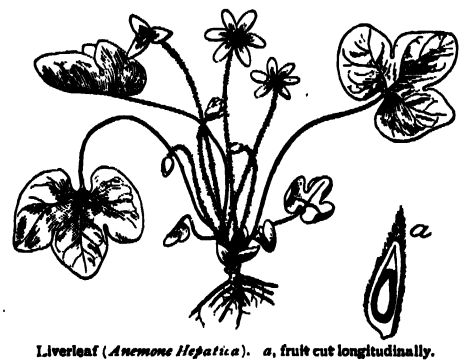
hepatic (hē-pat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hépatique* = Sp. *hepático* = Pg. *hepatico* = It. *epatico*, < LL. *hepaticus*, < Gr. *ἡπατικός*, of the liver, < *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), the liver.] I. *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *physiol.*, of or pertaining in any way to the liver.

The bile is of two sorts, the cystick, or that contained in the gall-bladder, which is a sort of repository for the gall, and the *hepatick*, or what flows immediately from the liver. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, p. 10.

2. In *zoöl.*, liver-colored; dark brownish-red; hepaticous: as, the *hepatic* tanager, *Pyranga hepatica*.—**Hepatic air** or **gas**†, sulphureted hydrogen gas.—**Hepatic aloes**. See *aloes*, 1.—**Hepatic artery**, an artery supplying the liver. It arises from the celiac axis.—**Hepatic canal**, **duct**. See *duct*.—**Hepatic colic**, **flexure**, **flux**, etc. See the nouns.—**Hepatic lobe** of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean, a small lateral division bounded behind by the cervical groove, and internally by the protogastric lobe. See cut under *Brachyura*.—**Hepatic mercurial ore**, cinnabar.—**Hepatic pyrites**, iron disulphid; marcasite.—**Hepatic tubes**, the enteric canal and liver of *Crustacea*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 275, fig. 143.—**Hepatic veins**, the veins returning the blood from the liver. In man they usually discharge by three trunks into the inferior vena cava.

II. *n.* 1. A medicine acting on the liver.—2. One of the *Hepaticæ*.

Hepatica (hē-pat'i-kạ), *n.* [NL., lit. liver-colored, fem. of LL. *hepaticus*, < Gr. *ἡπατικός*, of the liver: see *hepatic*. Cf. Gr. *ἡπατῖτις*, liverwort.] 1. The liverleaf, *Anemone Hepatica* (*Hepatica triloba*). The old genus *Hepatica* of Dillenius may be regarded as a subgenus of *Anemone*.—2. [*l. c.*] Any liverwort; a cryptogamic plant of the family *Hepaticæ*.



Liverleaf (*Anemone Hepatica*). *a*, fruit cut longitudinally.

Hepaticæ (hē-pat'i-sē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Hepatica*.] A family of small moss-like or thalloid plants of lax cellular texture, usually procumbent and emitting rootlets from beneath; the liverworts. They have the capsule irregularly dehiscent or indehiscent, with spores mixed with thin thread-like cells and containing elaters. The sexual reproductive organs are of two kinds, antheridia and archegonia, the matured archegonium forming the capsule. Asexual reproduction occurs under three forms: by innovations, by gemmæ, and by runners. The liverworts and mosses together form the series *Bryophyta*. The liverworts differ from the mosses in having their stems bilateral, leaves 2-ranked and without mid-vein, capsule never dehiscent by a special lid, and elaters mixed with the spores. They grow for the most part in moist places upon the ground, upon rocks, or the bark of trees, and a few are even aquatic. They are all chlorophyl-bearing, and green or brownish-green in color. The family *Hepaticæ*, which was first proposed by Adamson in 1763, is now divided into five orders: *Ricciaceæ*, *Marchantiaceæ*, *Anthocerotaceæ*, *Monocleaceæ*, and *Jungermanniaceæ*.

hepatical (hē-pat'i-kal), *a.* [< *hepatic* + *-al*.] Same as *hepatic*. [Rare.]

hepaticell (hē-pat'i-sel), *n.* [< *hepati(c)* + *cell*.] A hepatic cell; one of the ultimate form-elements of the liver. *Coues*.

hepaticologist (hē-pat-i-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *hepaticology* + *-ist*.] One interested in or an authority upon the *Hepaticæ*.

hepaticology (hē-pat-i-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *Hepatica* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science or study of the *Hepaticæ*.

hepaticous (hē-pat'i-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡπατικός*, of the liver: see *hepatic*.] In *zoöl.*, resembling liver, as in form or color.

hepatine (hep'ạ-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), the liver, + *-ine*[2].] Glycogenic matter. *Dunglison*.

hepatisation, hepatise. See *hepatization, hepatize*.

hepatite (hep'ạ-tīt), *n.* [< L. *hepatites*, liver-stone, hepatitis, an unknown precious stone, < Gr. *ἡπατίτης*, found only in fem. *ἡπατῖτις*, of or in the liver, liver-colored, also liverwort, < *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), the liver: see *hepatic*.] A fetid variety of barium sulphate, or barite, occurring in compact or cleavable masses. Under friction or the application of heat it exhales a fetid odor, due to the presence of carbonaceous matters.

hepatitis (hep-ạ-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), liver, + *-itis*. Cf. *hepatite*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the liver.

hepatization (hep'ạ-ti-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *hepatize* + *-ation*.] 1. Consolidation of substance or tissue, as of the lungs in pneumonia, resulting in a liver-like solidification.

The changes advance unequally [in pneumonia], so that, whilst one portion of the lung is in the stage of red *hepatisation*, another may be in the grey stage—hence the mottled marble appearance of the consolidation.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 875.

2†. The act of impregnating with sulphureted hydrogen gas.

Also spelled *hepatisation*.

Gray hepatization, in *pathol.*, the second stage of infiltration of the lung in pneumonia.—**Red hepatization**, the first stage of consolidation of the substance of the lung in pneumonia. The change from the red color to the gray is due to diminished congestion, and to loss of color on the part of the extravasated red blood-corpuscles.

hepatize (hep'ạ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hepatized*, ppr. *hepatizing*. [< Gr. *ἡπατίζειν*, be like the liver or liver-colored, < *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), the liver: see *hepatic*.] 1. To convert by engorgement and effusion into a substance resembling liver: as, a *hepatized* lung, in pneumonia.—2†. To impregnate with sulphureted hydrogen.

On the right of the river were two wells of *hepatized* water. *Barrow*.

Also spelled *hepatise*.

hepatocele (hep'ạ-tō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), the liver, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the liver.

hepatocystic (hep'ạ-tō-sis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), the liver, + *κύστις*, bladder.] In *anat.*, pertaining jointly to the liver and the gall-bladder.

hepato-enteric (hep'ạ-tō-en-ter'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), the liver, + *ἔντερα*, the intestines.] In *anat.*, pertaining jointly to the liver and the intestine; passing from the liver to the intestine: applied to the bile-duct.

hepatogastric (hep'ạ-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), the liver, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach.] In *anat.*, relating to or connected with both the liver and the stomach: as, the *hepatogastric* omentum or epiploön.

hepatogenous (hep-ạ-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), the liver, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Arising in or produced from the liver.

hepatography (hep-ạ-tog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), the liver, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the liver.

hepatolithiasis (hep'ạ-tō-li-thī'ạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), the liver, + *λιθίασις*, the stone (a disease): see *lithiasis*.] In *pathol.*, the formation of stone-like concretions in the liver.

hepatologist (hep-ạ-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *hepatology* + *-ist*.] A student of hepatology; a specialist in diseases of the liver.

Dr. Harley, the English *hepatologist* and nephrologist.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 98.

hepatology (hep-ạ-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), the liver, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of or a treatise on the liver.

hepatopancreas (hep'ạ-tō-pang'krē-as), *n.*; pl. *hepatopancreates* (-pang-krē-ā'tēz). [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), the liver, + *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas.] In *zoöl.*, a glandular organ of many invertebrates, the so-called liver, supposed to have both a hepatic and a pancreatic function.

In the Invertebrata the secretions of many glands, which are generally called "liver," but which would be more appropriately termed *hepato-pancreas*, exercise a digestive action upon starch and albumen, and at the same time secrete bye-products and colouring matters similar to those found in the bile of vertebrates.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 59.

hepatophyma (hep'ạ-tō-fī'mạ), *n.*; pl. *hepatophymata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), the liver, + *φῦμα*, a suppurating tumor, lit. a growth, < *φύειν*, produce, pass. *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *pathol.*, a suppurative swelling of the liver.

hepatoportal (hep'ạ-tō-pōr'tạl), *a.* [< *hepat(ic)* + *portal*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the hepatic portal system; portal, in an ordinary sense: distinguished from *renoportal*.

hepatorrhea, hepatorrhœa (hep'ạ-tō-rē'ạ), *n.* [NL. *hepatorrhœa*, < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), the liver,

+ *ῥοία*, a flow, flux, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A morbid flow of bile.

hepatoscopy (hep-a-tos'kō-pi), *n.* [< LGr. *ἡπατοσκοπία*, an inspecting of the liver, < *ἡπατοσκόπος*, inspecting the liver, soothsaying, < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *σκοπεῖν*, inspect, view.] Among the ancients, divination by inspection of the livers of animals.

hepatotomy (hep-a-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, an incision into the liver.

hepato-umbilical (hep'a-tō-um-bil'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατο-*), the liver, + L. *umbilicus*, the navel.] Pertaining to the liver and to the umbilicus: applied to the fibrous cord, the so-called round ligament of the liver, which passes from the liver to the navel, and is the remains of the umbilical vein.

hep-bramble (hep'bram'bl), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < AS. *heóp-bremel*, *heóp-brymel*, < *heópe*, hip, + *bremel*, bramble: see *hip*[2] and *bramble*.] The dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

hep-brier (hep'brī'ėr), *n.* [**Hip-brier* not found; < *hep*, hip[2], + *brier*.] Same as *hep-bramble*.

hepe[1†], *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *heap*.

hepe[2†], *n.* A Middle English form of *hip*[2].

Hephæstian (hē-fes'ti-an), *a.* [< *Hephæstus* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the god Hephæstus or Vulcan, or to fire or the arts of metal or smithery; made or done by Hephæstus.

Hephæstus (hē-fes'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἥφαιστος*.] In *Gr. myth.*, the god of fire and the metallic arts, son of Zeus and Hera, and one of the great Olympians, identified by the Romans with their Vulcan, who became assimilated to him. He was the creator of all that was beautiful and mechanically wonderful in Olympus. Volcanoes were held to be his smithies, and the Cyclopes were his journeymen. In art he was represented as a bearded man, usually with the short sleeveless or one-sleeved tunic (*exomis*) and the conical cap, and holding the smith's hammer and tongs.

Hephæstus conducted back to Olympus. (From a Greek red-figured vase.)

Hephthanura (hef-thē-nū'rą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Ephthianura*.

hephthemim (hef'thē-mim), *n.* [< *hephthemimeres*.] Same as *hephthemimeres*.

hephthemimeral (hef-thē-mim'ę-ral), *a.* [< *hephthemimeres* + *-al*.] In *pros.*, of or pertaining to a group or series of seven half-feet; pertaining to or consisting of three feet and a half. —**Hephthemimeral cesura**, a cesura after the thesis or metrically accented syllable (called by many the arsis) of the fourth foot. This cesura is not infrequent in the dactylic hexameter, especially in combination with the trithemimeral cesura.

hephthemimeres (hef-thē-mim'ę-rēz), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἑφθημερής*, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἡμι-*, half, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *pros.*, a group or catalectic colon consisting of seven half-feet. Also *hephthemim*.

Hepialidæ, Hepialus. See *Epialidæ*, *Epialus*.

hepper (hep'ėr), *n.* [Cf. *happer*.] A smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [Prov. Eng.]

hepta-. [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, in comp. *ἑπτα-*, = L. *septem* = E. *seven*: see *seven*.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'seven.'

heptace (hep'tą-sē), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἀκή*, a point.] A summit of a polyhedron formed by the concurrence of seven faces. *Kirkman*.

heptachord (hep'tą-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτάχορδος*, seven-stringed, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *χορδή*, string, chord, cord.] In *Gr. music:* (*a*) A diatonic series of seven tones, containing five whole steps and one half-step (between the third and fourth tones). (*b*) The interval of the major seventh. (*c*) An instrument with seven strings.

heptachronous (hep-tak'rō-nus), *a.* [< LL. *heptachronus* (Marius Victorinus), < Gr. *ἑπτάχρονος* (Draco), < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *anc. pros.*, having a magnitude of seven primary or fundamental times; heptasemic.

heptacolic (hep-tą-kol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτάκωλος*, of seven verses or members, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *κῶλον*, member: see *colon*[1].] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of seven cola or series: as, a *heptacolic* period.

heptad (hep'tad), *n.* [Also written, as F., *heptade*; < LL. *heptas* (*heptad-*), < Gr. *ἑπτάς* (*ἑπταδ-*), the number seven, < *ἑπτά* = E. *seven*. Cf. *monad*, *dyad*, etc.] 1. The sum of seven units; the number seven.—2. In *chem.*, an atom whose equivalence is seven atoms of hydrogen, or which can be combined with, substituted for, or replaced by seven atoms of hydrogen.—3. In *music*, in the duodenal system of analysis, a scheme of seven tones, formed by uniting two duodenal cells of four tones. A heptad based on C would be Eb G—Ab C E—F A, and would contain all the tones that can enter into consonant triads with the tonic of the heptad, C. See *duodene*.

heptadecad (hep-ta-dek'ad), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *δεκάς* (*δεκαδ-*), a decad.] In *music*, in the duodenal system of analysis, a scheme of twenty-four tones, formed by uniting seven decads whose tonics are the tones of a given heptad. See *heptad* and *duodene*.

heptaglot, heptaglott (hep'ta-glot), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *γλῶττα*, the tongue, a language.] I. *n.* A book in seven languages.

II. *a.* Written in or using seven languages.

It was in connection with this polyglott [Walton's] that E. Castle produced his famous *Heptaglott* Lexicon (London, 2 vols. folio, 1669). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 417.

heptagon (hep'ta-gon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτάγωνος*, seven-cornered, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *γωνία*, a corner, angle.] 1. In *geom.*, a closed figure having seven angles successively united by lines.—2. In *fort.*, a place that has seven bastions for defense.

heptagonal (hep-tag'ō-nal), *a.* [< *heptagon* + *-al*.] Having seven angles or sides.—**Heptagonal numbers**, the series of numbers 1, 7, 18, 34, etc., of the form $1 + \frac{5}{2}n + \frac{3}{2}n^2$.

heptagyn (hep'ta-jin), *n.* In *bot.*, a plant of the Linnean order *Heptagynia*.

Heptagynia (hep-ta-jin'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *heptagynous*.] An order of the Linnean artificial classification of plants, characterized by having seven styles or distinct carpels.

heptagynian (hep-ta-jin'i-an), *a.* [As *heptagynous* + *-ian*.] In *bot.*, same as *heptagynous*.

heptagynious (hep-ta-jin'i-us), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *heptagynous*.

heptagynous (hep-taj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] Having seven styles; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heptagynia*.

heptahedral (hep-ta-hē'dral), *a.* [< *heptahedron* + *-al*.] Having seven faces.

heptahedron (hep-ta-hē'dron), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base, = E. *settle*[1].] A solid figure with seven faces.

heptahexahedral (hep-ta-hek-sa-hē'dral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἕξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base, = E. *settle*[1].] Having or presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.

heptal (hep'tal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *-al*.] Same as *hebdomadal*.—**Heptal cycle.** See *cycle*[1].

heptameride (hep-tam'ę-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *μερίς* (*μεριδ-*), a part, < *μέρος*, a part.] Anything consisting of seven parts; specifically, that which separates into seven parts.

heptameron (hep-tam'ę-ron), *n.* [For **heptaemeron* or **heptemeron*, < Gr. *ἑπταήμερον*, neut. of *ἑπταήμερος*, Ionic contr. *ἑπτήμερος*, of seven days, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἡμέρα*, a day.] A book containing the transactions of seven days. The "Heptameron" of Margaret of Angoulême, Queen of Navarre (1492–1549), is a collection of stories supposed to have been related during seven days, modeled on the "Decameron" of Boccaccio.

heptamerous (hep-tam'ę-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *bot.*, consisting of seven members or parts; having the parts in sevens.

heptameter (hep-tam'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *heptametrum* (Diomedes, Servius), < Gr. *ἑπτάμετρον* (Heliodorus), a measure of seven verses, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *μέτρον*, measure.] In *pros.*, a verse consisting of seven measures. *Heptameter* is a term not much used; in books on modern versification it is generally equivalent to *heptapody*.

Heptanchus (hep-tang'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑπτά* = E. *seven*.] A genus of cow-sharks, of the family *Notidanidæ* or *Hexanchidæ*, having seven gill-sacs, whence the name. *H. indicus* is a widely distributed Pacific species.

heptander (hep-tan'dėr), *n.* [NL. *heptandrus*: see *heptandrous*.] In *bot.*, a plant of the Linnean class *Heptandria*.

Heptandria (hep-tan'dri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *heptandrous*.] The seventh class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, characterized by seven stamens.

heptandrian (hep-tan'dri-an), *a.* Same as *heptandrous*.

heptandric (hep-tan'drik), *a.* Same as *heptandrous*.

heptandrious (hep-tan'dri-us), *a.* Same as *heptandrous*.

heptandrous (hep-tan'drus), *a.* [< NL. *heptandrus*, < Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, having seven stamens; specifically, belonging to the Linnean class *Heptandria*.

heptane (hep'tān), *n.* [So called as containing seven parts of carbon; < Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *-ane*.] A paraffin having the formula C_7H_{16}. Normal heptane, a mobile colorless liquid, is contained in petroleum. It is also obtained from the resin of *Pinus Sabiniana*, which yields nearly pure heptane when subjected to dry distillation.

Heptanesian (hep-ta-nē'si-an), *a.* [< Gr. *Ἑπτάνησος*, Heptanesus (see def.), lit. 'seven islands,' < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *νῆσος*, island.] Pertaining to the Heptanesus, a name given by the Greeks to the Ionian Islands, a group consisting of seven islands.

Since 1863 the whole *Heptanesian* territory has been incorporated with the kingdom of Greece.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 205.

heptangular (hep-tang'gū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + L. *angulus*, an angle.] Having seven angles.

heptapetalous (hep-ta-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, having seven petals in the corolla.

heptaphony (hep'ta-fō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτάφωνος*, seven-voiced (of a colonnade with seven echoes), < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *φωνή*, a voice, sound.] The union of seven sounds.

heptaphyllous (hep-ta-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτάφυλλος*, seven-leafed, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] Having seven leaves.

heptapodic (hep-ta-pod'ik), *a.* [< *heptapody* + *-ic*.] In *pros.*, consisting of or containing seven feet; being or constituting a heptapody: as, a *heptapodic* verse or period.

heptapody (hep-tap'ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἑπταποδία*, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *pros.*, a meter, period, or verse consisting of seven feet. According to the principles of ancient metrics, a heptapody exceeds the limits of a colon, a single colon never containing more than six feet. See *heptameter*.

heptarch (hep'tärk), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἀρχός*, a ruler: see *heptarchy*.] A heptarchist.

heptarchic (hep-tär'kik), *a.* [< *heptarchy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a sevenfold government; constituting or consisting of a heptarchy; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, of or pertaining to the heptarchy. See *heptarchy*.

The Saxons practised this mode of division for fixing the several extents of their *heptarchic* empire.
T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 69.

heptarchist (hep'tär-kist), *n.* [< *heptarchy* + *-ist*.] A ruler of one division of a heptarchy; especially, in *Eng. hist.*, one of the heptarchic kings.

In 752, the Saxon *heptarchists*, Cuthred and Ethelbald, fought a desperate battle at Beorgford, or Burford.
T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 48.

heptarchy (hep'tär-ki), *n.*; pl. *heptarchies* (-kiz). [< NL. *heptarchia*, < Gr. as if **ἑπταρχία*, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἀρχή*, rule, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] A government by seven persons; also, a group of seven kingdoms or governments: in the latter sense used only in English history, of the seven principal Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, Northumbria, East Anglia, and Mercia. There was no formal division into seven kingdoms, but their number varied at different times, and frequently a particular kingdom, as Northumbria or Mercia, obtained the preponderance. The period of the heptarchy is regarded as ending in 829, when Egbert, king of Wessex, became overlord of the other kingdoms.

This *Heptarchy*, or Division of this Island into seven Kingdoms, came not in all at once.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 5.

heptasemic (hep-ta-sē'mik), *a.* [< LL. *heptasemos*, < Gr. *ἑπτάσημος*, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, more, < *σῆμα*, a sign, mark. Cf. *disemic*, *dodecasemic*, etc.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or amounting to seven moræ or units of time; having a magnitude of seven normal shorts. An epitrite (⏑ – – –, – ⏑ – –, – – ⏑ –, – – – ⏑), or an irrational trochaic or iambic dipody of epitritic form, is really or apparently heptasemic.

heptasepalous (hep-ta-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal.] In *bot.*, having seven sepals.

heptaspermous (hep-ta-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, having seven seeds. [Rare.]

heptastich (hep'ta-stik), *n.* [< Gr. ἑπτά, = E. *seven*, + στίχος, a line.] In *pros.*, a strophe, stanza, or poem consisting of seven lines or verses.

heptastichous (hep-tas'ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. ἑπτά, = E. *seven*, + στίχος, a row.] In *bot.*, having the leaves arranged in seven spiral rows, the eighth leaf of the series being over the first. This is a condition rarely found in nature.

heptastrophic (hep-ta-strof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἑπτάστροφος, < ἑπτά, = E. *seven*, + στροφή, a strophe: see *strophe*.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of or containing seven strophes or stanzas: as, a *heptastrophic* song or poem.

heptasyllabic (hep'ta-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< LL. *heptasyllabus*, < Gr. ἑπτασύλλαβος, < ἑπτά, = E. *seven*, + συλλαβή, syllable: see *syllable*.] Containing or consisting of seven syllables. The second half of the elegiac pentameter is always heptasyllabic.

Heptateuch (hep'ta-tūk), *n.* [< NL. *heptateuchus*, < Gr. ἑπτά, = E. *seven*, + τεῦχος, a tool, implement, later also a book. Cf. *Pentateuch*.] The first seven books of the Old Testament. The last two (Joshua and Judges) contain the history of the Jews in the promised land under the theocratic government historically developed in the preceding five, or the Pentateuch.

heptatomic (hep-ta-tom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἑπτά, = E. *seven*, + ἄτομος, an atom.] Same as *heptavalent*.

Fluorine (mon- and *heptatomic*). *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII. 405.

Heptatrema (hep-ta-trē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἑπτά, = E. *seven*, + τρῆμα, hole.] The typical genus of *Heptatremidæ*, containing myzonts which have generally seven pairs of branchial apertures, but occasionally only six. Also called *Bdellostoma*. *Duméril*.

Heptatremidæ (hep-ta-trem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heptatrema* + *-idæ*.] A family of hyperotretous myzonts, represented by the genus *Heptatrema*, with seven or six pairs of lateral branchial apertures. Also called *Bdellostomidæ*.

heptavalent (hep-tav'ȧ-lent), *a.* [< Gr. ἑπτά, = E. *seven*, + L. *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, have power: see *valid*.] In *chem.*, equivalent to seven atoms of hydrogen in combining or saturating power: applied to an atom which can be substituted for or replaced by seven atoms of hydrogen. Also *heptatomic*.

heptene (hep'tēn), *n.* [< Gr. ἑπτά, = E. *seven*, + *-ene*.] Same as *heptylene*.

heptyl (hep'til), *n.* [< Gr. ἑπτά, = E. *seven*, + ὕλη, matter.] The hypothetical radical (C_7H_{15}) of heptylic alcohol and its derivatives.

heptylene (hep'ti-lēn), *n.* [< *heptyl* + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon (C_7H_{14}), homologous and polymeric with ethylene, existing in three isomeric forms. That obtained by the distillation of Boghead coal is a colorless mobile liquid having a peculiar alliaceous odor, and is soluble in alcohol. Also *heptene*.

heptylic (hep-til'ik), *a.* Containing heptyl, or related to or derived from it.—**Heptylic alcohol**, $C_7H_{15}OH$, a colorless liquid having an agreeable smell, boiling at 347° F.

hepwort (hep'wėrt), *n.* [< *hep* + *wort*[1].] The dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

her (hėr), *pron.* See under *he*[1].

her. An abbreviation of *heraldry*.

Hera, Here[7] (hē'rȧ, -rē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. Ἥρα, Ionic Ἥρη, Hera.] In *Gr. myth.*, the greatest feminine divinity of Olympus, queen of heaven, wife and sister of Zeus, and inferior in power to him alone. She was the type of virtuous womanhood, and of the wife and mother. In art she is represented as a majestic woman, fully clad in flowing draperies, characteristically with the stephane or crown on her brow, and bearing a long scepter. By the Romans Hera was early identified with their Juno, originally a distinct divinity; and the Latin name is now commonly given to the Greek goddess.

Hera.—Statue in Museo Nazionale, Naples.

Here comes to-day,
Pallas and Aphrodite, claiming each
This meed of fairest.
Tennyson, Œnone.

Heraclean, Heracleian (her-ȧ-klē'an), *a.* [< L. *Heraclēus*, < Gr. Ἡράκλειος, pertaining to Heracles: see *Hercules*.] Pertaining to Heracles or Hercules; Herculean. Also spelled *Herakleian*.—**Heraclean stone** (Latin *lapis Heracleus*, Greek λίθος Ἡρακλεία), the magnet: so called from its power of attraction.

The power of the *Heraclean stone* was well known to the ancients as a matter of curiosity.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 266.

Heracleidan, *a.* and *n.* See *Heraclidan*.

Heracleonite (hē-rak'lē-ō-nīt), *n.* [< *Heracleon* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] *Eccles.*, a follower of Heracleon, a Valentinian Gnostic of the second century, noted as a commentator on the Gospel of John.

Heracles, *n.* See *Hercules*.

Heracleum (her-ȧ-klē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἡρακλεία, a plant so called, fem. of Ἡράκλειος, Ἡρακλῆς, Hercules.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants founded by Linnæus, belonging to the natural order *Umbelliferæ*, tribe *Peucedaneæ*, characterized by its broadly obovate, strongly compressed wing-margined fruit. The genus embraces about 80 species of perennial or biennial herbs, with alternate leaves, and generally white flowers in compound umbels. They are chiefly natives of the temperate regions of the old world. *H. lanatum* is the only American species. It is known as the *cow-parsnip* or *hogweed*, and is eaten by some of the native tribes of North America. A Kamchatkan species yields, when properly treated, a sweet exudation which is employed in the preparation of a distilled spirit. *H. Sphondylium*, a European species, is used for feeding pigs and sometimes as a domestic remedy.

Branch with Umbel and Leaf of Cow-parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, fruit cut transversely.

Heraclid (her'ȧ-klid), *n.* [< L. *Heraclides*, pl. *Heraclidæ*, < Gr. Ἡρακλείδης, pl. Ἡράκλειδαι, the descendants, as they claimed, of Hercules, < Ἡρακλῆς, Ἡρακλής, > L. *Hercules*, in Gr. myth. the most famous of the heroes: see *Hercules*.] A descendant of Heracles (Hercules); specifically, one of the Heraclidan or Dorian aristocracy of Sparta, who claimed descent from Hercules through his son Hyllus. Also *Heraklid*.

Heraclidan, Heracleidan (her-ȧ-klī'dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Heraclid* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Heracleidæ, or descendants of Heracles (Hercules).

On Sulí's rock, and Parga's shore,
Exists the remnant of a line
Such as the Doric mothers bore;
And there, perhaps, some seed is sown,
The *Heracleidan* blood might own.
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 86 (song, st. 13).

II. *n.* A Heraclid.
Also *Herakleidan*.

Heraclitan (her-ȧ-klī'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Heraclitus* (see *Heraclitean*) + *-an*.] Same as *Heraclitean*.

Heraclitanism (her-ȧ-klī'tan-izm), *n.* [< *Heraclitan* + *-ism*.] Same as *Heracliteanism*.

Heraclitean (her'ȧ-klī-tē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Heraclitēus*, Gr. Ἡρακλείτειος, pertaining to Heraclitus (pl. Ἡρακλείτειοι, the disciples of Heraclitus), < Ἡράκλειτος, L. *Heraclitus*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the philosopher Heraclitus of Ephesus (who lived about 535–475 B. C.). His work, of which fragments are preserved, was in a prose so sententious, and his opinions were so paradoxical, that the Greeks complained much of his obscurity. He placed great stress upon the element of mediation and continuity in things, especially in time, saying that nothing is or is not, but that all things are in a state of flux—that is, are just in the passage between existence and non-existence, at once going out of being and coming into a new being. The physics of Heraclitus formed the basis of the corresponding part of the Stoical doctrine. Heraclitus maintained the relativity of knowledge in an extreme form, holding that we know nothing of the being of things but only their appearances. His morality was sober, earnest, and a little misanthropical. Also *Heraclitic*.

II. *n.* A follower of Heraclitus.

The extreme *Heracliteans*, as Cratylus, rejected the proposition, or combination of words, as expressing a unity and permanence not to be found in things.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 784.

Also *Heraclitan*.

Heracliteanism (her'ȧ-klī-tē'an-izm), *n.* [< *Heraclitean* + *-ism*.] The philosophical doctrine of Heraclitus. Also *Heraclitanism*.

Reading the Ephesian doctrine with the eyes of a Cynic, and the Cynic ethics in the light of *Heracliteanism*, he [Zeno] came to formulate his distinctive theory of the universe far in advance of either. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 362.

Heraclitic (her-ȧ-klit'ik), *a.* [< *Heraclitus* (see *Heraclitean*) + *-ic*.] Same as *Heraclitean*.

The Eleatic doctrine that only unity has real being, the *Heraclitic* counter-doctrine that only in change, in the many, is truth to be found. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 784.

Heræon, Heræum (hē-rē'on, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἡραῖον (sc. ἱερόν), a place sacred to Hera, < Ἥρα, Ἥρη, Hera: see *Hera*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a temple or sanctuary of Hera (Juno).

Heraion (hē-rī'on), *n.* Same as *Heræon*.

Heraklean, Herakleidan. See *Heraclean, Heraclidan*.

herald (her'ȧld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *herault, heraut, harrot*, < ME. *herald, herauld, heraud, haraud, harawd, herowd, herod, harrold*, etc., = D. *heraut* = late MHG. *heralt, herolt, erhalt*, G. *herold* (> Sw. *härold* = Dan. *herold*), < OF. *heralt, heraut*, F. *héraut* = Sp. *haraldo, heraldo*, also *faraute* = Pg. *arauto*, also *faraute* = It. *araldo*, < ML. *haraldus, heraldus*, a herald; of OHG. origin. The word appears also as a proper name, Icel. *Haraldr*, late AS. *Harald, Harold*, E. *Harold* (ult. of G. origin: the reg. AS. form would have been **Hereweald*; it occurs reversed in *Waldhere*) = OS. *Hariolt* (Diez, etc.), in ML. *Chariovaldus*, answering to an OHG. **Hariwalt* (or **Hariwalto*), **Heriwalt* (the alleged OHG. *Heriold, Hariold, Arioald, Ariovald*, are later reflections); < OHG. *hari, heri* (= AS. *here*, Icel. *herr*, etc.), army (see *harry*), + *-walt* (= AS. *-weald*), in comp., strength (OHG. *-walto* = AS. *-wealda*, ruler), < *waltan* (= AS. *wealdan*, etc.), rule, have power: see *wield*. The same first element occurs in *harbor*[1], *harborough, harbinger, heriot*, etc.: see *harbor*[1], etc. The particular sense given to *herald* may have been influenced by OHG. *forahâro*, a herald, < *forhârôn*, proclaim, < *fora*, fore, + *hârôn*, cry out.] 1. An officer sent by a sovereign, a general, or other person of high authority to another, or to an army or public assembly, with a formal message or proclamation, or employed in related duties. The specific office of herald has existed from early historical times; but as still maintained, as in Great Britain, it is merely nominal or restricted to subsidiary functions. In the middle ages the herald was an important adjunct of armies and courts. His person was inviolable. His costume was emblasoned with the armorial bearings of his chief, and constituted an official dress which it was a high offense for another person to assume. As armorial bearings became a matter of careful record, the herald was especially charged with the proper depicting and blazoning of achievements, and with the supervision of the assumption of bearings by those who were entitled to them and their prohibition to others, and hence with the genealogy of noble families and the descent of titles. At times questions of precedence, and of the marshaling of ceremonial processions and the like, were referred to heralds. Compare *pursuivant* and *king-at-arms*. See *Herald's College*, below.

An *hawrawde* hyes before, the beste of the lordes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3014.

The next Day after the Battel, French *Heralds* came to ask leave to bury their Dead, and had it.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 171.

As I watched the gates,
Lodged on my post, a *herald* is arrived
From Cæsar's camp. *Addison*, Cato, ii. 1.

The *heralds* then proclaimed silence until the laws of the tourney should be rehearsed. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xii.

2. In extended modern use, any official messenger, especially one charged with a message of defiance, a proposition of peace, or the like. —3. A proclaimer; a publisher; a crier; an announcer of important tidings. [In this sense the word is now much used as the specific name of various newspapers.]

Shall the loud *Herald* our Success relate,
Or mitred Priest appoint the solemn Day?
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 26.

The image of the world is the *herald* of the divine power and wisdom. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

After my death I wish no other *herald*,
No other speaker of my living actions, . . .
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

4. A forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger: sometimes used poetically in apposition or attributively.

It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.

Now the *herald* lark
Left his ground-nest, high towering to descry
The morn's approach. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 279.

She with a subtle smile in her mild eyes,
The *herald* of her triumph, drawing nigh
Half-whisper'd in his ear. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

5. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*, more fully called *herald-duck*. See *earl-duck, harle*. *Rev. C. Swainson*, 1885. [Shetland

lales.]—6. A noctuid moth, *Gonoptera libatrix*: an English collectors' name. See *Gonoptera*.—**Herald-at-arms**, in the middle ages, the herald or pursuivant when acting as regulator of a just or tourney, or when deciding upon the bearings allowed to be worn by any person; hence, a general term for a herald.

There was a *Herald at Arms* sent lately from Paris to Flanders, who by Sound of Trumpet denounced and proclaimed open War against the King of Spain.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 18.

Heralds' College, or *College of Arms*, a royal corporation in England, instituted in the fifteenth century. Its members are the earl marshal, three kings-at-arms, six heralds, and three pursuivants; and its chief business is the granting of armorial bearings or coats of arms, and the tracing and preservation of genealogies. In Scotland the corresponding functions belong to the Lyon Court. See *Lyon king-at-arms*, under *king-at-arms*.

herald (her'ạld), *v. t.* [< OF. *herauder, heraulder*, herald; from the noun.] To proclaim; give tidings of as a herald; announce.

We are sent
To give thee, from our royal master, thanks;
Only to *herald* thee into his sight, not pay thee.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

She smiled, but something in her smile
Was like the *heralding* of tears,
When lonely pain the grieved heart bears.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 52.

herald-crab (her'ạld-krab), *n.* A species of crab, *Huenia heraldica*, so called because its carapace presents a fancied resemblance to the heraldic shield and mantle.

heraldic (hẹ-ral'dik), *a.* [< F. *héraldique* = Sp. *heráldico* = Pg. *heraldico*; as *herald* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to heralds or heraldry, and especially to that branch of heraldry which deals with armorial bearings: as, a *heraldic* lion; the *heraldic* representation of birds, beasts, etc.; *heraldic* blazonry.

As for the *heraldic* question, although he had not assumed the arms of Clarence, he might have assumed them, or even those of Edward III. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 354.

2. In *herpet.*, giving warning; monitory, as a lizard: as, the *heraldic* varan, *Varanus* or *Monitor heraldicus*, of India.—**Heraldic chapter, heraldic college**, the Heralds' College, or College of Arms.—**Heraldic French**, a barbarous sort of French used in heraldic blazonry.—**Heraldic shield**, a shield charged with heraldic bearings.

heraldical (hẹ-ral'di-kạl), *a.* [< *heraldic* + *-al*.] Of a heraldic character; relating to heralds or heraldry. [Rare.]

Making a considerable progress in *heraldical* and antiquarian studies under his inspection, he published a book.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

heraldically (hẹ-ral'di-kạl-i), *adv.* In a heraldic manner; in accordance with the rules of heraldry.

heraldize (her'ạl-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heraldized*, ppr. *heraldizing*. [< *herald* + *-ize*.] To blazon. [Rare.]

herald-moth (her'ạld-mȯth), *n.* Same as *herald*, 6.

heraldry (her'ạld-ri), *n.*; pl. *heraldries* (-riz). [< OF. *heraulderie*, < *heralt, heraut*, herald: see *herald*.] 1. The office or duty of a herald; specifically, the art and science of genealogy and precedence; the science of honorary distinctions, and especially of armorial bearings. In modern times heraldry is reduced to the department of armorial delineation, blazonry, and the right of certain persons to certain bearings, except when, as in England, it has to do with marshaling processions, and with the rare ceremonies at which heraldic proclamations are made.

The law of *heraldry* in war is positive.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 15.

To woo a wench with empty hands
Is no good *heraldry*; therefore let's to the gold,
And share it equally; 'twill speak for us
More than a thousand compliments or cringes.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

Heraldry became a handmaid of chivalry, and the marshalling of badges, crests, coat-armour, pennons, helmets and other devices of distinction grew into an important branch of knowledge. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 471.

Heraldry is another element by means of which archæology provides trustworthy canons of criticism in relation to written and unwritten mediæval records.
Encyc. Brit., II. 343.

2. A heraldic emblazonment; a coat of arms. [Poetical.]

And in the midst, 'mong thousand *heraldries*, . . .
A shielded scutcheon blushed with blood of queens and kings. *Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 24.

Heaps of living gold that daily grow,
And title-scrolls and gorgeous *heraldries*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. Heraldic symbolism.

He, whose sable arms,
Black as his purpose, did the night resemble, . . .
Hath now this dread and black complexion smear'd
With *heraldry* more dismal; head to foot
Now is he total gules. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

4. Pomp; ceremony. [Poetical.]

He who with all Heaven's *heraldry* whilere
Enter'd the world now bleeds to give us ease.
Milton, Circumcision, l. 10.

Allusive heraldry, canting heraldry. Same as *allusive arms* (which see, under *arm*²).—**False heraldry.** See *false*.

heraldship (her'ạld-ship), *n.* [< *herald* + *-ship*.] The state of being a herald; the office of a herald.

heraldye†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *heraudie, hiraudee*, a coat, frock; appar. orig. a herald's coat, < *heralt, heraut*, herald: see *herald*.] Habit; figuratively, character.

As he whiche hath the *heraldye*
Of hem that usen for to lye.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 178.

heraudt†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *herald*. *Chaucer*.

herb (ėrb or hėrb), *n.* [The initial *h*, as reg. in words coming from L. through OF., was silent in ME. and is prop. silent in mod. E., but is now sometimes pronounced, in conformity to *herbaceous, herbarium*, and other forms in which the *h* is properly pronounced, as being recently taken from the L.; early mod. E. also *hearbe, erbe* (cf. mod. E. dial. *arb, yarb*), < ME. *herbe*, pronounced and often spelled *erbe*, < OF. *herbe, ierbe, erbe*, F. *herbe* = Pr. *herba, erba* = Sp. *yerba* = Pg. *herva, erva* = It. *erba*, < L. *herba*, grass, green stalks or blades, herbage, an herb; supposed, without much probability, to be connected with OL. *forbea*, food, Gr. *φορβή*, pasture, fodder, forage, < *φέρβειν*, feed.] 1. A plant in which the stem does not become woody and persistent, but dies annually or after flowering down to the ground at least: thus distinguished from a shrub or tree, which has a woody stem or trunk.

On a thursday at even in the moneth of Aprille, in the tyme that these *erbes* and trees be-gynne to florisah.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 242.

No flower was nigh, no grass, *herb*, leaf, or weed,
But stole his blood and seem'd with him to bleed.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1055.

It [a garden] belongeth especially to the Physitians, and is famoused over most places of Christendome for the soveraigne vertue of medicinable *hearbes*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 183.

Specifically—2. A herbaceous plant used officinally.—3†. That part of a vegetable which springs from the root and is terminated by the fructification, including the stem or stalk, the leaves, etc.—**Herb mastic**, a labiate plant and species of thyme, *Thymus Mastichina*, growing in Europe. The Syrian herb mastic is a germander, *Teucrium marum*, of the Levant. Also called *cat-thyme*.—**Herb of friendship**, a species of stonecrop, *Sedum Anacampseros*, of continental Europe, not very abundant. Also called *evergreen orpine*.—**Herb of Paris.** Same as *herb-paris*.—**Herb of St. Martin**, a tropical plant, *Sauvagesia erecta*, belonging to the natural order *Violariæ*, ranging from Peru to the West Indies, and found in western Africa, Madagascar, and Java. In Brazil it is used for complaints of the eyes, in Peru for disorders of the bowels, and in the West Indies (where it is also called *iron-shrub*) as a diuretic.—**Herb of the cross**, the vervain, *Verbena officinalis*, which when gathered with a certain formula is imagined to be efficient in curing wounds. *T. F. Thistleton Dyer*, Folklore of Plants, 1889, p. 259.—**Herb terrible**, the silvery-leafed daphne, *Thymelæa Tartonraira*, a shrub of the Mediterranean region and Asia Minor.—**Holy herb.** See *holy*.—**Syn.** 1. *Plant, Shrub*, etc. See *vegetable*, *n.*

herbaceous (hėr-bā'shius), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *herbaceo* = It. *erbaceo*, < L. *herbaceus*, grassy, grass-colored, < *herba*, grass: see *herb*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of herbs.—2. Feeding on vegetables; herbivorous.

Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the *herbaceous* to gathering and comminution of vegetables. *Derham*.

Herbaceous plants, plants which perish annually down to (sometimes including) the root; soft, succulent vegetables. Of herbaceous plants, some are annual, perishing stem and root every year; some are biennial, the roots subsisting two years; others are perennial, being perpetuated for many years by their roots, a new stem springing up every year.—**Herbaceous stem**, a soft, not woody stem.

herbage (ėr'- or hėr'bāj), *n.* [< F. *herbage* (= Pr. *erbatge* = Sp. *herbaje* = Pg. *hervagem* = It. *erbaggio*), < *herbe*, herb: see *herb* and *-age*.] 1. Herbaceous growth in general; vegetation; hence, pasturage; pasture-plants, as grass and clover.

The influence of true religion is mild, soft and noiseless, and constant, as the descent of the evening dew on the tender *herbage*. *Buckminster*.

Vines, olives, *herbage*, forests disappear,
And all the charms of a Sicilian year.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 28.

2. In *Eng. law*, the liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man.

herbaged (ėr'- or hėr'bājd), *a.* [< *herbage* + *-ed*².] Covered with herbage or grass.

Delicious is your shelter to the soul,
As to the hunted hart the sallying spring,
Or stream full-flowing, that his swelling sides
Laves, as he floats along the *herbag'd* brink.
Thomson, Summer, l. 475.

herbal (hėr'bạl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *herbal*, of grass or herbs (as a noun, the month of June, also a place covered with grass, *herbel*, a meadow), < ML. **herbalis*, < L. *herba*, herb: see *herb*.] I.† *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of herbs.

To conclude, thou calling of me to that *herball* dinner and leane repast. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues.

The *herbal* savour gave his sense delight.
Quarles, Hist. Jonah.

II. *n.* 1. A book in which plants are classified and described; a treatise on the kinds, qualities, uses, etc., of plants; a book of systematic and officinal botany. [Obsolete except historically.]

The new *Herball* and such Bookes as make shew of herbes, plants, trees, fishes, foules and beasts of these regions. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 441.

An ignorant physician, though possibly he may know the shape and the colour of an herb, as it is set down in an *herbal*, yet neither knows its virtue nor its operation, nor how to prepare it for a medicine.
Bates, On the Fear of God.

2†. A herbarium.

Others made it their business to collect in voluminous *herbals* all the several leaves of some one tree.
Spectator, No. 455.

herbalism (hėr'bạl-izm), *n.* [< *herbal* + *-ism*.] The knowledge of herbs.

herbalist (hėr'bạl-ist), *n.* [< *herbal* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is skilled in the knowledge of plants, or makes collections of them.

He was a curious florist, an accurate *herbalist*, throughly vers'd in the book of nature.
J. Mede, Works, Author's Life.

2. A dealer in medicinal plants, or one who treats disease with botanical remedies only. [Rare.]

herbart, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *herber*, an early form of *arbor*², used by Spenser as equiv. to *herb*. Cf. OF. *herbor, erbor, erbour*, grass, herbage, < *herbe*, grass.] An herb.

The roofe hereof was arched over head,
And deckt with flowers and *herbars* daintily.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 46.

herbaria, *n.* Latin plural of *herbarium*.

herbarian (hėr-bā'ri-an), *n.* [< *herb* + *-arian*. Cf. *herbarium*.] A herbalist.

herbarist†, *n.* See *herborist*.

herbarium (hėr-bā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *herbariums, herbaria* (-umz, -ạ). [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *herbarium* = Sp. *herbario* = Pg. *hervario* = It. *erbario*, < LL. *herbarium*, neut. of L. *herbarius*, < *herba*, herb: see *herb*. Cf. *arbor*².] 1. A collection of dried plants systematically arranged; a hortus siccus. In the United States a standard herbarium-sheet has been adopted, and all plants are prepared to fit this. The sheets are 16½ inches long and 11½ inches wide, and the paper, which is white, smooth, and stiff, weighs about 28 pounds to the ream. For many European herbariums a smaller size was originally adopted, which it is inexpedient to change. The plants are attached to these sheets either by small gummed strips of paper or by gluing one side of the specimen. The sheets are then inclosed in thick double sheets of heavy manila paper called genus-covers. Each genus-cover contains a single genus, unless this is too large. Where the species of a genus are very numerous, they are placed in thin covers, called species-covers. The name of the genus or species is written in the left-hand lower corner of the cover. The specimens are kept in cases, which consist of a series of compartments 18 inches deep, 12 inches wide, and 5 or 6 inches high, the case having dust-tight doors.

2. A book or other contrivance for preserving dried specimens of plants.—3. An edifice or place in which plants are preserved for botanical purposes.

herbarize†, *v.* See *herborize*.

Herbartian (hėr-bär'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the eminent German philosopher Johann Friedrich Herbart (1776–1841), or to his system of philosophy. The philosophy of Herbart is characterised by a view of formal logic which holds the conception of continuity (as well as various other fundamental notions) to be self-contradictory. He maintained that the metaphysically real is a plurality of simple beings connected by real relationship consisting in a sort of attraction. He sought to express the fundamental principles of ontology and psychology by means of algebraical formulæ, whence his philosophy is sometimes called *exact realism*. The Herbartian philosophy has exerted considerable influence upon the development of psychology in Germany.

II. *n.* One who accepts the philosophical doctrines of Herbart.

herbary (hėr'bạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *herbaries* (-riz). [Also *herbery*; in part < *herb* + *-ery*, but ult. < LL. *herbarium*: see *herbarium*. Cf. OF. *herberie*, botany.] A garden of herbs.

An *herbery*, for furnishing domestic medicines, always made a part of our ancient gardens.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 231, note.

herb-bane (ėrb'bān), *n.* The broom-rape, *Orobanche major:* probably so called from its injurious effect upon the herbs on the roots of which it is parasitic.

herb-barbara (ėrb'bär'ba-rą), *n.* *Barbarea vulgaris*, a winter cress indigenous to both Europe and America.

herb-bennet (ėrb'ben'et), *n.* [< ME. *herbe beneit*, < OF. *herbe beneite*, < ML. *herba benedicta*, lit. blessed herb: L. *herba*, herb; *benedicta*, fem. of *benedictus*, blessed: see *benedict*. The ML. form is also given as *herba Benedicti*, i. e. '(St.) Benedict's (Bennet's) herb.' The plants were supposed to be antidotes to poisons, and to drive out serpents and vermin from houses in which they were kept.] 1. A European plant, *Geum urbanum*, also known as *avens*. It is aromatic, tonic, and astringent, and has been used in medicine and as an ingredient in some ales. See *Geum*.

2†. The common valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*. —3†. The hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.

herb-carpenter (ėrb'kär'pęn-tėr), *n.* The self-heal or heal-all, *Brunella vulgaris*. See *carpenter's-herb*.

herb-christopher (ėrb'kris'tō-fėr), *n.* [ML. *herba Christophori*, i. e. '(St.) Christopher's herb.'] A name of several different plants: (*a*) A species of baneberry, the *Actæa spicata*. (*b*) *Osmunda regalis*, the royal flowering fern. (*c*) *Pulicaria dysenterica*, the fleabane. (*d*) *Spiræa ulmaria*, the meadow-sweet. (*e*) *Filago Germanica*, the herb impious. (*f*) *Stachys Betonica* (*Betonica officinalis*), the wood-betony. See *betony*. (*g*) *Vicia Cracca* or *V. sepium*, two common European species of vetch. Also called *christopher*.

herb-doctor (ėrb'dok'tọr), *n.* One who practises healing by means of herbs or simples. [Colloq.]

herbelet†, *n.* See *herblet*.

herber[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *harbor*[1].

herber[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *arbor*[2].

In a litel *herber* that I have,
That benched was on turves fresh ygrave,
I bad men shulde me my couche make.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 203.

Scho lede hym in till a faire *herbere*,
Whare frwte was growyng in gret plentee.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

herbergage†, *n.* A Middle English form of *harborage*.

herberge†, *v.* A Middle English form of *harborough*.

herbergeour†, **herberjour**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *harbinger*.

herberwe†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *harborough*.

herbery (hėr'bėr-i), *n.* Same as *herbary*.

herbescent (hėr-bes'ęnt), *a.* [< L. *herbescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *herbescere*, grow as grass or herbs, < *herba*, grass: see *herb*.] Resembling or growing like an herb; having the character of an herb; becoming herbaceous; tending from a shrubby toward a herbaceous character.

herb-eve, *n.* See *herb-ivy*.

herb-frankincense (ėrb'frangk'in-sens), *n.* The laserwort, *Laserpitium latifolium*, a European umbelliferous plant possessing an aroma and some medicinal properties.

herb-gerard (ėrb'jer'ąrd), *n.* A troublesome umbelliferous weed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*, common throughout Europe. Also called *goutweed*, *goutwort*, *ashweed*, and *wild* or *English masterwort*.

herb-grace (ėrb'grās'), *n.* See *herb-of-grace*.

herbicarnivorous (hėr'bi-kär-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *herba*, herbage, + *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, + *vorare*, eat.] Herbivorous and carnivorous; feeding on both vegetable and animal food.

Herbicolæ (hėr-bik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *herba*, grass, + *colere*, dwell.] In *entom.*, a group of insects which live in grass or herbage. (*a*) A group of beetles. *Latreille*, 1807. (*b*) A group of flies. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

herbicolous (hėr-bik'ō-lus), *a.* In *mycology*, growing on herbaceous plants. *Berkeley*, 1860. [Rare.]

herbid (hėr'bid), *a.* [< L. *herbidus*, full of grass or herbs, grassy, < *herba*, grass, herb: see *herb*.] Covered with herbs. [Rare.]

herbiferous (hėr-bif'ę-rus), *a.* [= F. *herbifère* = Sp. *herbífero*, < L. *herbifer*, producing grass or herbs, < *herba*, grass, herb, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[2].] Bearing herbs.

herbist (hėr'bist), *n.* [< OF. *herbiste;* as *herb* + *-ist*.] One skilled in herbs; a herbalist. *Cotgrave*.

herb-ive, *n.* See *herb-ivy*.

Herbivora (hėr-biv'ō-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *herbivorus:* see *herbivorous*.] 1. A group of animals, especially mammals, which feed on herbage. The term has no specific implication, but is a common collective name of hoofed quadrupeds. 2. A division of *Marsupialia;* the herbivorous marsupials, as the kangaroos. Also called *Poëphaga*.

herbivore (hėr'bi-vōr), *n.* A herbivorous animal; one of the *Herbivora*.

herbivorous (hėr-biv'ō-rus), *a.* [= F. *herbivore* = Sp. *herbívoro* = Pg. *herbívoro* = It. *erbivoro*, < NL. *herbivorus*, < L. *herba*, grass, herb, + *vorare*, eat.] Eating herbs; feeding on vegetables: distinguished from *carnivorous*, *insectivorous*, etc.—**Herbivorous cetaceans**, the sirenians, as the manatee, dugong, and hallicore.—**Herbivorous marsupials**, the kangaroos and their allies.

herb-ivy (ėrb'ī'vi), *n.* [Formerly also *herb* (*herbe*, *hearb*, *hearbe*) *ivie*, also *herb-ive*, *herb-eve;* < *herb* + *ivy*[2]. See *ivy*[2].] An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Ajuga* (*A. Iva* or *A. Chamæpitys*), otherwise known as *ground-pine*, *field-cypress*, and *gout-ivy*. The name is also sometimes given to the hartshorn-plantain, *Plantago Coronopus*, or the swine's-cress, *Senebiera Coronopus*.

herb-john† (ėrb'jon'), *n.* Some tasteless pot-herb. *Davies*.

Balm, with the destitution of God's blessing, doth as much good as a branch of *herb-John* in our pottage.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 376.

herbless (ėrb'- or hėrb'les), *a.* [< *herb* + *-less*.] Destitute of herbs or herbage.

Near some rugged *herbless* rock,
Where no shepherd keeps his flock.
J. Warton, Solitude.

But far remov'd in thund'ring camp is found,
His slumbers short, his bed the *herbless* ground.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 1108.

herblet (ėrb'- or hėrb'let), *n.* [Formerly also *herbelet;* < OF. *herbelette*, dim. of *herbe*, herb.] A little herb.

You were as flowers, now wither'd; even so
These *herblets* shall, which we upon you strow.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

herb-lily (ėrb'lil'i), *n.* A name given by florists to species of the genus *Alstrœmeria*, tuberous-rooted amaryllidaceous greenhouse-plants of tropical America. *A. psittacina* is called *parrot-flower*.

herb-louisa (ėrb'lō-ē'zą), *n.* The lemon-verbena, *Lippia citriodora*, a shrub from Chili with lemon-scented leaves.

herb-margaret (ėrb'mär'gą-ret), *n.* The English daisy, *Bellis perennis*. Also called *bruisewort* and *marguerite*.

herb-of-grace, **herb of grace** (ėrb'ọv-grās'), *n.* [Formerly also *herb-a-grace;* also by contraction *herb-grace;* so called in allusion to its other name, *rue* (*rue*[2]), associated with *rue*, repent (*rue*[1]).] 1. The common rue, *Ruta graveolens*. Also called *herb-of-repentance*, *herb-repentance*.

Here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of rue, sour *herb of grace*.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4.

2. The hedge-hyssop, *Gratiola officinalis*.—3. The vervain, *Verbena officinalis*.

herborisation, **herborise**, etc. See *herborization*, etc.

herborist (hėr'bō-rist), *n.* [Formerly also *herbarist;* < F. *herboriste* (> It. *erborista*), < *herboriser*, herborize: see *herborize*.] A herbalist.

Of the Indian Plants diuers haue written, both in their generall Herballs, as Pena and Lobel, Gerard, with other *Herbarists*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

The first *herbarist* and apothecarie, renowned for the knowledge of simples and composition of medicines, was Cheron, son of Saturne and Phyllira.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, vii. 56.

herborization (hėr'bō-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *herborisation* (> Sp. *herborizacion*, Pg. *herborização*), < *herboriser*, herborize: see *herborize*.] 1. The act of seeking plants in the field; botanizing.—2. The impression or figuration of plants in mineral substances.

Also spelled *herborisation*.

herborize (hėr'bō-rīz), *v.;* pret. and pp. *herborized*, ppr. *herborizing*. [Formerly also *herbarize;* < F. *herboriser* (> Sp. Pg. *herborizar*), formed appar. in imitation of *arboriser*, *arboriste* (see *arborize*, *arborist*), < *herbe*, herb: see *herb*.] I. *intrans.* To search for plants for botanical purposes; botanize.

Little mattocks, pickaxes, grubbing hooks, cabbies, (bèches) pruning knives, and other instruments requisite for *herborizing*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 23.

The Apothecaries' Company very seldom miss coming to Hampstead every spring, and here have their *herborizing* feast.
Soame, Analysis of Hampstead Water (1734), p. 27.

He *herborized* as he travelled, and enriched the Flora Suecica with new discoveries.
Tooke.

II. *trans.* To form the figures of plants in, as minerals. Also *arborize*.

Daubenton has shown that *herborized* stones contain very fine mosses.
Fourcroy (trans.).

Also spelled *herborise*.

herborizer (hėr'bō-rī-zėr), *n.* One who searches for plants for botanical purposes. Also spelled *herboriser*.

herborough†, **herborow**†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *harborough*.

herbose (hėr'bōs), *a.* [< L. *herbosus:* see *herbous*.] Same as *herbous*.

Nor in December, if we reason close,
Are fields poetically call'd *herbose*.
Byrom, Critical Remarks on Horace, Odes, ii. 3.

herbous (hėr'bus), *a.* [= F. *herbeux* = Pr. *erbos* = Sp. *herboso* = Pg. *hervoso* = It. *erboso*, < L. *herbosus*, full of herbs, grassy, < *herba*, herb: see *herb*.] Abounding with herbs.

herb-paris (ėrb'par'is), *n.* A liliaceous herb, *Paris quadrifolia*, common in England and on the continent, related to *Trillium*, the wake-robin. It is the only species of the genus, and has several other names, such as *herb-truelove*, *fox-grape*, *leopard's-bane*, *four-leafed grass*, *one-berry*, etc. The roots and berries are considered poisonous, though the latter have been used for inflammation of the eyes. The leaves and stems were also formerly used in medicine. Also called *herb of Paris*.

herb-peter (ėrb'pē'tėr), *n.* The common European cowslip or primrose, *Primula veris:* said to be so called from its resemblance to St. Peter's badge, a bunch of keys.

herb-repentance (ėrb'rę-pen'tąns), *n.* Same as *herb-of-grace*, 1.

herb-robert (ėrb'rob'ėrt), *n.* [< ME. *herbe robert*, < OF. *herbe Robert*, < ML. *herba Roberti*, Robert's herb.] An abundant species of geranium, *Geranium Robertianum*, of both Europe and America: said to be so called because it

Herb-robert (*Geranium Robertianum*). *a*, fruit.

was used to cure a disease known as Robert's plague, from Robert, Duke of Normandy. Its reddish stems have given it the names *redshanks* and *dragon's-blood*, while a certain unpleasant odor has earned for it the name of *stinking crane's-bill*. In West Cumberland, England, there is a superstition that if it is plucked misfortune will follow, and it is there called *death-come-quickly*.

herb-sophia (ėrb'sō-fi'ą), *n.* The fine-leafed hedge-mustard, flixweed, or fluxweed, *Sisymbrium Sophia*.

herb-trinity (ėrb'trin'i-ti), *n.* 1. The pansy, *Viola tricolor:* so called in reference to the three colors in one flower.—2. The liverleaf, *Anemone Hepatica:* so called in reference to the three leaves or lobes in one leaf. See cut under *Hepatica*.

herb-truelove (ėrb'trö'luv), *n.* Same as *herb-paris*.

herb-twopence (ėrb'tö'pens), *n.* The money-wort, *Lysimachia nummularia:* so called in reference to the paired coin-shaped leaves.

herbulent† (hėr'bū-lęnt), *a.* [< L. *herba*, herb, + E. *-ulent* as in *opulent*, *corpulent*, etc. Cf. L. *herbula*, dim. of *herba*.] Same as *herbous*. *Bailey*.

herb-william (ėrb'wil'yąm), *n.* An aromatic umbelliferous plant, *Ammi majus*, common in central and southern Europe, growing in sandy places. The particular origin of the name is unknown; it occurs in Turner's "Botanologia" (1664), p. 45. Also called *bullwort* and *bishop's-weed*.

herbwoman (ėrb'wum'ąn), *n.;* pl. *herbwomen* (-wim'en). A woman who sells herbs.

Your *herb-woman;* she that sets seeds and roots.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6.

herby (ėr'bi or hėr'bi), *a.* [< *herb* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining or relating to herbs; abounding with or affected by herbs; herbaceous.

No substance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any moss *or herby* substance. *Bacon.*

For the cold, lean, and emaciated, such *herby* ingredients should be made choice of as warm and cherish the natural heat. *Evelyn,* Acetaria.

The roots of hills and *herby* valleys then,
For food there hunting. *Chapman.*

The open air of the barton, laden with hay scents and the *herby* breath of cows. *T. Hardy,* Interlopers at the Knap, iii.

Hercoceras (hėr-kos'ę-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕρκος, a fence, wall, barrier, + κέρας, horn.] The typical genus of the family *Hercoceratidæ.*

Hercoceratidæ (hėr-kos-ę-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hercoceras* (*-rat-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of nautiloid cephalopods, typified by the genus *Hercoceras.* They are discoidal forms having the whorl trapezoidal in cross-section, and a row of large nodes or spines on the outer edges of the sides; the apertures are more or less flattened dorsabdominally, and extended above into two lateral sinuses. *Hyatt,* Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII. 232.

hercogamous (hėr-kog'ą-mus), *a.* [As *hercogamy* + *-ous.*] Characterized by hercogamy, as a flower.

hercogamy (hėr-kog'ą-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἕρκος, a fence, wall, barrier, + γάμος, marriage.] The prevention of self-fertilization in flowers by means of specific structural peculiarities. A term applied to those flowers in which obstructions, such as protuberances, etc., have been developed, which prevent fertilization by their own pollen without external aid, as that of insects. The rostellum of orchids is one of the best examples of this condition, where the natural access of pollen is, in most species, completely blocked from the stigmatic chamber. Also *herkogamy.*

Herculanean (hėr-kū-lā'nē-an), *a.* [< L. *Herculaneus,* adj., < *Herculaneum,* Herculaneum, (Gr. Ἡράκλειον), prop. neut. adj., < *Hercules,* Hercules: see *Hercules.*] Of or pertaining to Herculaneum, an ancient Roman city near Naples, buried at the same time with Pompeii by the eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79. The site of Herculaneum was forgotten, but it was discovered in the early part of the eighteenth century under the town of Resina, and many remarkable works of art and other remains have since been obtained from it by excavation.

Elevations, drawings, plans,
Models of *Herculanean* pots and pans.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 398.

Herculanensian (hėr'kū-lą-nen'si-an), *a.* [< L. *Herculanensis,* < *Herculaneum,* Herculaneum.] Same as *Herculanean.*

Herculanensian manuscripts.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi.

Herculean (hėr-kū'lē-an), *a.* [< L. *Herculēus,* of or pertaining to Hercules, < *Hercules,* Hercules: see *Hercules.*] 1. Of or relating to Hercules: as, the twelve *Herculean* labors; the *Herculean* myth.—2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Resembling Hercules in size, strength, or courage; appropriate to the attributes of Hercules: as, a *herculean* athlete; a *herculean* fist.

So rose the Danite strong,
Herculean Samson, from the harlot-lap
Of Philistean Dalilah. *Milton,* P. L., ix. 1060.

An *herculean* robustness of mind, and nerves not to be broken with labour. *Burke,* Appeal to Old Whigs.

3. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Very difficult or dangerous: in allusion to the Herculean labors: as, a *herculean* task.

The Farnese Hercules.—Statue of the school of Lysippus, in Museo Nazionale, Naples.

But what's the end of thy *Herculean* labours?
B. Jonson, Masques [at Court.

Hercules (hėr'kū-lēz), *n.* [L.; in voc., as a familiar oath, *hercules, hercule, hercle, mehercle;* Etruscan *Hercle,* accom. of Gr. Ἡρακλῆς, earlier Ἡρακλέης, lit. having or showing Hera's glory, < Ἥρα, Hera, + κλέος, glory, fame: see *glory.*] 1. In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.,* a mighty hero, originating in Greek legend, but adopted by the Romans, and worshiped as the god of physical strength, courage, and related qualities. According to the mythical account, his father, Zeus (Jupiter), destined him to the sovereignty of Thyns by right of his mother, Alcmene, granddaughter of Perseus, but was thwarted by Hera (Juno). After Hercules had performed wonderful deeds in behalf of Thebes, his birthplace, Hera consented to his being made immortal on condition of his accomplishing certain superhuman feats for his rival Eurystheus of Tiryns, in which he succeeded. These feats, called the twelve labors of Hercules, were as follows: (1) the strangling of the Nemean lion; (2) the killing of the Lernean hydra; (3) the capture of the Cerynsian stag; (4) the capture of the Erymanthian boar; (5) the cleaning of the Augean stables; (6) the slaughter of the Stymphalian birds; (7) the capture of the Cretan bull; (8) the capture of the man-eating mares of Diomedes; (9) the securing of the girdle of Hippolyta, queen of the Amazons; (10) the fetching of the red oxen of Geryones; (11) the procuring of the golden apples of the Hesperides; (12) the bringing to the upper world of the dog Cerberus, guardian of Hades. The subject of this most famous of the Herculean legends (of comparatively late date) is distinguished as the Tirynthian Hercules from other personifications of Hercules worshiped in different places and countries (as the Cretan or the Egyptian Hercules, etc.), under the same or other names, the attributes of these various personifications being essentially the same, but their legendary history being different. Hercules is represented as brawny and muscular, with broad shoulders, generally naked, or draped merely in the skin of the Nemean lion, the head of the lion being often drawn over that of the hero as a helmet. He is usually armed with a club, sometimes with a bow and arrows.

Leave that labour to great *Hercules;*
And let it be more than Alcides' twelve.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

My Eustace might have sat for *Hercules;*
So muscular he spread, so broad of breast.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. One of the ancient constellations, between Lyra and Corona Borealis, representing a man

The Constellation Hercules.

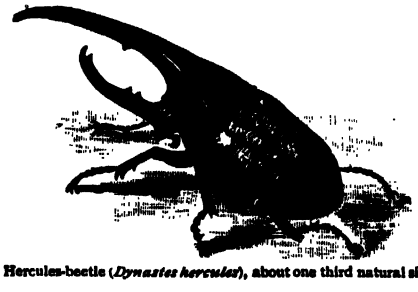
upon one knee, with his head toward the south, and with uplifted arms. The ancients did not identify the constellation with Hercules; the moderns place a club in one hand, and a branch of an apple-tree, with the three heads of Cerberus, in the other. The constellation contains one star of the second magnitude (β), nine of the third, and twelve of the fourth.

3. A form of drop-hammer. See the extract.

The *Hercules,* a ponderous mass of iron attached to a vertical guide rod, which was lifted originally by a gang of men with ropes, but afterwards by steam power, and allowed to fall by its own weight. *Encyc. Brit.,* XI. 425.

4. Same as *Hercules-beetle.*—**Hercules' allheal,** a perennial umbelliferous plant, *Opopanax Chironium,* a native of southern Europe. The roots and seeds are said to be similar in flavor and quality to the parsnip. Also called *poundwort.*—**Hercules' club,** a weapon mentioned in the seventeenth century as consisting of a heavy head of wood with nails driven into it and furnished with a handle: apparently a weapon extemporized for the defense of a fortified place.—**Hercules' Pillars.** See *pillar.*

Hercules-beetle (hėr'kū-lēz-bē'tl), *n.* A very large Brazilian lamellicorn beetle, *Megasoma* or *Dynastes hercules.* A large horn projects from the head of the male, and there is a smaller similar projection



Hercules-beetle (*Dynastes hercules*), about one third natural size.

from the thorax, so that the animal resembles a pair of pincers with the body for the handle. This beetle is the largest true insect known, attaining a length of about 6 inches. See *Dynastes.*

Hercules'-club (hėr'kū-lēz-klub), *n.* Same as *angelica-tree.*

Hercynian (hėr-sin'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Hercynius,* < Gr. Ἑρκύνιος, pertaining to the region (L. *Hercynia silva* or *Hercynius saltus,* the Hercynian Forest, < Gr. Ἑρκύνιος δρῦμος) called in mod. G. *der Harz* or *das Harzgebirge,* the Harz mountains.] Of or pertaining to the forest-covered mountain-system of Germany. The word varied greatly in its application. Some ancient geographers made it cover a large part of Germany, while later writers restricted it to Bohemia, Moravia, etc.

The reindeer lingered on in the *Hercynian* forest that overshadowed North Germany as late as the time of Julius Cæsar. *Edinburgh Rev.*

hercynite (hėr'si-nīt), *n.* [< *Hercyn*(*ian*) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of the spinel group, containing alumina and iron, found in the Bohemian (Hercynian) Forest.

herd[1] (hėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heard, herde;* < ME. *heerde, heorde,* < AS. *heord* (gen. dat. *heorde,* also *herde, hyrde*), a herd, flock (of beasts, but also, like *flock,* of persons, a family or congregation, in Biblical sense); also, rarely, keeping or custody (a sense otherwise expressed by comp. *heord-rādden, hyrd-rādden*); = OHG. *herta,* MHG. *herte, hert,* G. *herde, heerde* (for **herte,* by LG. influence) = Icel. *hjörth* = Sw. Dan. *hjord* = Goth. *hairda,* a herd, flock. Cf. Skt. *çardha,* troop, OBulg. *çreda,* a herd.] 1. A number of animals feeding or driven together; a drove; a flock: commonly used of the larger animals, such as cows, oxen, horses, asses (cattle), deer, camels, elephants, whales, etc., and sometimes of small cattle, as sheep, hogs, etc., and in falconry and fowling of birds, as swans, cranes, and curlews.

I observed nothing but . . . sundry *heards* of blacke swine, and flocks of blacke sheepe. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 75.

The lowing *herd* winds slowly o'er the lea.
Gray, Elegy.

An *herd* of swans, of cranes, and of curlews.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

The dwellers of the deep, in mighty *herds,*
Passed by us. *Bryant,* Sella.

2. In a disparaging sense, a company of men or people; a rabble; a mob: as, the vulgar *herd.*

When he perceived the common *herd* was glad he refused the crown, he plucked me ope his doublet, and offered them his throat to cut. *Shak.,* J. C., i. 2.

Survey the world, and where one Cato shines,
Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden.*

You can never interest the common *herd* in the abstract question. *Coleridge.*

herd[1] (hėrd), *v.* [< ME. *herden,* herd; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To go in a herd; congregate as beasts; feed or run in droves.

If men will with Nebuchadnezzar *herd* with the beasts of the field, no wonder if their reason departs from them. *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, I. ii.

2. To associate; unite in troops or companies; become one of any faction, party, or set: used in a more or less derogatory or sinister sense.

I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem
One of the number. *Addison,* Cato, iii. 4.

The sovereign people crowded into the market-place, *herding* together with the instinct of sheep, who seek safety in each other's company.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 437.

A throng enclosed the rector of Briarfield; twenty or more pressed around him. . . . The curates, *herding* together after their manner, made a constellation of three lesser planets. *Charlotte Brontë,* Shirley, xvi.

II. *trans.* To form into or as if into a herd.

The rest . . .
Are *herded* with the vulgar, and so kept.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Wild stallions continually *herded* off the droves of the Indians of the southern plains, thus thwarting any endeavor to improve the stock by breeding.
The Century, XXXVII. 334.

herd[2] (hėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heard, herde;* < ME. *herde, hirde, heorde, hurde,* < AS. *hirde, hierde, hyrde,* sometimes *heorde* (= OS. OFries. *hirdi* = MLG. *herde* = OHG. *hirti,* MHG. G. *hirte, hirt* = Icel. *hirdhir* = Sw. *herde* = Dan. *hyrde* = Goth. *hairdeis*), a keeper of cattle, sheep, etc.; with suffix *-e,* orig. *-ja,* < *heord,* a herd, flock: see *herd*[1].] A herdsman; a keeper of cattle; a shepherd; hence, a keeper of any domestic animals: now rare in the simple form (except in Scotland), but common in composition, as in *cowherd, goatherd, gooseherd, shepherd, swineherd.*

"Almyghty Lord, O Jesu Crist," quod he,
"Sower of chast conseil, *herde* of us alle."
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 192.

The noble Gawein and Agravain . . . sente in theire felowes and her peple, and her harneys be-fore, as the *heirde* driveth his bestes to pasture.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 267.

herd[2] (hėrd), *v.* [< *herd*[2], *n.* In this use hardly distinguishable from *herd*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* To take care of or tend, as cattle. [Scotch.]

When they were able now to *herd* the ewes,
They yeed together thro' the heights and hows.
Ross, Helenore, p. 14.

II. *intrans.* To act as a herd or shepherd; tend cattle or take care of a flock. [Scotch.]

I had na use to gang
Unto the glen to *herd* this mony a lang.
Ross, Helenore, p. 31.

herd[3]†. An obsolete spelling of *heard*[1], preterit and past participle of *hear*.

herd[4]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *haired*.

herd-book (hėrd'bůk), *n.* A book giving the pedigree and record of and other information concerning cattle in important herds.

In their native country none but select cattle are admitted to the *herd-books*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 870.

herdboy (hėrd'boi), *n.* A man or boy having the care of a herd of cattle. [Western U. S.]

The *herd-boys* — men on horseback — go through the ranges and gather the cattle into "pens."
J. Macdonald, Food from the Far West, vi.

herden†, *a.* An obsolete form of *harden*[2].

herder (hėr'dėr), *n.* [= OFries. *herdere*, NFries. *herder* = D. *herder* = MLG. *herder* = MHG. *hertære, hirtere, hertære, herter* (G. as a proper name *Herter, Herder*) = Icel. *hirðir*, a herder; as *herd*[1] + *-er*[1].] A herdsman; in the United States, one employed in the care of a herd of beef-cattle or a flock of sheep.

About the first of April is the time the herds are started from Red River northward. . . . Two *herders* to a hundred head of cattle is the rule, . . . and each *herder* has two horses. *The Century*, XIX. 770.

herderite (hėr'dėr-īt), *n.* [After its discoverer, Baron von *Herder* (1776–1838), a mining engineer, son of the philosopher of that name.] A rare fluophosphate of beryllium and calcium, occurring in white or yellowish transparent crystals in Saxony, and at Stoneham in Maine, U. S.

herdes†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hards*.

herdess† (hėr'des), *n.* [< ME. **herdesse, hierdesse*; < *herd*[2] + *-ess.*] A shepherdess.

An *hierdesse*,
Whiche that ycleped was Oenone.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 653.

As a *herdesse* in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray,
In the calme evening (leaving her faire flocke)
Betakes herself unto a froth-girt rocke.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

herdewich†, *n.* [Appar. ME.; < *herd*[1] + *-wich*: see *wick*[2].] A grange or place for husbandry, or for the grazing of cattle. *Mon. Ang.*, iii.

herd-grass (hėrd'gràs), *n.* Same as *herd's-grass*.

herdgroom† (hėrd'gröm), *n.* [Early mod. E. *heardgroom*; < ME. *herdegrome*; < *herd*[1] + *groom*[1].] A keeper of a herd; a herdsman; a shepherd.

Pipes made of grene corne,
As han thise lytel *herde-gromes*,
That kepen bestis in the bromes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1225.

So loytring live you little *heardgroomes*,
Keeping your beastes in the budded broomes.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

herdic (hėr'dik), *n.* [Named after the inventor, Peter *Herdic*, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, U. S.] A low-set two-(sometimes four-)wheeled cab or carriage, with the entrance in the back and the seats at the sides: used in many cities of the United States.

Herdics, cabs, and carriages took to cover.
Examiner, Washington letter, Feb. 11, 1886.

herding (hėr'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *herd*[1], *v.*] 1. The occupation of a herd or herdsman.—2. In the western United States, Australia, etc., cattle-raising.—**Close herding**, the herding of cattle within fixed limits, and the keeping of an accurate account of them.—**Loose herding**, the turning loose of cattle belonging to several owners on a range (see *range*), and the guarding of them to prevent loss by stealing or straying. The owners determine the probable increase of each herd from the number of calves branded at the annual rounding-up (see *round-up, v.*) of all the cattle on the range in the spring, and the rounding-up of the beef-cattle in the fall.

herding-ground (hėr'ding-ground), *n.* A place where whales herd.

herd-maid† (hėrd'mād), *n.* A shepherdess.

I sit and watch a *herd-maid* gay.
Lyrics (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 76).

herdman† (hėrd'man), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heardman*; < ME. *herdeman, heerdman*; < *herd*[1] + *man.*] Same as *herdsman*.

There ben grete Pastures; but fewe Coornes; and therfore, for the most partie, thei ben alle *Herdemen*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 255.

The name of Turkes signifieth (saith Chitraeus) Sheepheards, or *Heard-men*: and such it seemeth was their ancient profession. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 278.

herd's-grass (hėrds'gràs), *n.* One of various grasses highly esteemed for hay; particularly, in the northern United States, timothy grass, *Phleum pratense*. In Pennsylvania and the Southern States the name is also given to the redtop grass, *Agrostis vulgaris*. See *timothy* and *redtop*. Also *herd-grass*.

herdsman (hėrdz'man), *n.*; pl. *herdsmen* (-men). [< *herd's*, poss. of *herd*[1], + *man.*] 1. A keeper of a herd; one employed in tending a herd of cattle.

There oft the Indian *herdsman*, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
At loop-holes cut through thickest shade.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1108.

There, fast-rooted in their bank,
Stand, never overlook'd, our fav'rite elms,
That screen the *herdsman's* solitary hut.
Cowper, Task, i. 168.

2†. The owner of a herd.

A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he.
Sir P. Sidney.

3. **The common skua-gull**, supposed to protect lambs from eagles. [Orkneys.]

herdswoman (hėrdz'wům″an), *n.*; pl. *herdswomen* (-wim″en). A woman who has the care of a herd or of cattle.

here[1] (hēr), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *heere*; < ME. *here, heer, her*, < AS. *hēr* = OS. *hēr* = OFries. *hīr* = D. *hier* = MLG. *hir* = OHG. *hiar*, MHG. *hier, hie*, G. *hier, hie* = Icel. *hēr* = Sw. *här* = Dan. *her* = Goth. *hēr*, here (cf. OHG. *hera*, MHG. *here, her*, G. *her*, hither; Goth. *hiri*, impv. adv., here! i. e., come hither); with orig. locative suffix *-r* (cf. *her*, of similar formation), from the pron. repr. by *he*[1], q. v. *Here* is related to *he* as *there* to *that, they*, and *where* to *who, what*. Cf. the series *hither, thither, whither*, and *hence, thence, whence*. In comp. with an adv. or prep. *here* retains some of its orig. pronominal force: *hereafter*, after this, etc.] 1. In the place or region where the person speaking is; on this spot or in this locality.

I pray you hence, and leave me *here* alone.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 832.

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown.
Gray, Elegy.

Of Arthur's hall am I, but *here*,
Here let me rest and die.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. At the point of space or of progress just mentioned or attained; at or in the place or situation now spoken of: as, *here* we tarried a month; *here* the speaker paused.

Here the anthem doth commence:
Love and constancy is dead.
Shak., Phœnix and Turtle, l. 21.

The person *here* mentioned is an old man.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 265.

The territories of the duke of Medina Sidonia were particularly unguarded: *here* were vast plains of pasturage, covered with flocks and herds — the very country for a hasty inroad. *Irving*, Granada, p. 75.

3. At the place or in the situation pointed out, or assumed to be shown or indicated: as, *here* (in a picture) we see a cottage, and *here* a tree.

To live in prayer and contemplation,
Only attended by Nerissa *here*,
Until her husband and my lord's return.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4.

The skin is, as it were, occupied all over with separate feelers, that are *here* widely scattered, *here* clustered, and *here* crowded together.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 10.

4. At the nearer point, or at the one first indicated: opposed to *there*.

Line upon line; *here* a little, and *there* a little.
Isa. xxviii. 10.

There is my dagger,
And *here* my naked breast. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

Raphael had very prudently touched divers things that be amiss, some *here* and some *there*.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

5. To this place; to the situation or locality where the speaker is. [In this sense, in customary use, *here* has taken the place of *hither*. See *hither*.]

If thou remember'st aught ere thou cam'st *here*,
How thou cam'st *here* thou may'st.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

Here comes some intelligence; a buzz o' the court.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

Blest be Heaven
That brought thee *here* to this poor house of ours.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

6. In the present life or state; on earth.

Owre lorde hath hem graunted
Here [their] penaunce and her purgatorie *here* on this erthe.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 105.

Here in the body pent,
Absent from Him I roam.
Montgomery, At Home in Heaven.

Brief life is *here* our portion,
Brief sorrow, short-lived care.
J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Cluny's Hora Novissima.

Here and there, in one place and another; at intervals; occasionally: as, the people were scattered *here and there*.

Jerome. I believe you will not see a prettier girl.
Isaac. Here and there one.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 3.

Here and there a fragment of a column, or an inscription built into the wall, reminds us of what Aquileia once was. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 60.

Here below, on earth; in this life.

Man wants but little *here below*,
Nor wants that little long.
Goldsmith, Hermit.

Here goes, now I am going to do it: an exclamation announcing a particular act, especially one that seems rash or bold. [Colloq.]—**Here is** or **here's** (so-and-so). (*a*) An exclamatory phrase used to call special attention to or express surprise at or delight with something suddenly found or coming to view or notice: often used ironically: as, *here's* a pretty mess.

This babble shall not henceforth trouble me.
Here is a coil with protestation!
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2.

Here's a sweet temper now! This is a man, brother.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

Meanwhile Mr. Squeers tasted the milk and water. "Ah!" said that gentleman, smacking his lips, "*here's* richness!" *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, v.

(*b*) A phrase used in calling attention to a toast or wish: as, *here's* a health to you; *here's* luck to you.

Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen,
Here's to the widow of fifty. . . .
Let the toast pass;
Drink to the lass.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3 (song).

Here you are, here is what you want. [Colloq.]—**Neither here nor there**, neither in this place nor in that; hence, not concerning the matter in hand; irrelevant; unimportant; of no consequence.

Mine eyes do itch;
Doth that bode weeping?—'Tis *neither here nor there*.
Shak., Othello, iv. 3.

Yes, yes, they certainly do say — but that's *neither here nor there*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 2.

This . . . here, a colloquial pleonasm intended to emphasize the definitive use of *this* before its noun, which in illiterate speech is often transposed after *here*: as, *this* man *here* (correlative to *that* man *there*); *this here* man.

here[2]†, *n.* [OSc. *heir*; ME. *here, heere*, < AS. *here*, an army, particularly the enemy, = OS. *heri* = OFries. *hiri*, here, = D. *heer, heir* = MLG. (in comp.) *here-, her-* = OHG. *heri, hari*, MHG. *here*, G. *heer* = Icel. *herr* = Sw. *här* = Dan. *hær* = Goth. *harjis*, an army, host; = OBulg. *kara*, strife, = Lith. *karas*, war, = Lett. *karsch*, war, tumult, = OPruss. *karjis*, an army; cf. Zend *kāra*, army. Hence *harry* = *harrow*[2], *v.*, *herring*, and in comp., variously modified, *heriot, harbor, harborough, herald*, the proper name *Harold*, etc.] 1. An army; a host; a hostile host.

Til his sone mouthe bere
Helm on heued and leden vt *here*.
Havelok, l. 378.

Specifically—2. In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, an invading army, either that of the enemy, as the Danish invaders, or the national troops serving abroad. See *fyrd*.

English troops serving out of England and not for any English object are not called fyrd, but *here*, like the Danish invaders of old. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, IV. 378.

3. An individual enemy.

He refte hym his riches & his renke schippis,
And wold haue honget the *here* vppon hegh galos.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13116.

here[3]†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

here[4]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *hear*.

here[5]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hair*[1]. *Chaucer*.

here[6]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hare*[1]. *Chaucer*.

Here[7], *n.* See *Hera*.

hereabout (hēr'a-bout'), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *about.*] 1. About this place; in this neighborhood.

I'll hover *hereabout*, to know what passes.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 2.

My friend should meet me somewhere *hereabout*.
Tennyson, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham.

2†. Concerning this; about this business.

Go now thy wey, and speed thee *heer aboute*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 376.

hereabouts (hēr'a-bouts'), *adv.* [< *hereabout, adv.*, + adv. gen. suffix *-s.*] Same as *hereabout*.

Hereabouts her soul must hover still;
Let's speak to that. *Shirley*, The Traitor, v. 1.

hereafter (hēr-af'tėr), *adv.* [< ME. *herafter* (= Dan. *herefter* = Sw. *härefter*), < AS. *hēræfter*, hereafter, < *hēr*, here, + *æfter*, after: see *here*[1] and *after*.] After this time; in time to come; in some future time or state.

But nowe *hereafter* thou shalt here
What God hath wrought in this matere.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

And *heraftir* no man be heuy to me, for I bere in my bodi the tokenes of oure Lorde Jesu Crist.
Wyclif, Gal. vi. 17.

We . . . hope that . . . [a man's] honest error, though it cannot be pardoned here, will not be counted to him for sin *hereafter*. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

hereafter (hēr-ȧf'tėr), *a.* and *n.* . [< *hereafter*, *adv.*] I. *a.* That is to be; future. [Rare.]

That *hereafter* ages may behold
What ruin happen'd in revenge of him,
Within their chiefest temple I'll erect
A tomb. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

II. *n.* A future state; the future.

'Tis heaven itself that points out an *hereafter*.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

Thus departed Hiawatha . . .
To the land of the *Hereafter*.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xxii.

hereafterward†, hereafterwards†, *adv.* [ME. *heraftirward*; < *here*[1] + *afterward*, *afterwards*.] Hereafter.

Thou shalt *hereafterwardes*, my brother deere,
Come, there thee nedeth not of me to leere.
Chaucer, Frere's Tale, l. 217.

Heraftirward, britheren, be ghe coumfortid in the Lord and in the myght of his vertu. *Wyclif*, Eph. vi. 10.

hereagainst† (hēr'ȧ-genst'), *adv.* [ME. *her ageines*; < *here*[1] + *against*.] Opposite this place.

This Iland is inhabited, and hath great plentie of wine and frutes, and *hereagainst* we were becalmed.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 102.

hereat (hēr-at'), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *at*.] At or by reason of this.

Hereat this young man sadly grieved.
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 219).

hereaway (hēr'ȧ-wā'), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *away*.] Hereabout; in this neighborhood, or in this direction. [Colloq.]

We knew before that these towns were *here away*; but had we known that this river turned and ran in among them, we should never have undertaken the enterprise.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 416).

Hereaway
The fell lycanthrope finds no prey.
Whittier, Against Fugitive Slave Act.

hereaways† (hēr'ȧ-wāz'), *adv.* [< *hereaway* + adv. gen. suffix *-s*.] Same as *hereaway*.

Here-awaies liued a people called Dogsyn, which others called Pagans, of no sect, nor subject to any Prince.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 162.

herebefore†, *adv.* [< ME. *here-bifore*, *herbiforne*: see *here*[1] and *before*.] Before this time; heretofore.

Sire, sum time *here-bifor*, in my gong age,
I wedded with al wele a worschipful lady.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4072.

herebeforn†, *adv.* [ME. *herebefore*, *herbiforn*, < *here*[1] + *beforn*, var. of *before*: see *before*.] Same as *herebefore*.

Thou hast told me *herebeforne*, that he nis not to blame that chaungeth his conseil in certeyn cas, and for certeyne and just causes. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

here-being (hēr-bē'ing), *n.* [ME. *herebeyng*; < *here*[1] + *being*, *n.*] Present existence.

I segge by gow riche it semeth nouȝt that ge shulle
Haue heuene in gowre *here-beyng* and heuene her-after.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 141.

herebode†, *n.* [Appar. repr. an AS. **herebod* (not found), < *here*, army, + *bod*, *gebod*, command: see *bode*[2].] A royal edict calling citizens or subjects into the field: an old law term so explained by Skinner. It is also cited as *herebote*, which would mean a military tax or contribution.

hereby (hēr-bī'), *adv.* [< ME. *here by*, *herbi*; < *here*[1] + *by*[1].] 1. Near by; not far off.

Prin. Where is the bush
That we must stand and play the murtherer in?
For. Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

2. By this; by means of this.

I will not reason what is meant *hereby*,
Because I will be guiltless of the meaning.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Hereby we became acquainted with the nature of things.
Watts.

heredipety (her-ē-dip'e-ti), *n.* [< L. *heredipeta*, a legacy-hunter, < *heredium*, a hereditary estate (< *heres* (*hered-*), an heir: see *heir*), + *petere*, seek.] Legacy-hunting. [Rare.]

Heredipety, or legacy-hunting, is inveighed against, in the clergy especially, as by the old Satirists.
Milman, Latin Christianity, i. 11.

hereditability (hē-red'i-tȧ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *hereditable*: see *-bility*.] Heritability. [Rare.]

It will moreover be important, after the *hereditability* of the royal office has been accepted, to establish the principle of the uninterrupted existence of that office.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 107.

hereditable (hē-red'i-tȧ-bl), *a.* [= OF. *hereditable* = Sp. *hereditable*, < ML. *hereditabilis*, < LL. *hereditare*, inherit, < L. *heres* (*hered-*), an heir: see *heir* and *heritage*.] Heritable.

James [Macpherson] was the last person executed at Banff, previous to the abolition of *hereditable* jurisdiction.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 266.

hereditably (hē-red'i-tȧ-bli), *adv.* Heritably; by inheritance. [Rare.]

hereditament (her-ē-dit'ȧ-ment), *n.* [< ME. *hereditament* = Pr. *heretamen* = Sp. *heredamiento* = Pg. *herdamento*, < ML. *hereditamentum*, property inherited, < LL. *hereditare*, inherit: see *hereditable*.] In *law*, any species of property that may be inherited; lands, tenements, or anything corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed, that may descend to an heir in the strict sense (see *heir*, 1); inheritable property, as distinguished from property which necessarily terminates with the life of the owner, and, according to some writers, as distinguished in modern times from personal assets which go to the executor or administrator instead of the heir. A *corporeal hereditament* is visible and tangible; an *incorporeal hereditament* is a right existing in contemplation of law, issuing out of corporeal property, but not itself the object of bodily senses as an easement, a franchise, or a rent.

At the whiche parlyament ye Duke of Alenson was iuged to lose his hede, & his *heredytamentys* to be forfayted unto ye kinge. *Fabyan*, Chron., II, an. 1461.

Theyr auncestours had noe estate in any theyre landes, signoryes, or *hereditamentes*, longer then during theyr owne lives. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

hereditarian (hē-red-i-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< *heredity* + *-arian*.] A believer in the biological doctrine of heredity or atavism.

The modern *hereditarian* regards himself as the offspring mentally as well as physically of a long succession of ancestors, going as far back as the anthropoid ape, if not to still more rudimentary forms of life.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 446.

hereditarily (hē-red'i-tȧ-ri-li), *adv.* By inheritance.

Richard I. bestowed the lands on Richard Fitz-Anchor, to hold them in fee, and *hereditarily* of the abbey.
Pennant, Journey from Chester, p. 566.

hereditariness (hē-red'i-tȧ-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hereditary, or of being transmissible from parent to child.

The *hereditariness* of leprosy has not been proved.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 131.

hereditarious† (hē-red-i-tā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *hereditarius*: see *hereditary*.] Hereditary.

Some sicknesses are *hereditarious*, and come from the father to the sonne. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 219.

hereditary (hē-red'i-tȧ-ri), *a.* [= F. *héréditaire* = Pr. *hereditari* = Sp. Pg. *hereditario* = It. *ereditario*, < L. *hereditarius*, of or relating to an inheritance, inherited, < *heredita(t-)s*, heirship, inheritance: see *heredity*.] 1. In *law*: (*a*) Descending by inheritance; transmitted or transmissible in the line of descent by force of law; passing to or held by an heir or heirs: as, a *hereditary* monarchy, office, or estate; *hereditary* privileges; *hereditary* bondage.

These old fellows
Have their ingratitude in them *hereditary*.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2.

The community or kingdom comes to be regarded by the sovereign as the *hereditary* possession of his family.
Calhoun, Works, I. 84.

At first elective, as kingships habitually are, this [of Poland] continued so — never became *hereditary*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 494.

(*b*) Holding by inheritance; deriving from ancestors by force of law, as rank, social condition, or property: as, a *hereditary* peer, proprietor, or bondman.

When . . . a powerful body of *hereditary* nobles surround the sovereign, they oppose a strong resistance to his authority. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 85.

His highness the duke . . . had been married very young, and his son, the *hereditary* prince, may be said to have been the political sovereign of the state.
Thackeray, Barry Lyndon, x.

2. Pertaining to or resulting from successive generation; transmitted in a line of progeny; passing naturally from parent to offspring: as, *hereditary* descent; a *hereditary* line; *hereditary* features, qualities, or diseases.

Wearing that yoke
My shoulder was predestined to receive,
Born to the *hereditary* stoop and crease.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 206.

The peculiarity may be congenital and *hereditary*, as it is when a certain stature is characteristic of the brothers, sisters, and collateral relatives of a parent.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 178.

3. Native; patrimonial; ancestral: as, one's *hereditary* home or occupation; a *hereditary* opinion or prejudice. — 4. Acting from natal tendency or endowment; having inherited the character or qualifications of; being by force of birth: as, the Bachs were *hereditary* musicians; the Rothschilds are *hereditary* financiers. — **Act of the Hereditary Excise.** See *excise*[2]. — **Hereditary monarchy.** See *monarchy*.

hereditism (hē-red'i-tism), *n.* [< *heredity* + *-ism*.] The principle of heredity; the doctrine of hereditary transmission, as of political rule. [Rare.]

At last, *hereditism* expired in America, . . . because the people were determined not to have a king, and were animated by republican aspirations.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 815.

heredity (hē-red'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *hérédité* = Pr. *heretat* = Sp. *heredad* = Pg. *herdade* = It. *eredità*, < L. *heredita(t-)s*, heirship, inheritance, in concrete an inheritance, < *heres* (*hered-*), an heir: see *heir*, and *heritage*, *inherit*.] 1. Hereditary descent or transmission, as of physical or mental qualities; hereditary succession or influence.

He is a monarchist by centuries of *heredity*.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 106.

Let us engage in some exciting sport, dear — such as reviewing the family portraits, with genealogical applications; perhaps we may discover something startling in the line of *heredity*. *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 281.

2. Specifically, in *biol.*: (*a*) The influence of parents upon offspring; transmission of qualities or characteristics, mental or physical, from parents to offspring. See *atavism*.

By *heredity* is meant the tendency manifested by an organism to develop in the likeness of its progenitor.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 176.

(*b*) The principle or fact of inheritance, or the transmission of physical and mental characteristics from parent to offspring, regarded as the conservative factor in evolution, opposing the tendency to variation under conditions of environment.

That wheat produces wheat — that existing oxen have descended from ancestral oxen — that every unfolding organism eventually takes the form of the class, order, genus, and species from which it sprang — is a fact which, by force of repetition, has acquired in our minds almost the aspect of a necessity. It is in this, however, that *Heredity* is principally displayed: the phenomena commonly referred to it being quite subordinate manifestations.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biology, § 80.

heredium (hē-rē'di-um), *n.* [L., < *heres* (*hered-*), an heir.] In *early Rom. law*, the homestead or hereditary domain allotted as the private property of a citizen, and which was inheritable and alienable. It comprised space for house, yard, and garden — usually about one and a quarter acres.

herefor (hēr-fôr'), *adv.* [= G. *hiervor*, *hierfür* = Dan. *herfor* = Sw. *härför*; as *here*[1] + *for*[1].] For this. [Rare.]

herefore† (hēr-fōr'), *adv.* [ME. *herfore*, *herfor*; < *here*[1] + *fore*[1]. Cf. *herefor*.] For this reason; on this ground.

Son, yet shuld thou lett
Herfor to speke in large,
For where masters ar mett,
Chylder wordys ar not to charge.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 160.

herefrom (hēr-from'), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *from*.] From this; from what has been said or done: as, *herefrom* we conclude; *herefrom* it follows.

heregild†, *n.* [OSc. *hereyeld*; AS. *heregild*, *-gyld*, *-geld*, a military tribute, particularly the Danegeld, < *here*, army, esp. the enemy, + *gild*, *geld*, a payment.] 1. In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, the tax or tribute paid to the Danes; the Danegeld.

The formal name for a tax levied for the payment of soldiers or sailors was *Heregyld*, *Heregeld*, *Heregeld*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, II. 408.

2. In *old Scots law*, a fine payable on certain conditions to a superior on the death of his tenant, generally consisting of the best horse, ox, or cow: correlative to the English *heriot*. Also *hereyeld*.

herehence† (hēr-hens'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *hereshence*; < *here*[1] + *hence*.] From this; herefrom; for this reason.

Yet *heere-hence* may some good accrewe.
Florio, It. Dict., Ep. ded.

Heereshence it is manifest . . . that Island is not situate beyond the arctic circle. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 554.

Here-hence it comes our Horace now stands taxed
Of impudence. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

We are *hereshence* resolved that we are not to do any evil that good may come of it. *Bp. Sanderson*, Works, II. 52.

herein (hēr-in'), *adv.* [< ME. *herinne* (= D. G. *hierin* = Dan. *heri* = Sw. *häri*); < *here*[1] + *in*[1].] In this; in view of this.

More haf I of ioye & blysse *here-inne* . . .
Then alle the wynne of the world myȝt wynne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 879.

Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit.
John xv. 8.

Herein lives wisdom, beauty, and increase;
Without this, folly, age, and cold decay.
Shak., Sonnets, xi.

hereinafter (hēr-in'ăf'tėr), *adv.* [< *herein* + *after*.] Afterward in this (statement, narrative, or document): referring to something afterward to be named or described.

Part of the olde Temple is yet standing, and many Monuments of great antiquitie, as *herein after* shall be shewed.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 22.

A few favored localities *hereinafter* to be named.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 203.

hereinbefore (hēr-in'bē-fōr'), *adv.* [< *herein* + *before*.] Before in this (statement, narrative, or document): referring to something already named or described.

Many authors not *hereinbefore* reviewed come properly within our annals. *The Century*, XXXIV. 906.

hereinto (hēr-in'tō), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *into*.] Into this. *Hooker*. [Rare.]

heremit†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hermit*, approximating *eremite*.

heremitical† (her-e-mit'i-kal), *a.* An obsolete form of *eremitical*.

The *heremiticall* profession was onelie allowed of in Britaine vntill the coming of Augustine the monke.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, i. 9.

heren†, *a.* A Middle English form of *hairen*.

herenach†, *n.* Same as *erenach*.

hereness (hēr'nes), *n.* [< *here*[1] + *-ness*.] The quality or fact of being in this place, or of being present. [Rare.]

Its [the earth's] oppressive solidity, its obtrusive *hereness*.
G. Macdonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 334.

herenust, *a.* [A form occurring, with a var. *heremus*, in the following quotation. It is obviously corrupt; some manuscripts substitute *vertuouse* (virtuous), and mod. editions read *hevenes* (heaven's). It probably stands for **Herynes* —that is, *Erinyes*, the Furies: see *Erinys*.] See etymology.

Have mercy on me, thou *herenus* queene.
Chaucer, Complaint to Pity, l. 92.

hereof (hēr-ov'), *adv.* [< ME. *hereof*, *herof* (= Dan. *heraf* = Sw. *häraf*); < *here*[1] + *of*.] 1. Of this; concerning this.

The kyng, vor pyte *heraf*, bygan to wepe sore.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 178.

And so *here-of* spake thei day be day.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 186.

This brought to pass, the lords return with speed,
The parliament *hereof* to certify.
Daniell, Civil Wars, ii.

2. From this; herefrom.

Hereof comes it, that Prince Harry is valiant.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

hereon (hēr-on'), *adv.* [< ME. *heron*; < *here*[1] + *on*.] On or upon this.

If we should strictly insist *hereon*, the possibility might fall into question. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

hereonward†, *adv.* [ME.; < *here*[1] + *onward*.] In addition; moreover. *Chaucer*.

hereout† (hēr-out'), *adv.* [< ME. *herut*; < *here*[1] + *out*.] Out of this.

The godly will gather *hereout* that, as God's providence bindeth not our hands, so it hindereth not in us any good thing. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 131.

here-remain† (hēr'rē-mān'), *n.* Stay or sojourn here.

A most miraculous work in this good king:
Which often, since my *here-remain* in England,
I have seen him do. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

hereright (hēr'rit), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *right*.] Right here; in this place. [Prov. Eng.]

heresiarch (her'e-si-ärk or hē-rē'si-ärk), *n.* [= OF. *heresiarche*, *heresiarque*, F. *hérésiarque* = Sp. Pg. *heresiarca* = It. *eresiarca*, < LL. ML. *haresiarcha*, < Gr. *αἱρεσιάρχης*, the leader of a school, esp. of a medical school, in eccl. writers the chief of a sect or heresy, < *αἵρεσις*, a sect, school, heresy (see *heresy*), + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] A leader in heresy; an arch-heretic.

The *heresiarch* commenced the error upon pride and ambition, and his followers went after him in simplicity of their heart. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 319.

Sermons whose writers played such dangerous tricks
Their own *heresiarchs* called them heretics —
(Strange that one term such distant poles should link,
The Priestleyan's copper and the Puseyan's zinc).
O. W. Holmes, After-Dinner Poem.

By the middle of the twelfth century other and purer *heresiarchs* had arisen. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 68.

heresiarchy†, *n.* [< Gr. *αἵρεσις*, heresy, + *ἀρχή*, < *ἄρχειν*, rule; cf. *heresiarch*.] The teaching of a heresiarch; prime, prominent, or flagrant heresy.

The book itself [the Alcoran] consists of *heresiarchies* against our blessed Saviour.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 222.

heresiographer (her'e-si-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [As *heresiograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who writes on heresies.

heresiography (her'e-si-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *αἵρεσις*, heresy, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A treatise on heresies.

heresiologist (her'e-si-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *heresiolog-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in, or engaged in the study of, heresiology; a writer on heresies.

All the Greek and Latin *heresiologists* have included the Manichæans in their catalogues.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 487.

heresiology (her'e-si-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *αἵρεσις*, heresy, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study or the history of heresies.

All three classes of these writers must be consulted for obtaining a complete acquaintance with *heresiology*.
Blunt Dict. of Sects (1874), p. 184.

heresy (her'e-si), *n.*; pl. *heresies* (-siz). [< ME. *heresye*, *heresie*, *eresie*, < OF. *heresie*, *heregie*, F. *hérésie* = Pr. *heregia*, *eretgia* = Sp. *herejía* = Pg. *heregia*, *heresia* = It. *eresia*, heresy, < L. *hæresis*, a school of thought (philosophical or religious), LL., eccl., heretical religious doctrine, heresy, < Gr. *αἵρεσις*, a taking, selection, a philosophical principle or set of principles and those who profess such principles, a sect, school, eccl. a religious sect or party, heresy, < *αἱρεῖν*, take, mid. *αἱρεῖσθαι*, take to oneself, choose.] 1. Any doctrine, opinion, or set of opinions at variance with the established standards of any system, school of thought, or party; an opinion or a doctrine tending to create schism or division; an untenable or a disturbing doctrine of any kind, as in philosophy, science, politics, morality, etc.

Such trespasses in speach (whereof there be many) as gene dolour and disliking to the eare & minde, by any foule indecencie or disproportion of sound, situation, or sence, they be called, and not without cause, the vicious parts or rather *heresies* of language.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 129.

Popes, conclaves, and religious orders rose up against the Copernican *heresy*.
Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

2. Specifically, in *theol.*, an opinion or a doctrine rejected by the authorities of a church as contrary to the established creed of that church; an interpretation or a theological view of a sacred writing or other standard of religion, or of any distinctive part of it, opposed to that authoritatively established or generally accepted: as, the antinomian *heresy*. To the Roman Catholic any opinion contrary to the teachings of his church, to the Protestant any opinion contrary to the accepted interpretation of the Scripture, is a heresy. The error must be held by a professed believer; pagan and infidel doctrines are not heresies. Roman Catholic divines distinguish between *formal heresies*, or tenets contrary to the doctrines of the church which are wilfully and pertinaciously held, and *material heresies*, or tenets that are heretical but are not so pertinaciously held as to involve the guilt of heresy.

There shall be false teachers among you, who privily shall bring in damnable *heresies*, even denying the Lord that bought them. 2 Pet. ii. 1.

After the way which they call *heresy*, so worship I the God of my fathers. Acts xxiv. 14.

Heresie is in the Will and choice profestly against the Scripture; error is against the Will, in misunderstanding the Scripture after all sincere endeavours to understand it rightly. *Milton*, True Religion.

A second offence is that of *heresy*, which consists not in a total denial of Christianity, but of some of its essential doctrines, publicly and obstinately avowed.
Blackstone, Com., IV. iv.

Antipodal heresy. See *antipodal*. =Syn. See comparison under *heretic*.

heretic (her'e-tik), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *heretick*, early mod. E. also *eretick*; < ME. *heretik*, *eretik* (cf. AS. *eritic*); ME. also *erite* (< OF. *herite*, *herete*, *erite*) and *erege*, < OF. *herege*, *erege* = Pr. *heretge*, *eretge* = Sp. *hereje* = Pg. *herege*, n., a heretic; OF. also *heretique*, F. *hérétique* = Sp. *herético* = Pg. *heretico*, a., = It. *eretico*, a. and n., < LL. *hæreticus*, a., of or belonging to heresy; as noun, a heretic, < Gr. *αἱρετικός*, able to choose, in eccl. writers heretical, < *αἱρεῖν*, take, mid. *αἱρεῖσθαι*, choose: see *heresy*.] I. *n.* 1. One who holds and persistently maintains an opinion or a doctrine at variance with the accepted standards of any school or party, and rejected or condemned by it; one who rejects a generally accepted belief.

I am an *heretic*, if it be sound doctrine that pleasure tastes best after sorrow. *Donne*, Letters, lxxxiv.

Constantine easily believed that the *heretics*, who presumed to dispute his opinions, or to oppose his commands, were guilty of the most absurd and criminal obstinacy.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xxi.

2. Specifically, in *theol.*, a professed believer who adopts and persistently maintains religious opinions contrary to the accepted standards of his church. See *heresy*, 2.

This yere [xii. Hen. VIII.] one Luther was accountyd an *eretyck*, and on a Sonday, that was the xij. day of Maij, in the presence of the Lorde Legate, and many other Byshops and Lordys of England, the sayd Luther was openly declared an *heretyck* at Powles Crosse, and all his bokes burned.
Arnold's Chron. (2d ed. 1520, repr. 1811), p. lii.

=Syn. *Heretic*, *Schismatic*, *Sectary*, *Dissenter*, *Nonconformist*. *Heretic* is an opprobrious epithet for a professed believer who holds religious opinions contrary to the established or dominant beliefs. A *schismatic* is one who seeks to sunder or divide into different organizations or parties those who are of essentially the same religious faith. A *sectary* or *sectarian* is one who sets the welfare of his own sect or denomination above that of the church universal, often pushing its interests at the cost of the general Christian welfare. This word has been much used opprobriously of those who stand out against an original or more powerful organization. A *dissenter* or *nonconformist* is one who dissents from an established religion, or does not conform to it; specifically and in actual use these words apply almost exclusively to those Protestants in Great Britain who worship apart from the Established Church of England, as the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Independents.

If a person was so unfortunate as to be a bravo, a libertine, or a gambler, that was no reason for making him a *heretic* too. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

Unity was Dante's leading doctrine, and therefore he puts Mahomet among the *schismatics*, not because he divided the Church, but the faith.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 108.

Anno 1668, divers *sectaries* in religion beginning to spread themselves there [in the Virginia colonies], great restraints were laid upon them, under severe penalties, to prevent their increase. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 79.

James the Second was at open war with the Church, and found it necessary to court the *Dissenters*.
Macaulay, John Bunyan.

The great body of *non-conformists* rejected the delusive offers of the King, and stood firmly by their principles.
Macaulay, Mackintosh's Hist. Revolution.

II. *a.* Pertaining to heresy; believing heresy.

Eschewe thou a man *eretike* aftir oon and the secounde correccioun: *Wyclif*, Tit. iii. 10.

That saying of their father Cres. is still running in my head, that they may be dispensed with in their obedience to an *heretic* prince, while the necessity of the times shall oblige them to it. *Dryden*, Religio Laici, Pref.

heretical (hē-ret'i-kal), *a.* [< OF. *heretical* = Sp. *heretical*; as *heretic* + *-al*.] Containing or characterized by heresy; contrary to established opinions or principles; contrary to an accepted standard of religious faith.

This Queen [Katharine Parr], as being an earnest Protestant, had many great Adversaries, by whom she was accused to the King to have *Heretical* Books found in her Closet. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 291.

The law of heresy is reformed, but not made less stringent, and it is no longer *heretical* to speak against the pope. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 257.

heretically (hē-ret'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a heretical manner; with heresy.

He ignorantly and *heretically* held against the bishop.
Strype, Bp. Aylmer.

hereticate (hē-ret'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hereticated*, ppr. *hereticating*. [< ML. *hæreticatus*, pp. of *hæreticare*, make a heretic, charge with heresy (> Sp. *hereticar*, maintain a heresy), < LL. *hæreticus*, a heretic: see *heretic*.] To decide to be heretical; denounce as heresy. [Rare.]

Let no one be minded on the score of my neoterism to *heretticate* me as threatening to abet some new-fangled form of religious heterodoxy.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 19, note 2.

hereticate (hē-ret-i-kā'shon), *n.* [Also written *hæreticatio*; < ML. *hæreticatio(n-)*, < *hæreticare*, make a heretic, charge with heresy: see *hereticate*.] The act of declaring heretical. [Rare.]

hereticide (hē-ret'i-sīd), *n.* [< LL. *hæreticus*, a heretic, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The act of putting a heretic to death. *Mather*. [Rare.]

hereto (hēr-tō'), *adv.* [< ME. *herto* (= D. *hiertoe* = G. *hierzu*; cf. Dan. *hertil* = Sw. *härtill*); < *here*[1] + *to*[1].] To this (place, time, action, etc.): as, *hereto* he was strongly urged.

A kinder value of the people than
He hath *hereto* priz'd them at.
Shak., Cor., ii. 2.

Hereto the whole Church beseech him, beg of him, deplore him, pray for him.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

heretoch†, *n.* Same as *heretoga*.

heretofore (hēr'tō-fōr'), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *tofore*. Cf. *heretoforn*.] Before this time; formerly; up to this time.

We now can form no more
Long schemes of life, as *heretofore*. *Swift*.

heretoforn†, *adv.* [< ME. *heere-to-forn*; < *here*[1] + *toforn*.] Heretofore; formerly.

Where ben these worthi that were *heere-to-forn*?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

O precious fleece! which onely did adorn
The sacred loyns of Princes *heretoforn*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

heretog†, *n.* Same as *heretoga*.

heretoga†, *n.* [AS. (in ME. *heretoge, heretowa*, in ML. and E. histories cited variously *heretog, heretoch*, etc.) (= OS. *heritogo* = OFries. *hertoga, hertiga* = D. *hertog* = MLG. *hertoch, hertoge, hertege, hertich, hartoch, hartich* = OHG. *herizogo*, MHG. *herzoge*, G. *herzog*, duke, = Icel. *hertogi* = Dan. *hertug* = Sw. *hertig*), lit. 'army-leader,' < *here*, army, + *-toga*, in comp., a leader, < *teón*, pp. *togen*, draw, lead, = Goth. *tiuhan* = L. *ducere*, lead, > *dux*, > ult. E. *duke*, the equiv. of *heretoga*. The AS. *teón* is repr. in mod. E. by *tow*[1] and indirectly by *tug* and *tuck*[1], the AS. pp. *togen* in *wan-ton*, q. v.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, the leader or commander of an army, or the commander of the militia in a district.

Among the Saxons the Latin name of dukes, duces, is very frequent, and signified, as among the Romans, the commanders or leaders of their armies, whom in their own language they called *Heretoga*, and in the laws of Henry I. (as translated by Lambard) we find them called heretochii. *Blackstone*, Com., I. xii.

In A. D. 449, under two *heretogas*, Hengist and Horsa, the strangers came. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 32.

hereunder (hēr-un'dėr), *adv.* [= G. *hierunter* = Dan. *herunder* = Sw. *härunder;* as *here*[1] + *under*.] Under this; under authority of or in accordance with this.

Any contract let *hereunder* will require the approval of the Municipal Assembly by ordinance.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XIII. 12.

hereunto (hēr-un'tö or -un-tö'), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *unto*.] Unto this; hereto. [Archaic.]

For even *hereunto* were ye called. 1 Pet. ii. 21.

hereupon (hēr-u-pon'), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *upon*.] Upon this; following or on account of this.

I will *hereupon* confess I am in love.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 2.

herewith (hēr-wiтн' or -with'), *adv.* [= Dan. *herved* = Sw. *härvid;* < *here*[1] + *with*[1]. Cf. ME. *hermid* (*mid*, with).] With this.

Prove me now *herewith*. Mal. iii. 10.

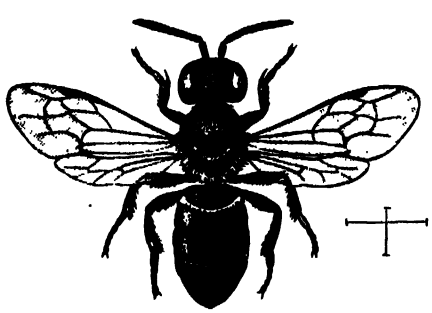
There comes *herewith* a large Letter to you from your Father. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 24.

herewithal†, *adv.* [ME.; < *here*[1] + *withal*.] Herewith. *Chaucer*.

hereyeld†, *n.* See *heregild*, 2.

herfest†, *n.* A Middle English form of *harvest*.

Heriades (hē-rī'a-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Spinola, 1808), irreg. < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool.] A genus of bees, of the



Heriades carinatum. (Cross shows natural size.)

family *Apidæ*, having 2-jointed maxillary palpi, and the third joint of the labial palpi inserted in the side of the second. There are about 12 species, equally divided between Europe and North America. *H. campanularum* and *H. carinatum* are examples.

heriet, *v. t.* See *herry*[2].

herier†, *n.* See *herrier*.

heriot (her'i-ọt), *n.* [Formerly also *hariot, harriot;* < ME. *heriet*, i. e., **heryet*, < AS. *heregeatu*, military equipment, as a technical term heriot, < *here*, army, + **geatu*, only in pl. *geatwa, geatwe*, equipment, equipments, arms. The term was early extended from its lit. sense.] In *Eng. law*, a feudal service, tribute, or fine, as the best beast or other chattel, payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner, landholder, or vassal. Originally the heriot consisted of military furniture, or of horses and arms, which went to equip the vassal's successor. Heriots from freeholders are now rare, but heriots from copyholders are not so. The distinction between *heriot* and *relief* is that the former implies the immediate succession of the heir, who pays the heriot in recognition of his having succeeded, and the latter is paid in recognition of the fact that the lord has recovered his ownership, but has consented to make, as it were, a new concession to the heir. Compare *farleu*.

What stranger soever dye in the lordshipe, the lord shall have his beast [best] beast for an *harriot*, or horse if he haue any. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 422.

"It was in my lease," said Sam, "to pay a mare-colt every year over and above my rent, besides a six-year old mare for a *harriet*, whenever the new heir came in." "*Heriot*, I suppose you mean, Sam."
T. Winthrop, Edwin Brothertoft, iv.

Heriot custom, a heriot due by a custom of the manor, which qualifies the legal relation of its lord and his tenants.—**Heriot service**, a heriot due in respect of the particular estate held, as on a special reservation in a grant or lease of lands.

heriotable (her'i-ọt-a-bl), *a.* [< *heriot* + *-able*.] Subject to the payment of a heriot.

The tenants are chiefly customary and *heriotable*.
Burn, Hist. Westmoreland and Cumberland, I. 174.

herissé (he-ri-sā'), *a.* [F. *hérissé*, bristled, bristly, pp. of *hérisser*, bristle, < *hérisson*, a hedgehog: see *herisson*.] In *her.*, set with long sharp points like the prickles of a hedgehog.

herisson (her'i-sọn), *n.* [< OF. *herisson, heriçon, herichon* (also *eriçon, ireçon*, > ME. *irchon, urchon*, mod. E. *urchin*), F. *hérisson* = Pr. *erisso, hirisso* = Sp. *erizo* = Pg. *ouriço*, a hedgehog, a canting-wheel, a herisson (defs. 2, 3); ult. < L. *ericius*, a hedgehog. *Herisson* is thus a doublet of *urchin*: see *urchin*.] 1. In *her.*, a hedgehog. —2. In *fort.*, a beam armed with iron spikes pointing outward, and turning on a pivot like a turnstile, used to defend a passage.—3. (*a*) A sort of wooden horse set with spikes or points, formerly used as a military punishment, the culprit being mounted upon it. (*b*) The punishment so inflicted.

heritability (her'i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *heritable:* see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being heritable. *Fallows*.

heritable (her'i-ta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *heritable*, contr. of *hereditable*, < ML. *hereditabilis:* see *hereditable*.] I. *a.* 1. Capable of being inherited; inheritable; in *Scots law*, passing by inheritance to heirs at law: as, *heritable* rights or possessions, consisting of land and all things attached to or connected with it, and sometimes of other things made descendible by succession, in distinction from *movable* rights or property, consisting of things not so attached or descendible.

And the kyng, by the counsell of the quene his mother, did gyue hym cccc. markis sterlyngis of rent *heritable*, to hold of hym in fee, to be payed euery yere in the towne of Bruges. *Bernere*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xiv.

2. Capable of inheriting or taking by descent.

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable*. *Sir M. Hale*, Common Law.

Heritable officers who had fought against the prince were only suspended, not deposed, and the heirs of those slain were by special grace admitted to their estates.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 496.

Heritable bond. See *bond*[1].—**Heritable security**, security constituted by heritable property.

II. *n.* In *Scots law*, a possession or right which may be inherited, or which may descend by succession.

The heir or executor is liable only to the value of the succession, except where there has been vitious intromission in movables, and in gestio pro herede and some other cases in *heritables*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 574.

heritably (her'i-ta-bli), *adv.* By way of inheritance; so as to be capable of transmission by inheritance: as, to convey a property *heritably*.

The Erle of Flaunders shulde *herstably* haue ye sayd profyte. *Bernere*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccxxviii.

Brave Martell's sonne, great Charles, the pride of Fraunce,
To plague the Pagans *heritably* borne.
Stirling, Domes-day, Ninth Houre.

heritage (her'i-tāj), *n.* [< ME. *heritage, eritage*, < OF. *heritage* (F. *héritage* = Pr. *heretatge* = OSp. *heredage* = It. *ereditaggio*), an inheritance, heritage, patrimony, < *heriter*, inherit, < LL. *hereditare*, inherit, < L. *heres* (*hered-*), heir: see *heir*, and cf. *hereditable, inherit*, etc.] 1. That which is inherited as a material possession; an inheritance or inherited estate; specifically, in *Scots law*, heritable estate; realty.

The whiche is the same Lond that oure Lord behighten us in *Heritage*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 3.

I . . . will bring them again, every man to his *heritage*, and every man to his land. Jer. xii. 15.

2. That which is given or received as a permanent possession or right; that which is allotted or appropriated; hence, portion; part: used in the Bible for the chosen people, the body of saints, or the church, as God's portion of mankind.

Proceed we cheerely in our Pilgrimage
Towards our happy promis'd *Haeritage*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

This is the portion of a wicked man with God, and the *heritage of oppressors*, which they shall receive of the Almighty. Job xxvii. 13.

Spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thine *heritage* to reproach, that the heathen should rule over them.
Joel ii. 17.

While the hollow oak our palace is,
Our *heritage* the sea.
A. Cunningham, A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea.

3. That which comes from the circumstances of birth; a condition or quality transmitted by ancestors; inherited lot or portion: as, a *heritage* of luxury, poverty, suffering, or shame.

The people's charity was your *heritage*, and I would see which of you deserves his birthright.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.

Lord of himself — that *heritage* of woe!
Byron, Lara, i. 2.

To apprise a heritage. See *apprise*[2].

heritance† (her'i-tans), *n.* [Early mod. E. *herytaunce;* < OF. *heritance*, heritage, < *heriter*, inherit: see *heritage*.] Heritage; inheritance.

And all the Countre of Troya ys the Turkes ewen contre by *herytaunce*. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 19.

heritert, *n.* [< OF. *heritier*, < L. *hereditarius*, an heir: see *hereditary, heritage*.] An heir.

He helde ones hys cosyn germaine, the vicount of Chateau Bein, who is the *heryter*, eighte moneths in the toure of Orlaise in prison.
Bernere, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxiv.

Heritiera (he-rit-i-ē'rä), *n.* [NL. (Aiton, 1789), named after C. L. L'*Héritier*, a French botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, belonging to the natural order *Sterculiaceæ*, tribe *Sterculieæ*. It is characterized by its small, reddish, imperfect, apetalous flowers, 5-toothed calyx, staminal column bearing 5 anthers, and fruit consisting of 5 indehiscent 1-seeded hard carpels. The genus consists of 4 or 5 species, handsome trees of considerable size, with entire alternate leaves, and flowers in axillary panicles, natives of the coasts of tropical Asia and Australia. *H. Formes* is the red mangrove or sunder tree of India. It produces a valuable dark wood, used in India for boats, bridges, and house-building. *H. macrophylla* of Burma is the looking-glass tree, a name that is also applied to the other species.

heritor (her'i-tor), *n.* [A Latin-seeming form of *heriter*, ult. < L. *hereditarius*, hereditary: see *heriter*.] In *Scots law*, the proprietor of a heritable subject; a proprietor or landholder in a parish.

If ony *heritor* or farmer wad pay him four punds Scots out of each hundred punds of valued rent, . . . Rob engaged to keep them scathless. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

heritrix (her'i-triks), *n.* [A Latin-seeming fem. to *heritor*.] A female heritor.

herket, *v.* A Middle English form of *hark*.

herknent, *v.* A Middle English form of *harken*.

herkogamy, *n.* See *herogamy*.

herl (hėrl), *n.* Same as *harl*, 3.

herling, hirling (hėr'ling), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure. Cf. *herring*.] The young of the sea-trout.

Sea trout, and river trout, and bull trout, . . . and *herlings*, which frequent the Nith. *Scott*, Abbot, xxiv.

hermæ, *n.* Plural of *hermes*, 2.

Hermæa (hėr-mē'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἑρμαῖος, of Hermes: see *Hermes*.] A genus of sea-slugs, gastropods of the family *Æolidiдæ*, or giving name to the *Hermæidæ*, having numerous gills and broad flattened or folded tentacles, as *H. bifida*. *H. cruciata* is a New England species.

Hermæa bifida.

hermæid (hėr-mē'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Hermæidæ*.

Hermæidæ (hėr-mē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hermæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate or notobranchiate gastropods, taking name from the genus *Hermæa*.

Hermaic (hėr-mā'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Ἑρμαϊκός, of or like Hermes: see *Hermes*.] 1. Of or relating to Hermes or Mercury. *Cudworth*.—2. Of or pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus; Hermetic: as, "*Hermaic* subtlety," *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 124.

Hermaical (hėr-mā'i-kal), *a.* [< *Hermaic* + *-al*.] Same as *Hermaic*.

hermandad (er-män-däd'), *n.* [Sp., a brotherhood, < *hermano*, a brother, < L. *germanus*, kindred: see *german*[1], *germane*.] In Spain, originally, a voluntary organization (the Santa Hermandad or Holy Brotherhood) for the maintenance of public order. The first hermandad was formed in Aragon in the thirteenth century, and another in Castile and Leon a few years later, chiefly to resist the exactions and robberies of the nobles. They soon assumed general police and judicial powers, under royal sanction; and at the end of the fifteenth century the organizations were united and extended over the whole kingdom. The hermandad was soon afterward reorganized as a regular national police, which has been superseded in later times by a civic guard on the model of the French gendarmerie.

There was no attempt to establish that iron bulwark of despotism, a standing army: at least, none nearer than that of the voluntary levies of the *hermandad*, raised and paid by the people. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

Hermanneæ (hėr-man′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1847), < *Hermannia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of the *Byttneriaceæ*: same as *Hermannieæ*.

Hermannia (hėr-man′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after Paul *Hermann*, professor of botany at Leyden in the 17th century. The proper name G. *Hermann*, D. *Herman*, *Harmen*, E. *Herman*, *Harmon*, etc., means 'a soldier,' being in AS. *heremann* (OHG. *hariman*, *heriman*, MHG. *herman*, etc.), < *here*, army, + *mann*, man. See *harry*, *herald*, etc.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Sterculiaceæ*, tribe *Hermannieæ*, distinguished mainly by its 5-cleft calyx, 5 petals with hollowed claws, 5 stamens with filaments oblong or dilated above, many-ovuled ovary, and 5-valved capsule with reniform seeds. The genus embraces 90 species, chiefly South African—shrubs with toothed or incised alternate leaves, and yellow or red nodding flowers in the axils of the leaves or in a terminal cluster. Three species occur in Texas and Mexico.

Hermannieæ (hėr-ma-ni′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hermannia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Sterculiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hermannia*, characterized by marcescent petals, chiefly monadelphous stamens, and capsular fruit. They inhabit the warmer regions of both hemispheres.

hermaphrodeity (hėr-maf-rō-dē′ị-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *hermaphrod(ite)* + *-eity*.] Hermaphroditism. [Rare.]

Some do believe *hermaphrodeity*,
That both do act and suffer.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

hermaphrodism (hėr-maf′rō-dizm), *n.* A shortened form of *hermaphroditism*.

Hermaphrodita (hėr-maf-rō-dī′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *hermaphroditus*, taken as an adj.: see *hermaphrodite*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of three subclasses of his *Paracephalophora*, contrasted with *Dioica* and *Monoica*, and containing the orders *Cirribranchiata* (tooth-shells), *Cervicobranchiata* (limpets), and *Scutibranchiata* (sea-ears, limpets). It corresponds somewhat to the Linnean genus *Patella*.

Hermaphroditanthæ (hėr-maf′rō-di-tan′thē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, hermaphrodite, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] 1. A general classifying name for plants with hermaphrodite flowers. —2. A suborder of the *Araceæ*, including *Calla* and related forms. *Schott*, 1832.

hermaphrodite (hėr-maf′rō-dīt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *hermaphrodite* = Sp. *hermafrodita*, *hermafrodito* = Pg. *hermaphrodita* = It. *ermafrodito*, < L. *hermaphroditus*, < Gr. *ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, a hermaphrodite, so called from *Ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, Hermaphroditus, in myth. son of Hermes (Mercury) and Aphrodite (Venus); according to the legend, he became united in one body with the nymph Salmacis while bathing in her fountain; < *Ἑρμῆς*, Hermes, + *Ἀφροδίτη*, Aphrodite.] I. *n.* 1. A human being in whom the sexual characteristics of both sexes are to some extent, really or apparently, combined; also, one of the higher animals which is similarly deformed. Such monstrosities are really of one sex or the other, but are generally imperfectly developed with respect to either. They are hence specifically called *spurious hermaphrodites*.

Nor man nor woman, scarce *hermaphrodite*.
Drayton, Moon Calf.

2. One of those lower animals which normally possess the parts of generation of both the male and the female, so that reproduction can take place without the union of two individuals. Such animals are called *true hermaphrodites*. They are those which have both an ovary and a testis, or a female and a male genital gland, in one and the same individual, as is very often the case among molluska and worms. The essential organs of both sexes may exist simultaneously, or the animal may be male at one time and female at another; but in either case it is capable of self-impregnation. A variation of this case is seen in some animals, as earthworms, which are hermaphroditic yet copulate, each impregnating the other. True hermaphrodites occur only as an anomaly among vertebrates, but there are authentic instances of the development of a testis on one side of the body and an ovary on the other; and embryologically all sexual animals are hermaphrodites before the primitively similar genital gland has assumed the special characters of either sex.

3. In *bot.*, a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil perfectly developed, or the male and female organs of generation, within the same floral envelop or on the same receptacle. See *perfect*.

II. *a.* Same as *hermaphroditic*.—**Hermaphrodite brig, flower, gland, etc.** See the nouns.

hermaphroditic (hėr-maf-rō-dit′ik), *a.* [< *hermaphrodite* + *-ic*.] Affected with or pertaining to hermaphroditism; having the character of a hermaphrodite; being of both sexes.

Look on me, and with all thine eyes,
Male, female, yea, *hermaphroditic* eyes.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

hermaphroditical (hėr-maf-rō-dit′i-kạl), *a.* [< *hermaphroditic* + *-al*.] Same as *hermaphroditic*.

Cry down, or up, what they like or dislike in a brain or a fashion, with most masculine, or rather *hermaphroditical* authority. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

hermaphroditically (hėr-maf-rō-dit′i-kạl-i), *adv.* As a hermaphrodite.

hermaphroditism (hėr-maf′rō-dī-tizm), *n.* [= Sp. *hermafroditismo* = Pg. *hermaphroditismo*; as *hermaphrodite* + *-ism*.] The state of being a hermaphrodite; union, real or apparent, of the two sexes in the same individual. Also *hermaphrodism*.

Many Turbellarians, especially the Accela, display the phenomenon known as "successive *hermaphroditism*," the male organs of an individual attain to maturity first, and the female organs become ripe subsequently. During copulation, therefore, one individual is physiologically a male and the other a female. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 174.

True *hermaphroditism* exists only when the essential organs of reproduction, both kinds of germ-glands, are united in one individual. Either an ovary is then developed on the right and a testis on the left, or vice versâ; or testes and ovaries are developed on both sides, one more, the other less perfectly.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 423.

Dimidiate hermaphroditism, true hermaphroditism of the kind which consists in the development of a testis on one side of the body and an ovary on the other, in animals which are normally of opposite sexes. This condition has been not infrequently observed.

Hermas (hėr′mas), *n.* [NL.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, founded by the younger Linnæus in 1781, belonging to the natural order *Umbelliferæ*, tribe *Mulineæ*, characterized by its conspicuous petaloid calyx-lobes, filiform petals, and dorsally compressed fruit. The genus embraces 5 species of perennial cespitose herbs, with radical undivided leaves and crowded compound umbels of white or dark-purple flowers, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The epidermis of the leaves of *H. gigantea*, separated from the veins and midrib, is used by the Hottentots as a tinder, and is also made into miniature socks, gloves, etc.

hermelet, *n.* A Middle English form of *hairmeal*. *Chaucer*.

hermeline†, *n.* Same as *ermine*.

hermeneut (hėr′mē-nūt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑρμηνευτής*, an interpreter, < *ἑρμηνεύειν*, interpret, < *ἑρμηνεύς*, an interpreter, usually referred to *Ἑρμῆς*, Hermes, as the tutelary god of skill, the arts and sciences, speech, writing, etc.: see *Hermes*.] An interpreter; one who explains; an exegete; specifically, one of the hermeneutæ. [Rare.]

hermeneutæ (hėr-mē-nū′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρμηνευταί*, pl. of *ἑρμηνευτής*: see *hermeneut*.] Interpreters employed in the early church to translate the service into the language of the worshipers, when the language used by the ministrant was different from that of his hearers.

hermeneutic (hėr-mē-nū′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑρμηνευτικός*, of or for interpreting, < *ἑρμηνευτής*, an interpreter: see *hermeneut*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of interpretation or exegesis; explanatory; exegetical: as, *hermeneutic* theology (that is, the art of expounding the Scriptures).

hermeneutically (hėr-mē-nū′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* By interpretation or exegesis; according to the established principles of interpretation.

hermeneutics (hėr-mē-nū′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *hermeneutic*: see *-ics*. Cf. Gr. *ἑρμηνευτική* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), hermeneutics.] The art or science of interpretation or exegesis; also, the study of or instruction in the principles of exegesis: as, a professor of *hermeneutics*.

We have to deplore that the field of sacred *hermeneutics* has lately too often been made an arena of fierce fightings and uncharitable disputations. *Dr. C. Wordsworth*.

No legend, no allegory, no nursery rhyme, is safe from the *hermeneutics* of a thoroughgoing mythologic theorist. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 287.

Biblical hermeneutics, that branch of theological science which treats of the principles of the interpretation of Scripture.

hermeneutist (hėr-mē-nū′tist), *n.* [< *hermeneut-ic* + *-ist*.] One versed in hermeneutics; an expounder of the principles of interpretation.

Hermes (hėr′mēz), *n.* [Gr. *Ἑρμῆς*, Doric *Ἑρμᾶς*, contr. of *Ἑρμέας*, Epic *Ἑρμείας*, the messenger of the gods; a deity of varied attributes, some of which connect him with the etymologically identical Skt. *Sārameya*, in the dual, two dogs (having, among other epithets, that of *çarvara*, spotted, = Gr. *Κέρβερος*, L. *Cerberus*, q. v.) who guarded the way to the abode of the dead, and also acted as messengers of Yama, < *Saramā*, a messenger of Indra, + *-eya*, a suffix of relation or descent.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the herald and messenger of the gods, protector of herdsmen, god of science, commerce, invention, and the arts of life, and patron of travelers and rogues, son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Maia, born on Mount Cyllene in Arcadia. He was the guide (psychopompos) of the shades of the dead to their final abode. In art he is represented as a vigorous youth, beardless after the archaic period, and usually but slightly draped, with caduceus, petasus, and talaria as attributes. The Roman Mercury, a god of much more material and sordid character, became identified with Hermes. See the cut of *Hermes of Praxiteles*, under *Greek*, a.

Hermes, from an Apulian crater, end of the 4th century B. C. (From "Monumenti dell' Instituto," IV.)

The basest horn of his hoof is more musical than the pipe of *Hermes*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

That moly,
That *Hermes* once to wise Ulysses gave.
Milton, Comus, l. 637.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *hermæ* (-mē).] In *Gr. antiq.*, a head or bust supported upon a quadrangular base, which corresponds roughly in mass to the absent body, and often bears in front a phallus as an indication of the sex. The bust was often double-faced, as if representing two individuals back to back. These monuments were so called because the god Hermes was frequently so represented. Such statues of him were placed at the doors of houses in Athens, and at the corners of streets, in his character as tutelary divinity of highways and boundaries, in gymnasia, and in other public places. The hermæ were held in great reverence as guarding or symbolizing many of the common interests of life. Compare *gaine*.

Double Hermes, in Central Museum, Athens.

3. The Egyptian god Thoth, as identified with the Greek Hermes.—**Hermes Trismegistus** [Gr. *Ἑρμῆς τρὶς μέγιστος*, L. *Hermes Trimaximus*, 'thrice-greatest Hermes'], a name of the Egyptian god Thoth, under which many Greek works (forty-two according to Clement of Alexandria) were ascribed to him in the second century A. D. (See *Hermetic*, 2.) The Egyptians called Thoth "twice greatest," and the Greek writers of these books called him "thrice greatest."

Hermesian (hėr-mē′si-ạn), *a.* [< *Hermes* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Georg Hermes. See *Hermesianism*.

Hermesianism (hėr-mē′si-an-izm), *n.* [< *Hermesian* + *-ism*.] In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, a rationalizing theory of the relation of reason to faith, propounded by Georg Hermes (1775–1831), a German Roman Catholic theologian, and accepted by many German Catholics, but condemned after his death by the Holy See.

Hermetic (hėr-met′ik), *a.* [< ML. *Hermeticus*, relating to Hermes or to alchemy or chemistry, < *Hermes*, Hermes, with reference to Hermes Trismegistus, regarded as the author of occult sciences, and esp. of alchemy (*philosophia hermetica*): see *Hermes*, and *Hermes Trismegistus*, under *Hermes*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Hermes. —2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus, or to the theosophy, cosmogony, and later alchemy and astrology associated with his name; alchemic. Thoth, the Egyptian Hermes, was supposed to have written certain sacred books of the Egyptian priests, which treated of the doctrine and ritual of religion and various natural sciences. In the second century after Christ, these true Hermetic books having been forgotten (for they were always kept secret), other books appeared, containing a jumble of incongruous theosophical and philosophical ideas, bearing the name of Hermes Trismegistus as their author, and assumed to be the ancient sacred books of Egypt. They were doubtless written by Alexandrian Neo-Platonists. To them were added alchemical and astrological books attributed to the same author.

Their seals, their characters, *hermetic* rings.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxii.

Among the numerous students of *hermetick* philosophy, not one appears to have desisted from the task of transmutation from conviction of its impossibility, but from weariness of toil or impatience of delay, a broken body or exhausted fortune. *Rambler*, No. 63.

It is well known that I have approached more nearly to projection than any other *hermetic* artist who now lives.
Scott, Kenilworth, xviii.

In solitude and utter silence did the disciples of the *Hermetic* Philosophy toil from day to day, from night to night. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii.

3. [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to a hermes: as, a *hermetic* column.—**Hermetic art**, alchemy; chemistry.

The dream of the philosopher's stone induces dupes, under the more plausible delusions of the *hermetic art*, to neglect all rational means of improving their fortunes.
Burke.

Hermetic column, a column terminated by the head and shoulders of a man; a hermes.—**Hermetic medicine**, an old system of medicine, founded upon chemical doctrines; spagyric medicine.—**Hermetic seal**, an alchemic or chemical seal; an air-tight closure of a vessel effected by fusion, soldering, or welding.

Not nature, but grace and glory, with an *hermetic seal*, give us a new signature.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 67.

Hermetical (hėr-met'i-kal), *a.* [< *Hermetic* + *-al.*] Same as *Hermetic*.

And what the *hermetical* philosophy saith of God is in a sense verifiable of the thus ennobled soul, that its centre is every where, but its circumference no where.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiv.

hermetically (hėr-met'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. According to the Hermetic books; agreeably with Hermetic philosophy; esoterically; secretly.—2. In a hermetic manner; chemically; specifically, by means of fusion: as, a vessel *hermetically* sealed or closed.

This little tube was open at one end, and the other . . . was *hermetically* sealed. *Boyle*, Works, I. 21.

hermetics (hėr-met'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hermetic*: see *-ics*.] Hermetic philosophy; the body of doctrine contained in the Hermetic books; secret science; esoterism: a term popularly confounded with *alchemy*, and conceived to indicate the art of manipulating salt, sulphur, and mercury in some incomprehensible manner whereby the philosopher's stone might be produced.

Herminia (hėr-min'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < L. *Herminia*, fem. of *Herminius*, a Roman name.] The typical genus of moths of the family *Herminiidæ*, having slender, not pilous, palpi, with the third joint much shorter than the second. There are many species in all quarters of the globe.

Herminiidæ (hėr-mi-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Herminia* + *-idæ*.] A family of geometrid moths, taking name from the genus *Herminia*, having the wings not angulate, and the front not prominent. There are upward of 60 genera. Some of the species are known as *snout-moths*. Also written *Herminida*, *Herminidæ*.

Herminium (hėr-min'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *ἔρμις* or *ἔρμιν*, a bedpost, < *ἔρμα*, a prop, support.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, belonging to the natural order *Orchideæ*, tribe *Ophrydeæ*. Its distinguishing features are its spurless lip, very short column, erect emarginate anther, naked glands to the pollinia, and oblong erect capsule. The genus consists of 6 species of low slender herbs, with few, generally narrow, leaves and small flowers, densely racemed or spiked, growing in the temperate and mountainous regions of Europe and Asia. *H. Monorchis* is the musk-orchis of Europe. It has a slender stem 3 to 6 inches high, and yellowish-green flowers in a terminal spike.

hermit (hėr'mit), *n.* [The form *heremite*, more correctly *eremite*, as now pronounced, is directly from the LL. *eremita*, ML. improp. *heremita* (see *eremite*); the form *hermit* is old, < ME. *hermite*, *heremite*, *eremite*, < OF. *hermite*, *ermite*, *iermite*, F. *ermite*, *hermite* = Pr. *ermita* = Sp. Pg. *eremita* = It. *eremita*, *romito* (cf. OF. *hermitain* = Pr. *hermitan* = Sp. *ermitaño* = Pg. *ermitão*, < ML. *eremitanus*), < LL. *eremita*, ML. often improp. *heremita*, < Gr. *ἐρημίτης*, a hermit, prop. adj., of the desert, < *ἐρημία*, a solitude, desert, wilderness, < *ἔρημος*, desolate, lonely, solitary, akin to *ἠρέμα*, quietly, gently, softly, Goth. *rimis*, rest, quiet, Skt. √ *ram*, stop, rest, be content.] 1. One who dwells alone, or with but few companions, in a desert or other solitary place, for religious meditation, or from a desire to avoid society. See *anchoret*.

The most perfect *hermits* are supposed to have passed many days without food, many nights without sleep, and many years without speaking.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xxxvii.

St. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another.

In thy dumb action I will be as perfect
As begging *hermits* in their holy prayers.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2.

For those of old,
And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
We rest your *hermits*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6.

3. In *zoöl.*, one of sundry animals of solitary or secluded habits. See the compounds.

The house-hunting adventures of the *hermits* [hermit-crabs] have been so frequently described that a repetition is useless. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 894.

False hermit. See *false*.—**Syn.** 1. *Monk* (see *anchoret*), ascetic, solitary.

hermitage (hėr'mi-tāj), *n.* [< ME. *hermitage*, *heremytage*, *eremitage*, < OF. *hermitage*, *ermitage*, F. *ermitage*, *hermitage* (= Pr. *ermitatge* = Pg. *eremitagem* = It. *eremitaggio*, *romitaggio*), < *hermite*, *ermite*, a hermit: see *hermit*.] 1. The habitation of a hermit or of a company of hermits; a hermit's cell or hut, usually in a desert or solitary place; hence, any secluded habitation.

A litle lowly *Hermitage* it was,
Downe in a dale, hard by a forests side.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 34.

A court does some man no harm, when another finds temptation in a *hermitage*. *Donne*, Sermons, xxix.

A chapel, and thereby
A holy hermit in a *hermitage*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. [*cap.*] A French wine produced from vineyards on the sides of a hill rising from the river Rhône near Valence, in the department of Drôme: so called from a hermitage which anciently existed there. The red Hermitage is the most celebrated and most abundant; very little of the white Hermitage is made, and still less of the straw-colored or *paille*. Also *Ermitage*.

Two more [drops] of the same kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc; from thence it passed into a florid *Hermitage*. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 131.

hermitary (hėr'mi-tą-ri), *n.*; pl. *hermitaries* (-riz). [< *hermit* + *-ary*[1]. Cf. ML. *heremitarius*, n., a hermit, < *heremita*, *eremita*, a hermit.] A hermit's cell annexed to an abbey; a hermitage.

hermit-bird (hėr'mit-bėrd), *n.* 1. A hummingbird of the genus *Phaëthornis*, as the Cayenne hermit-bird, *P. superciliosus*.—2. A South American barbet or puff-bird of the genus *Monasa*; a nun-bird. There are several species.

hermit-crab (hėr'mit-krab'), *n.* A crab of the family *Paguridæ* (which see). This crab has neither a long hard tail like a shrimp or crawfish, nor yet a short one doubled underneath like ordinary crabs, but a soft fleshy one requiring to be covered and protected. To this end it takes possession of and occupies a cast-off shell of some univalve mollusk, such as a periwinkle or a small whelk. The crab backs into the shell, inserting the tender abdomen in the spire, and filling the aperture of the shell with his claws and other hard parts, thus guarding his otherwise unprotected and vulnerable rear. In moving about, the crab carries his house with him, like a snail with his shell on his back, and quits it for another only when he outgrows it. In many cases sea-anemones grow on the shell, the triple association furnishing an excellent example of commensalism. (See cut under *cenæsocial*.) There are several genera and numerous species of hermit-crabs; the commonest belong to *Pagurus* and *Eupagurus*. (See cut under *Eupagurus*.) The Diogenes crab, a species of *Cenobita*, belongs here. The most common hermit-crab on the Atlantic coast of the United States is the short-armed hermit, *Eupagurus pollicaris*, attaining a large size and inhabiting the shells of such mollusks as *Pyrula* and *Natica*. It is called by the fishermen *jack-in-the-box*, *thief*, and *stone-lobster*, and is believed by some to turn into a lobster.

hermit-crow (hėr'mit-krō'), *n.* The chough, *Fregilus* or *Pyrrhocorax graculus*. See cut under *chough*.

hermitess (hėr'mi-tes), *n.* [< *hermit* + *-ess*. Cf. equiv. OF. *hermitresse*.] A female hermit.

The violet is truly the *hermitess* of flowers.
Parthenia Sacra (1633), p. 38.

hermitical (hėr-mit'i-kal), *a.* [< *hermit* + *-ical*. Cf. *heremitical*, *eremitical*.] Pertaining or suited to a hermit or to retired life; eremitical (the more common word).

You describe so well your *hermitical* state of life that none of your ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave in the rock, with a fine spring, or any of the accommodations that befit a solitary. *Pope*, to E. Blount, xi.

hermit-thrush (hėr'mit-thrush'), *n.* A very common true thrush of North America, found in nearly all parts of the continent. It is about 7½ inches long, olive above shading into rufous on the tail, white below tinged with pale tawny, and profusely spotted on the breast with dark brown. It is a shy and secluded inhabitant of woodland and undergrowth, migratory and insectivorous, and a fine songster. It nests on the ground, laying 4 or 5 pale-bluish eggs. There are several varieties of the hermit-thrush, giving rise to a number of technical names, among which *Turdus pallasi*, *T. nanus*, and *T. unalascæ* are most frequently used. See cut in next column.

hermit-warbler (hėr'mit-wâr'blėr), *n.* The western warbler, *Dendræca occidentalis*, one of several relatives of the common black-throated green warbler (*D. virens*) of the United States.

Hermit-thrush (*Turdus pallasi*).

It is 5 inches long, 7½ in extent of wings, ashy-gray above tinged with olive and streaked with black, the top and sides of the head rich yellow marked with black, the throat and breast black, ending in a convex border sharply contrasted with the white of the other under parts. It is found from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific.

hermodactyl (hėr-mō-dak'til), *n.* [< LGr. *ἑρμοδάκτυλος*, a plant identified by some with *Colchicum autumnale*, by others with *Iris tuberosa*; lit. 'Hermes's finger,' < 'Ερμῆς, Hermes, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] In *phar.*, a dried bulbous root, probably obtained from *Colchicum variegatum* or checker-flower, formerly brought from Turkey in considerable quantities, and much esteemed as a cathartic, but now entirely discarded.

Hermogenean (hėr-mō-jē'nē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Hermogenes*, < Gr. 'Ερμογένης, Hermogenes (< 'Ερμῆς, Hermes, + *-γενης*, -born), + *-e-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Hermogenes or his doctrines. See II.

II. *n.* A follower of Hermogenes, who lived near the close of the second century, and who held matter to be eternal and the source of all evil, but in other respects was an orthodox Christian.

Hermogenian (hėr-mō-jē'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Hermogenianus*, a. and n., < L. *Hermogenes*, < Gr. 'Ερμογένης, Hermogenes: see *Hermogenean*.] I. *a.* 1. Same as *Hermogenean*.—2. Of or pertaining to Hermogenianus, a noted Roman jurist who lived in the fourth century, the writer of several works on jurisprudence, and the reputed compiler of the "Codex Hermogenianus," or Hermogenian code. See *code*.

The Gregorian and *Hermogenian* Codes were arranged upon a different principle.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 367.

II. *n.* Same as *Hermogenean*.

hern[1]† (hėrn), *n.* [< ME. *herne*, *hyrne*, < AS. *hyrne*, a corner, < *horn*, a horn, a projecting point. Cf. *corner*, ult. < L. *cornu* = AS. E. *horn*.] A corner.

As yonge clerkes . . .
Seken in every halke and every *herne*
Particuler sciences for to lerne.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 893.

The stone that wos reprovyd
Of men that were biggand,
In the hede of the *hirne*
Is now made liggande.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 91. (*Halliwell.*)

hern[2] (hėrn), *pron.* [E. dial., < *her* + *-n*, adj. formative. Cf. *hisn*.] Hers. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

His heart kep' goin' pity-pat,
But *hern* went pity Zekle.
Lowell, The Courtin'.

hern[3] (hėrn), *n.* [< ME. *hern*, *herne*, contr. of *heroun*, *heiron*, *heron*: see *heron*.] Same as *heron*.

I come from haunts of coot and *hern*.
Tennyson, The Brook.

hern[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *harn*.

hern[5] (hėrn), *n.* [Cornish.] The pilchard. Also *hernan*.

Hernandia (hėr-nan'di-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), after Dr. *Hernandez*, a Spanish botanist. The Sp. proper name *Hernandez*, *Hernando*, formerly *Fernandez*, *Fernando*, F. *Ferdinand*, G. *Ferdinand*, is of OHG. origin.] A genus of apetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Laurineæ*, tribe *Hernandieæ*, characterized by its laterally dehiscent anthers, stamens as many as the 6–8 segments of the perianth and opposite them, and 1-celled ovary with broad stigma. The genus includes 6 or 8 species of trees with monœcious yellowish flowers, 3 in an involucre, the central one sessile

Jack-in-a-box (*Hernandia Sonora*).

and fertile, and the lateral ones staminate with short pedicels. The leaves are alternate, entire, ovate or peltate, and the drupe is inclosed in the enlarged involucre. The plants grow in the tropical regions of both hemispheres. *H. Sonora*, or jack-in-a-box, is so called from the noise made by the wind whistling through its persistent involucels. The juice of the leaves is a powerful depilatory, destroying the hair without pain wherever it is applied. The wood is light; that of *H. Guianensis* takes fire readily from a flint and steel, and is used in the same way as amadou.

Hernandiaceæ (hėr-nan-di-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hernandia* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of plants, typified by the genus *Hernandia*, established by Endlicher in 1836: now synonymous with *Laurineæ*.

Hernandieæ (hėr-nan-dī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hernandia* + *-eæ*.] A division of apetalous plants, made by Lindley (1847) a tribe of the *Thymeleaceæ* with *Hernandia* as the type, and by others a tribe of the *Laurineæ* embracing the single genus *Hernandia*.

hernant-seeds (hėr′nant-sēdz), *n. pl.* The seeds of *Hernandia ovigera*, used in dyeing. [Trade-name.]

hernepan†, *n.* See *harn-pan*.

herner† (hėr′nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hearnor*; contr. of *heroner*, as *hern*[3] of *heron*: see *heroner*.] Same as *heroner*. *Cotgrave*.

hernia (hėr′ni-ą), *n.* [= F. *hernie* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *hernia* = It. *ernia*, < L. *hernia*, a rupture, hernia.] In *surg.*, a tumor formed by the displacement and protrusion of a part which has escaped from its natural cavity by some aperture, and projects externally; rupture: as, *hernia* of the brain, of the thorax, or of the abdomen. Hernia of the abdomen, the most common form, consists of the protrusion of some part of the viscera through a natural or an accidental aperture in the inner wall of the abdomen, the external skin generally remaining unbroken. It is named specifically from its situation. —**Cerebral hernia**, protrusion of the brain through an opening in the cranial walls.—**Crural hernia**, Same as *femoral hernia*.—**Femoral hernia**, a hernia descending beside the femoral vessels. Also called *crural hernia*.—**Inguinal hernia**, a hernia of the intestine or omentum which descends through the abdominal rings.—**Lumbar hernia**, a hernia in the loins or lumbar region.—**Oblique inguinal hernia**, a hernia whose course is that of the spermatic cord, through the inguinal canal: opposed to *direct inguinal hernia*.—**Phrenic hernia**, a hernia projecting through the diaphragm into one of the pleural cavities.—**Strangulated hernia**, a hernia so tightly compressed in some part of the channel through which it has been protruded as not to be reducible by ordinary means, as by the application of pressure, and to interfere with the circulation in the protruded part.—**Umbilical hernia**, hernia of the intestine at the navel; exomphalos.

hernial (hėr′ni-ąl), *a.* [= OF. *herniel*; as *hernia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or connected with hernia. Also *hernious*.

Herniaria (hėr-ni-ā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < L. *hernia*, hernia: see *hernia* and def.] A genus of small prostrate plants, belonging to the tribe *Paronychieæ* of the natural order *Illecebraceæ*. It is chiefly distinguished by its 5-cleft perianth, short style with 2 stigmas, annular embryo, and inferior radicle. The genus includes 8 or 10 species of annual or perennial herbs, with small entire leaves, scarious stipules, and minute green flowers, crowded in the axils. They are natives of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and were formerly supposed to be useful in the cure of hernia; hence the generic name and the common name *rupturewort*.

herniated (hėr′ni-ā-ted), *a.* [< *hernia* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Affected with hernia; enveloped in a hernial sac.

In another class of cases the *herniated* loop becomes fixed to the abdominal wall by adhesions after reduction.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 304.

hernioid (hėr′ni-oid), *a.* [< *hernia* + *-oid*.] Resembling hernia.

In this place may be mentioned the curious and sometimes puzzling *hernioid* protrusions to be met with in some plants. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 29.

herniology (hėr-ni-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *hernia*, hernia, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. That branch of surgery which treats of ruptures.—2. A treatise on ruptures.

herniotomy (hėr-ni-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *hernia*, hernia, + Gr. *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of cutting for hernia; celotomy.

hernious (hėr′ni-us), *a.* [< *hernia* + *-ous*.] Same as *hernial*.

hernsew† (hėrn′sū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hearnsewe*, *hernsue*; a contr. of *heronsew*, q. v. Cf. *hernshaw*[2].] Same as *heronsew*. [Prov. Eng.]

Leaving me to stalk here, . . .
Like a tame *her'nshew* for you.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

hernshaw[1]† (hėrn′shâ), *n.* [< *hern*[3] + *shaw*.] A shaw or wood in which herons breed; a heronry.

Heironnier [F.], a heron's nest or eyrie; a *hernshaw*, or shaw or wood wherein herons breed. *Cotgrave*.

hernshaw[2] (hėrn′shâ), *n.* [Formerly also *hernshew*, a contr. of *heronshaw*; a var. of *hernsew*, *hernsew* (appar. not by association with *hernshaw*[1], a heronry, which appears to be later): see *heronsew*.] 1†. A heron; a heronsew.

As when a cast of Faulcons make their flight,
At an *Hernshaw*, that lyes aloft on wing.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 9.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a heron, crane, or stork (all appearing alike).—**To know a hawk from a hernshaw.** See under *hand-saw*.

hero (hē′rō), *n.*; pl. *heroes* (-rōz). [< OF. *heroe*, F. *héros* = Sp. *héroe* = Pg. *heroe* = It. *eroe*, < L. *heros*, acc. *heroem*, < Gr. *ἥρως*, a hero, usually a warrior, but in Homer a comprehensive term, and orig. applied to any freeman, being appar. = Skt. *vîra*, a man, a hero, = L. *vir*, a man, = Goth. *wair* = AS. *wer*, a man: see *wergild*, *werwolf*.] 1. In *classical myth.*, a superior being, distinguished from ordinary men chiefly by greater physical strength, courage, and ability, at the time of the Homeric poems still regarded as mortal, but from the time of Hesiod (about the eighth century B. C.) regarded as intermediate in nature between gods and men (a demigod), and immortal. Except in the case of Hercules, the Greek cult of heroes was essentially local, each country, region, or even town holding its own in especial honor. Thus Theseus was the national hero of Attica, Ajax was especially honored in Salamis, Amphiaraus at Orchomenus; while Lycurgus became a hero in Sparta, and Hesiod himself in Bœotia. The ancient veneration of heroes was to some extent parallel with that now paid to the saints of Christianity.

Kings and queens, and *heroes* old,
Such as the wise Demodocus once told
In solemn songs at King Alcinous' feast.
Milton, Vac. Ex., l. 47.

2. A man of distinguished valor, intrepidity, or enterprise in danger; a prominent or central personage in any remarkable action or event; one who exhibits extraordinary courage, firmness, fortitude, or intellectual greatness in any course of action.

Behold Achilles' promise fully paid,
Twelve Trojan *heroes* offer'd to thy shade.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii.

It would not do to have too many *heroes* and saints. An army made up wholly of generals would win no battles.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 38.

3. The principal male personage in a poem, play, or story, or the person who has the chief place and share in the transactions related, as Achilles in the Iliad, Odysseus (Ulysses) in the Odyssey, Æneas in the Æneid.

The shining quality of an epic *hero*, his magnanimity, his constancy, his patience, his piety, . . . raises first our admiration. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.

Why not a summer's as a winter's tale? . . .
Heroic if you will; or what you will,
Or be yourself your *hero*. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

4. A person regarded as heroic; one invested by opinion with heroic qualities.

The war was a popular one, and as a natural consequence, soldiers and sailors were *heroes* everywhere.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xli.

No one is a *hero* to his valet. *Proverb*.

heros, *n.* Plural of *heroum*, *heroön*.

heroarchy (hē′rō-är-ki), *n.*; pl. *heroarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *ἥρως*, a hero, + *ἀρχή*, rule, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] See the extract.

All dignities of rank, on which human association rests, are what we may call a *Heroarchy* (Government of Heroes)—or a Hierarchy, for it is "sacred" enough withal!
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, i.

Herodiis (he-rō′di-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl.] Same as *Herodii*, 2. *Nitzsch*.

Herodian[1] (hē-rō′di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Herodianus*, < *Herodes*, < Gr. Ἡρώδης, Herod, < *ἥρως*, a hero, + *-δης*, patronymic suffix.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Herod the Great, king of the Jews, or to the family of Herod or its partizans.

We are no advocates of that *Herodian* policy which profanely and sacrilegiously would subject the things of God to the will of Cæsar.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 172.

II. *n.* A member of a party among the Jews in the time of Christ and the apostles, adherents of the family of Herod. The Herodians constituted a political party rather than a religious sect. Some writers suppose that they were for the most part Sadducees in religion.

The Herodians appear as supporters of the claim of the Roman Emperors to receive tribute-money from the Jews.
H. B. Hackett, Smith's Bible Dict., p. 1054.

herodian[2] (he-rō′di-an), *n.* One of the *Herodii* or *Herodiones*.

Herodias (he-rō′di-as), *n.* [NL., also written *Herodius* (LL. *herodius*) and prop. *Erodius*, < Gr. *ἐρωδιός*, a heron: see *Ardea*.] A genus of large white herons or egrets. *H. egretta* is the great white egret of North America. *H. alba* is the corresponding European form. See cut under *egret*.

Herodii (he-rō′di-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Herodius*.] 1. In the broadest sense, same as *Herodiones* or *Pelargomorphæ*.—2. In a more restricted sense, the heron series of altricial grallatorial birds: a suborder or superfamily excluding storks and ibises. The leading family is *Ardeidæ*. Also *Herodiæ*.

Herodiones (he-rō-di-ō′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *herodio(n-)*, also *herodius*, a bird, perhaps the stork, < Gr. *ἐρωδιός*, a heron: see *Herodias*.] An order of birds, the altricial desmognathous grallatores, or herons, storks, ibises, spoonbills, and their allies, corresponding to *Herodii* in a broad sense, or to *Pelargomorphæ*. In some uses of the name certain incongruous forms have been included, but are now eliminated. The *Cultirostres* and the *Grallatores* of some authors are correspondent groups. The *Herodiones* are divisible into three suborders, *Ibides*, *Pelargi*, and *Herodii*.

The group here noted [*Herodiones*] corresponds to the Pelargomorphæ of Huxley, the Ciconiiformes of Garrod (minus Cathartidæ), the Grallatores altinares of Sundevall, and includes the Herodiæ, Pelargi, and Hemiglottides of Nitzsch—respectively the Heron series, the Stork series, and the series of Ibises and Spoonbills.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 648.

herodionine (he-rō-di-ō′nin), *a.* [< *Herodion-es* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Herodiones*; heron-like; ardeine, in a broad sense.

Herodius (he-rō′di-us), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Herodias*.

Herodotean (hē-rod-ō-tē′an), *a.* [< *Herodotus* + *-e-an*.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or in the style of Herodotus, a Greek historian of the fifth century B. C., called the "father of history."

Roger of Hoveden is quite *Herodotean* both in the faithfulness of his personal relations and in the wish to incorporate in his chronicle all that he can gather touching the geography and history of strange lands.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 148.

heroess† (hē′rō-es), *n.* [< *hero* + *-ess*. Cf. Gr. *ἡρώισσα*, contr. *ἡρῶσσα*, fem. of *ἥρως*, hero: see *hero*.] A female hero; a heroine.

But all th' *heroesses* in Pluto's house,
That then encounter'd me, exceeds my might
To name or number. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xi.

heroic (hē-rō′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *heroick*; = F. *héroïque* = Sp. *heróico* = Pg. *heroico* = It. *eroico*, < L. *heroicus*, < Gr. *ἡρωϊκός*, of or for a hero, < *ἥρως*, a hero: see *hero*.] I. *a.* 1. Having or displaying the character or attributes of a hero; daring; intrepid; determined: as, a *heroic* warrior or explorer.

He [Henry IV.]
From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
Being but fourth of that *heroic* line.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

The *Heroic* Sufferer for principle and generous affection wins the love of all uncorrupted hearts.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 179.

2. Of or pertaining to heroes; suitable to the character of a hero; bold, daring, noble, or commanding in proportions, form, or quality: as, a *heroic* statue or monument; a *heroic* poem or symphony; a *heroic* enterprise; specifically, in *art*, larger than life: said of a statue, or a figure in a picture. See *heroic size*, below.

Goe on both hand in hand, O Nations, never to be disunited; be the Praise and the *Heroick* Song of all Posterity.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

An *heroic* poem, truly such, is the greatest work which the soul of man is capable to perform.
Dryden, Æneid, Ded.

I would have every thing to be esteemed as *heroic* which is great and uncommon in the circumstances of the man who performs it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 202.

While the golden lyre
Is ever sounding in *heroic* ears
Heroic hymns. *Tennyson*, Tiresias.

3. Having recourse to extreme measures; boldly experimental; daring; rash: as, *heroic* treatment.

Here again an improvement on the *heroic* practice of Alva and Romero. *Motley*, United Netherlands, III. 456.

Heroic age, in *Gr. hist.* or *myth.*, the age when the heroes are supposed to have lived, a semi-mythical period preceding that which is truly historic. See *hero*, 1.—**Heroic size**, in the *fine arts*, any size larger than life: usually taken as a size intermediate between that of life and the colossal: as, a statue of *heroic size*.—**Heroic verse**, a form of verse adapted to the treatment of heroic or exalted themes: in classical poetry, the hexameter; in English, as also in German, the iambic of ten syllables; and in French, the Alexandrian (which see). The following is an example of English heroic verse:

Achilles' wrath, to Greece the direful spring
Of woes unnumbered, heavenly goddess, sing!
Pope, Iliad, i. 1.

=Syn. *Gallant*, *Valiant*, etc. (see *brave*), daring, fearless, dauntless.

II. *n.* 1†. A hero.

Many other particular circumstances of his [Homer's] gods assisting the ancient *heroics* might justly breed offence to any serious reader. *Jackson*.

2. A heroic verse: most frequently used in the plural, sometimes sarcastically in the sense of bombast, or extravagant expressions of admiration or praise: as, to go into *heroics* over a picture.

Tom Otway came next, Tom Shadwell's dear Zany,
And swears for *heroics*, he writes best of any.
Rochester, Trial of Poets for the Bays.

heroical (hę̆-rō′i-kạl), *a.* [< *heroic* + *-al.*] Same as *heroic.* [Rare.]

Tho' *heroical* be properly understood of demi-gods, as of Hercules and Æneas, whose parents were said to be, the one celestiall, the other mortal, yet it is also transferred to them who for their greatness of mind came near to God.
Drayton, England's Heroical Epistles, To the Reader.

Many noble gentlemen and *heroical* spirits were to venture their honours, lives and fortunes.
R. Peake (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 636).

heroically (hę̆-rō′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a heroic manner; with signal valor or fortitude; courageously; intrepidly; audaciously: as, the wall was *heroically* defended.

He [Lord Craven] and the Duke of Albemarle (the noted Monk) *heroically* stayed in town during the dreadful pestilence. *Pennant*, London, p. 214.

The garden bloomed and faded ten times over before Miss Manners found herself to be forty-six years old, which she *heroically* acknowledged one fine day to the census-taker. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 42.

heroicalness (hę̆-rō′i-kạl-nes), *n.* The quality of being heroic; heroism. *Sir K. Digby.* [Rare.]

heroicly (hę̆-rō′ik-li), *adv.* [< *heroic* + *-ly*[2].] Like a hero; heroically. [Rare.]

Samson hath quit himself
Like Samson, and *heroickly* hath finish'd
A life heroick. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1710.

heroicness (hę̆-rō′ik-nes), *n.* Heroicalness. [Rare.]

heroicomic (hē″rō̆-i-kom′ik), *a.* [= F. *héroï-comique*; as *heroic* + *comic.*] Blending the heroic and the ludicrous; consisting of lofty burlesque: as, a *heroicomic* poem.

heroicomical (hē″rō̆-i-kom′i-kạl), *a.* [< *heroicomic* + *-al.*] Same as *heroicomic.*

heroid (hę̆-rō′id), *n.* [= F. *héroïde*, < Gr. *ἡρωίς* (*ἡρωϊδ-*), of heroic verse, < *ἥρως*, a hero: see *hero.*] A poem in the epistolary form, expressive of heroic sentiments: from the *Heroides* or heroic epistles of Ovid.

heroify (hę̆-rō′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heroified*, ppr. *heroifying.* [< *hero* + *-i-fy.*] To make heroic; give a heroic character to. [Rare.]

This act of Weston has *heroified* the profession.
Brummel.

heroine (her′ō̆-in), *n.* [< OF. *heroine*, F. *héroïne* = Sp. *heroína* = Pg. *heroina* = It. *eroina*, < L. *heroina*, a demigoddess, heroine, < Gr. *ἡρωίνη*, a heroine, prop. fem. of *ἡρώϊνος*, adj., of a hero, < *ἥρως*, a hero: see *hero.*] 1. A female hero; a heroic woman.

Heroes' and *heroines'* shouts confusedly rise; . . .
Like Gods they fight, nor dread a mortal wound.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 41.

When dames and *heroines* of the golden year
Shall . . . rain an April of ovation round
Their statues, borne aloft. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

2. The principal female character in a poem, play, story, or romance, or the woman who plays the most important part.

"Take Lilia, then, for *heroine*," clamour'd he,
"And make her some great Princess, six feet high."
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

heroism (her′ō̆-izm), *n.* [= F. *héroïsme* = Sp. Pg. *heroismo* = It. *eroismo*; as *hero* + *-ism.*] The qualities of a hero, as courage, intrepidity, fortitude, etc.; heroic character or action.

If the Odyssey be less noble than the Iliad, it is more instructive; the Iliad abounds with more *heroism*, this with more morality. *W. Broome*, Notes to the Odyssey.

Heroism is the self-devotion of genius manifesting itself in action. *Hare.*

Heroism, like cowardice, is contagious.
J. H. Ewing, We and the World.

=Syn. Valor, gallantry, daring, boldness, fearlessness. See *brave* and *heroic.*

heroistic (hē-rō-is′tik), *a.* [< *hero* + *-ist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting heroism; relating to a hero or heroine. [Rare.]

Agreeably, however, to the *heroistic* account of her, not only was she not called Ursula, but, etc.
The Nation, Aug. 18, 1881, p. 141.

heroize (hē′rō̆-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heroized*, ppr. *heroizing.* [< *hero* + *-ize.*] To make or represent as heroic. [Rare.]

As in all other *heroized* forms of the god of the dead, there is both a terrible and a wise and beneficent side in the character of Minos. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 478.

heron (her′ọn), *n.* [(1) Early mod. E. also *hoaron*; < ME. *heroun*, *heyroun*, *heiron*, < OF. *hairon*, also *heron*, F. *héron*, dial. *égron* = Pr. *aigron* = Sp. *airon* = Cat. *agro* = It. *aghirone*, *airone*, a heron; with aug. suffix *-on*, *-one*, < OHG. *heigir*, MHG. *heiger*, a heron, = Icel. *hegri* = Sw. *häger* = Dan. *hejre*, a heron. (2) The Scand. forms answer better to OHG. *hehara*, a magpie, a jay, MHG. *heher*, G. *heher*, *häher*, a jay, jackdaw, = AS. *higora*, *higera*, a magpie, or jay-woodpecker (cf. E. dial. *heighaw*, a woodpecker). (3) A third group of forms appears in MHG. *reiger*, G. *reiher* = MLG. *reiger* = D. *reiger* = OS. *hreiera* = AS. *hrāgra*, a heron. These groups are not related, except as they may all be ult. imitative. Cf. W. *cregyr*, a screamer, a heron, < *creg*, *cryg*, hoarse; L. *graculus*, *graculus*, a jackdaw; and E. *crake*[2] and *crow*[2]. From the same source (OHG. through OF.) comes E. *egret*, q. v. Hence contr. *hern*[3], q. v.] A long-legged, long-necked, long-billed, slender-bodied wading bird; any bird of the family *Ardeidæ*, but especially of the subfamily *Ardeinæ*. Herons, including egrets, bitterns, etc., have the bill cleft below the eyes, naked lores, scaly legs bare above the shank, long toes fitted for perching, a comb on the nail of the middle toe, ample rounded wings, and short tail; the plumage is loose, and often develops graceful flowing plumes, whence the name *egret*; a constant characteristic is the presence of two or more pairs of powder-down tracts, or patches of greasy pulviplumes. Herons are aquatic, and feed on fish and other creatures which they stalk for and capture by spearing with the sharp bill; they generally nest in trees, and lay two or three greenish, whole-colored, elliptical eggs. (See *heronry.*) They are nearly cosmopolitan, and include numerous species of several modern genera, such as *Ardea*, *Herodias*, *Nyctiardea*, and *Botaurus*. The common heron of Europe is *Ardea cinerea*, represented in America by the great blue heron, *A. herodias*, 3½ to 4 feet long, and nearly 6 feet in expanse. The great white heron of Florida, *A. occidentalis*, is still larger; the goliath heron of Africa, *A. goliath*, is probably the largest of all. White herons or egrets are of medium and small size. Night-herons are smaller, and green herons among the least of all. Bitterns are herons of the subfamily *Botaurinæ*. Boat-billed herons form the subfamily *Cancromina*. See *Ardeidæ*, *Herodiones*, and cuts under *Ardea*, *bittern*[1], and *egret.*

Herons seem encumbered with too much sail for their light bodies. *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xlii.

And the *heron*, the shuh-shuh-gah,
From her nest among the pine-trees,
Gave a cry of lamentation.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, v.

heronert, *n.* [< ME. *heroner*, *heronere*, < OF. *haironnier*, q. v., a falcon trained to fly at the heron, < *hairon*, a heron: see *heron.* Hence contr. *herner*, q. v.] A falcon trained to fly at the heron, exclusively or principally.

Ech for his vertu holden is for deere,
Both *heroner* and faucon for ryvere.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 413.

heronry (her′ọn-ri), *n.*; pl. *heronries* (-riz). [< *heron* + *-ry.*] A place where herons breed in large numbers. Most kinds of herons congregate in hundreds, sometimes thousands, to breed in woods or swamps, constructing loose bulky nests of sticks, etc., which are placed on trees or bushes, less frequently on the ground. The birds resort year after year to the same places, and some of these heronries have become historical.

The *heronry* at Cressi-hall, which is a curiosity I never could manage to see. Fourscore nests of such a bird on one tree is a rarity which I would ride half as many miles to have a sight of.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xxii.

Pine Island has a *heronry*. *The American*, XIV. 238.

heron's-bill (her′ọnz-bil), *n.* A name of plants of the genus *Erodium*, natural order *Geraniaceæ*, particularly *E. cicutarium* and *E. moschatum*, from the supposed resemblance of the long-beaked fruit to the head and breast of a heron. Also called *stork's-bill.*

heronsew (her′ọn-sū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heronsewe*, *herunsew*, *heronsewgh*; < ME. *heronsewe*, < OF. **heronceau*, found only in the earlier form *heroncel*, AF. *herouncel*, a heron (with dim. suffix *-cel*, *-ceau*, as also in F. *lionceau*, OF. *liuncel*, dim. of *lion*, lion, *grifoncel*, dim. of *grifon*, griffin), equiv. to OF. *haironneau*, F. *héronneau* (with dim. *-eau*, *-el*), < *hairon*, F. *héron*, a heron: see *heron.* Hence by contraction *hernsew*, and by variation *hernshaw*[2], q. v.] A heron. [Now only prov. Eng.]

I wol nat tellen of her strange sewes,
Ne of her swannes, ne of her *heronsewes*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 60.

And the *heronsewes* shall be arayed in the same maner without ony moysture, & he shulde be eten with salte and poudre. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 278.

heronshaw† (her′ọn-shâ), *n.* [Also contr. *hernshaw*[2], q. v.] A variant of *heronsew.*

So have wee seene a hawke cast off at an *heron-shaw*, to looke and flie a quite other way.
Bp. Hall, Quo Vadis?, p. 59.

heroögony (hē-rō-og′ō̆-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἥρως*, a hero, + *-γονία*, generation: see *-gony.*] A begetting or an imaginative creation of heroes; a genealogy of heroes. [Rare.]

A brief and abruptly terminated *heroogony* or generation of heroes by immortal sires from mortal mothers.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 777.

heroölogist (hē-rō̆-ol′ō̆-jist), *n.* [< *heroölogy* + *-ist.*] One who writes or discourses of heroes. *Warton.* [Rare.]

heroölogy (hē-rō̆-ol′ō̆-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡρωολογία*, a tale of heroes, < *ἥρως*, a hero, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] A body of legendary or traditional lore relating to heroes; a history of or a treatise on heroes. [Rare.]

From the above specimens in Tacitus we may conclude that all the Teutonic races had a pretty fully developed *Heroology*. *Grimm*, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 366.

heroön, *n.* See *heroum.*

Herophilist (hę̆-rof′i-list), *n.* [< *Herophilus* (see def.) + *-ist.*] A disciple of Herophilus, leader of one of the earliest schools of medicine in Alexandria (about 300 B. C.), and one of the first exact anatomists.

The *Herophilists* still reverenced the memory of Hippocrates, and wrote numerous commentaries on his works.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 801.

Hero's fountain. See *fountain.*

heroship (hē′rō-ship), *n.* [< *hero* + *-ship.*] The character, condition, or career of a hero.

He, . . . his three years of *heroship* expired,
Returns indignant to the slighted plow.
Couper, Task, iv. 644.

If he refused to sign, his *heroship* was lost.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 347.

heroudt, *n.* A Middle English form of *herald.*

heroum, heroön (hę̆-rō′um, -on), *n.*; pl. *heroa* (-ạ). [L. *heroum*, < Gr. *ἡρῷον* (sc. *ἱερόν* or *ἔδος*), the shrine or temple of a hero, neut. of *ἡρῷος*, *ἡρώϊος*, of a hero, < *ἥρως*, a hero: see *hero.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a temple or shrine sacred to the memory of a hero, often erected over his reputed tomb.

The group [at Tegea] of Epochos supporting the wounded Ankæos, whose axe was falling from his hand, was probably rendered much as in the reliefs representing this hunt on the *heroön* at Gjölbaschi in Lycia, now in Vienna.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 289.

hero-worship (hē′rō-wėr″ship), *n.* The worship of heroes, practised by ancient nations of antiquity; hence, reverence paid to heroes or great men, or to their memory.

Hero-worship, heartfelt prostrate admiration, submission, burning, boundless, for a noblest godlike Form of Man—is not that the germ of Christianity itself?
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, i.

hero-worshiper (hē′rō-wėr″ship-ėr), *n.* One who pays reverence to, or who entertains extravagant admiration for, a hero or heroes.

But all women rave about him; for women are all *hero-worshippers*. *Scribner's Mag.*, III. 632.

herp. An abbreviation of *herpetology.*

herpes (hėr′pēz), *n.* [= F. *herpès* (OF. *herpet*, m., *herpete*, f.) = Sp. *herpe* = Pg. *herpes* = It. *erpete*, < L. *herpes*, < Gr. *ἕρπης* (*ἕρπητ-*), herpes, lit. a creeping (so called from the tendency of the eruption to creep or spread from one part of the skin to another), < *ἕρπειν* = L. *serpere*, creep: see *serpent.*] 1. A cutaneous affection, also occurring sometimes on mucous membranes, characterized by the appearance of patches of distinct vesicles. Several forms of herpes are named, of which the principal are those given below.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*, having as type *H. porcellus*, of Asiatic Turkey. *Bedel*, 1874.—**Herpes facialis** or **labialis**, herpes on the face, especially about the mouth, unaccompanied by neuralgia, and occurring in many acute febrile diseases; cold-sores.—**Herpes zoster**, herpes coinciding with the distribution of a sensory nerve, and accompanied by neuralgia, usually severe. The name originated in the resemblance to a girdle in cases of intercostal herpes zoster, but is used for the same disease when it occurs elsewhere. Also called *shingles*, *zona*, and *zoster.*

Herpestes (hėr-pes′tēz), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἑρπηστής*, a reptile, < *ἕρπειν*, creep (see *herpes*), but said to be (irreg.) < *ἑρπ(ετόν)*, a reptile, serpent, + *ἔσθιειν*, eat, devour. Cf. *Spermestes*, with similar termination.] The typical genus of ichneumons or mongooses of the subfamily *Herpestinæ*, formerly including the whole group, now restricted to such species as the Egyptian ichneumon or Pharaoh's rat (*H. ichneumon*), the mongoose of India (*H. griseus*), and several others. *Illiger*, 1811. See cut under *ichneumon.*

Herpestidæ (hėr-pes′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Herpestes* + *-idæ.*] The ichneumons rated as a family. See *Herpestinæ.*

Herpestinæ (hėr-pes-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Herpestes* + *-inæ.*] The dog-footed or cynopodous carnivorous quadrupeds of the old world, of the

family *Viverridæ*, represented by the ichneumons and mongooses, having straight toes with blunt non-retractile claws. When the group is raised to the rank of a family, the *Herpestinæ* become still more restricted by the exclusion of such genera as *Cynictis*, *Rhinogale*, and *Crossarchus*, as respectively types of different subfamilies; but even in this narrow sense of the term the group contains upward of a dozen genera besides *Herpestes*, and the species are numerous.

Herpestis (hėr-pes′tis), *n.* [NL. (Gärtner, 1805), < Gr. *ἑρπηστής*, a reptile: see *Herpestes*.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Scrophularineæ*, tribe *Gratioleæ*. It is distinguished by its calyx, the upper segment of which is large, ovate, and covering the rest, the other lobes narrow or linear, its cylindrical corolla, 4 stamens, and 2- or 4-valved capsule. It embraces about 50 species of small herbs, creeping or prostrate, with opposite, entire, or toothed leaves, and yellow, blue, or white flowers, mostly in axillary clusters or solitary. They are natives of the warm parts of both hemispheres. *H. Monniera*, a wide-spread species, is the common water-hyssop, the expressed juice of which is used by the natives of India, when mixed with petroleum, to rub on parts affected with rheumatic pains. *H. colubrina* is a native of Peru, where it is called *yerba de colubra*; it is used as a remedy for the bites of venomous animals.

herpetic (hėr-pet′ik), *a.* [= F. *herpétique* = Sp. *herpético* = Pg. *herpetico* = It. *erpetico*, < Gr. *ἑρπης* (*ἑρπητ-*), herpes: see *herpes*.] Pertaining to or resembling herpes; partaking of the nature of herpes: as, *herpetic* patches.—**Herpetic fever.** See *fever*[1].

herpetical (hėr-pet′i-kal), *a.* [< *herpetic* + *-al*.] Same as *herpetic*.

herpetism (hėr′pe-tizm), *n.* [< *herpes* (*herpet-*) + *-ism*.] A constitutional tendency to herpes or similar affections. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Herpetodryas (hėr-pe-tod′ri-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, serpent (see *herpetoid*), + *δρυάς*, a dryad, < *δρῦς*, a tree: see *dryad*.] A notable genus of ordinary colubriform serpents, usually referred to the family *Colubridæ*, having an elongate slender form adapted to arboreal life, and greenish and brownish coloration. *H. carinatus* is a South American species.

herpetoid (hėr′pe-toid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, serpent (< *ἑρπειν* = L. *serpere*, creep: see *serpent*), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a reptile; reptiliform; sauroid: as, the archæopteryx is a *herpetoid* bird.

herpetologic (hėr″pe-tō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *herpetology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to herpetology.

herpetological (hėr′pe-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *herpetologic* + *-al*.] Same as *herpetologic*.

herpetologically (hėr″pe-tō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner or view of a herpetologist.

Dr. Günther considers that *herpetologically* Egypt must be included in the Palæarctic region, and many of the Egyptian snakes occur in Palestine.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 320.

herpetologist (hėr-pe-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *herpetology* + *-ist*.] One versed in herpetology, or engaged in the study of it.

The alleged monster does not fit into the existing classification of the *herpetologists*. *The American*, XII. 325.

herpetology (hėr-pe-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science of reptiles, in a broad sense—that is, of reptiles proper and batrachians; the natural history of reptiles.—2. Reptiles collectively: as, the *herpetology* of Borneo.

When we consider the serpents of New Guinea more in detail, we shall be again struck with the resemblances which they present to the *herpetology* of Australia.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 88.

Also, erroneously, *erpetology*.

Herpetospondylia (hėr″pe-tō-spon-dil′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, + *σπόνδυλος*, Ionic and common dial. form of Gr. *σφόνδυλος*, a vertebra, joint.] One of the major groups into which *Reptilia* (excepting *Pleurospondylia*) are divisible, including the orders *Plesiosauria*, *Lacertilia*, and *Ophidia*, in all of which the dorsal vertebræ have transverse processes which are either entire or very imperfectly divided into terminal facets. The dorsal vertebræ and ribs are movable upon one another, and there is no plastron. The group thus defined is contrasted on the one hand with *Pterospondylia* and on the other with *Suchospondylia*. See these words, and also *Pleurospondylia*.

Herpetotheres (hėr″pe-tō-thē′rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, + *θηρᾶν*, hunt, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of South American hawks, the type and only species of which is *H. cachinnans*. *Vieillot*, 1818.

herpetotomist (hėr-pe-tot′ō-mist), *n.* [< *herpetotomy* + *-ist*.] A dissector of reptiles; a herpetological anatomist.

herpetotomy (hėr-pe-tot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The dissection of reptiles; a branch of zootomy which treats of the anatomy of reptiles.

herpolhode (hėr′pol-hōd), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἑρπειν*, creep, + *πόλος*, pole, + *ὁδός*, way.] In *math.*, a plane curve described by the point of contact with the fixed plane of an ellipsoid, the center of which is fixed while the ellipsoid rolls upon the plane. It is a curve (commonly, but incorrectly, said to be wavy) circumscribed between two circles, and was invented by Poinsot.

herr (her), *n.* [G., = D. *heer* = Dan. Sw. *herre*, similarly used: see *herre*[1].] Lord; master: used in German as a title of respectful or conventional address, either prefixed to the name like the equivalent *Mister* (*Mr.*) in English, as *Herr Braun*, Mr. Brown, or without the name and usually with the possessive pronoun 'my,' as *mein Herr*, literally 'my lord,' equivalent to English *sir*, or plural *meine Herren*, equivalent to English *gentlemen*. The Dutch form *heer* is similarly used. See *mynheer*.

herre[1]†, *n.* [ME. *herre*, *hærre*, *here*, *hery*, < AS. *herra*, *hierra*, *hearra*, *heorra* (occurring 27 times, only in poetry, and chiefly in a part of the poems ascribed to Cædmon thought to be founded on an OS. original, the word being in AS. and Scand. imported from the HG. and the LG. of the continent) = OS. *hērro* = OFries. *hēra*, *hēr* = D. *heer* = MLG. *here*, *ere*, LG. *heer* = OHG. *hērro*, *hēro*, MHG. *hērre*, *herre*, *hēre*, G. *herr* = Icel. *harri*, a lord, king, *herra* = Sw. Dan. *herre*, lord, master, gentleman, as a title, sir, Mr., orig. in ref. to a superior, usually with a poss. pron. preceding (OHG. *min*, *dīn*, *sīn*, *unsar*, etc., *hērro*, so AS. *mīn*, *thīn*, *his*, etc., *hearra*), chiefly of the first person (OHG. *min hērro*, MHG. *mein herre*, G. *mein herr*, D. *mijn heer* = Dan. Sw. *min herre*, equiv. to E. *sir* in address: see *herr*). The OHG. form also appears as *hēriro*, *hērero*, being orig. compar. of *hēr*, eminent, distinguished, famous, MHG. *hēr*, G. *hehr*, eminent, distinguished, proud, happy, sacred, = MLG. *here*, high, solemn, holy, = OS. *hēr*, high, eminent, sacred, agreeing phonetically, and it seems historically, with AS. *hār*, ME. *hore*, E. *hoar*, = Icel. *hārr*, gray (usually with age).] 1. A lord; master; chief.

Heo brouhten hyne to Pylates, thet wes here *herre*.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 46.

This lond ich hebbe here so fre that to none *herre* y schal abuye. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 102.

2. A knight. [Rare and poetical.]

Mony woundis thai wroght, wete ye for sothe,
Bothe on horse & on *here* harmyt full mekull.
Destructim of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6188.

[In both senses only in early Middle English use.]

herre[2]†, *n.* See *har*[1].

herrengrundite (her-en-grun′dīt), *n.* [< *Herrengrund* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A basic copper sulphate occurring at Herrengrund in Hungary, in spherical groups of scale-like crystals having a bright-green color.

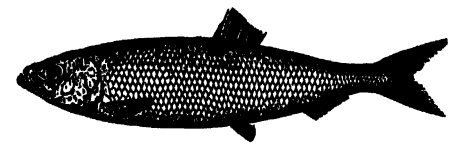
Herreria (he-rē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after C. A. de *Herrera*, a Spanish agriculturist.] A small genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Luguriageæ*, the type of Endlicher's subtribe *Herrerieæ*. They are natives of extratropical South America, and are undershrubs with tuberous rootstock, climbing stems, and small scented flowers in many-flowered racemes.

Herrerieæ (her-ē-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Herreria* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of *Smilaceæ* established by Endlicher, typified by the genus *Herreria*: the *Herreriaceæ* of Kunth, now referred to the *Liliaceæ*.

herriert, *n.* [ME. *herier*; < *herry*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who praises; a worshiper.

Hieu dydde thes aspyingly, that he distruye alle the *heryeris* of Baal. *Wyclif*, 4 [2] Kl. x. 19 (Oxf.).

herring (her′ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hering*; < ME. *hering*, < AS. *hæring* (= D. *haring* = MLG. *harink*, *herink* = OHG. *harinc*, *herinc*, MHG. *herinc*, G. *hering*, *häring*) (NL. *harengus*, F. *hareng*, from the G. form), a herring; prob. < *here* (= OHG. *hari*, *heri*, etc.), an army, a host (see *harry*, *harbor*[1], etc.), + *-ing*, a suffix common as a patronymic. The reference is to the fact that herrings move in shoals; so W. *ysgadan*, herrings, < *oad*, an army, a host.] A clupeoid fish, *Clupea harengus*, of great economic importance and commercial value. It has an elongate form, and rather loose scales averaging about 57 transverse rows. The vomer has an ovate patch of teeth; the ventral serratures are weak; the color is bluish above and on the scales, varied with bright reflections. The herring inhabits the North Atlantic, especially in water of moderate depth. It is generally found not far from the coast, and in summer it comes into shallow water in countless myriads for the purpose of spawning. The spawning season varies according to temperature; in the Gulf of St. Lawrence it occurs in the spring, off the coast of Maine in September, at Cape Cod in November, and off Block Island in December. In Europe the visits of the herring to the shores depend likewise on temperature, and various regions have special varieties differing in size and slight structural characters. It is the object of very profitable fisheries, es-



Herring (*Clupea harengus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

pecially on the Norwegian, Dutch, and British coasts. The eggs are very small, and are discharged at the bottom of the water, where they adhere to rocks and seaweed, being scattered singly or in bunches over a vast extent of sea-bottom. The number of eggs to a female varies according to size, but averages about 10,000—in very large females many more. A closely related species, *C. mirabilis*, is found in equal abundance in the North Pacific. The name is extended to the herring family, including the *Clupeidæ*, or shad, alewife, menhaden, pilchard, sprat, sardine, etc.—**Black herring**, a trade-name for a particular kind of cured fish.—**Branch herring**, the alewife, *Clupea vernalis*. See cut under *alewife*.—**California herring**, *Clupea mirabilis*, of the Pacific coast of North America.—**Egyptian herring**, a local English name of the saury.—**Fall herring**, *Clupea mediocris*, without vomerine teeth or jaw-teeth and with the lower jaw quite prominent, rather common along the Atlantic coast of the United States from Florida to the Bay of Fundy, and of little economic value.—**Fresh-water herring**. See *fresh-water*.—**Full herring**, a local English name of the herring with fully developed roe or milt.—**Garvie-herring**. See *garvie*.—**Green herring**, a fresh herring. [Eng.]—**King of the herrings**. Same as *herring-king*.—**Kippered herring**, an English name of herring split, slightly salted, and smoked.—**Lake-herring**, the cisco, *Coregonus hoyi*. See cut under *cisco*.—**Mast herring**, the highest brand of herring which are full of roe.—**Ohio herring**, the skipjack, *Clupea chrysochloris*.—**Red herring**, the common herring of trade, having a reddish appearance from the manner of curing.—**Round herring**, *Etrumeus sadina*.—**Round shore-herring**, in trade, herring salted just as they come from the water: distinguished from *split herring*. Many persons prefer them thus, as the spawn is considered a delicacy.—**Shotten herring**. (*a*) A herring which has just deposited its ova. (*b*) A herring which has been gutted and dried for keeping. [Eng.]—**Split herring**, gutted herring cured and packed for the market.—**Toothed herring**, the mooneye, *Hyodon clodalus*.—**White herring**. (*a*) A fresh herring. (*b*) A pickled herring. [Eng.]

Hopdance cries in Tom's belly for two *white herrings*. Croak not, black angel; I have no food for thee.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6.

White-salted herring, herring cured by the French method called *saler en blanc*. The fish are gutted, and packed in barrels in a thick brine, where they are kept until it is convenient to give them a final packing with fresh lime and salt, when the quality is branded on the barrel by the inspector. (See also *glut-herring*, *thread-herring*.)

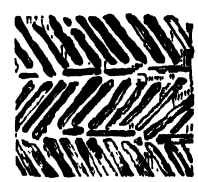
herring (her′ing), *v. t.* [< *herring*, *n.*] To manure with herring or other fish. [Local, U. S.]

In Maine they talk of land that has been *herringed* to death. *Goode*, Menhaden, p. 249.

herring-bank (her′ing-bangk), *n.* A fishing-ground to which herrings resort in great numbers.

herring-bone (her′ing-bōn), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The bone of a herring.

II. *a.* Resembling the spine of a herring: specifically applied to courses of stone laid at an angle, so that the stones in each course are placed side by side, and obliquely to the right and left in alternate courses. It is a kind of ashler common in late Roman and occurring in the earliest medieval work.



Herring-bone Work.

Both [churches] are rude and simple in their outline and ornaments; they are built with that curious *herring-bone* or diagonal masonry indicative of great age.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 512.

Herring-bone bridging, in *carp.*, the diagonal struts fixed at intervals between the beams of a floor to increase its stiffness and power to resist unequal strains.—**Herring-bone pattern**, an ornamental pattern much used in the industrial arts, consisting of one or more series of short diagonal lines contrasting with other series turned in the opposite direction.—**Herring-bone stitch**, a kind of cross-stitch used in embroidery and in making up garments of flannel and other woolen material, and also in mending sails.—**Herring-bone twill**. (*a*) A twill in which the diagonal lines are arranged alternately, so as to form a continuous zigzag pattern. (*b*) A textile stuff made in this way, as chudders.

herring-bone (her′ing-bōn), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *herring-bone*, *a.*] To sew or embroider with the herring-bone stitch.

There, all the while, with an air quite bewitching,
She sat *herring-boning*, tambouring, or stitching.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 332.

herring-buss (her′ing-bus), *n.* [= D. *haringbuis*.] A boat of peculiar form, measuring 10 or 15 tons, used in the herring-fishery. [Eng.]

From the commencement of the winter fishing 1771, to the end of the winter fishing 1781, the tonnage bounty upon the *herring-buss* fishery has been at thirty shillings the ton. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, iv. 5.

herring-cobs (her'ing-kobz), *n.* Young herrings; hence, anything worthless. [Prov. Eng.]

The rubbish and outcast of your *herringcobs* invention. *A Pil to purge Melancholie.* (*Halliwell.*)

herring-cod (her'ing-kod), *n.* See *cod*[2].

herring-curer (her'ing-kūr'ėr), *n.* A gutter and salter of herrings; a person engaged in the business of catching herring and preparing them for the market.

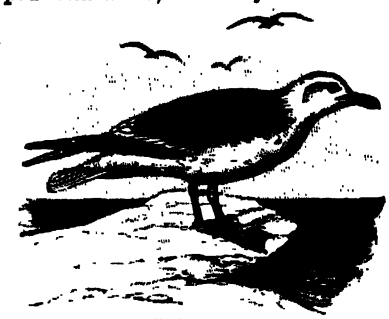
herring-driver (her'ing-drī'vėr), *n.* A fisherman engaged in the capture of herring by torchlight. [Maine, U. S.; Bay of Fundy.]

herringer (her'ing-ėr), *n.* [< *herring* + *-er*[1].] A person engaged in herring-fishing.

A lot of longshore merchant skippers and *herringers* who went about calling themselves captains. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xiv.

herring-fishery (her'ing-fish'ėr-i), *n.* The business of fishing for herrings.

herring-gull (her'ing-gul), *n.* One of several gulls of large size, having the mantle pearl-blue, the primaries crossed with black and tipped with white, the bill yellow with a red



Herring-gull (*Larus argentatus*).

spot on the gonys, and the feet yellow or flesh-colored. The general plumage is white in the adult, and the stretch of wings is about 4 feet. Gulls of this character are found in most parts of the world, such as *Larus argentatus*, of Europe, Asia, and North America, a representative species of the group. Also called *silvery gull*.

herring-hake (her'ing-hāk), *n.* The hake, *Merlucius smiridus*. [Scotch.]

herring-hog (her'ing-hog), *n.* The common porpoise, *Phocæna communis*. [Local.]

herring-king (her'ing-king), *n.* A fish of the family *Regalecidæ*, *Regalecus glesne*. Also called *king of the herrings*. See *Regalecidæ*.

herring-mountain (her'ing-moun'tān), *n.* A large closely packed mass of herrings, such as appears on the western coast of Norway during the summer in some years. It depends upon the occurrence in great numbers of small crustaceans on which the fish feed. *Sars*.

herring-pike (her'ing-pīk), *n.* A fish of the group *Clupesoces*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

herring-pond (her'ing-pond), *n.* The ocean. [Humorous.]

Begin elsewhere anew.
Boston's a hole, the *herring-pond* is wide,
V-notes are something, liberty still more.
Browning, Mr. Sludge, the Medium.

I believe that instances could be produced of this regeneration of terms, especially if we call to aid terms which have lived in America, and again crossed the *herring-pond* with modern traffic. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 36.

herring-spink (her'ing-spingk), *n.* The golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*: so called in East Suffolk, England, because often taken in the rigging of vessels engaged in the herring-fishery in the North Sea. Also known as *tot-o'er-seas*, under the same circumstances. See cut under *goldcrest*.

herring-vessel† (her'ing-ves'el), *n.* A measure of capacity for herrings.

Some statutes did limit eel-vessels equal with *herring-vessels*. *Records*, Grounds of Artes.

herring-work (her'ing-wėrk), *n.* Herring-bone work. See *herring-bone*.

Herrnhuter (hern'hūt-ėr), *n.* [< G. *Herrnhut* (see def.) + *-er*[1].] One of the denomination of Moravians or United Brethren: so called in Germany from the village built by them on the estate of Count von Zinzendorf in Saxony, named Herrnhut, and since serving as the headquarters of the body. See *Moravian*.

herry[1] (her'i), *v. t.* Another spelling, historically more correct, of *harry*. [Scotch.]

herry[2]† (her'i), *v. t.* [< ME. *heryen*, *herien*, < AS. *herian* = OHG. *herēn* = Goth. *hazjan*, praise, allied to L. *carmen* (for **casmen*), a song, *Camena*, OL. *casmena*, a muse, Skt. √ *çans*, praise: see *charm*[1].] To honor; praise; celebrate.

Heryed be thou and thy name,
Goddesse of renoun or fame.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1405.

And the schepardis turneden agen glorifyinge and *heryinge* God in alle thingis that thei hadden herd and seyen: as it seyd to hem. *Wyclif*, Luke ii. 20.

Now nis the time of merimake,
Nor Pan to *herye*, nor with love to playe.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

herrying†, *n.* [ME. *heryenge*; verbal n. of *hery*[2], *v.*] Praising; a matter of praise.

herryment (her'i-ment), *n.* Harassment; annoyance. [Scotch.]

Stanmrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry,
The *herryment* and ruin of the country.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

hers (hėrz), *pron.* See *he*[1].

hersal†, *n.* [Abbr. of *rehersal*, now *rehearsal*, q. v.] Rehearsal; relation.

With this sad *hersall* of his heavy stresse
The warlike Damzell was empassioned sore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 18.

Herschel† (hėr'shel), *n.* A name by which the planet now called Uranus was formerly known, from its discoverer, Sir William Herschel. See *Uranus*, 2.

Herschelian (hėr-shel'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the astronomer Sir William Herschel (1738–1822), or his son Sir John (1792–1871): as, the *Herschelian* telescope (named from Sir William Herschel).

The *Herschelian* or front view reflector. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 145.

The current *Herschelian* theory of the solar constitution. *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 91.

Herschelian rays of the spectrum, the invisible (infra-red) heat-rays, whose existence was first proved by Sir William Herschel. See *heat* and *spectrum*.

herschelite (hėr'shel-īt), *n.* [Named after John *Herschel*, afterward Sir John Herschel, the astronomer. The mineral was discovered in a collection made by him in Sicily.] A mineral of the zeolite family, closely related to chabazite.

Herschellic (hėr-shel'ik), *a.* Herschelian.

Beyond the red [rays], at the other end of the spectrum, lie the so-called *Herschellic* rays, of least refrangibility, which also are not visible, but are manifested through their thermal effects. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 19.

herse[1] (hėrs), *n.* [The same as *hearse*[1], the spelling *herse* being either obs., as in the ordinary senses of *hearse*, or else, as in the technical senses, recent and directly after mod. F. *herse*: see *hearse*[1].] 1†. An obsolete spelling of *hearse*[1] in various senses.—2. A framework, composed of bars or rods, and used for any purpose; a grating.

The small manufacturers make use of hoops for this purpose [stretching the skins for parchments], but the greater employ a *herse*, or stout wooden frame. *Ure*, Dict., III. 513.

This shallowness of the water over the bar has frequently been the cause of damages and expenses. To obviate this inconvenience, the India Company some twelve years since had caused to be constructed iron harrows (*herses*), which were dragged over the bar, to remove the sand and mud. *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 501.

3. In *fort.*, specifically—(*a*) A portcullis. (*b*) A frame armed with spikes, used for chevaux-de-frise, and laid in the way or in breaches, with the points up, to prevent or obstruct the advance of an enemy.—4. In *her.*, a charge resembling a harrow, and blazoned *herse* or *harrow* indifferently.

herse[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *hearse*[1].

Herse[2] (hėr'sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἕρση, one of the three Attic nymphs, Ἄγλαυρος, Ἕρση, and Πάνδροσος, daughters of Cecrops.] 1†. A genus of sphingid moths. *Oken*, 1815.—2. A genus of birds. The common white-bellied swallow of the United States is sometimes known as *Herse bicolor*. *R. P. Lesson*, 1837.

3. A genus of crustaceans.—4. A genus of mollusks.

hersed (hėrst), *a.* [< *herse*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Arranged in the form of a harrow. See quotation and note. [Rare.]

From his *hersed* bowmen how the arrows flew!
Southey, Joan of Arc, ii.

[This passage is accompanied by the following note: "This was the usual method of marshalling the bowmen. At Crecy 'the archers stood in the manner of an herse, about two hundred in front, and but forty in depth, which is undoubtedly the best way of embattaling archers, . . . for by the breadth of the front the extension of the enemies front is matched; and by reason of the thinness in flank, the arrows do more certain execution, being more likely to reach home' (*Barnes*)."]

herself (hėr-self'), *pron.* [< *her* + *self*, q. v.] An emphasized or reflexive form of the third personal pronoun, feminine, corresponding in all uses to *himself*.

Whan the armes of kynge Arthur were brought, Gonnore hym helped for to arme, . . . and *hir-self* girde hym with his swerde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 322.

As thus she did amuse *herself*,
Below a green aik tree.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 171)

Man, Woman, Nature, each is but a glass,
Where the soul sees the image of *herself*.
Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

hership (hėr'ship), *n.* [< Icel. *herskapr*, warfare, ravaging, < *herr*, = AS. *here*, an army, + *-skapr* = AS. *-scipe*, E. *-ship*.] 1. The crime of carrying off cattle by force; foray. [Scotch.]

And bryngand thame to pouertie,
To hounger, *hirscheip*, and rewyne;
Puttand the pure in poynt to tyne.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 109.

It grieved him . . . to see sic *hership*, and waste, and depredation to the south of the Hieland line. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

2. The cattle so carried off. [Scotch.]

But wi' some hopes he travels on while he
The way the *hership* had been driven could see.
Ross, Helenore, p. 46.

hersillon (hėr'si-lon), *n.* [F., < *herse*, a portcullis, etc.: see *herse*[1], 3.] *Milit.*, a plank or beam armed with spikes or nails to prevent or retard the advance of an enemy.

herst-pan (hėrst'pan), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *hyrste-panne*, a frying-pan, < *hyrstan*, fry, roast (= OHG. *rōstan* (for **hrōstan*), MHG. *roesten*, G. *rösten*, > ult. OF. *rostir*, E. *roast*, q. v.), + *panne*, pan.] A frying-pan. *Simmonds*.

hersum†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *hȳrsum* (= OFries. *harsum* = LG. *horsam*, *hursam* = OHG. *hōrsam*, MHG. *horsam*, G. *ge-horsam*), obedient, < *hȳran*, hear, obey: see *hear*.] 1. Obedient.—2. Devout; pious.

Chaplayne to the chapeles chosen the gate,
Rungen ful rychely, ryȝt as thay schulden,
To the *hersum* euensong of the hyȝe tyde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 930.

hert[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hart*[1]. *Chaucer*.

hert[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *heart*.

hert[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *hurt*[2].

herte[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *heart*.

herte[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *hurt*[1].

herteles†, *a.* A Middle English form of *heartless*.

hertely†, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *hearty* and *heartily*.

hertespon†, *n.* See *heart-spoon*.

hertly†, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *heartly*.

hertwort†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hartwort*.

Herulian (hē-rō'li-an), *a.* [< LL. *Heruli*, *Eruli*, rarely sing. *Herulus*.] Of or pertaining to the Heruli, one of the Teutonic peoples who overthrew the Western Empire, A. D. 476, and made Odoacer (a chieftain, probably of Rugian origin) ruler of Italy.

The *Herulian* king Sindual. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 234.

hery[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *harry*.

hery[2]†, *v. t.* A variant of *herry*[2].

hery[3]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *hairy*.

Heshvan, *n.* See *Hesvan*.

Hesiodic (hē-si-od'ik), *a.* [< *Hesiod* (< L. *Hesiodus*, < Gr. Ἡσίοδος) (see def.) + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the style of Hesiod, a Greek poet of about the eighth century B. C., or to a poetical school of which he was the founder or the chief. The Hesiodic poems are didactic.

Our earliest knowledge of Zeus is derived from the Homeric and *Hesiodic* poems. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 782.

The *Hesiodic* bards come down to about the 40th Olympiad. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 77.

Hesione (hē-sī'ō-nē), *n.* [NL., after L. *Hesione*, *Hesiona*, < Gr. Ἡσιόνη, in Greek legend a daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy.] 1. A genus of dorsibranchiate annelids with short stout body of few ill-defined rings, a large proboscis without jaws or tentacles, and long cirri on the parapodia.—2. A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

Hesionidæ (hē-si-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hesione* + *-idæ*.] A family of errant marine worms of the order *Chætopoda*, typified by the genus *Hesione*.

hesitancy (hez'- or hes'i-tan-si), *n.* [< L. *hæsitantia*, a stammering, < *hæsitan(t-)s*, ppr.: see *hesitant*.] The state or condition of hesitating; indecision; vacillation.

Some of them reasoned without doubt or *hesitancy*. *Bp. Atterbury*, Works, II. i.

Upon these grounds, as they professed they did without any mincing, *hesitancy*, or reservation, in the most full, clear, downright, and peremptory manner, with firm confidence and alacrity, concurrently aver the fact. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxix.

=Syn. See *hesitation*.

hesitant (hez'- or hes'i-tant), *a.* [< L. *hæsitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *hæsitare*, stick fast, stammer, etc.: see *hesitate*.] Hesitating; pausing; irresolute; not ready in determining, doing, or saying; wanting readiness of speech.

He was a man of no quick utterance, but often *hesitant*. *Baxter*, Life and Times, iii. 47.

hesitantly (hez'- or hes'i-tant-li), *adv.* With hesitancy or doubt.

Being wont to speak rather doubtfully, or *hesitantly*, than resolvedly, concerning matters wherein I apprehend some difficulty. *Boyle*, Works, I. 2, To the Reader.

hesitate (hez'- or hes'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hesitated*, ppr. *hesitating*. [< L. *hæsitatus*, pp. of *hæsitare* (> It. *esitare* = Pg. Sp. *hesitar* = F. *hésiter*), stick fast, stammer, be uncertain, intensive of *hærere*, pp. *hæsus*, stick, cleave, adhere. Cf. *adhere*, *cohere*, *inhere*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To hold back in doubt or indecision; refrain or delay by reason of uncertainty or difficulty of decision or choice: as, he *hesitated* to believe the report; they *hesitate* about taking so dangerous a step.

A man who wishes to serve the cause of religion ought to *hesitate* long before he stakes the truth of religion on the event of a controversy respecting facts in the physical world. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Law of Population.

If I *hesitate*,
It is because I need to breathe awhile,
Rest, as the human right allows.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 176.

Nature, even if we *hesitate* to call it good, is infinitely interesting, infinitely beautiful.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 20.

2. To halt or falter in speech, through indecision or embarrassment; make irregular involuntary pauses; stammer.

His [Fox's] manner was awkward; his delivery was *hesitating*; he was often at a stand for want of a word.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

=Syn. 1. *Waver*, etc. (see *scruple*); delay, vacillate, deliberate, doubt, be undetermined, demur.—2. See *stammer*.

II. *trans.* To utter or express with hesitation or reluctantly; insinuate dubiously. [Rare.]

Just hint a fault and *hesitate* dislike.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 204.

I choose rather to *hesitate* my opinion than to assert it roundly. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

hesitatingly (hez'- or hes'i-tā-ting-li), *adv.* In a hesitating manner.

The best things done *hesitatingly*, and with an ill grace, lose their effect, and produce disgust rather than satisfaction or gratitude. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 168.

hesitation (hez- or hes-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *hésitation* = Pr. *heysitacio* = Sp. *hesitacion* = Pg. *hesitação* = It. *esitazione*, < L. *hæsitatio(n-)*, < *hæsitare*, stick fast, stammer, etc.: see *hesitate*.] 1. The act of hesitating; a pausing or delay in determining or acting; suspension of judgment or decision from uncertainty of mind; a state of doubt.

With *hesitation* admirably slow,
He humbly hopes—presumes—it may be so.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 123.

It looks as if we held the fate of the fairest possessions of mankind in our hands, to be saved by our firmness or to be lost by *hesitation*. *Emerson*, Amer. Civilization.

It is not theory alone that can ever fully enable us to preserve the golden mean between faith and *hesitation*.
A. Sidgwick.

2. An irregular involuntary pausing in speech; awkward or embarrassed interruption of speech; stammering.

This *hesitation* arose, not from the poverty, but from the wealth of . . . [his] vocabulary. *Macaulay*, Lord Holland.

=Syn. *Hesitation*, *Hesitancy*; wavering, suspense, uncertainty, doubt, vacillation; faltering. *Hesitation* is perhaps more often used for the act of hesitating, *hesitancy* generally for the spirit, character, or frame of mind. *Hesitation* is more common.

hesitative (hez'- or hes'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *hesitate* + *-ive*.] Showing hesitation. *Smart*.

hesitator (hez'- or hes'i-tā-tor), *n.* [< *hesitate* + *-or*.] One who hesitates.

He was that apparent contradiction in terms, a bold *hesitator*—in the language of the hunting field, a "daring funker." *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 690.

hesitatory (hez'- or hes'i-tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *hesitate* + *-ory*.] Hesitating. [Rare.]

His being suspicious, dubious, cautelous, and not soon determined, but *hesitatory* at unusual occurrences in his office, made him pass for a person timidous, and of a fickle, irresolute temper. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 596.

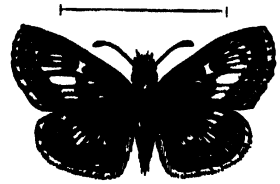
Voice thin, creaky, querulous—*hesitatory*, and as if it couldn't be troubled to speak.
Carlyle, The Century, XXIV. 22.

hesp (hesp), *n.* 1. A dialectal variant of *hasp*. —2. The length of two hanks of linen thread. *E. H. Knight*.

Hesper (hes'pėr), *n.* [< L. *Hesperus*, q. v.] Same as *Hesperus*, 1. [Poetical.]

Sad *Hesper* o'er the buried sun
And ready, thou, to die with him,
Thou watchest all things ever dim
And dimmer, and a glory done.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxi.

Hesperia (hes-pē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *Hesperia*, the west, < *Hesperus*, the evening star, the west: see *Hesperus*.] The typical genus of *Hesperiidæ*, containing small black-and-white species, such as *H. tessellata*. *Fabricius*, 1793. Also written *Esperia*.



Hesperia tyrrichtus. (Line shows natural size.)

Hesperian (hes-pē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Hesperius*, western, < Gr. *ἑσπέριος*, western, < *Ἕσπερος*, Hesperus: see *Hesperus*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Western; situated at the west. [Poetical.]

The parting sun,
Beyond the earth's green cape and verdant isles
Hesperian, sets. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 632.

2. Of or pertaining to the Hesperides.

The forests shining with *Hesperian* fruit and with the plumage of gorgeous birds. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

3. [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to the hesperians; having the characters of the family *Hesperiidæ*.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of a western country.—2. [*l. c.*] A lepidopterous insect of the family *Hesperiidæ*; a skipper. See *Castnioides*. Also *hesperid*.

Let us now compare the foregoing detailed characters [of the yucca-borer] with the Castnians on the one hand and the *Hesperians* on the other. *C. V. Riley*.

Hesperid (hes'pe-rid), *n.* [< *Herperid-es*, *n. pl.*] 1. One of the Hesperides.

The damsels of the land, instead of nestling in chinchilla or sable's fur, stand about in a rural manner, much as did the *Hesperids*. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 98.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *hesperian*, 2.

Hesperidæ (hes-per'i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Hesperiidæ*.

Hesperideæ (hes-pe-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hesperis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] 1. One of the orders established by Linnæus (1751) in his attempted natural arrangement of plants, including the genera *Citrus*, *Styrax*, and *Garcinia*.—2. A name sometimes used for the orange family.—3. An order used by Sachs, including the families *Aurantiaceæ*, *Meliaceæ*, *Humiriaceæ*, and *Erythroxylaceæ*.

Hesperides (hes-per'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Ἑσπερίδες*, < *Ἕσπερος*, Hesperus: see *Hesperus*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, nymphs who guarded, with the aid of a fierce serpent, the golden apples given by Ge (Earth) to Hera (Juno), in delightful gardens at the western extremity of the world, supposed to be in the region of Mount Atlas in Africa. Their origin and number (from three to seven) are variously given. [Erroneously used by Shakspere as a singular.]

Before thee stands this fair *Hesperides*,
With golden fruit, but dangerous to be touch'd.
Shak., Pericles, i. 1.

Ladies of the *Hesperides*, that seem'd
Fairer than feign'd of old. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 357.

2. In *bot.*, a class of plants founded by Endlicher, including the orders *Humiriaceæ*, *Olacineæ*, *Aurantiaceæ*, *Meliaceæ*, and *Cedrelaceæ*. Same as the *Hesperideæ* of Sachs. These orders, many of which have been changed in name, are included by Bentham and Hooker in their cohorts *Geraniales* and *Olacales*.

Hesperidian (hes-pe-rid'i-an), *a.* [< *Hesperides* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Hesperides or their garden.

A *Hesperidian* tree, enwreathed by a serpent (symbol of a blessedness veiled in darkness and terrors).
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 431.

hesperidin (hes-per'i-din), *n.* [< *hesperid-ium* + *-in*².] A crystallizable bitter principle found in the spongy envelop of oranges and lemons. Its nature has not yet been ascertained.

hesperidium (hes-pe-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *hesperidia* (-ą). [NL., < *Hesperid-es* + *-ium*, in allusion to the golden apples of the Hesperides.] In *bot.*, a fleshy fruit with a leathery rind, formed from a free many-celled ovary: a mere variety of the berry. The term includes the orange, lemon, and related fruits. Morphologically, the rind is probably homologous with an outer whorl of barren carpels united by their edges in the manner of a polycarpellary one-celled ovary, and the elongated juice-filled cells of the pulp are true trichomes.

A succulent fruit (known technically as a *hesperidium*).
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 603.

Hesperiidæ (hes-pe-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hesperia* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhopalocerous lepidopterous insects, of which the genus *Hesperia* is the type; the skippers or hesperians. These small large-headed butterflies have a quick jerky flight, whence the name *skipper*. Representative species are *Hesperia sylvanus* and *Thymele alveolus*. Corresponding groups of hesperians are named *Hesperida*, *Hesperidæ*, *Hesperides*, and *Hesperidi*.

Hesperineæ (hes-pe-rin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hesperis* (*-in-*) + *-eæ*.] A section of the *Cruciferæ*, established by Reichenbach in 1837, typified by the genus *Hesperis*.

Hesperis (hes'pe-ris), *n.* [L., the queen's gillyflower, < Gr. *ἑσπερίς*, the night-scented gillyflower, peculiar fem. of *ἑσπέριος*, western: see *Hesperian* and *Hesperides*.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, founded by Linnæus, belonging to the natural order *Cruciferæ*, tribe *Sisymbrieæ*. Its main characters are the two erect lobes of the stigma and elongated erect sepals. The genus includes about 22 species of biennial or perennial herbs, with mostly entire, ovate or oblong leaves, and rather large, loosely racemed, variously colored flowers. They grow in Europe and Asia. The common rocket or dame's-violet is *H. matronalis*, a native of Europe; other species are also called *rocket*.

Hesperisphinges (hes"pe-ri-sfin'jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hesperia* + *sphinx*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of crepuscular lepidopterous insects, corresponding nearly with the modern families *Castniidæ* and *Agaristidæ*: so called from being considered the connecting-link between the sphinxes and the diurnal *Lepidoptera* by means of the *Hesperiidæ*, a family of the latter division.

Hesperomys (hes-per'ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Waterhouse, 1839), < Gr. *ἑσπερος*, western, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus equivalent to the tribe *Sigmodontes*, consisting of the American *Muridæ*, or murine rodents. As now restricted, the genus consists of the vesper-mice proper, or the ordinary native mice of America, of medium and small size, lithe form, with large ears and eyes, tail approximately as long as the body, fore feet small, hind feet long with scant-haired or naked 6-tuberculate soles, and the general pelage bicolored, sleek, and glossy. It is divided by Coues into numerous subgenera, those of North America being *Vesperimus*, *Calomys*, *Onychomys*, and *Oryzomys*. The abundant white-footed deer-mouse, *H. leucopus*, is a characteristic example. See second cut under *deer-mouse*.

Hesperopitheci (hes"pe-rō-pi-thē'sī), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ἑσπερος*, western, the west, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] The platyrrhine or American monkeys collectively: so called in distinction from the catarrhine or old-world *Heopitheci*. The two divisions are respectively conterminous with *Platyrrhini* and *Catarrhini*.

hesperopithecine (hes"pe-rō-pi-thē'sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Hesperopitheci*.

Hesperornis (hes-pe-rôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑσπερος*, western, the west, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] The typical genus of fossil birds of the family *Hesperornithidæ*. The best-known species is *H. regalis*, discovered in 1870 in the yellow chalk of the pteranodon beds of Kansas. *O. C. Marsh*, 1872.

Hesperornis may be tersely characterized as a gigantic diver, some six feet in length from the point of the bill to the end of the toes. . . . While the general configuration of the skeleton may be likened to that of a loon, the conformation of the sternum is ratite, like that of struthious birds, and the wings are rudimentary or abortive; . . . the jaws are long and furnished with sharp recurved teeth implanted in grooves.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 836.

Hesperornithidæ (hes"pe-rôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hesperornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil birds from the Cretaceous of North America, typified by the genus *Hesperornis*, and representing a prime division of the whole class *Aves*, having teeth implanted in grooves, saddle-shaped or heterocœlous vertebræ, ratite sternum, rudimentary wings, and short tail: conterminous with the subclass *Odontolcæ*.

Hesperus (hes'pe-rus), *n.* [L., the evening star, < Gr. *Ἕσπερος*, the evening star, prop. adj. (with or without *ἀστήρ*, star), of or at evening (also as noun, *ἑσπερος* or fem. *ἑσπέρα*, evening), hence western; orig. **Ϝέσπερος* = L. *vesper*, m., *vespera*, f., evening: see *vesper*.] 1. The evening star; especially, the planet Venus as evening star (as morning star, called by the Greeks *Phosphoros*, and by the Romans *Lucifer*, 'light-bringer'): in mythology, personified as a son of Astræus and Eos (Aurora), or a son or brother of Atlas, and sometimes called the "father of the Hesperides." Also, poetically, *Hesper*.

Now glowed the firmament
With living sapphires: *Hesperus*, that led
The starry host, rode brightest.
Milton, P. L., iv. 605.

At evening the dewy *Hesperus* comes from the bosom of the mist, and assumes his station in the sky.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iii. 3.

2. [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of *Staphylinidæ* or rove-beetles. They are allied to *Philonthus*, but have thoracic setæ far from the margin, the lateral fold wide and short, and the metasternum strongly projecting in front in the form of a triangle. The European *H. ruficornis* and the North American *H. baltimorensis* are typical examples. The genus was founded by Fauvel in 1874.

Hesselbachian (hes-el-bak'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the anatomist F. K. Hesselbach (1759–1816).—**Hesselbachian triangle**, a triangular space in the lower abdominal walls on each side, concerned in direct inguinal hernia, bounded below by Poupart's ligament, outwardly by the epigastric artery, and inwardly by the border of the rectus muscle.

Hesse's equation. See *equation*.

Hessian[1] (hesh'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hessia*, Latinized form of G. *Hesse*, *Hessen*, orig. a Teut. tribe-name, in L. *Chatti* (Tacitus), Gr. Χάττοι (Strabo).] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Hesse in Germany, or to the Hessians.—**Hessian bit.** See *bit*[1].—**Hessian boots.** See *boot*[2].—**Hessian crucible, fly,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Hesse in Germany. The Hessians as a race are the representatives of the ancient Teutonic people the Catti (Chatti); they formed various minor states in Germany, of which the chief have been Hesse-Cassel (annexed to Prussia in 1866) and the grand duchy of Hesse, called Hesse-Darmstadt previous to 1866.

2. In the United States, as a term of reproach, a mercenary; a military or political hireling: from the employment of Hessian troops as mercenaries by the British government in the American revolution.—**3.** *pl.* A kind of long boots originally worn by Hessian soldiers; Hessian boots.

> Directly the Stranger saw the young men, he acted at them, eyeing them solemnly over his gilt volume as he lay on the stage-bank, showing his hand, his ring, and his *Hessians*. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, iv.

4. *pl.* A kind of coarse cloth, made of hemp, or, in modern times, of a mixture of hemp and jute, and used principally for bagging.

> Close textures, *hessians*.
> *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. 73½ (1887), p. 193.

Hessian[2] (hes'ian), *n.* [< *Hesse* (see def.) + *-ian*.] In *math.*, a functional determinant whose constituents are the second differential coefficients of a quantic, arranged in regular order. The name was given by Sylvester in 1853, after Dr. Otto Hesse of Königsberg, who showed the importance of this determinant. It is the Jacobian to the differential coefficients of a homogeneous function of any number of variables.

hessite (hes'īt), *n.* [After G. H. *Hess* of St. Petersburg (1802–50).] A rare silver telluride occurring in the Altai and elsewhere. Petzite is a variety containing also some gold.

hessonite (hes'on-it), *n.* [Also, less prop., *essonite*; < Gr. ἧσσων, less, compar., with superl. ἥκιστος (see *hekistotherm*), going with μικρός, little, or κακός, bad, < ἧκα, softly.] A variety of garnet: same as *cinnamon-stone*.

hest (hest), *n.* [< ME. *hest*, *heste* (with excrescent *t*, as in *against*, *whilst*, etc., and with consequent shortening of the vowel), < AS. *hǣs*, a command, hest (cf. *behǣs*, behest: see *behest*), < *hātan*, bid, order, command: see *hight*[2].] **1.** A command; bidding; injunction; behest. [Poetical or archaic.]

> To the ten *heestis* y haue not tende
> Thoruz slouthe, wraththe, & glotenie.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

> *Mer.* What have you done?
> *Scath.* Obeyed your *hests*, madam; done your commands.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

> Female attendance shall obey
> Your *hest*, for service or array.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 10.

2†. A promise.

> That thai had bene cumen right
> To the land *of hest* that tham was hight.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

> She nyl hire *heste* breken for no wight.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 355.

hestern† (hes'tèrn), *a.* [= OF. *esterne*, *hesterne*, < L. *hesternus*, of yesterday, yesterday's (= E. *yester-* in *yesterday*, etc.), < *heri*, yesterday: see *yester-*, *yesterday*.] Of yesterday; yester-.

> If a chronicler should misreport exployctes that were enterprised but *hestern* day. *Holinshed*, Hist. Ireland.

hesternal (hes-tèr'nal), *a.* [< *hestern* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to yesterday. [Rare.]

> I rose by candle-light, and consumed, in the intensest application, the hours which every other individual of our party wasted in enervating slumbers from the *hesternal* dissipation or debauch. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lvii.

hesthogenous (hes-thoj'e-nus), *a.* [Irreg. (more prop. **esthogonous*) < Gr. ἐσθής, dress, clothing (< ἕννυμι, dress, clothe), + γόνος, offspring.] In *ornith.*, ptilopædic; covered with down when hatched, as all præcocial and some altricial birds: opposed to *gymnogenous* or *pellopædic*.

> *Hesthogenous*—a word so vicious in formation as to be incapable of amendment, but intended to signify those [birds] that were hatched with a clothing of down.
> *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 31.

Hesvan, Heshvan (hes'-, hesh'van), *n.* [Heb.] The second month of the Jewish civil year, and the eighth of the sacred year, corresponding to the latter part of October and a part of November. It has 29 or 30 days.

Hesychasm (hes'i-kazm), *n.* [< Gr. **ἡσυχασμός*, < *ἡσυχάζειν*, be still or quiet: see *Hesychast*.] The doctrine of the Hesychasts, a doctrine closely akin to that of the Quietists of later times. See *Hesychast*.

Hesychast (hes'i-kast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡσυχαστής*, one who leads a still, retired life, a quietist, hermit, < *ἡσυχάζειν*, be still or quiet, < *ἥσυχος*, still, quiet.] One of a body of monks who lived on Mount Athos during the fourteenth century, and aimed to attain, by the practice of contemplation and asceticism, entire tranquillity and serenity of mind, and hence supernatural insight and divine light, with knowledge of the Deity. Also *Omphalopsychos* and *Massalian*.

hesychastic (hes-i-kas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡσυχαστικός*, quieting (as music), also like a hermit, < *ἡσυχάζειν*, quiet, *ἡσυχαστής*, a quietist, hermit: see *Hesychast*.] Productive or expressive of quietude and serenity of mind.—**Hesychastic epiplynthota**, in *anc. pros.*, compound or epiplynthetic meters, the trochaic or iambic dipodies in which are epitritic in form (– ⏑ ⏑ – for – ⏑ ⏑ –, and ⏑ ⏑ – – for ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ –). Also called *dactylo-epitrites*.

het[1] (het). Obsolete or provincial preterit and past participle of *heat*.

het[2]†. Obsolete (Middle English) preterit of *hight*[2].

het[3] (het), *v.* A dialectal variant of *hit*[1].

hetæra (he-tē'rą), *n.*; pl. *hetæræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. ἑταίρα, Ionic ἑταίρη, Epic ἑτάρη, a female companion; in Attic use opposed to a lawful wife, and so with various shades of meaning from 'concubine' to 'courtezan'; fem. of ἑταῖρος, a companion, comrade, akin to ἕτης, a clansman, kinsman.] In ancient Greece, a woman, particularly a slave or a foreigner, devoted to public or private entertainment, making a profession of flute-playing, dancing, etc., and in some cases rising to high consideration for learning, talents, and the social arts; hence, a courtezan; an avowed concubine or female paramour. At Athens only daughters of full citizens could become, under the law, wives of citizens; thus, Aspasia of Miletus, the accomplished companion of Pericles, was, as a foreigner, classed as a hetæra. Also written *hetaira*, plural *hetairai*.

> Girls, *Hetairai*, curious in their art,
> Hired animalisms. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

> Like most philosophers of his age, he [Hutton] coquetted with those final causes which have been named barren virgins, but which might be more fitly termed the *hetairæ* of philosophy, so constantly have they led men astray.
> *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 232.

hetæria (he-tē'ri-ą), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἑταιρία, ἑταιρεία, companionship, association, brotherhood, a society, < ἑταῖρος, a companion, comrade: see *hetæra*.] An association of persons for a common end; specifically [*cap.*], a secret political society of Greeks, formed about the beginning of the nineteenth century, for the purpose of freeing Greece from the Turkish yoke.

hetærio (he-tē'ri-ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἑταιρία, a society: see *hetæria*.] In *bot.*, a collection of distinct indehiscent carpels, either dry upon a fleshy receptacle, as the strawberry, or dry upon a dry receptacle, as the ranunculus, or fleshy upon a dry receptacle, as the raspberry. Also, improperly, *heterio*, *eterio*.

hetærism (he-tē'rizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἑταιρισμός, the practice of a hetæra, < ἑταιρίζειν, to be a hetæra, < ἑταίρα, hetæra: see *hetæra*.] Open concubinage; specifically, in *anthrop.*, the practice among some primitive races of common intercourse between the sexes; absence of the institution of marriage, or of lasting union between man and woman. Also written *hetairism* and, incorrectly, *hetarism*.

> The primitive condition of man socially was one of pure *hetairism*. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 67.

hetærist (he-tē'rist), *n.* [< Gr. ἑταιριστής, one who practises hetærism, < ἑταιρίζειν, to be a hetæra: see *hetærism*. In def. 2, < *Hetæria* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who practises hetærism.—**2.** A member of the Greek political society Hetæria. Also written *hetairist*.

hetæristic (het-ē-ris'tik), *a.* [< *hetærist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or given to the practice of hetærism. Also written *hetairistic*.

> Even our poor relations, the anthropomorphous apes, are not *hetæristic*. *Athenæum*.

hetærolite (he-tē'rō-līt), *n.* [So called because associated with chalcophanite; < Gr. ἑταῖρος, a companion, + λίθος, a stone.] An imperfectly known mineral from Franklin Furnace, New Jersey, U. S. It is supposed to be an oxid of zinc and manganese allied to hausmannite.

hetaira, hetairism, etc. See *hetæra*, etc.

hetchel (hech'el), *n.* and *v.* Same as *hatchel*.

hete[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *heat*.

hete[2]†, *v.* See *hight*[2].

heteracanth (het'e-ra-kanth), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + ἀκανθα, spine.] In *ichth.*, having asymmetrical dorsal and anal fin-spines, alternately broader on one side than on the other; not homacanth.

heteracmy (het-e-rak'mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + ἀκμή, prime, maturity.] Proterogyny: said of flowers in which cross-fertilization is secured by the pistils maturing before the stamens: opposed to *synacmy*. *A. W. Bennett* (1870), in Journal of Botany, VIII. 316.

Heteractinida (het'e-rak-tin'i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heteractis* (*-in-*) + *-ida*.] Starfishes which have more than five rays: distinguished from *Pentactinida*.

heteradenic (het'e-ra-den'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + ἀδήν, gland.] Of glandular structure, but abnormally located: as, *heteradenic* tissue.

Heteralocha (het-e-ral'ō-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + ἄλοχος, spouse.] A genus of New Zealand sturnoid passerine birds, notable for the extraordinary sexual difference in the bill, which is comparatively short and

Huia-birds (*Heteralocha acutirostris*): male, short bill; female, long curved bill.

quite straight in the male, and very long and curved in the female. The base of the bill is wattled in both sexes. *H. acutirostris* is the huia-bird. *Cabanis*, 1815. Also, improperly, *Heterolocha*. Also called *Neomorpha*.

Heteranthera (het'e-ran-thē'rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + NL. *anthera*, anther.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, founded by Ruiz and Pavon in 1794, belonging to the natural order *Pontederiaceæ*. It is distinguished by its salverform perianth, 3 stamens with erect anthers, and 1- or imperfectly 3-celled ovary. The genus includes 9 species of aquatic herbs, growing in mud or shallow water, with rounded, long-petioled or linear leaves, and blue, whitish, or yellowish flowers from a narrow spathe. They are all, except one African species, natives of North and South America. *H. reniformis*, of the eastern United States, is the mud-plantain; it has round kidney-shaped leaves and white flowers.

heterarchy (het'e-rär-ki), *n.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + ἀρχή, rule.] Government by an alien or aliens; foreign rule. Also, erroneously, *eterarchy*. [Rare.]

> It is a joy to think we have a king of our owne. Our owne blood, our owne religion; according to the motto of our princes (Ich Dien): otherwise, next to anarchy is *eterarchy*. *Bp. Hall*, Christ and Cæsar.

heteratomic (het'e-ra-tom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + ἄτομος, an atom: see *atom*.] Composed of atoms of different kinds.

heterauxesis (het'e-râk-sē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + αὔξησις, increase: see *auxesis*.] In *bot.*, irregular or unsymmetrical growth. It is a condition observed in the apex of growing organs of plants, superinduced by certain irregularities in the conditions upon which growth depends, such as variations in the osmotic properties of the cell-sap, in the physical properties of the primordial utricle, or in those of the cell-wall itself, giving rise to inequalities in the rate of growth of different parts of the organ, which in turn changes the direction of its growth.

> The rate of growth is usually not uniform in all parts of the transverse growing zones, so that the growth in length of an organ rarely, if ever, takes place in a straight line, but its apex rotates. This rotation we found to be due to spontaneous variations in the relative rate of growth of opposite sides of the organ, or, to express it in a single word, to spontaneous *heterauxesis*.
> *Vines*, Physiol. of Plants, p. 378.

heteric, *n.* See *hetæric*.

hetero-. [NL., L., etc., *hetero-*, < Gr. *ἑτερο-*, combining form of *ἕτερος*, the other (one of two), also (put loosely for *ἄλλος*, L. *alius*) another (of many), also other than usual, different; perhaps reduced from orig. **ἀντερος* (?) = Skt. *antaras* = Goth. *anthar* = E. *other:* see *other*[1].] An element in compound words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'other' or 'different': often opposed to *homo-*, 'same.'

heteroblastic (het″ę-rō-blas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *βλαστός*, bud, germ.] Having a different histological origin, as when cartilage arises from periosteal cells: opposed to *homoblastic.*

This new cartilage is either homoblastic or *heteroblastic.* *H. Gadow*, Nature, XXXIX. 150.

Heterobranchia (het″ę-rō-brang′ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *βράγχια*, gills.] In *zoöl.*, a classificatory name used in various senses. (*a*) In Lamarck's system of classification (1801–12), the lower one of two orders of his class *Crustacea*, containing the branchiopods, isopods, amphipods, etc., as distinguished from the *Homobranchia* or decapod crustaceans, the cirripeds being placed in a different class. (*b*) A section of gastropods with the gills variously formed, exposed or only slightly covered by a fold of the mantle, or contained in a closed lung-like cavity. The species are hermaphroditic. The term was used by Gray for the *Opisthobranchiata*, and was by Leuckart (1848) made one of six orders of the class *Gasteropoda.* (*c*) De Blainville's name (1825) for the tunicates or ascidians, as the fourth order of his *Acephalophora* or headless molluska, divided into two families, *Ascidiacea*, or ordinary sea-squirts, and *Salpacea*, or salpa. [Not in use.] Also *Heterobranchiata.*

heterobranchiate (het″ę-rō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heterobranchia*, in any sense.

Heterocarpeæ (het″ę-rō-kär′pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A class of algæ established by Kützing in 1843, including the tribes *Trichoblasteæ* and *Choristocarpeæ.* This classification has not been followed.

heterocarpian (het″ę-rō-kär′pi-ąn), *a.* Same as *heterocarpous.*

heterocarpous (het″ę-rō-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑτερόκαρπος*, bearing different fruit, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing fruit of two sorts or shapes.

heterocellular (het″ę-rō-sel′ū-lą̈r), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + NL. *cellula*, a cell: see *cellula.*] Consisting of unlike (that is, of variously differentiated or specialized) cells, as most animals: opposed to *isocellular.*

heterocephalous (het″ę-rō-sef′ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *bot.*, having some flower-heads male and others female in the same individual: applied principally in the *Compositæ.*

Heterocera (het-ę-ros′ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *κέρας*, horn.] A suborder of *Lepidoptera*, founded by Boisduval (1840), containing the nocturnal lepidopters or moths: contrasted with *Rhopalocera* or butterflies. They are so named from the diversity in the forms of the antennæ, which may be setaceous, fusiform, pectinate, or plumose, but are seldom if ever rhopalocerous or clubbed like those of butterflies. Leading forms of *Heterocera* are the sphingids, bombycids, arctiids, noctuids, geometrids, pyralids, tortricids, and tineids. The group corresponds to the Linnean genera *Sphinx* and *Phalæna*; it includes many families, among them those grouped as *Microlepidoptera.* See *moth.*

heterocerc (het′ę-rō-sėrk), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *κέρκος*, tail.] Same as *heterocercal.*

heterocercal (het″ę-rō-sėr′kąl), *a.* [< *heterocerc* + *-al.*] In *ichth.*, having an unequally divided tail or caudal fin. Contrasted with *homocercal.*

Heterocercal Tail of Fish.

heterocercality (het″ę-rō-sėr-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *heterocercal* + *-ity.*] Same as *heterocercy.* *Science*, V. 341. [Rare.]

Heterocerci (het″ę-rō-sėr′sī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zittel, 1887), < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *κέρκος*, tail.] An order of ganoid fishes, including the families *Palæoniscidæ* and *Platysomidæ:* same as *Lyopteri.*

heterocercy (het″ę-rō-sėr′si), *n.* [< *heterocerc* + *-y.*] The state or quality of being heterocercal; inequality of the lobes of the caudal fin: opposed to *homocercy.*

Heterocerida (het″ę-rō-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heterocerus* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Heterocerus.* The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous, the first four ventral segments connate, the tarsi 4-jointed, the antennæ short and irregular, and the legs fossorial. *MacLeay*, 1825.

heterocerous (het-ę-ros′ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *Heterocerus*, < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *κέρας*, horn.] Having diversiform antennæ; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heterocera.*

Heterocerus (het-ę-ros′ę-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *heterocerous.*] The typical genus of *Heteroceridæ:* so named from the irregularity of the 11-jointed antennæ, most of the joints of which form a club. The species are aquatic, burrowing in sand or mud along streams and in marshes by means of their strong fossorial legs.

Heterochelæ (het″ę-rō-kē′lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *χηλή*, a hoof, claw.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of crabs, containing those whose claws are longer in the male than in the female: contrasted with *Homochelæ.* It was composed of three tribes, *Orbiculata*, *Trigona*, and *Hypophthalma.* See these words.

Heterochromeæ (het″ę-rō-krō′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑτερόχρωμος*, of different color (see *heterochromous*), + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of *Compositæ*, characterized by having the disk hermaphrodite and mostly fertile, the corolla yellow or rarely cream-color, sometimes changing to purple, the rays not yellow, wanting in certain species, and a naked receptacle. It includes *Aster*, *Erigeron*, *Boltonia*, and allied genera.

heterochromous (het″ę-rō-krō′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑτερόχρωμος*, of different color, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *χρῶμα*, color.] In *bot.*, having different members unlike in color; also, having the florets of the center or disk different in color from those of the circumference or ray: applied to a flower-head in the *Compositæ.*

heterochronia (het″ę-rō-krō′ni-ą̈), *n.* [NL.] Same as *heterochrony.*

Perls has suggested the use of the word heterotopia to designate a local heterology, and *heterochronia* a heterology in point of time, as when mucous tissue or cartilage develops in a place where it should normally only appear in the embryonic period.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 401.

heterochronic (het″ę-rō-kron′ik), *a.* [< *heterochron-ous* + *-ic.*] Same as *heterochronous.*

heterochronism (het-ę-rok′rō-nizm), *n.* [< *heterochron-ous* + *-ism.*] Same as *heterochrony.*

heterochronistic (het″ę-rō-krō-nis′tik), *a.* [< *heterochron-ous* + *-ist* + *-ic.*] Same as *heterochronous.*

heterochronous (het-ę-rok′rō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑτερόχρονος*, of different times, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *χρόνος*, time.] Appearing at different times; not in genetic sequence; of or pertaining to heterochrony.

heterochrony (het-ę-rok′rō-ni), *n.* [< NL. *heterochronia*, < Gr. *ἑτερόχρονος*, of different times: see *heterochronous.*] In *biol.*, a displacement, with reference to their order of appearance in time, of members of a genetically connected series, as of animal forms or organs; a disarrangement of the true ontogenetic sequence.

Entire organs which, during the serial genesis of the type, came comparatively late, come in the evolving individual comparatively soon. This, which Prof. Haeckel has called *heterochrony*, is shown us in the early marking out of the brain in a mammalian embryo, though in the lowest vertebrate animal no brain ever exists.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 233.

Heterocladia (het″ę-rō-klā′di-ą̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *κλάδος*, branch.] A monotypic genus of marine algæ, placed by Agardh in the order *Rhodomeleæ*, tribe *Dasyeæ.* *H. australis*, the only species, is a native of New Holland. It has flat fronds composed of three layers of loose cellular tissue.

Heterocladieæ (het″ę-rō-klā-di′ę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heterocladia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of marine algæ founded by Decaisne (1842), typified by the genus *Heterocladia:* placed by Agardh in the tribe *Dasyeæ.* See *Heterocladia.*

heterocline (het′ę-rō-klīn), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *κλίνη*, bed (receptacle): see *clinic.*] In *bot.*, producing the two kinds of heads on separate receptacles: nearly synonymous with *heterocephalous.*

heteroclital (het″ę-rō-klī-tal), *a.* [< *heteroclite* + *-al.*] Same as *heteroclite.*

heteroclite (het′ę-rō-klīt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hétéroclite* = Sp. Pg. *heteroclito* = It. *eteroclito*, < LL. *heteroclitus*, < Gr. *ἑτερόκλιτος*, irregularly inflected, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + **κλιτός* (in comp.), verbal adj. of *κλίνειν*, bend, incline, decline, inflect, = E. *lean*[1]: see *clinic* and *lean*[1].]

I. *a.* 1. In *gram.*, irregular in inflection. Hence —2. Deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous. [Rare.]

Sir Toby Matthews, one of those *heteroclite* animals who finds his place anywhere.

Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. iii.

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.*, a word which is irregular or anomalous in declension or conjugation, or which deviates from the ordinary forms of inflection in words of a like kind. It is applied particularly to nouns having forms from different stems. Hence —2. A person or thing that deviates from the regular or proper form. [Rare.]

A substantial and severe collection of the *heteroclites* or irregulars of nature, well examined and described, I find not. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 121.

There are strange *heteroclites* in religion nowadays. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 35.

It is a just and general complaint that indexes for the most part are *heteroclites*—I mean either redundant in what is needless, or defective in what is needful.

Fuller, Worthies, Norfolk.

heteroclitic (het″ę-rō-klit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *heteroclite* + *-ic.*] Same as *heteroclite.*

heteroclitical (het″ę-rō-klit′i-kąl), *a.* [< *heteroclitic* + *-al.*] Same as *heteroclite.*

Of sins *heteroclitical*, and such as want either name or precedent, there is ofttimes a sin even in their histories.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

heteroclitous (het-ę-rok′li-tus), *a.* [< LL. *heteroclitus:* see *heteroclite.*] Same as *heteroclite.*

heterocyst (het′ę-rō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *κύστις*, a bag, pouch.] In *bot.*, one of a class of abnormal cells found in algæ of the order *Nostocaceæ.* In the genus *Nostoc*, which may be taken as the type, the plants consist of rounded cells, loosely joined together in filaments, and usually embedded in a glutinous jelly. At irregular intervals in the filaments certain larger clear cells, the heterocysts, are produced. These heterocysts have differently colored watery cell-contents, and seem incapable of further development. They are probably connected in some way with reproduction, but their real nature is unknown. According to Farlow ("Marine Algæ of New England," p. 180), the term has been wrongly applied to certain of the basal cells of some of the species of *Melobesia*, the organs not being homologous.

heterodactyl, heterodactyle (het″ę-rō-dak′til), *a.* [< NL. *heterodactylus*, < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger or toe.] Having the digits irregular or peculiar in size, form, or position. Also *heterodactylous.*

Heterodactylæ (het″ę-rō-dak′ti-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *heterodactylus:* see *heterodactyl.*] In *ornith.*, a group of picarian birds, distinguished from all other zygodactyl birds by having the second instead of the fourth toe reversed; the trogons, of the family *Trogonidæ*, considered as a superfamily. *Sclater*, 1880.

Heterodactyli (het″ę-rō-dak′ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *heterodactylus:* see *heterodactyl.*] 1. In Blyth's system of classification (1849), the third division of his *Strepitores*, divided into the *Trogonoides* and *Cypseloides*, the former consisting of the trogons alone, the latter of the goatsuckers, swifts, and humming-birds.—2. Same as *Heterodactylæ.* See *heteropelmous.*

heterodactylous (het″ę-rō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [< NL. *heterodactylus:* see *heterodactyl.*] 1. Same as *heterodactyl.*—2. In *ornith.*, having that arrangement of the digits which is peculiar to trogons; of or pertaining to the *Heterodactyli.*

Heterodactylus (het″ę-rō-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *heterodactyl.*] 1. A genus of reptiles. *Spix*, 1825.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Guérin*, 1841.

Heterodermeæ (het″ę-rō-dėr′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *δέρμα*, skin, + *-eæ.*] An order of the *Myxomycetes* or slime-molds, proposed by Rostafinski in 1873. They are characterized by having the sporangia without capillitium, columella, or lime; the sporangium-wall delicate, and the spores and thickenings of the inner wall in one and the same sporangium usually of uniform color.

Heterodon (he-ter′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] 1. A genus of innocuous colubriform serpents, having the rostral plate enlarged and recurved. There are several North American species, chiefly known as *hog-nosed snakes*, as *H. simus* or *H. platyrhinus.* They are unsightly blotched reptiles,

Hog-nosed Snake (*Heterodon platyrhinus*).

with flattened heads, strikingly similar to some venomous serpents, as the copperhead or moccasin, but are perfectly harmless. *Palisot de Beauvois*, 1799.

2. [*l. c.*] A serpent of the genus *Heterodon*. Also *heterodont*.—3. One of several genera of mammals and mollusks. [Not in use.]

heterodont (het′e-rō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] I. *a.* Having different kinds of teeth; having the teeth differentiated into several distinct kinds, as incisors, canines, and molars: opposed to *homodont*.

In most cases . . . animals with *Heterodont* dentition are also Diphyodont. *Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 352.

II. *n.* 1. A heterodont animal.—2. Same as *heterodon*, 2.

Heterodonta (het′e-rō-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *heterodont*.] A section or order of dimyarian bivalve mollusks, with the few hinge-teeth distinctly separated as cardinal and lateral, alternating, and exactly fitting into pits in the opposite valve. It includes a large majority of living bivalves, as *Veneridæ*, *Unionidæ*, and many related families.

Heterodontia (het′e-rō-don′shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *heterodont*.] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of implacental mammals, corresponding to the marsupialians or pouched mammals. [Not in use.]

Heterodontidæ (het′e-rō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heterodontus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Cestraciontidæ*.

heterodontoid (het′e-rō-don′toid), *a.* [< *Heterodontus* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heterodontidæ*.

Heterodontus (het′e-rō-don′tus), *n.* [NL.: see *Heterodon*.] 1. Same as *Cestracion*.—2. A genus of nitidulid beetles. *Murray*.

heterodox (het′e-rō-doks), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hétérodoxe* = Sp. Pg. *heterodoxo* = It. *eterodosso*, < Gr. *ἑτερόδοξος*, of another or different opinion, hence holding opinions other than the 'right' ones (opposed to *ὀρθόδοξος*, orthodox), < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *δόξα*, opinion: see *doxology*.] I. *a.* 1. In *theol.*, holding opinions not in accord with some generally recognized standard of doctrine, such as the creed of a church or the decrees of councils; not orthodox; heretical.

He asserted that I was *heterodox*; I retorted to the charge. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

Hence, in general—2. Not in accord with the established standard of belief.

This opinion will, we fear, be considered as *heterodox*. *Macaulay*, On History.

II.† *n.* An opinion not in accord with that which is generally accepted; a peculiar view.

On Thursday morning we had another session, in which was nothing done, but that it was reasoned whether that last *heterodox* should be retained. *Hales*, Golden Remains, Balcanqual's Letter from the Synod of Dort, etc.

Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, . . . if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the loadstone. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

heterodoxly (het′e-rō-doks-li), *adv.* In a heterodox manner.

heterodoxness (het′e-rō-doks-nes), *n.* The character of being heterodox.

heterodoxy (het′e-rō-dok-si), *n.* [= F. *hétérodoxie* = Sp. Pg. *heterodoxia* = It. *eterodossia*, < Gr. *ἑτεροδοξία*, error of opinion, < *ἑτερόδοξος*, of another opinion: see *heterodox*.] 1. The quality or state of being heterodox: as, the *heterodoxy* of a doctrine, book, or person.

Heterodoxy was to a Jew but another name for disloyalty. *Bp. Hurd*, Works, VI. xx.

2. A heterodox belief or doctrine; a departure from an established standard or principle; a heresy.

Pelagianism and Samianism, with several other *heterodoxies*. *South*, Sermon to University of Oxford, Ded.

"I have heard frequent use," said the late Lord Sandwich, in a debate on the Test Laws, "of the words orthodoxy and *heterodoxy*; but I confess myself at a loss to know precisely what they mean." "Orthodoxy, my Lord," said Bishop Warburton, in a whisper—"orthodoxy is my doxy—*heterodoxy* is another man's doxy."
Quoted in *Priestley's Memoirs*, I. 572.

heterodromous (het-e-rod′rō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *δρόμος*, a running, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] Running or lying in different directions, as leaves on the stem and branches.—**Heterodromous lever**, a lever the fulcrum of which is between the weight and the power.

heterodromy (het-e-rod′rō-mi), *n.* [As *heterodromous* + *-y*.] In *bot.*, a difference in direction of the genetic spiral in branch and parent axis: same as *antidromy*. *Goebel*.

heterœcious (het-e-rē′shus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *οἶκος*, a house.] Pertaining to or characterized by heterœcism.

heterœcism (het-e-rē′sizm), *n.* [As *heterœcious* + *-ism*.] In *mycology*, the development of different stages of the same growth on different host-plants; the production of the æcidiospores or conidia of a fungus on one host, and of its uredospores and teleutospores on another. One of the commonest examples is that afforded by the rust (*Puccinia graminis*) of wheat, oats, and some of the cultivated grasses. (See cut under *Puccinia*.) The first stage is passed upon the leaves of the barberry, where it constitutes what is known as the *barberry-clustercups* or *barberry-rust*, *Æcidium Berberidis*. Later in the season, and usually after the rust has disappeared from the barberry, the uredo-stage makes its appearance upon the stem and leaves of wheat, oats, etc. The uredospores are soon produced, and by their rapid germination spread the disease until the whole of the host-plant may be more or less affected. In the fall the teleutospores are produced, which, lasting over the winter, germinate in the spring only upon the barberry-leaves, and begin again the cycle of growth.

heterœcismal (het′e-rē-siz′mal), *a.* [< *heterœcism* + *-al*.] In a heterœcious manner; passing through different stages, or producing different kinds of spores, on different host-plants.

heterogamous (het-e-rog′a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, bearing two kinds of flowers which differ sexually, as in most *Compositæ* and many *Cyperaceæ*. In the *Compositæ* the ray-flowers of the capitulum or head may be either neuter or female, and those of the disk male. In the *Cyperaceæ* the male and female flowers are frequently borne in different spikes from the same root, or in different parts of the same spike.

heterogamy (het-e-rog′a-mi), *n.* [As *heterogam-ous* + *-y*.] The state or quality of being heterogamous; mediate or indirect fertilization of plants. See extract under *Chermes*.

One or more generations of sexually produced young is now called *heterogamy*. *Nature*, XXX. 67.

Heterogangliata (het′e-rō-gang-gli-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **heterogangliatus*: see *heterogangliate*.] A name proposed by Professor Owen for all the *Mollusca* of Cuvier except the cirripeds, in accordance with a scheme of classification founded on the nervous system.

heterogangliate (het′e-rō-gang′gli-āt), *a.* [< NL. **heterogangliatus*, < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *γάγγλιον*, ganglion.] Possessing a nervous system in which the ganglia are scattered and unsymmetrical, as mollusks; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Heterogangliata*.

heterogene† (het′e-rō-jēn), *a.* [< F. *hétérogène*: see *heterogeneous*.] Same as *heterogeneous*.

All the guests are so mere *heterogene*
And strangers, no man knows another.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

heterogeneal (het′e-rō-jē′nē-al), *a.* [As *heterogene-ous* + *-al*.] Heterogeneous. [Rare.]

This may be true, only in the Blood and Spirits of such fluid Parts, not in the solid and *heterogeneal* Parts. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 31.

Inanimate substances, as water, wine, flesh, also magnitude, motion, and time, are wholes homogeneal continual; the bodies of animals, *heterogeneal* continual; numbers, as three, ten, are wholes homogeneal discrete; an army, the church, the world, *heterogeneal* and of the same denomination. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Heterogeneal numbers, numbers having opposite signs.

heterogeneity (het′e-rō-jē-nē′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *hétérogénéité* = Sp. *heterogencidad* = Pg. *heterogeneidade* = It. *eterogeneità*; as *heterogene-ous* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being heterogeneous; composition from dissimilar parts; difference in kind or quality; disparateness; dissimilarity.

Heterogeneity of function is the correlate of *heterogeneity* of structure; and *heterogeneity* of structure is the leading distinction between organic and inorganic aggregates. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 36.

What a delightful *heterogeneity* pervades a book-lover's collection, even if it results only from the difference in size of first editions! *J. R. Ross*, Bookworm, p. 82.

Obviously, as it is through differentiation that an aggregate increases in *heterogeneity*, so it is through integration that an aggregate increases in definiteness, of structure and function. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 337.

Law of heterogeneity, the proposition that every concept is susceptible of logical division—that, however minute a description may be, it must always leave room for further distinctions.

heterogeneous (het′e-rō-jē′nē-us), *a.* [= F. *hétérogène* = Sp. *heterogéneo* = Pg. *heterogeneo* = It. *eterogeneo*, < ML. *heterogeneus*, < Gr. *ἑτερογενής*, of different kinds, in gram. of different genders, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *γένος*, kind, gender: see *genus*.] 1. Different in kind; widely dissimilar; unlike; foreign; incongruous.

If there be the least settlement or *heterogeneous* matter in any part of it [a liquor], shake it thoroughly, and it will be sure to show itself. *South*, Works, VI. vii.

Courtier and patriot cannot mix
Their *het'rogeneous* politics
Without an effervescence.
Cowper, Friendship, st. 22.

Relatively speaking, a tree is said to be *heterogeneous* as compared with the seed from which it has sprung; and an orange is *heterogeneous* as compared with a wooden ball. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 336.

2. Composed of parts of different kinds; having widely unlike elements or constituents: opposed to *homogeneous*.

By a seemingly careless arrangement of his *heterogeneous* garb, he had endeavored to conceal or abate the peculiarity. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, iii.

An object is said to be *heterogeneous* when its parts do not all resemble one another. All known objects are more or less *heterogeneous*. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 336.

Heterogeneous attraction. (*a*) An attraction between atoms, depending upon their being different in kind; chemical attraction. (*b*) The attraction between the different kinds of electricity and magnetism.—**Heterogeneous body**, a mechanical mixture of different chemical substances; especially, in the theory of attractions and in optics, a body whose parts are of unequal density.—**Heterogeneous nouns**, in *gram.*, nouns of different genders in the singular and plural: as, Latin *locus*, a place, which is of the masculine gender in the singular, but either masculine or neuter in the plural.—**Heterogeneous number**, a number composed of a whole number and a fraction.—**Heterogeneous principle**, a principle belonging to a different science from the one under consideration; a heteronymous principle.—**Heterogeneous quantities**, in *physics*, quantities of different dimensions, as a velocity and an acceleration.—**Heterogeneous surds**, in *math.*, roots whose indices are different, as a square root and a cube root.

heterogeneously (het′e-rō-jē′nē-us-li), *adv.* In a heterogeneous manner; so as to be heterogeneous; dissimilarly.

They [the houses] are small, and by the necessity of accumulating stores, where there are so few opportunities of purchase, the rooms are very *heterogeneously* filled. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

heterogeneousness (het′e-rō-jē′nē-us-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being heterogeneous; heterogeneity.

Dissimilitude of style, and *heterogeneousness* of sentiments, may sufficiently shew that a work does not really belong to the reputed author. *Johnson*, Note on Shakespeare's 3 Hen. VI.

heterogenesis (het′e-rō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *γένεσις*, generation.] 1. Production by an external cause—that is, a cause different from the effect. Also called *heterogeny*.—2. In *biol.*: (*a*) The spontaneous generation of animals and vegetables low in the scale of organization from inorganic elements; abiogenesis. (*b*) That kind of generation in which the parent, whether plant or animal, produces offspring differing in structure and habit from itself, but in which after one or more generations the original form reappears. Some forms of heterogenesis are called *xenogenesis*, *parthenogenesis*, *genagenesis*, and *alternate generation*. See *biogenesis*, *homogenesis*.

By the other mode, the living parent was supposed to give rise to offspring which passed through a totally different series of states from those exhibited by the parent, and did not return into the cycle of the parent; this is what ought to be called *Heterogenesis*, the offspring being altogether and permanently unlike the parent. The term *Heterogenesis*, however, has unfortunately been used in a different sense, and M. Milne-Edwards has therefore substituted for it Xenogenesis, which means the generation of something foreign. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 353.

heterogenetic (het′e-rō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *heterogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of heterogenesis, in any sense.

Prof. Wundt calls his own theory of the will "the autogenetic theory," opposing it to the ordinary or "*heterogenetic* theory." *Mind*, XII. 289.

heterogenist (het-e-roj′e-nist), *n.* [< *heterogeny* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the theory of spontaneous generation.

heterogeny (het-e-roj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑτερογενής*, of different kinds: see *heterogeneous*.] Same as *heterogenesis*, 1.

Heteroglossa (het′e-rō-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue: see *glossa*, 2.] A prime section of scutibranchiate gastropods. They have pellucid teeth in five to eight longitudinal rows and variable in form, the larger ones having opaque black tips; the shell is symmetrical; and the foot has no lateral branch. The group was instituted by J. E. Gray for the families *Dentaliidæ*, *Tecturidæ*, *Lepetidæ*, *Patellidæ*, and *Chitonidæ*, which are distributed by recent authors among three orders.

heterogone (het′e-rō-gōn), *a.* Same as *heterogonous*.

heterogonism (het-e-rog′ō-nizm), *n.* [< *heterogon-ous* + *-ism*.] The state of being heterogonous. Also *heterogony*.

heterogonous (het-e-rog′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *γόνος*, generation.] In *bot.*, having dissimilar reproductive organs: a term proposed by Asa Gray, in 1877, to include such

flowers as are dimorphic or trimorphic in regard to the relative length of stamens and pistils. These flowers were first called *diœcio-dimorphic* by Torrey and Gray, in their "Flora of North America." Darwin, who was the first to interpret correctly the meaning, first termed this kind of blossom simply *dimorphic* (Jour. Linn. Soc. Lond., 1862, p. 77), but later, in 1877, in his "Forms of Flowers," he adopted Hildebrand's epithet *heterostyled* for it. These terms are, however, objectionable, since the differences affect the androecium, and even the pollen, as well as the style. Sometimes also *heterogoneous*, *heterogone*.—**Heterogonous dimorphism**, the production of two kinds of hermaphrodite flowers by different individuals of the same species, the flowers being essentially similar except in the androecium and gynœcium, but these reciprocally different in length or height, and the adaptations such that, by the agency of insects, the pollen from the stamens of the one sort reciprocally fertilizes the stigma of the other. This dimorphism has been detected in about 40 genera, belonging to 14 or 15 natural orders, widely scattered through the vegetable kingdom. *Gray*, Struct. Bot., p. 234.—**Heterogonous trimorphism**, a threefold heterogonism—that is, the occurrence in flowers of three reciprocally relative lengths of stamens and pistils. "The three forms may be conveniently called, from the unequal length of their pistils, the long-styled, mid-styled, and short-styled. The stamens also are of unequal length, and these may be called the longest, mid-length, and shortest." *Darwin*, Forms of Flowers, p. 188.

heterogony (het-ę-rog'ǭ-ni), *n.* [As *heterogonous* + *-y*.] Same as *heterogonism*. See *heterogonous*.

heterographic (het″ę-rǭ-graf'ik), *a.* [< *heterography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to heterography.

heterography (het-ę-rog'rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Heterogeneous spelling; the use of the same letter or letters with different powers in different positions or in different words, as of *c* in *call* and *cell*, *ough* in *rough*, *dough*, and *hough*, etc.

Heterogyna (het-ę-roj'i-nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *heterogynus*: see *heterogynous*.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, the first family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, the ants: so called from the two or three kinds of individuals, as males, females, and neuters: nearly equivalent to the modern families *Formicidæ*, *Dorylidæ*, *Poneridæ*, *Myrmicidæ*, *Odontomachidæ*, and *Mutillidæ*.—2. A group of fossorial hymenopterous insects, or digger-wasps, consisting of the families *Mutillidæ* and *Scoliidæ*, thus together contrasted with *Fossores* proper.

heterogynal (het-ę-roj'i-nạl), *a.* [As *heterogynous* + *-al*.] Same as *heterogynous*.

heterogynous (het-ę-roj'i-nus), *a.* [< NL. *heterogynus*, < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *γύνη*, female.] Having the females of two different kinds, one sexual, the other abortive or neuter, as the ants; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heterogyna*.

heteroideous (het-ę-roi'dē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑτεροειδής*, of another form or kind, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *εἶδος*, form.] Diversified in form. [Rare.]

Heterolepidæ (het″ę-rǭ-lep'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heterolepis* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, same as *Chiridæ* or *Hexagrammidæ*.

heterologous (het-ę-rol'ǭ-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *λόγος*, proportion, relation. Cf. *heterology*.] 1. Containing or consisting of different elements or combinations; not homologous.

> Homologous forms may occur in parallel series which . . . can be called *heterologous* in their own series.
> *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 117.

Specifically—2. In *med.*, consisting of a tissue not normally found in that place at that period of life: as, a *heterologous* tumor.

> The more malignant *heterologous* tumors were attributed to a change in the blood.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 401.

heterology (het-ę-rol'ǭ-ji), *n.* [As *heterologous* + *-y*.] Abnormality; want or absence of homology or true morphological affinity; structural difference from a type or normal standard. Thus, cancer-cells exhibit *heterology* in comparison with healthy tissues.

> Perls has suggested the use of the word heterotopia to designate a local *heterology*, and heterochronia a *heterology* in point of time, as when mucous tissue or cartilage develops in a place where it should normally only appear in the embryonic period.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 401.

heteromallous (het″ę-rǭ-mal'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μαλλός*, a lock of wool.] In *bot.*, having the leaves or branches turned in different directions, like the fibers of wool: applied to mosses. [Rare.]

heteromastigate (het″ę-rǭ-mas'ti-gāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip, flagellum, + *-ate*[1].] Having flagella of different kinds, a tractellum and a gubernaculum, as an infusorian: distinguished from *isomastigate*.

Heteromastigidæ (het″ę-rǭ-mas-tij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heteromastix* (*-tig-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of cilioflagellate infusorians, represented by the genus *Heteromastix*. They have a short adoral fringe of cilia, one trailing and one vibratile flagellum, and a distinct anterior mouth close to the bases of the flagella. These animalcules are illoricate and free-swimming, plastic and changeable in form, and inhabit fresh water. The family has also been raised to the rank of an order named *Heteromastigoda*.

Heteromastix (het″ę-rǭ-mas'tiks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μάστιξ*, a whip, scourge.] 1. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Boheman*, 1858.—2. The typical genus of *Heteromastigidæ*, having a fringe of cilia along the ventral surface. *H. proteiformis* is an example. *H. James Clark*, 1868.

Heteromeles (het″ę-rǭ-mē'lēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μῆλον*, apple.] A monotypic genus of plants, belonging to the natural order *Rosaceæ*, and allied to *Pyrus* and *Cratægus*. The single species, *H. arbutifolia*, is a shrub or small tree, with simple, coriaceous, dark, shining, evergreen, sharply serrate leaves, and white flowers in terminal corymbose panicles. It is very ornamental, from the contrast between the abundant bright-red fruit and the dark shining foliage. It is common in the coast ranges of California from Mendocino county to San Diego, and east to the Sierra Nevada, and is known as the *toyon* and the *California holly*. The wood is dark reddish-brown in color, very heavy, hard, and close-grained, and susceptible of a beautiful polish.

Heteromera (het-ę-rom'ę-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑτερομερής*, unequal: see *heteromerous*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a subordinal group of *Coleoptera*. It includes those beetles which have 5 tarsal joints of the first and second pair of legs, and only 4 such joints of the third pair, and is divided into *Melasoma*, *Taxicornes*, *Stenelytra*, and *Trachelides*. A later division of the *Heteromera*, by Westwood, is into *Trachelida* and *Atrachelia*. Leading families of the former are *Meloidæ*, *Stylopidæ*, and *Anthicidæ*; most of the latter division consists of the *Tenebrionidæ*.

heteromeran (het-ę-rom'ę-rạn), *n.* One of the *Heteromera*; a heteromerous beetle.

Heteromeri (het-ę-rǭ-mē'rī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μηρός*, thigh.] In *ornith.*, in Garrod and Forbes's arrangement, a division of mesomyodian passeres, including the families *Cotingidæ* and *Pipridæ*, in which the femoral artery is developed contrary to the rule in birds: opposed to *Homœomeri*.

heteromeric (het″ę-rǭ-mer'ik), *a.* [As *Heteromeri* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Heteromeri*; having the disposition of the femoral artery as in the *Heteromeri*.

heteromerous (het-ę-rom'ę-rus), *a.* [Cf. *Heteromera*; < Gr. *ἑτερομερής*, unequal, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μέρος*, a part.] Diversiform; variously composed; having a heterologous composition; consisting of heteronomous parts. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, having a different number of joints in the different pairs of tarsi; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heteromera*. (*b*) In *chem.*, unrelated as to chemical composition. (*c*) In *bot.*: (1) Of flowers, having the members of adjoining cycles unequal in number. (2) Of lichens, having the gonidia or algal cells disposed within the thallus in one or more distinct layers, thus producing a stratification: opposed to *homœomerous*.

> The *heteromerous* thallus occurs in the large majority of species, and displays in fact a structure the main features of which can be clearly defined.
> *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 402.

Heterometabola (het″ę-rǭ-me-tab'ǭ-lạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + NL. *Metabola*, q. v.] A division of insects, including the *Hemiptera*, *Orthoptera*, *Pseudoneuroptera*, *Physopoda*, and *Thysanura*, which differ in their metamorphoses, but none of which show complete changes from larva to pupa and imago: in contradistinction to the *Metabola*, which undergo complete metamorphosis. Also called *Homomorpha*. *Packard*.

heterometabolous (het″ę-rǭ-me-tab'ǭ-lus), *a.* [As *Heterometabola* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Heterometabola*; characterized by varying metamorphosis.

Heteromita (het-ę-rom'i-tạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μίτος*, thread.] The typical genus of infusorians of the family *Heteromitidæ*, of ovate form, without ventral groove. They are very numerous in infusions of animal or vegetable matter in either fresh or salt water. *H. lens* is one of the longest-known animalcules, having been described as *Monas lens* by Müller in 1786. There are many others.

Heteromitidæ (het″ę-rǭ-mit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heteromita* + *-idæ*.] A family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genus *Heteromita*. They are naked, free or attached, with flagella distinct or united at the base, and the body ovate or elongate.

heteromorph (het'ę-rǭ-môrf), *n.* One of the *Heteromorphæ*, as the hoactzin.

Heteromorpha (het″ę-rǭ-môr'fạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *heteromorphus*: see *heteromorphous*.] A series of hexapod insects which undergo true and complete metamorphosis; the *Metabola*, including *Coleoptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Diptera*, *Neuroptera*, and *Hymenoptera*: opposed to *Homomorpha*.

Heteromorphæ (het″ę-rǭ-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *heteromorphus*: see *heteromorphous*.] 1. A group of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—2. In Huxley's classification of birds, a superfamily group established for the reception of the hoactzin, *Opisthocomus cristatus*: a synonym of *Opisthocomi*.

heteromorphic (het″ę-rǭ-môr'fik), *a.* [As *heteromorph-ous* + *-ic*.] 1. Deviating in form from a given type or standard; of irregular, abnormal, or unusual structure or composition.—2. In *entom.*, undergoing entire transformation or complete metamorphosis; metabolous; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heteromorpha* or *Heteromorphæ*.

Also *heteromorphous*.

heteromorphism (het″ę-rǭ-môr'fizm), *n.* [As *heteromorph-ous* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being heteromorphic; deviation from a type or norm, or from congruity. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, existence under different forms at successive stages of development: the result of transformation or metaboly. Thus, an insect exhibits heteromorphism when it is a pupa or larva, before it becomes an imago. (*b*) In *bot.*, the property of having flowers differing from one another in the nature of their reproductive organs. See *heterogonous*. (*c*) In *crystal.*, that property sometimes observed in compounds of crystallizing in different forms, though containing equal numbers of atoms similarly grouped, as in the case of the hydrous sulphates of zinc and ferrous iron, the former crystallizing in the orthorhombic, the latter in the monoclinic system.

heteromorphite (het″ę-rǭ-môr'fit), *n.* [As *heteromorph-ous* + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the mineral jamesonite.

heteromorphous (het″ę-rǭ-môr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *heteromorphus*, < Gr. *ἑτερόμορφος*, of another form, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μορφή*, form.] Same as *heteromorphic*.—**Heteromorphous palpi**, in *entom.*, those palpi in which the two intermediate joints are much larger than the first or last.

heteromorphy (het'ę-rǭ-môr-fi), *n.* [As *heteromorph-ous* + *-y*.] Heteromorphism; specifically, as used by teratologists, deformity in plants.

Heteromya (het-ę-rom'i-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μῦς*, a mussel, muscle, mouse, = E. *mouse*.] An order of bivalve or lamellibranch mollusks, in which the anterior or pallial adductor is much smaller than the posterior or pedal adductor, and in which siphons are seldom developed: distinguished from *Isomya* and *Monomya*. The mussels are a familiar example.

Heteromyaria (het″ę-rǭ-mī-ā'ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Heteromya* + *-aria*.] A group of acephalous conchiferous mollusks, including the *Mytilidæ*, or mussels and related forms: distinguished from *Dimyaria* and *Monomyaria*.

heteromyarian (het″ę-rǭ-mī-ā'ri-ạn), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heteromyaria*.

Heteromyinæ (het″ę-rǭ-mi-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heteromys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Saccomyidæ*, typified by the genus *Heteromys*; the spiny pocket-mice. They are characterized by the combination of rooted molars, broad smooth upper incisors, lack of inflation of the temporal region of the skull, and by the presence of external cheek-pouches and flattened spines in the pelage. *Coues*, 1877.

Heteromys (he-ter'ǭ-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] The typical and only genus of *Heteromyinæ*, containing several species of pocket-mice of the warmer parts of America, resembling *Perognathus*, but with plain incisors and spinose pelage. *H. anomalus* of Trinidad, about the size of a common rat, is an example. *Desmarest*, 1804.

Heteronemeæ† (het″ę-rǭ-nē'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *νῆμα*, a thread, + *-eæ*.] A name applied by Fries to the higher cryptogams, such as the ferns, which were regarded as having a more complicated generation than the lower cryptogams.

heteronemous (het″ę-rǭ-nē'mus), *a.* [As *Heteronemeæ* + *-ous*.] Resembling or of the nature of the *Heteronemeæ*.

heteronomic (het″ę-rǭ-nom'ik), *a.* [As *heteronom-ous* + *-ic*.] Of unlike or opposite polarity: applied to contact of parts of the human body in experiments in animal magnetism: opposed to *isonomic*.

Heteronomic [contact] is hyperæsthesic and increases it [muscular energy]. *Amer. Jour. of Psychol.*, I. 502.

heteronomous (het-ē-ron'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *νόμος*, law.] 1. In *biol.*, of a different kind or order in any series or set of related things; differentiated or specialized in some way from a common type, in accordance with a law of adaptive modification. Thus, the cephalothorax of a crustacean is heteronomous with the abdominal segments, though both are composed of primitively similar metameres.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by heteronomy.

heteronomy (het-ē-ron'ō-mi), *n.* [As *heteronom-ous* + *-y*.] 1. Subordination or subjection to a law imposed by another or from without: opposed to *autonomy*.

To substitute the moral autonomy of the conscience, which is a modern idea, for the *heteronomy* of the Divine will and revelation — [is] a clear forsaking of Christian ground. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 457.

2. Specifically, in the *Kantian ethics*, subjection of the will to the control of the natural appetites, passions, and desires, instead of to the moral law of reason.

heteronym (het'ē-rō-nim), *n.* [= F. *hétéronyme*, < Gr. *ἑτερώνυμος*, having a different name, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] 1. A word having a different sound and meaning from another, but the same spelling, as *lead*[1], conduct, and *lead*[2], a metal: distinguished from *homonym* in a narrow sense — that is, a word having the same sound as another, but not the same spelling. — 2. A different name of the same thing; a name in one language precisely translating a name in another language; a linguistic synonym, having literally the same meaning as some other word of another language. [Rare.]

Vernacular names which are more or less precise translations of Latin names, or of names in any other language, may be called *heteronyms*. *B. G. Wilder*, Jour. Nerv. Diseases, xii. (1885).

heteronymic (het''ē-rō-nim'ik), *a.* [< *heteronym* + *-ic*.] Same as *heteronymous*.

heteronymous (het-ē-ron'i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑτερώνυμος*, having a different name: see *heteronym*.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a heteronym. — 2. Of a different name: specifically, in optics, said of the double images of an object as seen under certain conditions. See *homonymous*.

Synonymous relatives are of the same name, *heteronymous* of a different name. *Watts*, Philosophy, p. 353.

The eye (or the mind) instinctively distinguishes homonymous from *heteronymous* images, referring the former to objects beyond, and the latter to objects this side of, the point of sight. *Le Conte*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 539.

Heteronymous principles, principles drawn from different sciences. — **Heteronymous relates**, things whose relation to one another is not reciprocal, as father and son: opposed to *synonymous relates*, as cousins.

heteronymously (het-ē-ron'i-mus-li), *adv.* In a heteronymous manner; so as to be heteronymous.

Place one forefinger before the other in the median plane; . . . when we look at the farther finger, the nearer one is doubled *heteronymously*. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 120.

heteronymy (het-ē-ron'i-mi), *n.* [< LGr. *ἑτερωνυμία*, a different name, the having a different name, < *ἑτερώνυμος*, having a different name: see *heteronym*.] 1. The relation between two or more heteronyms. — 2. The system according to which heteronyms are employed. See *paronymy*.

heteroöusia, Heteroöusian, etc. See *heterousia*, etc.

heteropathic (het''ē-rō-path'ik), *a.* [< *heteropath-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *allopathic*. [Rare.]

heteropathy (het-ē-rop'a-thi), *n.* [Formed after Gr. *ἑτεροπάθεια*, counter-irritation, but taken in a deflected sense, as in *allopathy*, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Same as *allopathy*. [Rare.]

Heteropelma (het''ē-rō-pel'mą), *n.* [NL., fem. of *heteropelmus*: see *heteropelmous*.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Ophioninæ*, having the first joint of the hind tarsi four times as long as the second. There are one European and two American species. *H. flavicornis* of the United States is a common parasite of the larvæ of *Datana*.

2. A neotropical genus of birds, of the family *Cotingidæ* and subfamily *Lipauginæ*. *H. turdinum* of Brazil is an example. *Schiff* (in *Bonaparte*, 1853).

heteropelmous (het''ē-rō-pel'mus), *a.* [< NL. *heteropelmus*, < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *πέλμα*, the sole of the foot.] In *ornith.*, peculiar in the disposition of the flexor tendons in the sole of the foot; having that arrangement of these which is peculiar to the trogons or *Heterodactyli*, in which each of the flexors splits into two tendons, and the flexor hallucis supplies the two posterior toes (first and second digits), while the flexor perforans supplies the two anterior toes.

This structure, found nowhere else, we shall designate as *heteropelmous*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 369.

Heterophagi (het-ē-rof'ą-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *heterophagus*: see *heterophagous*.] In *ornith.*, the class of birds the young of which require to be fed by their parents; the altricial birds: opposed to *Autophagi*. See *Altrices*.

heterophagous (het-ē-rof'ą-gus), *a.* [< NL. *heterophagus*, < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Needing to be fed by others, as the young of the *Heterophagi*; altricial.

heterophasia (het''ē-rō-fā'si-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *φάσις*, a saying, < *φάναι*, say.] In *pathol.*, a form of aphasia in which the patient constantly misapplies the terms he uses.

heterophasiac (het''ē-rō-fā'si-ak), *n.* [< *heterophasia* + *-ac*.] One who is affected with heterophasia.

heterophemism (het''ē-rō-fē'mizm), *n.* [< *heterophem-y* + *-ism*.] 1. Same as *heterophemy*. — 2. An instance of heterophemy.

I have several examples in which creditor is used for debtor — perhaps the most common of all *heterophemisms* — in one of which a man is actually spoken of as "an absconding creditor." *R. G. White*, The Galaxy, XX. 698.

heterophemist (het''ē-rō-fē'mist), *n.* [< *heterophem-y* + *-ist*.] One afflicted with heterophemy.

heterophemistic (het''ē-rō-fē-mis'tik), *a.* [< *heterophem-y* + *-ist-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by heterophemy.

heterophemize (het''ē-rō-fē'mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *heterophemized*, ppr. *heterophemizing*. [< *heterophem-y* + *-ize*.] To say one thing when another is meant.

As Saul appeared among the prophets, so Henry Ward Beecher appears among the heterophemists; and characteristically of all that he does, he *heterophemizes* in a very striking manner. *R. G. White*, The Galaxy, XX. 697.

heterophemy (het''ē-rō-fē'mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *φήμη*, a speech, saying (= L. *fama*, > E. *fame*[1], q. v.), < *φάναι*, speak, say.] The saying of one thing when another is meant; specifically, a disordered or morbid mental condition which leads to the saying or writing of one thing when another is meant; physical incapacity to express one's ideas in language conveying a correct impression. When heterophemy becomes a pronounced disease it is known as *aphasia*. Also *heterophemism*.

Another incident of its manifestation is that the assertion made is most often not merely something that the speaker or writer does not mean to say, but its very reverse, or at least something notably at variance with his purpose. For this reason I have called it *heterophemy*, which means merely the speaking otherwise, and which has relations to and illustrations in heterodoxy, heterogeneous, and heteroclite. *R. G. White*, The Galaxy, XX. 698.

heterophonia (het''ē-rō-fō'ni-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] Change of voice; cracked or broken voice. *Dunglison*.

heterophoria (het''ē-rō-fō'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *-φορία*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A tendency of the visual axes to fail to meet in the fixation-point, due to weakness of one or more of the ocular muscles or their faulty innervation; insufficiency of the eye-muscles; muscular asthenopia.

heterophyadic (het''ē-rō-fi-ad'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + (MGr.) *φύας* (*φυαδ-*), a shoot, sucker, < *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *bot.*, characterized, as species of the genus *Equisetum*, by the production of two kinds of stems, one (usually appearing early in the spring) bearing the fructification, which soon withers entirely or at the apex, and the other bearing the sterile or vegetative branches. See *homophyadic*.

heterophyl, heterophyll (het'ē-rō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *heterophyllus*: see *heterophyllous*.] A species of ammonite having two forms of foliation or volution of the septal margins; one of the *Heterophylli*.

Heterophylli (het''ē-rō-fil'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *heterophyllus*: see *heterophyllous*.] A group of cephalopods containing those ammonites which have different kinds of foliation or volution of the septal margins.

heterophyllous (het''ē-rō-fil'us), *a.* [< NL. *heterophyllus*, < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] 1. In *bot.*, having two different kinds of leaves on the same stem, as *Potamogeton heterophyllus*, which has broad floating leaves, with narrow leaves submerged in the water. — 2. In *zoöl.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heterophylli*, as an ammonite.

heterophylly (het'ē-rō-fil''i), *n.* [As *heterophyll-ous* + *-y*.] In *bot.*, the condition of having leaves different from the regular form.

Variability of species and *heterophylly* are characteristic of the flora to quite an unusual degree. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 619.

heteroplasia (het''ē-rō-plā'si-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *πλάσις*, a forming, molding, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *pathol.*, the development of a form of tissue in a location where it does not normally occur; abnormality of tissue, as in tuberculosis.

heteroplastic (het''ē-rō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *πλαστικός*, plastic, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by heteroplasia.

The myxomata often have a *heteroplastic* origin. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 100.

2. Dissimilar in structure, as different tissues of the body. Thus, nerve-tissue, muscle-tissue, and bone-tissue are heteroplastic with reference one to another.

heteropod (het'ē-rō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *heteropus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *ἑτερόπους*, with uneven feet, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heteropoda*. Also *heteropodous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Heteropoda*. Also *heteropodan*.

Heteropoda (het-ē-rop'ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *heteropus* (*-pod-*): see *heteropod*.] In *zoöl.*, a name applied to several groups. (*a*) In *Crustacea*, a group of amphipods or isopods including forms with 14 feet, some of which are fitted for swimming. *Latreille*, 1825. (*b*) A class of *Mollusca*, or an order or a subclass of *Gasteropoda*; the nucleobranchiate mollusks, having the foot (propodium) modified into a swimming-organ or vertical fin lacking epipodia, the gills when present massed on the hinder part of the back, and the shell small or wanting. They are free-swimming pelagic organisms, of delicate, gelatinous, hyaline or transparent structure. There are two families, *Firolidæ* and *Atlantidæ*. The leading genera of the former are *Firola* (or *Pterotrachea*) and *Carinaria*, and of the latter *Atlanta* and the fossil *Bellerophon*. *Carybranchia* is a synonym. (*c*) A group of echinoderms. Also written *Heteropodes*. *Brandt*, 1835.

heteropodan (het-ē-rop'ō-dąn), *n.* Same as *heteropod*.

heteropodous (het-ē-rop'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *heteropod*.

heteropolar (het''ē-rō-pō'lăr), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *πόλος*, pole: see *polar*.] 1. Having polar correspondence to something other than itself. — 2. In *morphology*, having unequal or dissimilar poles: said of the figures called *stauraxonia heteropola*. See *stauraxonia*.

heteroproral (het''ē-rō-prō'răl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + NL. *prora*, q. v.] Having unequal or dissimilar proræ, as a pterocymba; not homoproral.

The prows may be similar (homoproral) or dissimilar (*heteroproral*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

heteropsychological (het''ē-rō-sī''kō-loj'i-kąl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + E. *psychological*.] See extract under *idiopsychological*.

heteropter (het-ē-rop'tėr), *n.* A heteropterous insect; one of the *Heteroptera*.

Heteroptera (het-ē-rop'tē-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *heteropterus*: see *heteropterous*.] One of the two prime divisions of hemipterous insects founded by Latreille (1817). It is a suborder of *Hemiptera*, contrasted with *Homoptera*, from which it differs in the horizontal posture of the head, which is socketed in a hollow of the prothorax, and has a usually 4-jointed rostrum at the tip, and in the structure and position of the wings, which lie flat on the back, and are composed of three recognizable parts, the corium, the clavus, and the membrana (the last being veined and overlapping its fellow), with sometimes a fourth piece, the cuneus, at the end of the corium. The *Heteroptera* are those insects to which the popular term *bug* is specially applicable.

heteropteran (het-ē-rop'tē-ran), *n.* One of the *Heteroptera*; a heteropter or true bug.

heteropterous (het-ē-rop'tē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *heteropterus*, < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having diversiform wings; having the wings composed of several distinct parts; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heteroptera*.

heteroptics (het-ē-rop'tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ὀπτικός*, optic: see *optic, optics*.] False vision; perverted use of the eyes.

This irregularity in vision, together with such enormities as tipping the wink, the circumspective roll, the side-peep through a thin hood or fan, must be put in the class of *Heteroptics*, as all wrong notions of religion are ranked under the general name of Heterodox. *Spectator*, No. 220.

heteroptoton (het′ę-rop-tō′ton), *n.*; pl. *heteroptota* (-tą). [< Gr. *ἑτερόπτωτος*, differently declined, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *πτῶσις*, inflection, case, < *πτωτός*, verbal adj. of *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, enallage of case; antiptosis.

heteropygian (het′ę-rō-pij′i-ąn), *n.* A fish of the group *Heteropygii*; an amblyopsid.

Heteropygii (het′ę-rō-pij′i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *πυγή*, rump.] A family of abdominal fishes, having the anus jugular, or under the throat: same as *Amblyopsidæ*. *Müller.* In Günther's system of classification they are characterized by having the head naked, the body covered with very small scales, the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries, villiform teeth both in the jaws and on the palate, a dorsal fin belonging to the caudal portion of the spinal column and opposite the anal, ventral fins rudimentary or absent, and the vent situated before the pectorals. The group includes the blind-fish of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky and several related species. See cut under *Amblyopsis*.

Heterorhina (het′ę-rō-rī′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] 1. A genus of cetonian scarabæoid beetles, having an extremely variable structure and armature of the clypeus (whence the name), comprising many Asiatic and African forms. Also written *Heterorrhina*. *Westwood*, 1842.—2. A genus of American wrens, of the family *Troglodytidæ*, having the bill notched at the end, oval nostrils with incomplete septum, and tail two thirds as long as the wings. There are several species, of Mexico and the regions southward. *S. F. Baird*, 1864.

heterorhizal (het′ę-rō-rī′zal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ῥίζα*, root.] In *bot.*, rooting from no fixed point, as do most cryptogams. [Rare.]

heteroscian (het-ę-rosh′i-ąn), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἑτερόσκιος*, throwing a shadow in opposite directions (at noon), < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *σκιά*, a shadow: see *antiscian*, *squirrel*.] **I.** *n.* A person living on one side of the equator, as contrasted with one living on the other side: so called from the fact that, except in the tropics, their shadows at noon always fall in opposite directions, the shadow in the northern zones toward the north, and that in the southern toward the south.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to portions of the earth's surface on opposite sides of the equator, in which shadows fall in opposite directions, or to one such portion as contrasted with another.

heterosis (het-ę-rō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑτέρωσις*, var. of *ἑτεροίωσις*, < *ἑτεροιοῦν*, alter, make different, < *ἕτερος*, other, different.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, same as *enallage*.

Heterosomata (het′ę-rō-sō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *σῶμα*, pl. *σώματα*, body.] A suborder of teleocephalous anacanthine fishes; the flatfishes: so called from their lack of bilateral symmetry. The group is represented by the families *Pleuronectidæ*, which contains such important food-fishes as the halibut, turbot, plaice, flounder, etc., and *Soleidæ* or soles. In Bonaparte's and Cope's systems of classification, the *Heterosomata* are ranked as an order of physoclistous fishes, with the ventral fins thoracic or jugular, and with the posterior cephalic region normal, but the anterior so twisted as to bring both orbits on one side of the head.

heterosomatous (het′ę-rō-som′ą-tus), *a.* [As *Heterosomata* + *-ous*.] In *ichth.*, having a body differing from the usual type, especially one that is bilaterally asymmetrical; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Heterosomata*. Also *heterosomous*.

heterosome (het′ę-rō-sōm), *n.* One of the *Heterosomata*; a flatfish.

heterosomous (het′ę-rō-sō′mus), *a.* Same as *heterosomatous*.

Heterosporeæ (het′ę-rō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *-eæ*.] A subdivision of the ferns, *Equisetaceæ* and *Lycopodiaceæ*, characterized by the production of two kinds of spores, macrospores and microspores.

heterosporous (het-ę-ros′pō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *σπόρος*, seed.] Having more than one kind of asexually produced spores: applied to the vascular cryptogams, which have macrospores or megaspores (female spores) homologous with the embryo-sac of phanerogams, and microspores (male spores) homologous with the pollen-grains of phanerogams.

heterostatic (het′ę-rō-stat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + (in def. 1) *στατικός*, causing to stand (*στάσις*, a standing, position), or (in def. 2) fem. *στατική*, the art of weighing, < *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand, etc., weigh: see *static*.] 1. Pertaining to three axes which can be drawn at every point of every elastic body such that, denoting them by the letters x, y, z, if a very small cube be cut out of the body with its edges parallel to those axes, and if the cube be twisted by a given amount round x, then a normal stress will be produced upon the faces to which x is normal equal to the tangential stress which would be produced round z by an equal amount of twisting round y.—2. Applied to instruments for measuring potential by electrostatic methods in which electrification other than that to be tested is made use of.

Instruments in which the only electrification is that which we wish to test are called idiostatic. Those in which there is electrification independent of that to be tested are called *heterostatic*. *Clerk Maxwell.*

heterostaural (het′ę-rō-stâ′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *σταυρός*, a stake, cross.] In *morphol.*, having an irregular polygon as the base of a pyramidal figure: applied to the figures called *stauraxonia heteropola*, and opposed to *homostaural*. See *stauraxonia*.

Heterostoma (het-ę-ros′tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑτερόστομος*, one-edged, half and half, lit. with different mouths, < *ἕτερος*, different, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of chilopod myriapods, of the family *Scolopendridæ*.

heterostrophe (het-ę-ros′trō-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *στροφή*, a turning.] Same as *heterostrophy*.

heterostrophic (het′ę-rō-strof′ik), *a.* [In def. 1, < *heterostrophy* + *-ic*. In def. 2, < Gr. *ἑτερόστροφος*, consisting of different strophes, lit. having different turns, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *στροφή*, a turning, strophe.] 1. Pertaining to or resulting from heterostrophy; reversed in direction; turned the other way; in *conch.*, having the spire whorled in the direction opposite to the usual one, as in *Physa heterostropha*, for example: said of a univalve shell.—2. In *anc. pros.*, consisting of two systems of different metrical form: as, a *heterostrophic* song or choric passage.

heterostrophous (het-ę-ros′trō-fus), *a.* [< *heterostrophe* + *-ous*.] Same as *heterostrophic*.

heterostrophy (het-ę-ros′trō-fi), *n.* [As *heterostrophe*.] A contrary or opposite turning; the condition of being reversed in direction; specifically, in *conch.*, reversal of the direction in which spiral shells usually turn. Also *heterostrophe*.

heterostyled (het′ę-rō-stīld), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *στῦλος*, a pillar, style: see *style*[2].] Heterogonous: opposed to *homostyled*.

The essential character of plants belonging to the *heterostyled* class is that the individuals are divided into two or three bodies like the males and females of dioecious plants or of the higher animals, which exist in approximately equal numbers, and are adapted for reciprocal fertilization. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 244.

heterostylism (het′ę-rō-stī′lizm), *n.* [As *heterostyl*(*ed*) + *-ism*.] The state of being heterogonous.

There is no evidence that two sets of individuals exist which differ slightly in function and are adapted for reciprocal fertilisation; and this is the essence of *heterostylism*. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 50.

heterotactous (het′ę-rō-tak′tus), *a.* [As *heterotaxis* (*-tact-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or characterized by heterotaxis. Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, irregular or not uniform in arrangement or stratification; heterogeneous. (*b*) In *bot.*, having organs deviating in position or arrangement from a normal type.

heterotaxic (het′ę-rō-tak′sik), *a.* [< *heterotax-is* + *-ic*; prop. **heterotactic*: see *tactic*.] Characterized by or exhibiting heterotaxis; not homotaxic.

heterotaxis (het′ę-rō-tak′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *τάξις*, arrangement (*τακτός*, ordered, arranged), < *τάσσειν*, order, arrange.] Anomalous arrangement; aberrant or abnormal disposition of parts or organs: the opposite of *homotaxis*.

heterotaxy (het′ę-rō-tak′si), *n.* [As *heterotaxis*.] Same as *heterotaxis*.

Heterothalameæ (het′ę-rō-tha-lā′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1836), < *Heterothalamus* + *-eæ*.] A subdivision of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Asteroideæ*, typified by the genus *Heterothalamus*.

Heterothalamus (het′ę-rō-thal′ą-mus), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *θάλαμος*, taken in mod. bot. sense, thalamus.] A small genus of asteroid composite plants, the type of De Candolle's tribe *Heterothalameæ*, and closely allied to the genus *Baccharis*. It is characterized by having polygamo-dioecious heads. The hermaphrodite plants bear either sterile flowers in the disk, or a single row of fertile female flowers around the edge; the female plants bear fertile flowers, of which the achenia are compressed or 3-angled; the hermaphrodite achenia are abortive; the pappus is in one series or more, and copious; the leaves are alternate, and entire or dentate; and the flowers are corymbose or paniculate, and yellow. Only five species are known, all natives of South America. *H. brunioides*, of southern Brazil, furnishes the yellow romerillo dye from its flowers.

Heterotheca (het′ę-rō-thē′kä), *n.* [NL. (so called from the unlike achenia of the ray and disk), < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *θήκη*, a case.] A small genus of North American and Mexican herbs, belonging to the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Asteroideæ*, the type of De Candolle's tribe *Heterotheceæ*. It is characterized by having the ray- and disk-flowers numerous, and both fertile; the style-branches of the hermaphrodite flowers tipped with a lanceolate or ovate triangular appendage; the achenia of the ray thickish, often triangular, without pappus, or rarely with a bristle or two; the disk compressed, and with a double pappus, the inner composed of long capillary bristles, the outer of numerous short squammæ; the leaves alternate; the flowers yellow; and the pappus brownish. *Aublet*, 1775.

Heterotheceæ (het′ę-rō-thē′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1836), < *Heterotheca* + *-eæ*.] A subdivision of plants belonging to the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Asteroideæ*, typified by the genus *Heterotheca*.

heterotomous (het-ę-rot′ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut.] In *mineral.*, having a cleavage different from the common variety: applied to a variety of feldspar.

heterotopia (het′ę-rō-tō′pi-ą), *n.* Same as *heterotopy*.

heterotopic (het′ę-rō-top′ik), *a.* [< *heterotopy* + *-ic*.] Same as *heterotopous*.

heterotopism (het-ę-rot′ō-pizm), *n.* [As *heterotop-y* + *-ism*.] Same as *heterotopy*.

heterotopous (het-ę-rot′ō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *τόπος*, place.] Misplaced; pertaining to or characterized by heterotopy: applied specifically in pathology to tissue occurring in an abnormal situation. Also *heterotopic*.

heterotopy (het-ę-rot′ō-pi), *n.* [< NL. *heterotopia*: see *heterotopous*.] Disarrangement in position; misplacement. Specifically—(*a*) In *pathol.*, the occurrence of a tissue forming a neoplasm in an abnormal position. (*b*) In *biol.*, a disarrangement of an order of development affecting the place of the resulting phenomena. See *heterochrony*. Also *heterotopism*, *heterotopia*.

Virchow opposed both the view that the jaw [the infant giant jaw-bone of Stramberg] was like that of an ape and the one that it was a child's. The case was a rare instance of *heterotopy* in a man of gigantic size.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 138.

Displacement in position, or *heterotopy*, especially affects the cells or elementary parts which compose the organs; but it also affects the organs themselves.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 13.

Heterotricha (het-ę-rot′ri-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *heterotrichus*: see *heterotrichous*.] An order of ciliate infusorians. These animalcules are either free-swimming or attached, naked or loricate, and are entirely ciliated. The cilia form two widely distinct systems, those of the general cuticular surface being short and fine, and those of the oral region of much larger size, cirrose, and constituting a linear or more or less spiral or circular series. The cortical layers are usually highly differentiated, and inclose an even, parallel series of longitudinally disposed muscular fibrillæ. The order contains by far the largest of the infusorians, many of its members being visible to the naked eye, and some ranging in size up to one sixth of an inch. There are 20 or more genera, ranged by Kent in 7 families, *Bursariidæ*, *Spirostomidæ*, *Stentoridæ*, *Tintinnidæ*, *Trichodenopsidæ*, *Codonellidæ*, and *Calceolidæ*. *Heterotricha* is one of the four orders established by Stein, the others being *Holotricha*, *Hypotricha*, and *Peritricha*.

heterotrichal (het-ę-rot′ri-kal), *a.* Same as *heterotrichous*. *Encyc. Brit.*

heterotrichous (het-ę-rot′ri-kus), *a.* [< NL. *heterotrichus*, < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] Having unlike cilia scattered over the body; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Heterotricha*.

Heterotrichum (het-ę-rot′ri-kum), *n.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1828), < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A genus of shrubs belonging to the natural order *Melastomaceæ*, tribe *Miconieæ*. It is characterized by having the calyx campanulate, and 6- to 8-lobed; the corolla of 6 to 8 white or rose-colored obovate petals; numerous staminæ, the anthers of which at first open by a single terminal pore, later by a fissure; and the fruit forming a tough berry. The leaves are large, ovate-cordate or oblong, and entire or serrulate. Six species are known, from Guiana and the West Indies. *H. viscum* is called the *Amerious gooseberry* in the West Indies.

heterotropal (het-ę-rot′rō-pal), *a.* Same as *heterotropous*.

heterotrophy (het-ę-rot′rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *τροφή*, nourishment, < *τρέφειν*,

feed.] In *bot.*, an abnormal mode of obtaining nutrition, observed especially in the *Cupuliferæ*. These plants, according to Frank, are destitute of root-hairs, and depend for their nutrition upon a fungus, the mycelium of which closely surrounds the roots and acts in the capacity of root-hairs. In contradistinction to these are most ordinary plants, which obtain their nourishment by *autotrophy* — that is, by means of ordinary root-hairs. See *symbiosis*.

heterotropic (het″e-rō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *τρόπος*, a turning, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Anisotropic; ælotropic: opposed to *isotropic*.

heterotropous (het-e-rot′rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, having the embryo or ovule oblique or transverse to the axis of the seed. Also *heterotropal*.

heterousia, heteroödusia (het-e-rō′si-ą, -rō-ō′si-ą), *n.* [< LGr. **ἑτερουσία, ἑτεροουσία*, difference of essence or nature, < *ἑτερούσιος*, also *ἑτεροούσιος*, of different essence or nature: see *heterousious*.] Different essence; essential difference of nature or constitution. See *Heterousian*.

Semi-Arianism occupied an untenable middle ground between the Arian *hetero-ousia*, or difference of essence, and the orthodox homo-ousia, or equality of essence.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 58.

Heterousian, Heteroödusian (het-e-rō′si-an, -rō-ō′si-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *heterousia, heteroödusia*, + *-an*.] **I.** *n. Eccles.*, one who believes the Father and the Son to be unlike in substance or essence; an Arian: opposed to *Homoöusian*. Also *Heterousiast, Heteroödusiast*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Heterousians or the doctrine of an essential difference between the Father and the Son: as, the *Heterousian* heresy. See *Homoödusian*.

Heterousiast, Heteroödusiast (het-e-rō′si-ast, -rō-ō′si-ast), *n.* [As *Heterousi-an, Heteroödusi-an*, + *-ast*.] Same as *Heterousian*.

heterousious, heteroödusious (het-e-rō′si-us, -rō-ō′si-us), *a.* [< LGr. *ἑτερούσιος*, less correctly *ἑτεροούσιος*, of different essence or nature, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *οὐσία*, essence, < *ὤν*, fem. *οὖσα* (*ὀντ-*), ppr. of *εἶναι*, be: see *am* (under *be*[1]) and *ens, ontology*, etc.] *Eccles.*, essentially different; of unlike essence or substance: an epithet much used (in the Greek form) in the ancient Arian controversy, the Arians maintaining that the Son was created, and therefore was not the same in substance or essence (homoöusious) with the Father.

heterozetesis (het″e-rō-zē-tē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ζήτησις*, inquiry, < *ζητεῖν*, inquire, ask.] In *logic*, the fallacy of ignoration of the elench, which consists in replying to an argument different from that which the opponent has advanced, or in disproving something which the opponent has not maintained.

hethen[1]†, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *heathen*.

hethen[2]†, *adv.* [ME., also *hithen, hythen*, < Icel. *hedhan* = Sw. *häden* = Dan. *heden*, hence, with a separative suffix *-than*, from the pron. stem represented by *he*[1]. Cf. equiv. *hen*[2], *hence*, from the same ult. source.] Hence; from this place; from this time.

Alle come we hyder nakude and bare,
Whenne we *hethene* passe, is there no mare.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 85.

That is *hythyn* thre daies iornay,
The ganeste gate that I gane goo.
York Plays, p. 59.

hethenesset†, *n.* A Middle English form of *heathenness*.

hething†, *n.* [ME., < Icel. *hæthing*, a scoffing, *hāthung*, scorn, shame, disgrace, < *hāth*, scoffing, mocking.] Contempt; mockery.

He hade not of hom but *hethyng* & skorne,
Grete wordis & gref, & moche grym threte;
That doublis my dole, & to dethe bryngis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2594.

Now are we dryve til *hething* and til scorn.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 190.

hetman (het′man), *n.* [= G. *hetman*, < Pol. *hetman, ataman* = Little Russ. *hetman, ataman, otaman, vataman* = Russ. *atamanŭ*, < G. *hauptmann*, chieftain, captain, = E. *head-man*, q. v.] 1. In Poland, the commander of an army. The *great hetman* was formerly the commander-in-chief in the old kingdom of Poland. — 2. Among the Cossacks, formerly, the elected chief of each of their principal communities; a Cossack chief; an ataman. The hetmans received extensive privileges from their Polish suzerains in the sixteenth century, which were continued after the Cossacks passed under Russian rule in 1654. Their rights were greatly restricted by Peter the Great, and the office of hetman of the Ukraine Cossacks was abolished by Catharine II. A hetman of the Don Cossacks continues to exist, but his duties are those of a governor-general. Since 1835 the heir apparent of the Russian throne is hereditary hetman of all the Cossacks, and is represented by a "hetman by delegation" for each of their territorial divisions. *Hetman* (*ataman*) is also the common title of subordinate Cossack chiefs.

In the middle of the seventeenth century, an attempt of the King of Poland to enforce Popery upon the Cossacks, and to make their prince a *hetman*, delegate of his power, roused the indignation of the people.
A. J. C. Hare, Studies in Russia, ix.

hetmanate (het′man-āt), *n.* [< *hetman* + *-ate*[3].] The rule or administration of a hetman.

During the *hetmanate* it had fortifications of which traces are still extant. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 6.

hetmanship (het′man-ship), *n.* [< *hetman* + *-ship*.] The office of a hetman.

Hetmanship . . . was abolished by Catherine II.
A. J. C. Hare, Studies in Russia, ix.

hettet. An obsolete preterit of *heat*.

hettert, *a. compar.* An obsolete form of *hotter*. *Chaucer*.

hettle, *a.* and *n.* See *hattle*.

Heuchera (hū′kėr-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Prof. *Heucher*, a German botanist.] A genus of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, belonging to the natural order *Saxafragaceæ*, tribe *Saxafrageæ*, and the type of Bartling's tribe *Heucherеæ*. The calyx is bell-shaped, the tube cohering at the base with the ovary, 5-cleft; the petals are 5 in number, spatulate, small, and entire; the stamens 5 in number; the styles 2, and slender; and the pod 1-celled, with 2 parietal many-seeded placentæ, and 2-beaked, opening

Alum-root (*Heuchera Americana*).
a, flower; *b*, *c*, fruit, entire and cut transversely.

between the beaks. They are perennials, with round heart-shaped leaves, principally from the rootstock. The flowers are in small clusters disposed in a prolonged and narrow panicle, and are greenish or purplish. About 20 species are known, natives of North America and Mexico. The root furnishes a powerful astringent, whence the name *alum-root* applied to some of the species, particularly *H. Americana*. *H. villosa* is sometimes called the *American sanicle*.

Heucheræ (hū-kē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heuchera* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Saxafragaceæ*, proposed by Bartling (1830), typified by the genus *Heuchera*.

heught (hūch), *n.* [Sc., also written *heuch*, formerly *huwe, hew*, etc., = E. *how*[2], a hill: see *how*[2].] 1. A crag; a precipice; a rugged steep; a glen with steep overhanging sides.

A laidley worm in Spindleston-*Heughs*
Would ruin the North Country.
The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-Heugh (Child's Ballads, I. 283).

2. A coal-mine; a pit.

heuk[1] (hūk), *n.* A Scotch form of *hook*. *Burns*.

heuk[2]† (hūk), *n.* See *huke*.

heulandite (hū′lan-dīt), *n.* [After H. *Heuland*, an English dealer in minerals.] A mineral belonging to the zeolite group. It occurs in white to red or gray monoclinic crystals, with pearly luster on the surface of perfect cleavage. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium.

heuretic (hū-ret′ik), *n.* [< Gr. *εὑρετικός*, inventive (cf. *εὑρετής*, an inventor, discoverer), < *εὑρίσκειν* (*εὑρε-*), invent, find out. Cf. *eureka*.] The art of discovery or invention: a branch of logic.

heuristic (hū-ris′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὑρίσκειν* (*εὑρε-*), find out (see *heuretic*), + *-ist-ic*.] Serving to find or discover.

We can, indeed, use the idea that the world is an organic whole, determined in relation to an end which consciousness sets for itself, as an *heuristic* principle to guide us in following the connexion of things with each other.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 84.

heurteloup (hėr′tė-lōp), *n.* [After Baron *Heurteloup*.] An artificial leech; an instrument for cutting and cupping a small area.

Local bleeding is better done with the *heurteloup* than with leeches. *Medical News*, LIII. 73.

heurts, *n. pl.* See *hurt*[2].

hevet, *v.* A Middle English form of *heave*.

Hevea (hē′vē-ą), *n.* [NL.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, the type of Baillon's tribe *Heveæ*. It is characterized by having 3-foliolate leaves; a lax panicle of flowers, of which the calyx is 5-toothed or with 5 short lobes, and no corolla; stamens 5 to 10, with the filaments united in a column; and 3-valved capsular fruit. About 10 species are known, natives of tropical Brazil and Guiana. This genus furnishes the most valuable caoutchouc or india-rubber exported from South America. The best is obtained from *H. Brasiliensis*. The seeds of these trees are poisonous to man and quadrupeds, but are harmless to and greedily eaten by birds. Prolonged boiling deprives them of their poison and renders them palatable.

Heveæ (hē′vē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hevea* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, proposed by Baillon in 1874, the genus *Hevea* being the type.

hevedt, *n.* A Middle English form of *head*. *Chaucer*.

hevent, *n.* A Middle English form of *heaven*.

hew[1] (hū), *v.*; pret. *hewed*, pp. *hewed* or *hewn*, ppr. *hewing*. [< ME. *hewen* (pret. *hew, heow*, pp. *hewen*), < AS. *hedwan* (pret. *heów*, pp. *hedwen*) = OS. *hāwan* = OFries. *hāwa, howa* = D. *houwen* = MLG. *houwen, howen, hoggen* = OHG. *houwan*, MHG. *houwen*, G. *hauen* = Icel. *höggva* = Sw. *hugga* = Dan. *hugge*, cut, hew, = Goth. **haggwan* (?), not recorded, = OBulg. Serv. *kovati*, Russ. *kovatĭ*, etc., strike, hammer, forge (a word widely developed in Slav.), = Lith. *kauti*, strike, forge, = Lett. *kaut*, strike. From the same root are *hay*[1] and, through F., *hoe*[1]; also prob. *hack*[1], with *hatch*[3], *hatchet, hash*[1], etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut; especially, to cut with an ax, a hatchet, or a sword with a swinging blow; cut with a heavy blow or with repeated blows: as, to *hew* down a tree.

Er thei were alle ynne ther were many slayn and for *hewen*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 284.

Wel coude he *hewen* wood, and water bere,
For he was yong and mighty.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 564.

Hew them in pieces; hack their bones asunder.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

2. To form or shape by blows with a sharp instrument; cut roughly into form; shape out by cutting: often with *out*: as, to *hew* timber; to *hew out* a sepulcher from a rock.

A ful huge hegt hit haled vpon lofte,
Of harde *hewen* ston vp to the tablez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 789.

Lammikin was as gude a mason
As ever *hewed* a stane.
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 307).

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than *hewing out* new ones. *Pope*, To Swift.

II. *intrans.* To cut; inflict cutting blows.

Deth with his axe so faste on me doth *hewe*.
Court of Love, l. 980.

Full ofte he *heweth* up so highe
That chippes fallen in his eye.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 106.

hew[1]† (hū), *n.* [< *hew*[1], *v.*] Destruction by cutting down.

Of whom he makes such havocke and such *hew*
That swarmes of damned soules to hell he sends.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 49.

hew[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hue*[1].

hew[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hue*[2].

hewet, *n.* [ME., < AS. *hiwa*, in pl. *hiwan*, household, servants, = OS. *hīwa*, f., wife, = OHG. *hīwo*, m., husband, *hīwā*, f., wife: see *hind*[2].] A servant or retainer.

O servaunt traitour, false homly *hewe*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 541.

hewedt, *a.* See *hued*.

hewer (hū′ėr), *n.* One who hews.

And the princes said unto them, Let them live; but let them be *hewers* of wood and drawers of water unto all the congregation. Josh. ix. 21.

Specifically — (*a*) In *coal-mining*, the miner who cuts the coal. (*b*) In *lumbering*, one who uses a heavy broadax in squaring timber.

hewgag (hū′gag), *n.* [Appar. a made word, prob. based on *gewgaw*, a jew's-harp.] 1. A toy musical instrument consisting of a hollow wooden pipe, about 4 inches long and half an

inch in diameter, with a hole near one end and closed with parchment at the other, producing, when blown, a loud doleful sound. It was in use about 1856. Hence—2. An imaginary musical instrument feigned to be loudly sounded on occasions of special jubilation. [Humorous, U. S.]

To-day Hanscomb sends a letter "all about it" [Dawes's first speech in Congress], setting it out with the accompanying "sound of *hew-gag*."
S. Bowles, in Merriam's Bowles, I. 295.

hewhole (hū'hōl), *n.* [E. dial., regarded as *hew*[1], *v.*, + obj. *hole*[1], in ref. to its wood-pecking habit; also *highhole* and *highholder* (in U. S.); formerly *huhole* (Florio), *hewel* (Marvell); in ME. *hyghwhele* (Halliwell), i. e. 'high-wheel'; all these forms being various twists given in popular speech to the name otherwise presented in *hickwall, hickway*, q. v.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. [Prov. Eng.]

hewn (hūn). A past participle of *hew*[1].

hexa-. [L. *hexa-*, repr. Gr. *ἑξ-*, in comp. usually *ἑξα-*, in inscriptions also *ἑξ-*, *ἑκ-*, = L. *sex* = E. *six*, q. v.] An element of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'six.'

hexacapsular (hek-sạ-kap'sū-lẽr), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + E. *capsule* + *-ar*.] In *bot.*, having six capsules or seed-vessels: as, a *hexacapsular* plant.

hexace (hek'sā-sē), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἀκή*, a point.] A summit of a polyhedron formed by the concurrence of six faces.

Hexachætæ (hek-sạ-kē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + NL. *chæta*, q. v.] A division of the brachycerous *Diptera*, containing those two-winged flies which have a proboscis composed of six pieces, as the family *Tabanidæ*: contrasted with *Tetrachætæ* and *Dichætæ*.

hexachætous (hek-sạ-kē'tus), *a.* [As *Hexachætæ* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hexachætæ*.

hexachord (hek'sạ-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *χορδή*, a string, cord, chord.] 1. In *Gr. music*: (*a*) A diatonic series of six tones. (*b*) The interval of a major sixth. (*c*) An instrument with six strings.—2. In *medieval music*, a diatonic series of six tones, containing four whole steps and one half-step (between the third and fourth tones). The hexachord was an attempt to improve on the ancient tetrachord as a unit of musical analysis. The entire series of recognized tones, from the second G below middle C to the second E above it, was distributed among seven hexachords, beginning on $G_{,,}$, $C_{,}$, $F_{,}$, $G_{,}$, C, F, and G, respectively. Each hexachord was perfect in itself, and similar to every other; its tones were designated in order by the syllables *ut, re, mi, fa, sol*, and *la*. (See *solmization*.) Any given tone was designated both by its letter name and by its syllable name in full; middle C, for example, being known as *C sol-fa-ut*, etc. In actual singing the solmization and the singer's conception of the tones passed from one hexachord to another as far as necessary, the process of changing being called *mutation*. In contrapuntal writing the most perfect possible imitation was considered to be that which occurred between analogous tones of two hexachords. The hexachord system is doubtfully attributed to Guido d'Arezzo, in the eleventh century. It continued in use until, in the eighteenth century, the octave as a unit of analysis and the modern theory of key-relationship were recognized.

hexachronous (hek-sak'rō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑξάχρονος*, < *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *anc. pros.*, having a magnitude of six primary or fundamental times; hexasemic.

hexacolic (hek-sạ-kol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑξάκωλος*, < *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *κῶλον*, a member: see *colon*[1].] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of six cola or series: as, a *hexacolic* period.

Hexacoralla (hek'sạ-kō-ral'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *κοράλλιον*, coral.] One of the chief divisions of the *Coralligena*, in which the fundamental number of the intermesenteric chambers of the body-cavity, and likewise of the tentacles, is six; the hexamerous *Coralligena*, as distinguished from the *Octocoralla*, which are octomerous. The common *Actiniidæ*, or sea-anemones, are an example.

hexacorallan (hek'sạ-kō-ral'ạn), *n.* One of the *Hexacoralla*; a hexamerous coral.

hexacoralline (hek'sạ-kor'ạ-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hexacoralla* + *-ine*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hexacoralla*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hexacoralla*; a hexacorallan.

hexact (hek'sakt), *a.* Same as *hexactinal*.

hexactinal (hek-sak'ti-nạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray, + *-al*.] Having six rays, as a sponge-spicule.

hexactinellid (hek-sak-ti-nel'id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hexactinellidæ*. Also *hexactinelline*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hexactinellidæ*.

Hexactinellida (hek-sak-ti-nel'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hexactinella* + *-ida*.] In Von Lendenfeld's system of classification, an order of silicious sponges, characterized by the triaxial and generally hexactinal spicules, in soft mesogloea, the supporting skeleton being often strengthened with silicious cement.

Hexactinellidæ (hek-sak-ti-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hexactinella* (< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray, + L. dim. *-ella*) + *-idæ*.] The glass-sponges rated as a family of silicious sponges.

hexactinelline (hek-sak-ti-nel'in), *a.* Same as *hexactinellid*.

Hexactinisæ (hek-sak-tin'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray.] A group of *Actiniaria* with paired septa. The number of the pairs of septa is at least six, usually more, and in that case increasing in multiples of six. The mouth is fissure-shaped, and the esophagus has two esophageal grooves and two esophageal lappets.

hexad (hek'sad), *n.* [< LL. *hexas* (*hexad-*), < Gr. *ἑξάς* (*ἑξαδ-*), the number six, < *ἑξ* = E. *six*.] 1. The sum of six units; the number six; also, a series of six numbers.—2. In *chem.*, an element the atoms of which have six times the saturating power or equivalence of the hydrogen atom, as sulphur in certain conditions.

Also spelled *hexade*.

hexadactylism (hek-sạ-dak'ti-lizm), *n.* [< *hexadactyl(ous)* + *-ism*.] The condition of being hexadactylous.

hexadactylous (hek-sạ-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger.] Having six fingers or toes.

hexade, *n.* See *hexad*.

hexadic (hek-sad'ik), *a.* [< *hexad* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to six as a base of numeration.

hexaëdron (hek-sạ-ē'drọn), *n.* See *hexahedron*.

hexaëmeron (hek-sạ-em'ẹ-rọn), *n.* [LL. *hexaemeron*, the six days of the creation, < LGr. *ἑξαήμερος*, the six days' work (the title of a book by Basil on the six days of the creation), prop. adj., of or in six days, < Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἡμέρα*, day.] 1. A term of six days.—2. A history of the six days' work of creation, as contained in the first chapter of Genesis.

The older account of the creation in Gen. ii. . . . does not recognize the *hexaemeron*, and it is even doubtful whether the original sketch of Gen. i. distributed creation over six days. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 125.

The first volume is occupied with the Mosaic *Hexaemeron* and the Deluge. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 752.

hexafoil (hek'sạ-foil), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + E. *foil*[1], q. v.] Having six foils or lobes; six-lobed.

A vertical stem, rising from a wide *hexafoil*-shaped base.
S. K. Cat. Spec. Ex., 1862, No. 1018.

hexagon (hek'sạ-gon), *n.* [< L. *hexagonum*, < Gr. *ἑξάγωνον*, neut. of *ἑξάγωνος*, six-cornered, hexagonal, < *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *γωνία*, a corner, angle.] In *geom.*, a figure of six sides and six angles. If it be plane and the sides and angles are equal, it is a regular hexagon.

hexagonal (hek-sag'ō-nạl), *a.* [< *hexagon* + *-al*.] 1. Having six sides and six angles; having the form of a hexagon. The *hexagonal system* in crystallography includes such forms as the hexagonal prism, pyramid, etc., which are referred to three equal lateral axes inclined at angles of 60° and a vertical axis of different length at right angles to them. (See *crystallography*.) The *rhombohedral system* is a division of the hexagonal in which the forms are referred, sometimes to three equal inclined axes parallel to the faces of the fundamental rhombohedron, but more commonly to the same axes as the hexagonal forms; in the latter view the rhombohedron is regarded as the hemihedral form of a hexagonal pyramid, and similarly of the other forms. Hexagonal and rhombohedral forms have the same optical characters, both being uniaxial.

2. Divided into hexagons: as, a surface with a *hexagonal* structure.

hexagonally (hek-sag'ō-nạl-i), *adv.* In the form of a hexagon.

hexagonienchyma† (hek-sạ-gō-ni-eng'ki-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑξάγωνος*, six-cornered, hexagonal, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion: see *enchymatous*, and cf. *parenchyma*.] In *bot.*, cellular tissue exhibiting hexagonal forms in section.

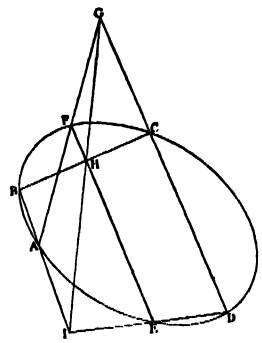
hexagonous (hek-sag'ọ-nus), *a.* Same as *hexagonal*. [Rare.]

An *hexagonous* plate embossed with angles.
Quar. Jour. of Geol. Soc., XLV. 172.

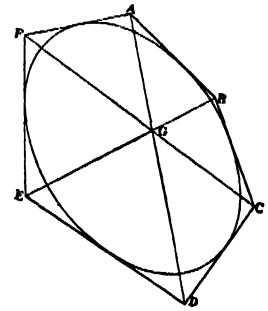
hexagony† (hek-sag'ọ-ni), *n.* [Directly < Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *γωνία*, angle. Cf. *hexagon*.] A hexagon.

When I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagonies*, or sexangular cellars of bees, did I, therefore, conclude that they were mathematicians? *Abp. Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.

hexagram (hek'sạ-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑξαγράμματος*, of six letters (cf. LGr. *ἑξάγραμμος*, of six grams of weight), < *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *γράμμα*, a line, letter, etc.: see *gram*[2].] 1. A figure formed of two equilateral triangles placed concentrically with their sides parallel and on opposite sides of the center. This was the seal or symbol of the Pythagorean school.—2. In *geom.*, a figure of six lines. The name is particularly applied to the *mystic hexagram* invented by Pascal. This is a hexagram inscribed in a conic. It has the property that the intersections of the first and fourth, the second and fifth, and the third and sixth lines lie on one straight line. This is a case of the elementary proposition that three cubic curves which have eight points in common also have a ninth in common. *Brianchon's hexagram* is circumscribed about a conic; and the chief property of it is that the three lines joining opposite angles intersect in one point.



Pascal's Hexagram.
AB, BC, CD, DF, EF, FA are the successive lines; *AB* and *DE* intersect in *I*; *BC* and *EF* intersect in *H*; *CD* and *FA* intersect in *G*; *G*, *H*, and *I* are collinear.

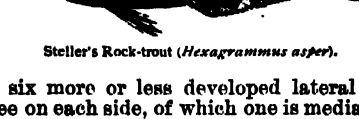


Brianchon's Hexagram.
ABCDEF is the hexagram. *AD*, *BE*, and *CF* meet in one point, *G*.

3. In *Chinese lit.*, one of the 64 figures which form the basis of the Yih-king or "book of changes," one of the oldest Chinese books. Each of these figures is made up of six parallel lines, of which some are whole and some divided. See *book of changes*, under *change*.

Hexagrammidæ (hek-sạ-gram'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hexagrammus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Hexagrammus*. It is characterized by enlarged suborbitals connected with the preoperculum, an elongated dorsal fin with its spinous and articulated portions subequal, an elongated anal fin, and perfect ventrals, each with a spine and five rays. The species are confined to the northern Pacific ocean, and are mostly found along the western coast of North America, especially California, where the typical species are improperly called *rock-trout*. The family is also called *Chiridæ*, and by Günther *Heterolepidæ*.

Hexagrammus (hek-sạ-gram'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *γράμμα*, a line.] The typical genus of *Hexagrammidæ*: so called from


Steller's Rock-trout (*Hexagrammus asper*).

the six more or less developed lateral lines, three on each side, of which one is median, one dorsal, and one abdominal. Steller's rock-trout, *H. asper*, is an example.

hexagyn (hek'sạ-jin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil, style).] In the Linnean system, a plant having six styles.

Hexagynia (hek-sạ-jin'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *hexagyn*.] In the Linnean system, an order of plants, such as the sun-dew, having six styles.

hexagynian (hek-sạ-jin'i-ạn), *a.* [As *hexagyn* + *-ian*.] In *bot.*, having six styles.

hexagynous (hek-saj'i-nus), *a.* [As *hexagyn* + *-ous*.] Same as *hexagynian*.

hexahedral (hek-sạ-hē'dral), *a.* [< *hexahedr(on)* + *-al*.] 1. Having the figure of a hexahedron; having six equal superficial sides or faces; cubic.—2. In *entom.*, having six distinct and more or less parallel sides; six-sided: said of long bodies, as joints of the antennæ, etc.

hexahedron (hek-sạ-hē'drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base, = E. *settle*[1], *n.*] A solid body having six faces; especially, the regular hexahedron or cube. Also *hexaëdron*.

hexakisoctahedron (hek'sạ-kis-ok-tạ-hē'drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑξάκις*, six times (< *ἑξ* = E. *six*),

+ ἑκτά, = E. *eight*, + ἕδρα, seat, base.] Same as *hexoctahedron*.

hexameral (hek-sam'ē-ral), *a.* [As *hexamerous* + *-al*.] Consisting of six parts; hexamerous: as, a *hexameral* arrangement of the septa.

hexamerous (hek-sam'ē-rus), *a.* [< Gr. ἑξαμερής, of six parts, < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + μέρος, a part.] Divided into six segments; consisting of six parts. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having the parts of the flower six in number, or a multiple of six. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, having a hexameral arrangement of the radiating parts or organs, as the *Hexacoralla* or *Hexactineæ*.

The finally *hexamerous* Anthozoön passes through a tetramerous and an octomerous stage.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 143.

hexameter (hek-sam'e-tėr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *exameter;* ME. *exametron* (n.); < L. *hexameter*, also *hexametrus*, < Gr. ἑξάμετρος, of six measures or feet (neut. ἑξάμετρον, L. *hexametrum*, a verse of six feet), < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + μέτρον, measure.] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*, containing or consisting of six measures; having a length of six feet or six dipodies; especially, composed of six feet, of which the first four are dactyls or spondees, the fifth ordinarily a dactyl, sometimes a spondee, and the last a spondee or trochee: as, a *hexameter* line, verse, or period.

The Poets [style] was by verse *exameter* for his grauitie and statelinesse most allowable.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 83.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a period, line, or verse consisting of six measures. In books on modern versification, the "measure" and "foot" being ordinarily assumed to be identical, the word *hexameter* is used as precisely equivalent to *hexapody;* but according to the nomenclature of classical metrics, a hexameter is a group of six feet only in those classes of feet which are measured by single feet (monopodies). Since iambi, trochees, and anapests are measured by dipodies, an iambic, trochaic, or anapestic hexameter would be a group of twelve feet, a group of six such feet being a *trimeter*. The name *hexameter* is given by preëminence to the *dactylic hexameter*, also called the *heroic* or *epic hexameter*, or *heroic* or *epic verse*, from its use in Greek and Roman epic poetry from the earliest to the latest period. It is a compound verse consisting of two cola or members, either both of three feet or one of two feet and one of four feet. The heroic hexameter never consists of six dactyls, the last foot being always a spondee (– –), or, as the last syllable of a period may always be either long or short, a trochee (– ⏑) as a substitute for a spondee. Some authorities have regarded this meter as catalectic, so that the last foot would be a trochee by omission of the last syllable of the dactyl, or a spondee for the trochee. The fifth foot is rarely a spondee, but a sponee can always be used instead of a dactyl in any of the first four places. The ordinary form of the hexameter is accordingly – ⏑⏑ | – ⏑⏑ | – ⏑⏑ | – ⏑⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ×. A verse with a spondee as fifth foot is said to be *spondaic*, one consisting entirely of spondees *holospondaic*, and one entirely (except the last foot) of dactyls *holodactylic*. The principal cesuras are the trochaic of the third foot, the penthemimeral, and the hephthemimeral; besides which the bucolic cesura or diæresis and the trithemimeral cesura are to be noted. See *cesura*.

They ben versifyed comounly
Of six feet, which men clepe *exametron*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 91.

The English verse which we call heroick consists of no more than ten syllables; the Latin *hexameter* sometimes rises to seventeen. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

In the *hexameter* rises the fountain's silvery column,
In the pentameter aye falling in melody back.
Coleridge, tr. of Schiller's Ovidian Elegiac Meter.

Fancy, borne perhaps upon the rise
And long roll of the *Hexameter*.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

Perissosyllabic hexameter, in *anc. pros.*, a verse consisting of a dactylic tetrameter and an ithyphallic (– ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ ‖ – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑); a greater Archilochian. It was regarded by some ancient writers as a variation from the heroic hexameter made by inserting a redundant syllable (whence the epithet *perissosyllabic*) before the last syllable of the fifth foot in its dactylic form: thus, – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ (–) ⏑ | – ×.

hexametral (hek-sam'e-tral), *a.* [< *hexameter* + *-al*.] Hexametric. *Hobhouse*.

hexametric (hek-sa-met'rik), *a.* [< *hexameter* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or written in six metrical feet.

hexametrical (hek-sa-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *hexametric* + *-al*.] Same as *hexametric*.

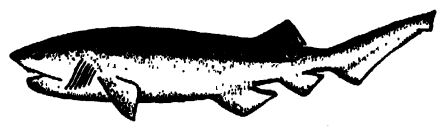
Several *hexametrical* versions of the Iliad have already been mentioned. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 254.

hexametrist (hek-sam'e-trist), *n.* [< *hexameter* + *-ist*.] One who writes hexameters.

Claudian, and even the few lines of Merobaudes, stand higher in purity, as in the life of poetry, than all the Christian *hexametrists*. *Milman*.

Hexanchidæ (hek-sang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hexanchus* + *-idæ*.] A small family of selachians, of the order *Opistharthri*, having 6 or 7 gill-sacs, a spiracle, a well-defined lateral line, only 1 dorsal fin, no nictitating membrane, and diversiform teeth; the cow-sharks. It contains a few species. Also called *Notidanida*.

Hexanchus (hek-sang'kus), *n.* [NL., orig. *Hexancus* (Rafinesque, 1810): so called in ref. to the contracted gill-slits; irreg. < Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + ἀγχειν, choke, constrict.] The typical genus of the family *Hexanchidæ*.



Cow-shark (*Hexanchus corinus*).

hexander (hek-san'dėr), *n.* [< ML. *hexandrus:* see *hexandrous*.] In the Linnean system of classification, a plant having six stamens.

Hexandria (hek-san'dri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *hexandrous*.] In the Linnean system of botany, a class of plants having six stamens, which are all of equal or nearly equal length. It is thus distinguished from the class *Tetradynamia*, which has also six stamens, but of these four are longer than the other two.

hexandrian (hek-san'dri-ạn), *a.* Same as *hexandrous*.

hexandrous (hek-san'drus), *a.* [< NL. *hexandrus*, < Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Having six stamens. Also *hexandrious*, *hexandrian*.

hexane (hek'sān), *n.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + *-ane*.] The sixth member (C_6H_{14}) of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons. It is a liquid, boiling at about 60° C., found in various natural oils.

hexangular (hek-sang'gū-lạr), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + L. *angulus*, an angle.] Having six angles.

The base was *hexangular*, finely ornamented with Gothic sculpture. *Pennant*, Tour, p. 217.

hexapartite (hek-sạ-pär'tīt), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + L. *partitus*, divided, < *partire*, divide, part.] 1. In *arch.*, divided into six parts: applied to a vault divided by its system of arching into six parts.—2. In *zoöl.*, having six parts; hexamerous.

hexapetaloid (hek-sạ-pet'ạ-loid), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + πέταλον, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal), + εἶδος, resemblance.] Having six colored parts like petals. [Rare.]

Hexapetaloideæ (hek-sạ-pet-ạ-loi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *hexapetaloid* + *-eæ*.] A division of petaloid monocotyledonous plants, proposed by Lindley in 1830, in which the number of petals or lobes of the perianth is six.

hexapetalous (hek-sạ-pet'ạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + πέταλον, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, having six petals or flower-leaves.

hexaphyllous (hek-sạ-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + φύλλον, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having six leaves.

Hexapla (hek'sạ-plạ), *n.* [Gr. τὰ ἑξαπλᾶ, neut. pl. of ἑξαπλόος, contr. ἑξαπλοῦς, sixfold, < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + *-πλοος* = L. *-plus*, akin to E. *-fold*, q. v.] An edition of the Bible in six versions. The name is especially given to a collection of texts of the Old Testament collated by Origen. It contained in six parallel columns the Hebrew text in Hebrew characters and in Greek characters, the Septuagint with critical emendations, and versions by Symmachus, Aquila, and Theodotion. There were also fragments of several other versions.

hexaplar (hek'sạ-plạr), *a.* [< *Hexapla* + *-ar*.] Sextuple; containing six columns; specifically (with a capital initial letter), of or pertaining to the Hexapla.

hexaplaric (hek-sạ-plar'ik), *a.* [< *hexaplar* + *-ic*.] Same as *hexaplar*.

The old unrevised text [of the Septuagint], as it existed before Origen, has been usually called . . . the Vulgate; that of Origen, the *Hexaplaric*.
T. H. Horne, Introd. to Study of Holy Script., II. 62.

hexaplex (hek'sạ-pleks), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = L. *sex* = E. *six*, + L. *-plex*, as in *duplex*, etc.: see *duplex*. The proper form from the Gr. would be **hexaple*.] Sixfold; sextuple. [Rare.]

hexapod (hek'sạ-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *hexapus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. ἑξάπους (*-ποδ-*), having six feet (used with ref. to meter: see *hexapody*), < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having six feet, as any adult true insect; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hexapoda;* hexapodous.

II. *n.* One of the *Hexapoda;* a true six-footed insect.

Also *hexapode*, *hexapodan*.

Hexapoda (hek-sap'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *hexapus* (*-pod-*): see *hexapod*.] 1. The true insects; the arthropods which have six feet. Probably more than three fourths of the animal kingdom belong to this group. They form the class *Insecta* (which see), having three pairs of legs when adult, distinct head, thorax, and abdomen, two antennæ, tracheal respiration, and distinction of sex.

In all [*Hexapoda*] there are never more nor less than six legs, but the forelegs are sometimes rudimentary. The leg consists of five parts, coxa, trochanter, femur, tibia, and tarsus. *Packe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 103.

2. A division of butterflies containing those which have all six legs fitted for walking: opposed to *Tetrapoda*.

hexapodan (hek-sap'ō-dạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *hexapod*.

hexapode (hek'sạ-pōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *hexapod*. This is the common orthography in the older authors.

hexapodous (hek-sap'ō-dus), *a.* [As *hexapod* + *-ous*.] Having six feet; hexapod: as, a *hexapodous* insect.

hexapody (hek-sap'ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. **ἑξαποδία*, a hexapody, < ἑξάπους, having six feet: see *hexapod*. Cf. *dipody*.] In *pros.*, a group, series, or verse consisting of six feet. According to the principles of classical metrics, only a trochaic, iambic, or logaœdic hexapody can form a single series or colon, a succession of feet of other classes, as of dactyls, anapests, Cretics, Ionics, etc., being divisible into more than one colon. A trochaic or iambic hexapody is a trimeter. A hexapody of feet of other classes, united to form a single period or line, is a hexameter. See *hexameter*.

hexaprostyle (hek'sạ-prō-stil), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + πρόστυλος, with pillars in front: see *prostyle*. Cf. *hexastyle*.] In *arch.*, having a portico of six columns in front: said of a building. [Rare.]

hexapsalmus, hexapsalmos (hek-sap-sal'mus, -mos), *n.* [LGr. ἑξάψαλμος, consisting of six psalms, < Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + ψαλμός, a song sung to the harp, a psalm: see *psalm*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a group of six invariable psalms (Ps. iii., xxxviii., lxiii., lxxxviii., ciii., cxliii., according to the numbering in English Bibles) said daily at lauds (orthron), in the earlier part of that office.

hexapterous (hek-sap'te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + πτερόν, a wing.] Having six wings or wing-like parts, as an animal or a plant.

hexasemic (hek-sạ-sē'mik), *a.* [< LL. *hexasemus*, < Gr. ἑξάσημος, having six moræ, < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + σῆμα, a sign, mark, σημεῖον, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora; cf. *disemic*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Containing or amounting to six semeia or units of time; having or constituting a magnitude of six moræ or normal shorts: as, a *hexasemic* foot or dipody; *hexasemic* magnitude. (*b*) Consisting of or comprising feet of six semeia or times: as, the *hexasemic* class or epiploce.

hexastemonous (hek-sạ-stem'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + στήμων, warp, taken as 'stamen': see *stamen*.] In *bot.*, having six stamens.

hexaster (hek-sas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + ἀστήρ = E. *star:* see *aster*[1] and *star*.] In sponges, a star or stellate spicule with six generally equal rays. Varieties of the hexaster, according to the character of the ends of the rays, are known as the oxyhexaster, discohexaster, graphiohexaster, floricome, and plumicome.

Hexasterophora (hek-sas-tẹ-rof'ō-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *hexasterophorus:* see *hexasterophorous*.] A tribe of silicious sponges containing the glass-sponges. See *Hexactinellida*.

hexasterophorous (hek-sas-tẹ-rof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *hexasterophorus*, < *hexaster* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Provided with hexasters; specifically, pertaining to the *Hexasterophora*, or having their characters.

hexastich (hek'sạ-stik), *n.* [Also *hexastichon* (q. v.); formerly *hexastick;* < L. *hexastichus*, < Gr. ἑξάστιχος, of six rows, lines, or verses, < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + στίχος, row, line, verse.] In *pros.*, a strophe, stanza, or poem consisting of six lines.

Dryden . . . furnished Tonson with a well-known *hexastick*, which has ever since generally accompanied the engraved portraits of Milton. *Malone*, Dryden.

hexastichon (hek-sas'ti-kon), *n.* [< Gr. ἑξάστιχον, neut. of ἑξάστιχος, of six lines: see *hexastich*.] Same as *hexastich*.

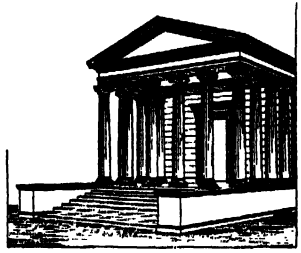
Julius Cæsar Scaliger hath written this *hexastichon* in praise of Paris. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 27.

hexastichous (hek-sas'ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. ἑξάστιχος, of six rows: see *hexastich*.] In *bot.*, having the parts arranged in six vertical ranks or rows.

hexastylar (hek'sạ-stī-lạr), *a.* [< *hexastyle* + *-ar*[3].] In *arch.*, having six columns in front.

hexastyle (hek'sạ-stil), *a.* [< L. *hexastylus*, < Gr. ἑξάστυλος, with six columns in front, < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + στῦλος, column: see *style*[2].] In *arch.*, having six columns: said of a portico or a temple having that number of columns in the front. The epithet implies nothing as to the presence

or absence of other columns on the sides of the edifice, or at its opposite end, or within the portico. These characteristics must be expressed, in the description of a building, by the adjunction of other epithets or terms. Thus, the Roman temple called the Maison Carrée, at Nîmes, is a *prostyle hexastyle pseudo-peripteros*; the Theseum at Athens is an *amphiprostyle hexastyle peripteral* temple, with *pronaos* and *opisthodomos* or *epinaos*, each with two columns in antis.



Hexastyle Front of the ancient Roman temple called the Maison Carrée, at Nîmes, France.

hexasyllabic (hek'sạ-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< LL. *hexasyllabus*, < Gr. ἑξασύλλαβος, of six syllables, < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + συλλαβή, syllable: see *syllable*.] Containing or consisting of six syllables: as, irreconcilable is a *hexasyllabic* word; the *hexasyllabic* form of a choriambus (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ for – ⏑ ⏑ –).

hexatetrahedron (hek-sạ-tet-rạ-hē'drọn), *n.*; pl. *hexatetrahedra* (-drạ). [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + E. *tetrahedron*, q. v.] In *crystal.*, a solid bounded by twenty-four scalene triangles; the inclined hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron. The diamond sometimes has this form.

Hexateuch (hek'sạ-tūk), *n.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + τεῦχος, a tool, implement, later also a book. Cf. *Pentateuch*, *Heptateuch*.] The first six books of the Old Testament. The sixth book, Joshua, relating the final settlement of the Jews in the promised land, is a continuation of the Pentateuch, and apparently forms with it a complete work, homogeneous in both style and purpose.

Having relegated the whole of the *Hexateuch* into a late period, Prof. Slade naturally finds no reliable historical record before the days of the Judges.
The Independent, Nov. 1, 1883.

Hexateuchal (hek'sạ-tū-kạl), *a.* [< *Hexateuch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the Hexateuch.

hexatomic (hek-sa-tom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + ἄτομος, an atom.] In *chem.*, consisting of six atoms: also applied to atoms which are hexavalent and to alcohols or other compounds having six replaceable hydrogen atoms.

hexavalent (hek-sav'ạ-lẹnt), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + L. *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, have power: see *valid*.] In *chem.*, having the same saturating or combining power as six hydrogen atoms, or a valence of six.

hexaxon (hek-sak'sọn), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + ἄξων, an axle: see *ax*[2], *axe*[2], and *axle*.] Having six axes of growth, as a sponge-spicule.

hexicology (hek-si-kol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* An erroneous form for *hexiology*.

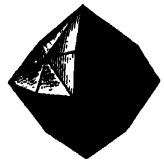
hexiological (hek'si-ọ̄-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *hexiology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to hexiology.

hexiology (hek-si-ol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἕξις, a state or habit (< ἔχειν, have, hold; intr., be in a given state or condition: see *hectic*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The history of the development and behavior of living beings as affected by their environment. This term was originally proposed by Mivart in the erroneous form *hexicology*.

hexiradiate (hek-si-rā'di-āt), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἕξ, = L. *sex* = E. *six*, + L. *radiatus*, rayed: see *radiate*, *a.*] Having six rays, as the spicules of a glass-sponge; sexradiate.

Hence the group is distinguished as *hexiradiate*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 511.

hexoctahedron (hek-sok-tạ-hē'drọn), *n.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + E. *octahedron*, q. v.] A crystalline form belonging to the isometric system and contained under forty-eight equal triangular faces. Also called *adamantoid*, because it is a common form of the diamond. Also *hexakisoctahedron*.



Hexoctahedron.

hext†, *a. superl.* [ME. *hexte*, *hecst*, etc., < AS. *hēhsta*, superl. of *hēah*, high: see *high*. Cf. *next*, superl. of *nigh*.] Highest.

Than he glode thurgh the greues & the gray thornes,
To the hed of the hole on the *hext* gre [step].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13504.

The first apple and the *hext*
Which groweth vnto you next.
Isle of Ladies, l. 345.

When bale is *hext*,
Boot is next. *Old proverb.*

hexyl (hek'sil), *n.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + *-yl*.] The hypothetical radical (C_6H_{13}) of the sixth member of the monovalent series of alcohols.

hey[1] (hā), *interj.* [Also *hay*; < ME. *hey*, *hay* = D. *hei* = G. *hei* = Dan. Sw. *hej*, interj. Cf. *heigh*, *ha*[1], *ho*[1].] An exclamation expressing pleasure, surprise, etc.: also used as a call to attract attention and as an interrogative.

Hey, Johny Coup, are ye waking yet?
Ritson, Scottish Songs.

Well, and you were astonished at her beauty, *hey?*
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 3.

Bachelor Bluff, Bachelor Bluff,
Hey for a heart that's rugged and tough!
Old song, in Scott's Chronicles of the Canongate, xx.

hey[2]†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *high*. *Chaucer*.

hey[3]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *hie*. *Chaucer*.

hey[4], *n.* An obsolete or rare form of *hay*[2].

heyday[1] (hā'dā), *interj.* [Formerly *heyda*, accom. of D. *heidaar* = G. *heida* = Dan. *heida*, hey there, ho there: see *hey*[1] and *there*.] An exclamation of cheerfulness, surprise, wonder, etc.

Hey-da! what Hans Flutterkin is this? what Dutchman doe's build or frame castles in the aire?
B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs.

Hey day! what's the matter now!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

heyday[2] (hā'dā), *n.* [Confused with *heyday*[1]; prop. *high-day*, q. v.] Highest vigor; full strength; acme.

At your age,
The *hey-day* in the blood is tame, it's humble,
And waits upon the judgment.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

A merry peal puts my spirits quite in a *hey-day*.
Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor, i. 1.

The natural association of the sentiment of love with the *heyday* of the blood seems to require that in order to portray it in vivid tints . . . one must not be too old.
Emerson, Love.

The *heyday* of life is over with him, but his old age is sunny and chirping. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 2.

heyday-guiset, heydeguy† (hā'dā-gīz, hā'de-gi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *haydegy*, *haydigee*, as if sing., but usually *heyday-guise*, *heyedeguyes*, *heidegyes*, *hey-de-guize*, *hy-day-gies*, *hydagies*, *haydigyes*, etc., and prob. orig. *hey-day guise*, i. e. holiday fashion: see *heyday*[2] and *guise*.] A kind of dance; a country-dance or round.

But frendly Faeries, met with many Graces, . . .
And light-foote Nymphes can chace the lingering Night
With *Heydeguyes* and trimly trodden traces.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

By wells and rills, in meadowes greene,
We nightly dance our *hey-day guise*.
Robin Good-fellow (Percy's Reliques, p. 387).

Brave Don, cast your eyes
On our gipsy fashions;
In our antic *hey-de-guize*
We go beyond all nations.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

heye†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *hie*. *Chaucer*.

heygh†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete variant of *high*. *Chaucer*.

hey-go-mad (hā'gō-mad). [< *hey*[1] + *go* + *mad*.] A colloquial expression implying an intense or extreme degree, boundlessness, absence of restraint, or the like. [Eng.]

Away they go, cluttering like *hey-go-mad*.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 2.

'Tian't Mr. Bounderby, 'tis his wife; yo'r not fearfo' o' her; yo was *hey-go-mad* about her an hour sin.
Dickens, Hard Times, xxii.

hey-pass† (hā'pàs'). [< *hey*, *interj.*, + *pass*, impv.] An interjectional expression used by jugglers during the performance of their feats, and equivalent to "Presto, change!"

Ha' you forgotten me? you think to carry it away with your *hey-passe* and repasse. *Marlowe*, Faustus, v. 1.

You wanted but *Hey-passe* to have made your transition like a mysticall man of Sturbridge. But for all your sleight of hand, our just exceptions against liturgy are not vanished. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

heyront, *n.* An obsolete form of *heron*.

Hey's ligament. See *ligament*.

heysoget, heysugget, *n.* Obsolete forms of *haysuck*.

Hg. In *chem.*, the symbol for mercury (New Latin *hydrargyrum*).

H. H. An abbreviation of (*a*) *His Holiness*—that is, the Pope—or of (*b*) *His* (or *Her*) *Highness*.

hhd. A contraction of *hogshead*.

hi (hī), *interj.* [Also *hy*; a mere exclamation, like *hey*[1], *heigh*, *ha*[1], etc.] An exclamation of surprise, admiration, etc.: often used ironically and in derision.

Ready money worth twelve per cent. a month, too, and he with twelve banks in monte and faro. *Hi, hi, hi!*
J. W. Palmer, New and Old, p. 172.

Hiantes (hī-an'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *hian(t-)s*, ppr. of *hiare*, gape: see *hiatus*.] 1. Same as *Fissirostres*. *A. E. Brehm.*—2. In Sundevall's classification of birds, a synonym of *Ampligulares*.

hiationt (hī-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **hiatio(n-)*, < *hiare*, pp. *hiatus*, gape: see *hiatus*.] The act of gaping.

The continual *hiation* or holding open of its [the chameleon's] mouth. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

hiatus (hī-ā'tus), *n.*; pl. *hiatuses*, *hiatus* (-tus-ez, -tus). [L., a gap, aperture, chasm, hiatus, < *hiare*, pp. *hiatus*, gape, yawn, allied to E. *yawn*, q. v.] 1. An opening; an aperture; a gap; a chasm.

Those *hiatuses* are at the bottom of the sea, whereby the abyss below opens into and communicates with it.
Woodward.

2. In *anat.*, a foramen.—3. In *gram.* and *pros.*, the coming together of two vowels without intervening consonant in successive words or syllables of one word.—4. A space from which something requisite to completeness is absent, as a missing link in a genealogy, an interval of unknown history, a lost or erased part of a manuscript, etc.; a lacuna; a break.

I shall endeavour to fill this *hiatus* by producing an almost entire chronologic series of paintings from the time to Hen. VII., when Mr. Vertue's notes recommence.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

A lamentable *hiatus* occurs in his greatest work.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

Even the *hiatus* between the Vertebrata and the Invertebrata is partly, if not wholly, bridged over.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 50.

5. Specifically, in *logic*, a fault of demonstration, consisting in the omission to prove some premise made use of, and not self-evident or admitted.—**Hiatus Fallopii**, the opening of Fallopius, an aperture in the petrous portion of the temporal bone for the passage of the large superficial petrosal nerve.—**Hiatus trapezii**, the elongated lozenge-shaped interval between the fore border of the acromiotrapezius muscle and the margins of the clavotrapezius muscle and the levator claviculæ.

Hibbertia (hi-bèr'ti-ạ). *n.* [NL. (Andrews, 1797), named after George *Hibbert*.] A genus of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, belonging to the natural order *Dilleniaceæ* and the tribe *Hibbertieæ*. They are small heath-like shrubs with slender trailing or climbing stems, and showy yellow flowers in solitary terminal or axillary clusters. The flowers, which are strong-scented, have 5 thick sepals,

Flowering Branch of *Hibbertia volubilis*.

5 fugacious petals, numerous stamens, and 1 to 15 carpels, each containing one or more shining seeds. About 70 species are known, chiefly confined to Australasia. They are the *Australian rock-roses*, and a number of species are cultivated for their showy flowers. Beautifully preserved impressions of the leaves of three species of this genus have been described by Conwentz from fragments of amber from the celebrated amber-beds of northern Prussia.

Hibbertieæ (hib-èr-tī'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hibbertia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Dilleniaceæ*, proposed by Reichenbach in 1828, and typified by the genus *Hibbertia*. It differs from the other tribes of the *Dilleniaceæ* by having the apex of the filaments never or rarely dilated, by the anthers being often oblong, and by having small one-nerved or rarely reticulate-nerved leaves. Same as *Hibbertineæ* of Spoch.

hibernacle (hī'bèr-nạ-kl), *n.* [= F. *hibernacle*, the bud in which the embryo of a plant is inclosed, = Sp. *invernaculo*, a greenhouse, < L. *hibernaculum*, winter residence, pl. *hibernacula*, winter tents, winter quarters, < *hibernare*, pass the winter: see *hibernate*.] 1. That which serves for shelter or protection in winter; winter quarters.—2. In *hort.*, a covering or protection for young buds during winter.—3. Same as *hibernaculum*, 2.

hibernaculum (hī-bėr-nak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *hibernacula* (-lē). [L.: see *hibernacle*.] 1. Same as *hibernacle*, 1.

As a neighbour was lately ploughing in a dry chalky field far removed from any water, he turned out a water-rat that was curiously laid up in an *hybernaculum* artificially formed of grass and leaves.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xxviii.

There sat a frog . . . in a little excavation in the surface of the leaf-mould. As it sat there, the top of its back was level with the surface of the ground. This, then, was its *hibernaculum;* here it was prepared to pass the winter.
J. Burroughs, Signs and Seasons, p. 16.

2. In *bot.*, any part of a plant which protects an embryonic organ during the winter, as a bud or bulb. Also *hibernacle*. [Now rare.]—3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of the winter buds of a polyzoan; an arrested and encysted polyzoön-bud capable of surviving the winter and germinating in the following spring.

The only approach to a differentiation of the polypides in Paludicella is in the arrest of growth of some of the buds of a colony in autumn, which, instead of advancing to maturity, become conical and invested with a dark-colored cuticle. They are termed *hybernacula*.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 433.

(*b*) The false opercule or pseudoperculum of a snail.

It is no uncommon thing to find, during the warm season, individuals [snails] to the exterior of whose shells there adhere one or more (often a great number) of . . . *hybernacula*, cast off by their fellows on emerging from the dormant state.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 273.

hibernal (hī-bėr'nal), *a.* [= F. *hibernal, hivernal* = Sp. Pg. *invernal*, < L. *hibernalis*, < *hibernus*, of winter: see *hibernate*.] Belonging or relating to winter; wintry.

hibernate (hī'bėr-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hibernated*, ppr. *hibernating*. [Formerly also written *hybernate;* < L. *hibernatus*, pp. of *hibernare* (> It. *invernare, vernare* = Sp. Pg. *invernar* = Pr. *ivernar* = F. *hiverner*), pass the winter, < *hibernus*, of or belonging to winter, wintry (> It. *inverno, verno* = Sp. *invierno* = Pg. *inverno* = Pr. *ivern* = F. *hiver*, winter), prob. orig. **himernus* (= Gr. *χειμερινός*, of or belonging to winter, wintry), < *hiems*, winter: see *hiems*.] 1. To winter; pass the season of winter in close quarters or in seclusion, and generally in a torpid condition, as some animals.

Other causes than cold may induce an animal to *hibernate;* as when deprived of the supply of food gathered during the previous season.
Science, III. 538.

2. Figuratively, to remain in seclusion; pass the time torpidly or apathetically.

I want to *hibernate* for three months, and not see a soul, except you with my meals.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

hibernation (hī-bėr-nā'shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *hybernation;* = F. *hibernation, hivernation*, < L. as if **hibernatio(n-)*, < *hibernare*, hibernate: see *hibernate, v.*] The act or period of hibernating.

The several plants that were to pass their *hybernation* in the green-house.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, A New Conservatory.

Naturalists have not sufficiently discriminated between torpidity and *hybernation*.
E. Blyth, Note on Gilbert White's Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xxxviii.

Hibernian (hī-bėr'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Hibernia*, sometimes written *Iverna, Juverna*, also *Ierna, Ierne*, Gr. Ἰουερνία, Ἰέρνη, regarded as various forms of the name which appears later as Ir. *Erin*, gen. *Erinn*, Erin, Ireland.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland, or to its inhabitants; characteristic of Ireland or the Irish; Irish.

Hibernian politics, O Swift! thy fate.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 331.

Hibernian embroidery, an embroidery done in buttonhole-stitch and satin-stitch with colored silk, floss, etc.
Dict. of Needlework.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ireland; a member of the Irish race.

Hibernianism (hī-bėr'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Hibernian* + *-ism*.] Same as *Hibernicism*.

Hibernicism (hī-bėr'ni-sizm), *n.* [< *Hibernia* + *-ic* + *-ism*.] An idiom or a mode of speech peculiar to the Irish; especially, an Irish bull.

Though it is not true that here "Ireland stops the way," a most choice *Hibernicism* does.
Athenæum, March 10, 1888, p. 311.

Hibernicize (hī-bėr'ni-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hibernicized*, ppr. *Hibernicizing*. [< *Hibernia* + *-ic* + *-ize*.] To make Irish; give an Irish character to; render into the language or idiom of the Irish.

Many of the English nobles were *Hibernicized* — and few of the Irish were Anglicized.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 141.

hibernization (hī-bėr-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* Same as *hibernation*. *Imp. Dict.*

Hiberno-Celtic (hī-bėr'nō-sel'tik), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Irish branch of the Celtic race; native Irish: as, the *Hiberno-Celtic* language.

II. *n.* The native Irish language.

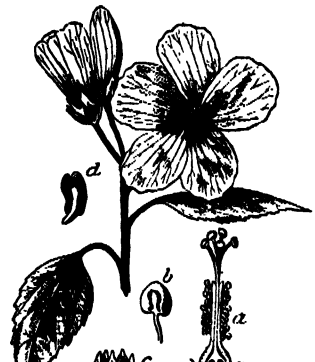
Hibernologist (hī-bėr-nol'ọ-jist), *n.* [< *Hibernology* + *-ist*.] A student of Hibernology.

We may fairly contrast his Hibernology with that of the *Hibernologists* of the present generation.
Lord Strangford, Letters and Papers, p. 231.

Hibernology (hī-bėr-nol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< *Hibernia* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study or knowledge of Irish antiquities and history.

Hibiscese (hī-bis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hibiscus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Malvaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hibiscus*. It is characterized by having the column of stamens anther-bearing for a considerable part of its length, naked and truncate or 5-toothed at the apex, and a mostly 5-celled loculicidal pod.

Hibiscus (hī-bis'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *hibiscus*, also *hibiscum*, < Gr. *ἰβίσκος*, mallow.] 1. A large genus of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants (herbs, shrubs, or trees), of the natural order *Malvaceæ*, and the type of the tribe *Hibisceæ*. They are characterized by having a 5-cleft calyx, supplemented by 3 to 5 narrow bracts; by the long column of stamens, which is frequently anther-bearing for much of its length; and by the 5-valved loculicidal pod, with numerous seeds. About 150 species are known, mostly from tropical countries, but a few are natives of temperate regions. The species are remarkable for abounding in mucilage and for the tenacity of the fiber of their bark, whence several are employed for many economical purposes in their native countries. The petals of *H. rosasinensis* (a plant with large, handsome, usually red flowers, frequent in greenhouses) are astringent, and are used in China as a black dye for the hair and eyes. The handsome flowering shrub known in gardens as *Althæa frutex*, or *rose of Sharon*, is a species of *Hibiscus* (*H. Syriacus*). The root of *H. Manihot* yields a mucilage used as size and to give a proper consistence to paper. The leaves of *H. cannabinus* are edible, and an oil is extracted from its seeds; it is cultivated in India for its fiber, being known as *Indian hemp*. The plants of this genus are commonly known as *rose-mallows*. The great rose-mallow of the Carolina coast is *H. coccineus*. *H. Moscheutos*, of the United States, with rose-colored or white flowers 6 inches in diameter, is the swamp rose-mallow. *H. Trionum*, of Europe, with a sulphur-yellow corolla, is the bladder-ketmia or flower-of-an-hour. *H.* (formerly *Abelmoschus*) *esculentus*, of the West Indies and Central America, furnishes the okra or gumbo. *H. Manihot* is the Australian manioc. *H. splendens*, a native of Queensland and New South Wales, is the hollyhock-tree. *H. Sabdariffa*, of tropical Asia and Africa, yields the roselle-fiber. *H. tiliaceus* is the Tahitian poeron.



Flowering Branch of *Hibiscus Moscheutos*. *a*, flower cut longitudinally; *b*, stamen; *c*, fruit; *d*, embryo.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

hic (hik), *interj.* [See *hic, hick*3, *n.*] A syllable used to express the sound of a hiccup, particularly in representing the speech of a drunken person as interrupted by this sound.

hic, hick3 (hik), *n.* [Cf. D. *hik* = LG. *hick* = Dan. *hikke* = Sw. *hicka* = W. *ig* = Bret. *hik*, a hiccup; MD. *hicken*, D. *hikken*, MD. also *hicksen* = G. *hicken, hicksen, hichsen*, v., = Dan. *hikke* = Sw. *hicka*, hiccup; cf. also the various other E. forms, *hiccup, hickup, hiccough, hicket, hickot, hickock*, also *kink*2, *chink*4, *chin-cough;* F. *hoquet*, formerly *hocquet*, Pers. *hikuk, hukkuk*, Hind. *hichki, huchki, hukchi*, a hiccup: all imitative of the sound of a hiccup.] A hiccup.

hic, hick3 (hik), *v.* [< *hic, hick*3, *n.*] To hiccup.

hicatee, hiccatee (hik-a-tē'), *n.* [Central Amer.] A fresh-water tortoise of Central America, esteemed for its liver and feet, which are gelatinous when dressed.

hiccius doctius† (hik'shius dok'shius). [A nonsense formula, appar. founded on L. *hic est doctus*, 'here is a learned man.' Cf. *hocus-pocus*.] A juggler. [Cant.]

And *hiccius doctius* played in all.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 580.

hiccory†, *n.* See *hickory*.

hiccup, hiccough (hik'up), *n.* [The spelling *hiccough* is recent, being a forced conformation with *cough*, which is not related; the pronunciation is still that of the older form *hiccup*, earlier written *hickup* (cf. mod. dial. *hickup-snickup*), *hickhop*, with equiv. forms *hickock, hickcock, hichcock*, and *hicket*, with quasi-dim. suffixes *-ock, -et*, < *hic* (*hick*), a syllable imitative of the spasmodic sound concerned: see *hic, interj.*] A quick, involuntary, inspiratory movement of the diaphragm brought suddenly to a stop by an involuntary closing of the glottis; the affection of having such spasms: in the latter sense generally in the plural: as, to have the *hiccups*.

He shall be a knight, a baron; or by some false accusation, as they do to such as have the *hickhop*, to make them forget it.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 549.

Some are freed from the *hiccough* by being told of some feigned ill news, or even of some other things, that but excites a great attention of mind.
Boyle, Works, I. 83.

hiccup, hiccough (hik'up), *v.* [Formerly also *hickup;* < *hiccup, hiccough, n.* Cf. D. *hikken*, etc., hiccup; from the noun: see *hic, hick*3, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To be affected with the hiccups; make the sound of a hiccup.

My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or (when I'm in a fit) to *hickup*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 346.

II. *trans.* To say, pronounce, or call out with an utterance interrupted by hiccups, as one who is intoxicated.

Hiccoughing out the same strain he'd begun,
"Jol—jolly companions every one!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 172.

They abhorred Popery . . . and idolatries in general; and *hiccuped* Church and State with fervor.
Thackeray, Four Georges, p. 155.

hich (hēch), *a.* A Scotch form of *high*.

hichcock1†, *n.* and *v.* A variant of *hiccup*.

hichcock2†, *n.* [< *hich*, var. of *hick*1, + *cock*, used as a dim. suffix.] A fool.

Among whom this *hichcocke* missed his rapier; at which all the company were in a maze; he besides his wits, for he had borrowed it of a speciall friend of his, and swore he had rather spend 20 nobles.
Jests of George Peel.

hichel†, *n.* See *hetchel*.

hic jacet (hik jā'set). [L.: *hic*, adv., here, orig. a case (locative) of *hic*, this, akin to E. *he*1, q. v.; *jacet*, 3d pers. sing. ind. pres. of *jacēre*, lie: see *jacent*.] Here lies: words often beginning Latin (and later sometimes English) epitaphs on tombstones. Abbreviated *H. J.* It is sometimes used as a noun, as in the extract.

Among the knightly brasses of the graves,
And by the cold *Hic Jacets* of the dead.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

hick1 (hik), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *hip*3.] To hop; spring. [Prov. Eng.]

hick2 (hik), *n.* [A particular use of *Hick*, < ME. *Hikke*, a popular variation of *Rick*, also *Dick*, as an abbr. of *Richard* (see *dicky*1, etc.), and partly merged with *Ike*, a contr. of *Isaac*. Hence *hickscorner*. *Hick* appears variously in the surnames *Hicks, Hickes, Hickson, Hixon, Higgins, Higginson, Hitchins*, etc., parallel with *Dick, Dix, Dickson, Dixon, Dickens*, etc.] A countryman: used like *hodge*.

Richard Bumpkin: Ha! A perfect Country *Hick*—how came you, Friend, to be a Soldier?
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

hick3, *n.* and *v.* See *hic*.

hickery (hik'ėr-i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Ill-natured. [North. Eng.]

hickery-pickery (hik'ėr-i-pik'ėr-i), *n.* A popular version of *hiera-picra*.

The leddy cured me wi' some *hickery-pickery*.
Scott, Old Mortality, viii.

hicket† (hik'et), *n.* [Also *hickot;* imitative, like *hiccup, hickock*, F. *hoquet*, etc.: see *hiccup*.] Same as *hiccup*.

Le hocquet ou sanglot [F.], the *Hickot*, or yexing.
Nomenclator.

It is also of good signality, according to that of Hippocrates, that sneezing cureth the *hicket*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 9.

hicket† (hik'et), *v. i.* [< *hicket, n.*] To hiccup.

hickhall†, *n.* Same as *hickwall*.

hickingly†, *adv.* In a hicking or hacking manner: applied to a cough. *Topsell.*

hick-joint (hik'joint), *a.* In *masonry*, an epithet applied to a kind of pointing in which mortar is inserted between the courses and joints of a wall and made smooth or level with the surface.

hickock† (hik'ok), *n.* [Also *hickcock, hichcock;* a varied redupl. of *hic, hick*[3] (cf. Pers. *hikuk, hakkuk*): see *hic, hick*[3], *hiccup.*] Same as *hiccup.*

The voice is lost in *hickocks*, and the breath is stifled with sighs.
Howell, Parly of [Beasts, p. 23.

Flowering Branch and Fruit of Hickory (*Carya alba*). *a*, male flower; *b*, female flower.

hickol (hik'ol), *n.* See *hickwall.*

hickory (hik'ọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *hickories* (-riz). [Formerly also *hiccory*, and in earlier form *pohickery;* an Amer. Ind. name. Another Ind. name is *kiskatom*, q. v.] 1. A North American tree belonging to the genus *Carya*, of the natural order *Juglandeæ*. It has alternate pinnate leaves, no stipules, and monœcious flowers, the sterile in catkins, the fertile solitary or in small clusters or spikes. The fruit is a dry drupe with a bony nut-shell, containing a large 4-lobed orthotropous seed. See *Carya.*

Popler, Plum, Crab, Oake, and Apple tree,
Yea, Cherry, and tree called *Pohickery.*
J. Ferrar, Reformed Virginia Silk Worm (1653).

Loud the black-eyed Indian maidens laugh,
That gather, from the nestling heaps of leaves,
The *hickory's* white nuts. *Bryant*, The Fountain.

2. The wood of this tree. It is heavy, strong, and flexible, and very valuable, being used for a great variety of purposes. That of the shagbark or shellbark is the most valuable.

hickory-acacia (hik'ọ-ri-ạ-kā'shiạ), *n.* A tall shrub or small tree, *Acacia leprosa*, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, a native of New South Wales. The heart-wood is reddish-brown in color, takes a good polish, and is used for furniture.

hickory-elm (hik'ọ-ri-elm), *n.* See *elm.*

hickory-eucalyptus (hik'ọ-ri-ū-ka-lip'tus), *n.* *Eucalyptus punctata*, a native of New South Wales, a beautiful tree attaining a height of 100 feet or more. The wood is of a light-brown color, hard, tough, and very durable, and is used for wheelwrights' work, ship-building, etc.

hickory-girdler (hik'ọ-ri-gėr'dlėr), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Oncideres cingulatus*, which girdles the twigs of hickories and some other trees in the United States. See *girdler*, 3, and cut under *twig-girdler.*

hickory-head (hik'ọ-ri-hed), *n.* The ruddy duck, hardhead, or toughhead, *Erismatura rubida. G. Trumbull.* [New Jersey, U. S.]

hickory-nut (hik'ọ-ri-nut), *n.* The nut of the hickory. The hickory-nut is inclosed in a thick firm husk, which at maturity opens spontaneously by four seams. The meat of the better kinds is delicately flavored, and yields a large amount of fine oil.

Year after year hundreds and thousands of bushels of the shell-barks, the *hickory-nuts* par excellence, have been gathered in various parts of the country.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 71.

hickory-pine (hik'ọ-ri-pīn), *n.* On the Pacific coast, *Pinus Balfouriana*, variety *aristata;* in the eastern United States, *P. pungens.* See *Pinus.*

hickory-shad (hik'ọ-ri-shad), *n.* Same as *gizzard-shad.*

hickory-shirt (hik'ọ-ri-shėrt), *n.* A coarse and durable shirt worn by laborers, made of heavy twilled cotton with a narrow blue stripe or a check. [U. S.]

hickot†, *n.* See *hicket.*

hickscorner† (hik'skôr-nėr), *n.* [Also written *hiscorner;* so called from a character in an interlude under this title printed by Wynken de Worde, represented as a libertine who scoffs at religion. See *hick*[2].] A scoffer, especially at religious things.

What is more common in our days than, when such *hickscorners* will be merry at their drunken banquets, to fall in talk of some one minister or other? *Pilkington.*

Hicksite (hik'sīt), *n.* [< *Hicks* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of a seceding body of Friends or Quakers, followers of Elias Hicks, formed in the United States in 1827, and holding Socinian doctrines. See *Society of Friends*, under *friend.*

hickup, *n.* and *v.* See *hiccup.*

hickwall (hik'wâl), *n.* [Also in numerous other forms, as *hickwal, hickwell, hickhall, hickol, hickle, equal, eaqual, ecall, ecle, eccle, ejkle, ickle, icwell, yuckel, yockel*, and, with an intermediate form *hickway, hicway, hecco*, in another type *heighaw, highawe, highhaw, highhoe, heyhoe*, as well as in the accom. forms *hewhole*, formerly *huhole, hewel*, etc. (see *hewhole*), *highhole, highholder.* The syllable *hick-* is perhaps orig. due to *hack*[1], and *-wall* to *-wall* in *woodwall, witwall*, the bird being also known as *wood-hacker* and *woodwall.* Cf. Florio's definition of It. *picchio:* "a knocke, a pecke, a clap, a iob, a snap, a thumpe or great stroke, also a bird called a *wood hacker*, a *wood wall*, a wood pecker, a tree iobber, a *hickway*, a iobber, spight, a snapper." The form *heighaw* (*heyhoe*, etc.) appears to be imitative of the woodpecker's harsh laughing cry (cf. *ha-ha*[1], *haw-haw*[1], *heehaw, heigh-ho*). Popular bird-names are subject to imitative variation.] 1. A woodpecker: now applied especially to the little spotted woodpecker, *Picus minor*, and to the green woodpecker or popinjay, *Gecinus viridis*, both of Europe.

Those carpenter fowls, the *hickwalls*,
Who with their beaks did hack the gates out workmanly:
And of their hacking the like sound arose
As in a dockyard. *Cary*, tr. of Aristophanes' Birds, p. 109.

2. The little blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

hickway† (hik'wā), *n.* Same as *hickwall.*

hid, *p. a.* See *hidden.*

hidage (hī'dāj), *n.* [= OF. (Law F.) *hidage*, < ML. *hidagium;* as *hide*[3] + *-age.*] 1. A tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land.

All the king's supplies, made from the very beginning of his reigne, are particularly againe and opprobriously rehersed, as . . . Carucage, *Hydage*, Escuage, Escheates, Amercements, and such like. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 136.

The cities and towns not within the scope of the *hidage* paid by way of auxilium or aid.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 41.

2. The assessed value or measurement of an estate for this purpose.

hidalgism (hi-dal'jizm), *n.* [< *hidalgo* + *-ism.*] The spirit and conduct characteristic of the class of hidalgos in Spain. See *hidalgo.* [Rare.]

His [Cervantes's] main purpose was . . . to show by an example pushed to absurdity the danger of *hidalgism.*
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 358.

hidalgo (hi-dal'gō), *n.* [Sp., generally explained, according to a popular etymology, as standing for *hijo de algo*, 'son of something' (*hijo*, son; *de*, of; *algo*, something, anything, < L. *aliquid, aliquod*, something); but this is wrong, OSp. Pg. *fidalgo* standing for *fijo dalgo*, < L. *filius Italicus*, lit. 'Italian son,' i. e. adopted Roman citizen, one upon whom the *jus Italicum*, or right of Roman citizenship, was conferred; Sp. *hijo*, OSp. *fijo*, < L. *filius*, son: see *filial.*] In Spain, a man belonging to the lower nobility; a gentleman by birth. The special privileges formerly possessed by the hidalgos (among which was the exclusive right to the appellative *Don*) made them as a class self-important, haughty, and domineering, though many of them were not otherwise distinguished from the class below them. These privileges were abrogated on the establishment of constitutional government.

The knights and *hidalgos* are an intermediate order between the great nobility and the people.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

hidden, hid (hid'n, hid), *p. a.* [< ME. *hid, hidd, hed, hud, yhid, ihud*, pp. of *hiden*, hide: see *hide*[1]. The pp. is prop. *hid*, like *chid*, contr. weak pp., the appar. strong forms *hidden, chidden*, being conformed to orig. strong pp. forms like *ridden, bidden.* See *hide*[1].] 1. Concealed; placed in secrecy.

If thou seekest her [wisdom] as silver, and searchest for her as for *hid* treasures. Prov. ii. 4.

Hidden lamps in old sepulchral urns.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 358.

2. Secret; unseen; mysterious.

Commaunde ye that dineris and sopers priuely in *hid* place be not had. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 331.

To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the *hidden* manna. Rev. ii. 17.

The melting voice through mazes running,
Untwisting all the chains that tie
The *hidden* soul of harmony.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 144.

Hidden antennæ, in *entom.*, antennæ which in repose are concealed in hollows under the head or thorax, as in many *Coleoptera.*—**Hidden consecutives.** Same as *covered consecutives* (which see, under *consecutive*).—**Hidden fifths.** See *fifth.*—**Hidden octave.** See *octave.*
=**Syn.** Covert, occult, recondite, profound, abstruse, obscure, latent, private, dormant, clandestine, close, unknown.

hidden-eyed (hid'n-īd), *a.* In *soöl.*, having the eyes covered by a hood: the opposite of *naked-eyed:* as, the *hidden-eyed* medusans.

hiddenite (hid'n-īt), *n.* [Named after W. E. *Hidden.*] A transparent emerald-green or yellowish-green variety of spodumene, found in North Carolina in small crystals of prismatic habit. It is highly esteemed as a gem. Also called *lithia emerald*, in allusion to its composition and color.

hiddenly (hid'n-li), *adv.* In a hidden or secret manner.

These things have I *hiddenly* spoke, and yet not so secretly but that they might very well take notice of it.
Culverwell, The Schisme, vi.

hiddenness (hid'n-nes), *n.* The state of being hidden or concealed. [Rare.]

There is, in every man, the fire, and light, and love of God, though lodged in "a state of *hiddenness* and inactivity," till something human or Divine discover its life within us. *Chalmers*, Int. to Imitation of Christ, p. 36.

hidden-veined (hid'n-vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, having invisible veins, as the leaves of pinks and houseleeks. See *hyphodrome.*

hide[1] (hīd), *v.*; pret. *hid*, pp. *hidden, hid*, ppr. *hiding.* [< ME. *hiden, hyden, huden* (pret. *hidde, hydde, hudde*, pp. *hid, hud*, etc.), < AS. *hȳdan* (pret. *hȳdde*, pp. *hȳded*, pl. contr. *hȳdde*), hide, conceal, = MLG. *hoden, huden*, LG. *hüden, hïen, ver-hüden, ver-hüen*, hide, cover, conceal (also keep, heed, being partly merged in *hüden, höden* = AS. *hēdan*, E. *heed*[1], q. v.); prob. = Gr. *κεύθειν*, hide, = W. *cuddio*, hide, conceal. Cf. L. *custos* (for **cudtos*?), a guard, protector: see *custody.* Connected ult. with *hide*[2], q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To conceal from sight; prevent from being seen; cover up: as, to *hide* one's face; to *hide* a stain or a scar.

The Sunne for shame did *hide* himselfe from so monstrous sight of a cowardly calamity.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 27.

Till love, victorious o'er alarms,
Hid fears and blushes in his arms.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 16.

A huge town, continuous and compact,
Hiding the face of earth for leagues.
Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

2. To conceal from discovery; secrete; put in a place of security or safety: as, to *hide* money.

He is a flying enemye, *hiding* himselfe in woodes and bogges. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

In the time of trouble he shall *hide* me in his pavilion.
Ps. xxvii. 5.

There is a field, through which I often pass, . . .
Where oft the bitch-fox *hides* her hapless brood.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

3. To conceal from knowledge or cognizance; keep secret; hold back from avowal or disclosure; suppress: as, to *hide* one's feelings.

Tell me now what thou hast done; *hide* it not from me.
Josh. vii. 19.

With much of Pain, and all the Art I knew,
Have I endeavour'd hitherto
To *hide* my Love, and yet all will not do.
Cowley, The Mistress, Love's Invisibility.

No man ever *hid* his vice with greater caution than he does his virtue. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

4. To withdraw; withhold; turn aside or away.

Hide not thine ear at my breathing, at my cry.
Lam. iii. 56.

When ye spread forth your hands, I will *hide* mine eyes from you. Isa. i. 15.

Thou didst *hide* thy face, and I was troubled.
Ps. xxx. 7.

Hide thy face from my sins. Ps. li. 9.

=**Syn.** *Secrete*, etc. (see *conceal*); screen, cover, cloak, veil, shroud, mask, disguise, suppress, dissemble.

II. *intrans.* To withdraw from sight; lie concealed; keep one's self out of view.

Ryght as a serpent *hit* [hideth] under floures.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 504.

Bred to disguise, in public 'tis you *hide.*
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 208.

To his friends
A sweeter secret *hides* behind his fame.
Lowell, To H. W. L.

hide[2] (hīd), *n.* [< ME. *hide, hyde, hude*, < AS. *hȳd* = OS. *hūd* = OFries. *hūd, hede* = D. *huid* = MLG. *hūt* = OHG. *hūt*, MHG. *hût*, G. *haut* = Icel. *hūdh* = Sw. Dan. *hud*, skin, hide, = L. *cūtis*, skin (see *cutis, cuticle*), = Gr. *κύτος*, skin: prob. with orig. initial *s*, as in Gr. *σκῦτος*, skin, hide, L. *scutum*, a shield, the root **sku*, cover, being seen also in Gr. *σκῦλος*, the hide of a beast, AS. *scūa*, shade, *scūr*, E. *shower*, E. *sky, scum*, etc.] 1. The skin of an animal, especially of one of the larger animals: as, the *hide* of a calf; the thick *hide* of a rhinoceros.

O whan he slew his berry-brown steed, . . .
She ate him a' up, flesh and bane,
Left naething but *hide* and hair.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 148).

The firmness of *hides* is for the armour of the body against extremities of heat and cold.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 169.

2. An animal's skin stripped from its body and used as a material for leather or in other ways: as, a raw *hide;* a dressed *hide;* in the *leather trade*, specifically, the skin of a large animal, as an ox or a horse, as distinguished from *hips*, which are the skins of small or yearling cattle, and *skins*, which are those of smaller animals, as calves, sheep, goats, seals, etc.

Of the *hides* of beasts, being tanned, they vse to shape for themselues light, but impenetrable armour.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 21.

Thou wear a lion's *hide!* doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's-skin on those recreant limbs.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

3. The human skin: now in a derogatory sense.

A vengeance on your crafty withered *hide!*
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

He found thee savage, and he left thee tame,
Taught thee to clothe thy pink'd and painted *hide*.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 481.

Bullocks' hides. See *bullock*[1].—**Flint hides**, sun-dried hides.—**Green hide**, a raw untanned hide with the hair still on.—**Hide-working machine.** Same as *hide-mill*.—**Raw hide.** Same as *green hide*. See *rawhide*.—**Wild hides**, hides from wild cattle.

For so-called *wild hides*, coming particularly from South America, Hamburg is the chief market in Germany.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. LIX. (1885), p. 394.

=Syn. *Pelt*, etc. See *skin*, *n.*

hide[2] (hīd), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hided*, ppr. *hiding*. [< ME. *hyden*, cover as with a hide; = Icel. *hūdha*, flog; cf. G. freq. *häuteln*, skin; from the noun *hide*[2], skin. The E. verb in def. 2 combines the notion of beating or 'tanning' one's 'hide' with that of whipping with a rawhide or cowhide.] 1†. To cover with or as with hide.

He has a kyrtille one, kepide for hyme selvene, . . .
That es *hydede* alle with hare hally [wholly] al overe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1001.

2. To beat; flog; thrash. [Colloq.]

hide[3] (hīd), *n.* [Only as a historical term; ME. *hide*, < ML. *hida*, < AS. *hīd*, twice uncontr. *higed*, *higid*, a certain portion of land; prob. (like the equiv. *hīwisc*, a hide of land, prop. a family, a household) < *hīwan*, ONorth. *higan*, pl., members of a household, a family: see *hewe*, *hind*[2]. The orig. meaning would then be 'as much land as will support one family,' the actual number of acres being appar. different at different times and places.] In *old Eng. law*, a holding of land, the allotment of one tenant; a portion of land considered to be sufficient for the support of one family, but varying in extent in every district according to local custom and the quality of the soil, hence variously estimated at 60, 80, and 100 acres, or more. It might also include house, wood, meadow, and pasture necessary for the maintenance of the plowman and oxen. See *villeinage*.

The whole country was divided into military districts, each five *hides* sending an armed man at the king's summons, and providing him with victuals and pay.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 130.

He [King Alfred] made a law that all Freemen of the Kingdom possessing two *Hides* of Land should bring up their Sons in Learning. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 9.

A *Hide* is so much land as one Plow can sufficiently till.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

hide-and-seek (hīd'and-sēk'), *n.* A child's game in which one or more hide, and the others try to find them. Formerly called *hide-and-find*.

Egad, you seem all to have been diverting yourselves here at *hide and seek*, and I don't see who is out of the secret. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

hidebind (hīd'bīnd), *v. t.* [< *hide*[2] + *bind*[1], with ref. to the earlier adj. *hidebound*.] To constrict; confine. [Rare.]

A dire monotony of bookish idiom has encrusted and stiffened all native freedom of expression, like some scaly leprosy or elephantiasis, barking and *hide-binding* the fine natural pulses of the elastic flesh. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

hide-blown (hīd'blōn), *a.* Bloated; swelled. [Rare.]

Ye slothful, *hide-blown*, gormandising niggards!
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., i. 3.

hidebound (hīd'bound), *a.* [< *hide*[2] + *bound*[1].] 1. Bound tightly by the hide, as an animal, or by the bark, as a tree: said of a horse, etc., when, from emaciation or other cause, the hide on its back or ribs cannot be loosened or raised in folds with the fingers; of a tree or a root, when the bark is so close or unyielding as to impede its growth.

Their horses, no other than lame jades and poore *hidebound* hildings. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 415.

He hath wealth, . . . but starves his poor *hide-bound* carcass. *Stafford*, Niobe, l. 91.

Stunted *hide-bound* trees, that just have got sufficient sap at once to bear and rot.
Pope, Maser; a Character.

Hence—2. Obstinately set in opinion or purpose; narrow-minded; bigoted; stubborn; unyielding: as, a *hidebound* partizan.

The *hidebound* humour which he calls his judgement.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 32.

The minds of men, long *hide-bound* in scholastic logic and theology, sprang forward . . . into a fresh world of light. *Shairp*, Culture and Religion, p. 47.

3†. Shut tightly; closed fast; hence, close-fisted; stingy.

Hath my purse been *hidebound* to my hungry brother?
Quarles, Judgement and Mercy, The Swearer.

hidegild†, *n.* [Repr. AS. *hidgild*, a tax paid on every hide of land, < *hīd*, a hide of land, + *gild*, payment.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a tax paid on every hide of land.

hideling (hīd'ling), *a.* [< *hide*[1] + *-ling*[2].] Given to hiding; secretive; furtive; clandestine. [Rare.]

So *hideling* are its [the nightingale's] habits that one seldom obtains a glimpse of it.
MacGillivray, Brit. Birds (1839), II. 334.

hide-mill (hīd'mil), *n.* A machine for softening dried hides, as a preliminary process in tanning. It is made in various forms, consisting sometimes of a series of rollers, sometimes of a drum or tumbling-box, sometimes of a pounding or kneading apparatus. The hides are first soaked, and are kept moist during treatment in the mill. Also called *hide-working machine*.

It is usual to soften dry hides and skins in the *hide-mill* after they come from the soaks.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 250.

hideosity (hid-ē-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *hideosities* (-tiz). [< *hideous* + *-ity*.] Hideous aspect; a very ugly object. [Rare.]

There is a new thing of *hideosity* (I invent a vile word for a fact that is vile)—flats, warranted fireproof, have been run up adjacently within the last few weeks.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 344.

That place of monstrosities and *hideosities*.
Illustr. London News, XXIX. 359.

hideous (hid'ē-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hidious;* < ME. *hidyous*, usually *hidous*, < OF. *hidos*, *hidus*, *hideus*, F. *hideux*, earliest OF. *hisdos*, hideous, perhaps < ML. **hispidosus*, an intensive form of L. *hispidus*, rough, shaggy, bristly. Cf. the equiv. *horrid*, < L. *horridus*, rough, shaggy, bristly. In this view, OF. *hide*, *hisde*, fear, dread, terror, is from the adj.] Frightful in appearance, sound, or character; very dreadful; horrible; detestable; revolting: as, a *hideous* monster; a *hideous* uproar; *hideous* debauchery.

This world (he said) in lesse than in an houre
Shal al be dreint, so *hidous* is the shoure:
Thus shal mankinde drenche, and lese her lif.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 3520.

Grete and *hidyouse* was the bataille, and the slaughter grete on bothe sides. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 594.

Methought, a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears
Such *hideous* cries that, with the very noise,
I trembling wak'd. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4.

=Syn. *Grim*, *Grisly*, etc. (see *ghastly*); horrid, terrible, appalling.

hideously (hid'ē-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hidyously*, usually *hidously;* as *hideous* + *-ly*[2].] In a hideous manner or degree.

The brighte swerdes wenten to and fro
So *hidously* that with the leste strook
It semede as it wolde felle an ook.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 843.

And the tempest arose so *idyously* that we were fayne to recoyle bak ayen to seke vs some sure herborough.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 61.

Yet still he bet and bounst uppon the dore,
And thundred strokes thereon so *hideously*
That all the peece he shaked from the flore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 21.

hideousness (hid'ē-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hideous.

The faithful copy of my *hideousness*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche.

They generally differ from the common sort of men, both in stature, bigneese, and strength of body, as also in the *hideousnesse* of their voice.
Sir F. Drake, World Encompassed, p. 28.

hider[1] (hī'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *hider;* < *hide*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who hides or conceals.

If the *hider* of the gold ne had hid the gold in that place, the gold ne had not been found. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v.

hider[2]† (hī'dėr), *adv.* A Middle English form of *hither*.

hide-rope (hīd'rōp), *n.* [< *hide*[2] + *rope*.] A tough and durable rope made of twisted strips of cowhide, used for wheel-ropes, traces, etc.

hide-scraper (hīd'skrā'pėr), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for scraping the flesh side of hides.

hide-stretcher (hīd'strech'ėr), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a frame on which a hide is stretched to smooth it out and remove wrinkles; a hide-stretching frame.

hiding[1] (hī'ding), *n.* [< ME. *hydinge*, *hudinge*, *hedinge*, verbal n. of *hyden*, *hiden*, *hide*[1].] The act of concealing; concealment: as, to remain in *hiding*.

There was the *hiding* of his power. Hab. iii. 4.

hiding[2] (hī'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hide*[2], *v.*] A flogging or thrashing. [Colloq.]

I wasn't going to shed the beggar's blood; I was only going to give him a *hiding* for his impudence.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, i.

hiding-place (hī'ding-plās), *n.* A place of concealment.

A man shall be as an *hiding place* from the wind.
Isa. xxxii. 2.

Forth from his dark and lonely *hiding-place* . . .
Sailing on obscure wings.
Coleridge, Fears in Solitude.

hidioust, *a.* See *hideous*.

hidlings, hidlins (hid'lingz, -linz), *adv.* and *a.* [Sc., also written *hiddlins;* var. of *hideling*, q. v.] I. *adv.* In a clandestine manner; secretly; furtively.

An' she's to come to you here, *hidlings*, as it war.
J. Baillie.

II. *a.* Clandestine; furtive; hideling.

He ne'er kept up a *hidlins* pluck
To spend shint a comrade's back.
Tannahill, Poems, p. 115.

hidoust, hidously†. Middle English forms of *hideous*, *hideously*.

hidrosis (hi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἱδρωσις, perspiration, < ἱδροῦν, sweat, perspire, < ἱδος, sweat: see *sweat*.] In *pathol.*, perspiration, especially when profuse or artificially produced; a sweating condition, or the state of being in a sweat. Also *idrosis*.

hidrotic (hi-drot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἱδρωτικός, sudorific; of persons, apt to perspire; < ἱδροῦν, sweat, perspire: see *hidrosis*.] I. *a.* In *med.*, causing sweat; sudorific.

II. *n.* A medicine that promotes perspiration; a sudorific.

hidrotopathic (hi-drō-tō-path'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱδρωτός (ἱδρωτικός), sudorific, + πάθος, suffering, affection.] Pertaining to or affected with morbid conditions of perspiration.

hie (hī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hied*, ppr. *hieing*. [< ME. *hien*, *hyen*, *heigen*, *higen*, < AS. *higian*, hasten, strive, = MD. *hijghen*, D. *hijgen*, intr., pant, long (for), = Dan. *hige*, intr., hanker (after), crave, covet. Cf. Gr. κίειν, go (whence the causal κυεῖν, tr., move), = L. *ciere*, *cire*, tr., move, stir, summon, pp. *citus* as adj., quick, swift: see *cite*[1].] I. *intrans.* To hasten; go in haste: often with a reciprocal pronoun.

Hye the faste, with myghte and mayne;
I sall the brynge till Kildone tree.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

It was some grief vnto me to see him *hie* so hastlie to God. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 90.

Wee ought to *hie* us from evill like a torrent.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies*. *Dryden*.

II. *trans.* To incite to action or haste; instigate; urge: with *on*.

The cowboy, . . . fearing it [the buffalo] might escape, *hied on* the hound, which dashed in.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 278.

hiet, *n.* [< ME. *hie*, *hye*, *hyge*, haste; from the verb.] Haste; speed.

Up she roos, and by the hond in *hye*
She took him faste. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 88.

hieland, hielander, etc. See *highland*, etc.

hield†, *v.* A variant of *heeld*. *Chaucer*.

hielmite (hyel'mīt), *n.* [Named after P. J. *Hjelm* (1746–1813), a Swedish chemist.] A black massive mineral found in pegmatite near Falun, Sweden. It contains tantalum, tin, yttrium, uranium, iron, and other elements in small amount.

hiemal (hī'e-mal), *a.* [Also written, improp., *hyemal;* = F. *hiémal* = Sp. Pg. *hiemal*, < L. *hiemalis*, of winter, wintry, < *hiems*, *hiemps*, winter: see *hiems*.] Belonging to winter; occurring in winter: as, the *hiemal* solstice.

Beside vernal, estival, autumnal [garlands] made of flowers, the ancients had also *hyemal* garlands.
Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies, p. 92.

hiemate (hī'e-māt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hiemated*, ppr. *hiemating*. [< L. *hiematus*, pp. of *hiemare*, pass the winter, < *hiems*, *hiemps*, winter: see *hiems*.] To hibernate; pass the winter. *B. S. Barton*, 1799.

hiemation (hī-ē-mā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *hiémation*, < L. *hiematio(n-)*, wintering, < *hiemare*, pass the winter: see *hiemate*.] 1. The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place or state; hibernation.

> The American yucca is a harder plant than we take it to be: for it will suffer our sharpest winter . . . without that trouble and care of setting it in cases in our conservatories for *hyemation*. *Evelyn*, Sylva, xx.

2†. The act or condition of affording shelter during winter.

hiems (hī'emz), *n.* [L.; also written *hiemps*, and improp. *hyems*, winter; = Gr. *χιών* (*χιον-*, orig. *χιομ-*?), snow; cf. *χείμα* and *χειμών*, winter, = Skt. *hima* = Zend *zima* = Pers. *zim* (> Hind. *him*, *hem*), cold, frost, snow: see *Chionis*, *chimera*[1], *Himalayan*.] Winter.

> On old *Hyems'* thin and icy crown,
> An odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds
> Is, as in mockery, set. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

hien (hyen), *n.*; pl. *hien*. [Chinese.] 1. In China, a subordinate division of a fu or department, or of an independent chow; an administrative district under the control of an official styled *chih-hien*. In the 18 provinces of China proper there are about 1,285 hien.—2. The seat of government of such a district.

Also written *heen* and *hsien*.

hiera, *n.* Plural of *hieron*.

Hieraceæ (hī-ē-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hieracium* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, adopted by Bentham and Hooker (1876), typified by the genus *Hieracium*. It was first proposed as a tribe by Don in 1829. It is the same as the *Hieracieæ* of Cassini, and nearly the same as the *Hieracia* of Rueling.

Hieracite (hī'ē-rā-sīt), *n.* [< *Hierax* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A follower of Hierax, an Egyptian ascetic (about A. D. 300), who denied the resurrection of the body and the existence of a visible paradise, and taught that only the celibate could enter the kingdom of heaven.

Hieracium (hī-ē-rā'si-um), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *hieracia*, hawkweed, *hieracium*, a kind of eye-salve), < Gr. *ἱεράκιον*, also *ἱερακία*, a plant, hawkweed, but not the mod. hieracium, < *ἱέραξ*, a hawk or falcon: see *Hierax*.] A large genus of plants, belonging to the order *Compositæ* and tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, and type of the subtribe *Hieraceæ*. They are perennial or rarely annual herbs, with the receptacle naked or short-fimbrillate, and a fuscous pappus of rigid, fragile bristles; corollas all ligulate, 5-dentate, yellow or rarely white or red; achenia oblong or columnar, smooth and glabrous, mostly 10-ribbed or striate; leaves often toothed, but never lobed. Nearly 300 species have been described, widely distributed throughout the temperate regions of both hemispheres. About 25 species are North American. *Hawkweed* is the name generally given to them. *H. venosum*, a native of the eastern United States, is called *rattlesnake-weed*. *H. aurantiacum*, a common European species, is known in England as *grim-the-collier*, on account of the black hairs which clothe the flower-stalk and involucre. *H. praaltum*, also a European species, has become naturalized in restricted localities in northern New York, where it is known as the *king-devil*. *H. pilosella* of Europe is there called *mouse-ear*.

Lower Portion and Panicle of *Hieracium venosum*.
a, flower; *b*, fruit.

hieracosphinx (hī-ē-rā-kō-sfingks), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱέραξ*, a hawk, + *σφίγξ*, sphinx.] The hawk-headed sphinx of Egypt, as distinguished from the *androsphinx* and *criosphinx*.

hiera-picra (hī'ē-rā-pik'rā), *n.* [= F. *hierapière* = Pg. *hierapiera* (cf. It. *jera*) = Sp. *geropigia*, *jeropigia*, and E. accom. *hickery-pickery*, q. v., < ML. *hiera-picra*, < Gr. *ἱερά*, a name for many medicines in the Greek pharmacopœia (fem. of *ἱερός*, sacred), + *πικρά*, fem. of *πικρός*, sharp, pungent, bitter.] A warm cathartic composed of aloes and canella made into a powder, with honey. Popularly called *hickery-pickery*.

hierarch (hī'ē-rärk), *n.* [= F. *hiérarque* = Sp. *hierarca*, *gerarca* = Pg. *hierarcha* = It. *gerarca*, < ML. *hierarcha*, < Gr. *ἱεράρχης*, a steward or president of sacred rites, a high priest, < *ἱερός*, sacred (see *hiero-*), + *ἀρχος*, a leader, ruler, < *ἀρχειν*, rule.] 1. One who rules or has authority in sacred things.

> Angels, by imperial summons call'd, . . .
> Forthwith, from all the ends of heaven, appear'd,
> Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 587.

2. Specifically, in *Gr. antiq.*, one of a body of officials or minor priests attached to some temples, as the sanctuary of Amphiaraus at Oropus, who had charge of the offerings of all kinds consecrated to the god by his votaries, and of the inscribing and setting up of the records relating to them.

hierarchal (hī'ē-rär-kal), *a.* [< *hierarch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a hierarch or a hierarchy.

> Now ere dim night had disincumber'd heaven,
> The great *hierarchal* standard was to move.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 701.

hierarchic (hī-ē-rär'kik), *a.* [= F. *hiérarchique* = Sp. *gerárquico* = Pg. *jerarchico* = It. *gerarchico*, *jerarchico* (cf. D. G. *hierarchisch* = Dan. Sw. *hierarkisk*), < Gr. *ἱεραρχικός*, < *ἱεραρχία*, hierarchy: see *hierarchy*.] Of or pertaining to a hierarchy.

hierarchical (hī-ē-rär'ki-kal), *a.* [< *hierarchic* + *-al*.] Same as *hierarchic*.

> They declared "That that *hierarchical* government was evil and justly offensive, and burdensome to the kingdom." *Clarendon*, Civil War, II. 69.

> The Ignatian and pseudo-Clementine bishops, who are set up as living oracles and *hierarchical* idols. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 99.

Hierarchical classification. See *classification*.

hierarchically (hī-ē-rär'ki-kal-i), *adv.* In a hierarchic manner; in conformity to ecclesiastical authority, influence, or interests; by a system of government resembling that of the church.

> The society of this country [England] is *hierarchically* constituted. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 44.

> The control of all elective offices by a sect *hierarchically* organized. *The American*, XIII. 291.

hierarchism (hī'ē-rär-kizm), *n.* [< *hierarch* + *-ism*.] Hierarchical principles or power; hierarchal character or influence; belief in or devotion to hierarchical rule.

> After a few centuries, the more dominant *hierarchism* of the West is manifest in the oppugnancy between Greek and Latin church architecture. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 7.

hierarchy (hī'ē-rär-ki), *n.*; pl. *hierarchies* (-kiz). [Early mod. E. *yerarchy* (Skelton), late ME. *gerarchie*, etc., < OF. *gerarchie*, F. *hiérarchie* = Pr. *ierarchia*, *gerarchia* = Sp. *gerarquía* = Pg. *jerarchia* = It. *gerarchia*, *jerarchia* = D. *hierarchij* = G. *hierarchie* = Dan. Sw. *hierarki*, < ML. *hierarchia*, < Gr. *ἱεραρχία*, the power or rule of a hierarch, < *ἱεράρχης*, hierarch: see *hierarch*.] 1. The power or dominion of a hierarch; hallowed or consecrated authority in what concerns religious order or government.

> Consider what I have written from regard for the church established under the *hierarchy* of bishops. *Swift*.

2. Government by ecclesiastical rulers; an ecclesiastical or priestly form of government.—3. An order of holy beings regarded as employed in divine government.

> That Musike, with his heauenly harmonie,
> Do not allure a heauenly mind from heauen,
> Nor set mens thoughts in worldly melodie,
> Til heauenly *Hierarchies* be quite forgot.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 77.

> Whom the supreme King
> Exalted to such power, and gave to rule,
> Each in his *hierarchy*, the orders bright.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 735.

4. A body of persons organized in ranks and orders for the exercise of rule over sacred things; hence, an organized body of ecclesiastics intrusted with government of either church or state; also, a similarly organized body of officials in other systems of government: as, the Roman Catholic *hierarchy*.

> If any one shall say that there is not in the Catholic Church a *hierarchy* established by the divine ordination, consisting of bishops, presbyters, and ministers, let him be anathema. *Council of Trent* (trans.), xxiii. 6.

> We may regard . . . the clergy or clerical estate as a body completely organised, with a minutely constituted and regulated *hierarchy*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 276.

5. In *science*, a series of successive terms of different rank. The terms *kingdom*, *order*, *suborder*, *family*, *genus*, and *species* constitute a hierarchy in zoölogy.

> As we ascend in the *hierarchy* of the organisms, we meet with . . . an increasing differentiation of parts. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 53.

Celestial hierarchy, the collective body of angels, regarded as forming a gradation of nine orders, differing in power and glory. The general belief in the church that the number of angelic orders is nine, and the assignment of a definite name and rank to each order, date from the sixth century. The first to fix the number, names, and sequence of these orders was the writer calling himself Dionysius the Areopagite, who seems to have lived about A. D. 500. The nine orders, beginning with the highest, are arranged, as follows, in three triads: I. 1, seraphim; 2, cherubim; 3, thrones. II. 4, dominations or dominions (Κυριότητες); 5, virtues (Δυνάμεις, the singular translated 'might' in the authorized version, Eph. i. 21); 6, powers (Ἐξουσίαι). III. 7, principalities or princedoms (Ἀρχαί); 8, archangels; 9, angels.

hieratic (hī-ē-rat'ik), *a.* [= F. *hiératique*, < L. *hieraticus*, < Gr. *ἱερατικός*, of or for the priest's office, sacerdotal, also devoted to sacred uses, < *ἱερός*, sacred: see *hierarch*.] 1. Pertaining to priests or to the priesthood; priestly; sacerdotal. [Rare.]

> It [education in the East] was administered by the *hieratic* class. This was due to the fact that the priests were the only men of learning.
> *Payne's Compayre's Hist. of Pedagogy*, p. 15.

2. Of sacred or priestly origin; due to or derived from religious use or influence: specifically used of a kind of ancient Egyptian letters or writing, and of certain styles in art. Hieratic writing consists of abridged forms of hieroglyphics adopted by the Egyptian priests for convenience and expedition in their records. Hieratic art is that which adheres to types or methods fixed and, as it were, consecrated by religious tradition, as in some Egyptian art, and in much modern Greek or Byzantine religious painting, which is still medieval in character.

> Before the year 1840 our knowledge of archaic sculpture was almost limited to a few specimens in Italian museums, most of which are rather *hieratic* than archaic; that is to say, conventional reproductions of the archaic, executed at a much later period. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 74.

hieratical (hī-ē-rat'i-kal), *a.* [< *hieratic* + *-al*.] Same as *hieratic*.

Hierax (hī'ē-raks), *n.* [NL., orig. *Ierax* (Vigors, 1824), < Gr. *ἱέραξ*, a hawk, falcon. See *gerfalcon*.] A genus of pygmy falcons or finch-falcons of Asia, containing some of the smallest birds of prey, as *H. cærulescens*. *Microhierax* is a synonym. See *Bengal falcon*, under *falcon*.

hierdet, *n.* A Middle English form of *herd*[2]. *Chaucer*.

hierdesse†, *n.* A Middle English form of *herdess*. *Chaucer*.

hiero-. [< L. *hiero-*, < Gr. *ἱερο-*, combining form of *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, divine, mighty, glorious, etc., prob. = Skt. *ishira*, vigorous, fresh, blooming.] An element in many compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'sacred, holy, divine.'

Hierochloë, Hierochloa (hī-ē-rok'lō-ē, -ō-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, + *χλόη*, young green corn or grass, verdure.] A genus of odoriferous grasses, belonging to the tribe *Phalarideæ*. The spikelets bear three flowers, and the flowers each two palets; the two lower flowers are staminate only (having three stamens), sessile, and often awned; the uppermost one is perfect, has a short pedicel, two stamens, and no awns; and the glume equals or exceeds the spikelet. There are about 8 species. The name *holy-grass*, as well as the generic name, alludes to the practice in some parts of northern Europe of strewing the common species, *H. borealis* (the northern holy-grass), before the doors of churches on festival days. The inhabitants of Iceland use it to scent their rooms and clothes. It is distributed through northern Europe, Asia, and America, occurring also in New Zealand. Also called *vanilla*- or *seneca-grass*.

Holy-grass (*Hierochloë borealis*).
a, spikelet.

hierocracy (hī-ē-rok'ra-si), *n.*; pl. *hierocracies* (-siz). [< Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] 1. Government by or dominant influence of ecclesiastics; hierarchy. *Jefferson*. [Rare.]—2. The sacerdotal class; priests collectively. [Rare.]

The temple was a sort of priestly citadel, the fortress as well as the sanctuary of the *hierocracy*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 167.

hierodule (hī′ē-rō-dūl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, + *δοῦλος*, a bondman, slave.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a slave dedicated to the service of a divinity; a temple servant or attendant. Large numbers of such slaves were attached to some foundations, and were either employed about the sanctuary or let out for hire for the profit of the god.

Hierofalco (hī′ē-rō-fal′kō), *n.* [ML.: see *gerfalcon*.] A genus or subgenus of northern falcons; the gerfalcons.

hieroglyph (hī′ē-rō-glif), *n.* [= D. *hieroglief* = G. *hieroglyphe* = Dan. Sw. *hieroglyf*, < F. *hiéroglyphe* = Pg. *jeroglypho*; < Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, + *γλυφή*, a carving: see *hieroglyphic*.] 1. The figure of any object, especially a familiar object, as an animal, tree, weapon, staff, etc., standing for a word, or a syllable, or a part of a syllable, or a single sound; a figure representing an idea, and intended to convey a meaning, thus forming part of a mode of written communication. The name was first applied to the engraved marks and symbols found on the monuments and other records of ancient Egypt. Of these, some signified directly the objects represented by them; others, conceptions suggested by those objects; others, ideas having names identical with or closely resembling the names of the objects represented; others, part of the sounds composing those names, or even only their initial sounds—these last being nearly a true alphabet, and used especially in writing proper names. The name, which had its origin in the idea that the sculptured symbols were exclusively sacerdotal, is now given to any writing of a similar character, as that of the ancient Mexicans, Peruvians, etc.

Hieroglyphs, from mummy-case in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts.

If all the *hieroglyphs* of the Egyptians had been A B C to you, still, if you did not know the anaglyph, you would know nothing of the true mysteries of the priest.
Bulwer, Caxtons, vii. 7.

2. Any figure, character, or mark having or supposed to have a mysterious or enigmatical significance.

Fair Nature's priestesses! to whom,
In *hieroglyph* of bud and bloom,
Her mysteries are told. *Whittier*, To ——.

hieroglyph (hī′ē-rō-glif), *v. t.* [< Gr. *ἱερογλυφεῖν*, engrave hieroglyphics, engrave hieroglyphically, < *ἱερογλύφος*, a carver of hieroglyphics: see *hieroglyph*, *n.*, *hieroglyphic*.] To write in hieroglyphs; represent by means of hieroglyphs.

Above the *hieroglyphed* legend runs a narrow frieze.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 189.

hieroglyphic (hī′ē-rō-glif′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hiéroglyphique* = Sp. *geroglífico* = Pg. *jeroglifico* = It. *geroglifico*, < LL. *hieroglyphicus*, < Gr. *ἱερογλυφικός*, hieroglyphic, neut. pl. *τὰ ἱερογλυφικά* (sc. *γράμματα*), a form of inscriptions used for Egyptian sacred records, < *ἱερογλύφος*, a carver of hieroglyphs, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *γλύφειν*, hollow out, carve, engrave, write in incised characters: see *glyph*.] I. *a.* 1. Expressed in hieroglyphs; written in or inscribed with symbolic characters: as, the *hieroglyphic* language of Egypt; *hieroglyphic* records; a *hieroglyphic* obelisk.—2. Mysteriously symbolic or emblematic; hard to decipher or interpret.—3. In *entom.*, having distinct, irregular color-markings, suggestive of Egyptian hieroglyphs: applied to the elytra of certain *Coleoptera*, etc.

II. *n.* Same as *hieroglyph*.

As *hieroglyphics* were before letters, so parables were before arguments.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 144.

One of the most convenient *hieroglyphics* of God is a circle, and a circle is endless; whom God loves, he loves to the end. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

Hieroglyphics old,
Which sages and keen-eyed astrologers . . .
Won from the gaze of many centuries.
Keats, Hyperion, i.

hieroglyphical (hī′ē-rō-glif′i-kal), *a.* [< *hieroglyphic* + *-al*.] Same as *hieroglyphic*.

To this challenge the Scythian returned an *hieroglyphical* answer; sending a bird, a mouse, a frog, and five arrows.
Raleigh, Hist. World, III. v. § 4.

Heurnius (I know not by what authoritie) saith that the Phœnicians, before the Israelites departed out of Egypt, used *Hieroglyphicall* letters. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 98.

Pages no better than blanks to common minds, to his *hieroglyphical* of wisest secrets. *J. Wilson*.

hieroglyphically (hī′ē-rō-glif′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a hieroglyphic manner; emblematically.

Others have spoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

hieroglyphist (hī-ē-rog′li-fist), *n.* [< *hieroglyph* + *-ist*.] One versed in hieroglyphics.

hieroglyphize (hī-ē-rog′li-fiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hieroglyphized*, ppr. *hieroglyphizing*. [< *hieroglyph* + *-ize*.] To reduce to a hieroglyphic form; express by means of hieroglyphics.

More admirable was that which they attest was found in Mexico, . . . where they *hieroglyphiz'd* both their thoughts, histories, and inventions to posterity.
Evelyn, Sculptura, iii. 12.

hierogram (hī′ē-rō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, + *γράμμα*, a writing; cf. *hierography*.] A hieroglyphic symbol; a sacred ideograph.

Facts are engraved *hierograms*, for which the fewest have the key. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 140.

hierogrammat (hī′ē-rō-gram′at), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερογραμματεύς*, a sacred scribe: see *hierogrammateus*.] A sacred scribe; specifically, a writer of hieroglyphics.

The *Hierogrammats* when they sought a more scrupulous transcription of *θ* used the group [hieroglyph] th, which shows that originally the Greek *τ* did not lend itself to the aspirated sound. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 798.

hierogrammateus (hī′ē-rō-gram′ā-tūs), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερογραμματεύς*, a sacred scribe, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *γραμματεύς*, a secretary or clerk.] In *Gr. antiq.*, same as *hieromnemon*, 1 (*a*).

hierogrammatic (hī′ē-rō-gra-mat′ik), *a.* [< *hierogrammat* + *-ic*.] Written in or pertaining to hierograms; belonging or relating to sacred writing.

hierogrammatical (hī′ē-rō-gra-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *hierogrammatic* + *-al*.] Same as *hierogrammatic*.

The various uses of an alphabet in civil business not permitting it to continue long a secret, when it ceases to be so, they [the priests] would as naturally invent another alphabetic character for their sacred use: which from that appropriation was called *hierogrammatical*.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iv. § 4.

hierogrammatist (hī′ē-rō-gram′ā-tist), *n.* [< *hierogrammat* + *-ist*. Cf. *hierogrammateus*.] A writer of hierograms; a sacred writer.

The other [sort of language and character was] used only by priests, prophets, *hierogrammatists*, or holy writers.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 291.

hierographer (hī-ē-rog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερογράφος*, a writer of sacred scripture (< *ἱερός*, holy, + *γράφειν*, write), + *-er*[1].] A writer of, or one versed in, hierography. *Bailey*, 1731.

hierographic, hierographical (hī′ē-rō-graf′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱερογραφικός*, for the representation of sacred things, of sacred scripture, < *ἱερογραφία*, sacred scripture: see *hierography*.] Pertaining to sacred writing.

hierography (hī-ē-rog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερογραφία*, the representation of sacred things, in pl. the sacred scriptures, < *ἱερογράφος*, a writer of sacred scripture: see *hierographer*.] Sacred writing. [Rare.]

hierolatry (hī-ē-rol′a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, + *λατρεία*, worship, < *λατρεύειν*, v., worship.] The worship of saints or sacred things. *Coleridge*.

hierologic, hierological (hī′ē-rō-loj′ik, -i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to hierology.

hierologist (hī-ē-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *hierology* + *-ist*.] One versed in hierology.

hierology (hī-ē-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερολογία*, sacred or mystical language, a benediction, < *ἱερολόγος*, one who gives the blessing, lit. using sacred language, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A discourse on sacred things; the science which treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians, or a treatise on that science.

hieromancy (hī′ē-rō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by observing the objects offered in sacrifice.

hieromartyr (hī′ē-rō-mär′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. **ἱερομάρτυρ*, *ἱερομάρτυς*, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *μάρτυς*, later *μάρτυρ*, a witness, a martyr.] In the calendar of the Greek Church, a martyr who was a priest or bishop.

hieromnemon (hī′ē-rom-nē′mon), *n.*; pl. *hieromnemones* (-mō-nēz). [< Gr. *ἱερομνήμων*, a., mindful of sacred things: as a noun, one of the delegates to the Amphictyonic Council at Delphi; a magistrate who had supervision of religious matters, minister of religion; < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *μνήμων*, mindful: see *mnemonic*.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A sacred recorder; a deputy of the more honorable class sent by an amphictyonic state to the Delphic Amphictyonic Council. The hieromnemones were selected by lot, and probably held office for life, the delegates of the other class, called *pylagoræ*, being elected for a term of office. Also called *hierogrammateus*. (*b*) The title of a class of priests in several Greek states, as Megara, Thasos, etc. In certain states, as Byzantium, the hieromnemon was one of the chief magistrates.—2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the officials of the patriarchal see of Constantinople. He has the guardianship of the roll of bishops, and where there is no bishop he may admit lectors (anagnosts) and consecrate new churches.

hieromonach (hī-ē-rom′ō-nak), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερομόναχος*, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *μοναχός*, a monk.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a monk who is also a priest.

hieron (hī′ē-ron), *n.*; pl. *hiera* (-rą). [Gr. *ἱερόν*, neut. of *ἱερός*, sacred: see *hiero-*.] In *Gr. archæol.*: (*a*) Any sacred place or consecrated site, inclosed or open. Hence—(*b*) A chapel or shrine. (*c*) A sanctuary: (1) A temple, of more or less importance. (2) A sacred inclosure or peribolos, often including temples, works of art of all kinds, buildings for visitors, a theater, places for assembly, a stadium, treasuries, etc.: as, the *hieron* of Æsculapius at Epidaurus; the *hieron* of Zeus at Olympia; the *hieron* of Apollo at Delphi.

Hieronyma (hī-ē-ron′i-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱερώνυμος*, having a sacred name, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] A genus of shrubs or slender trees belonging to the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Phyllantheæ*, founded by Allemão in 1848, and the type of the old tribe *Hieronymeæ*. It is characterised by having apetalous dioecious flowers, the male flowers with campanulate calyx, cupulate or cyathiform disk, and 2 to 5 stamens, the female flowers with entire disk, 2-celled ovary, and styles 2 to 3, short, 2-parted, and reflexed; drupe 2-celled, or often, by abortion, 1-celled; leaves alternate, often large, and entire. Ten species are known, all natives of tropical America.

Hieronymeæ (hī′ē-rō-nim′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hieronyma* + *-eæ*.] A tribe or subtribe of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hieronyma*, founded by Müller and employed by De Candolle in 1866.

Hieronymic (hī′ē-rō-nim′ik), *a.* [< *Hieronymus*, < Gr. *Ἱερώνυμος*, Jerome: see *Hieronyma*.] Of or pertaining to St. Jerome.

Ceolfrid's Bible was to be Vulgate, *Hieronymic* in text, Augustinian in canon. *The Academy*, Jan. 19, 1889, p. 42.

Hieronymite (hī-ē-ron′i-mīt), *n.* [< ML. *Hieronymita*, < L. (LL.) *Hieronymus*, Jerome: see *Hieronymic*.] A hermit of any order of St. Jerome (*Hieronymus*). The principal order was established about 1370, by the Portuguese Vasco and the Spaniard Peter Ferdinand Pecha. They possessed three famous convents, Guadalupe, St. Just, to which Charles V. of Germany retired after his abdication, and the Escurial. They are now found only in America. In succeeding years there arose independent orders of Hieronymites, as the Hermits of St. Hieronymus of Lombardy, the Congregation of Fiesole, etc., all of which are comparatively unimportant.

hierophant (hī′ē-rō-fant), *n.* [= F. *hiérophante* = Sp. *hierofante* = Pg. *hierophante*, < LL. *hierophanta*, *hierophantes*, < Gr. *ἱεροφάντης*, hierophant, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *-φαντης*, < *φαίνειν*, show, explain.] In ancient Greece, a teacher of the rites of sacrifice and worship; hence, a demonstrator of sacred mysteries or religious knowledge; a priest.

In 1773 Burke made a journey to France. It was almost as though the solemn *hierophant* of some mystic Egyptian temple should have found himself amid the brilliant chatter of a band of reckless, keen-tongued disputants of the garden or the porch at Athens.
J. Morley, Burke, p. 64.

The illustrious family of Eumolpidæ at Eleusis, who claimed descent from a mythic ancestor, Eumolpos, were hereditary *hierophants* of the Eleusinian mysteries.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 153.

hierophantic (hī′ē-rō-fan′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱεροφαντικός*, < *ἱεροφάντης*, hierophant: see *hierophant*.] Belonging or relating to hierophants, or to the office or duties of a hierophant.

hieroscopy (hī-ē-ros′kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱεροσκοπία*, divination, < *ἱεροσκόπος*, inspecting victims, a diviner, < *ἱερά*, offerings, sacrifices, victims, neut. pl. of *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Divination by inspection of the entrails of sacrificial victims.

Hierosolymitan (hī′ē-rō-sol′i-mī-tan), *a.* [< LL. *Hierosolymitanus*, of Jerusalem, < L. *Hierosolyma*, < Gr. *Ἱεροσόλυμα*, Jerusalem.] Of or pertaining to Jerusalem: as, the *Hierosolymitan* Council.—**Hierosolymitan liturgy, Hierosolymitan group** or **family** (of liturgies), the ancient liturgy of Jerusalem, and those derived from it: namely, that of St. James, the Greek and the Syriac, about eighty other Syriac (Jacobite) liturgies, the Constantinopolitan liturgies of St. Basil and St. Chrysostom, and the Armenian liturgy. The Clementine liturgy is very similar to the Greek liturgy of St. James.

hierurgy† (hī′ē-rėr-ji), *n.* [Less prop. *hierourgy* (cf. *theurgy*, *metallurgy*, etc.); < Gr. *ἱερουργία*, religious service, worship, or sacrifice, < *ἱερουργεῖν*, perform religious rites, sacrifice, < *ἱερουργός*, a sacrificing priest, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + **ἔργειν*, work, perform: see *work*.] A holy work or worship.

First our Lord and Saviour himself, and then all priests from him, among all nations, consummating the spiritual

Mercurgy according to the laws of the church, do represent the mysteries of his body and of his salutary blood, in bread and wine. *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 333.

higgle (hig'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *higgled*, ppr. *higgling*. [Prob. a weakened form of *haggle*; or perhaps from the noun *higgler*, regarded as an accom. form of **huckler* (cf. D. *heukelaar*), equiv. to *huckster*: see *huckster*.] To chaffer; bargain closely and persistently; strive for advantage in bargaining, especially in a petty way.

I hate chaffering and *higgling* for a few guineas in a dark entry. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 9.

He always stands out and *higgles*, and actually tires them till he gets a bargain. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xii.

La Motte *higgled* very hard for more, and talked pathetically of his services and his wounds. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 398.

higgledy-piggledy (hig'l-di-pig'l-di), *adv.* [Formerly also *higledy-pegledy*, *higledepigle* (Florio); also *higgiety-pigglety*, *hickledy-pickledy*, *hidgelly-pidgelly* (Booth, Analytical Dict., 1835), *hicklepy-pickleby*, etc.; a riming compound of no definite elements, but prob. in popular apprehension associated with *higgle* and *pig*, implying disorder and untidiness.] In confusion; in a disorderly manner; topsy-turvy. [Colloq.]

I walked into Lyons—my chaise being all laid *higgledy-piggledy* with my baggage in a cart. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 29.

There was a pile of short, thick masses [of iron] lying *higgledy-piggledy*—stuff from the neighboring mines. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

higgledy-piggledy (hig'l-di-pig'l-di), *a.* and *n.* [< *higgledy-piggledy*, *adv.*] I. *a.* Confused; tumbled; disorderly.

I have a strong faith that his farming was of the *higgledy-piggledy* order; I do not believe that he could have set a plough into the sod. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

Old *higgiety-pigglety* houses that have been so much tinkered and built upon that one hardly knows the front from the rear. *Ticknor*, Prescott, p. 152.

II. *n.* Confusion; disorder.

Men, you have all got into a sort of snarl, as I may say; how did you all get into such a *higgiety-pigglety*! *Georgia Scenes*, p. 149.

higglehaggle (hig'l-hag'l), *v. i.* [A varied redupl. of *higgle*.] To higgle. [Colloq.]

This *higgle-haggling* was more than Bismarck could bear, and he lost his temper. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 633.

higgler (hig'lèr), *n.* [See *higgle*.] A close or tricky bargainer; hence, a chaffering peddler or huckster; one who goes about selling things for as much as he can get.

Where the Carriers, Waggons, Foot-posts, and *Higglers* do usually come from any parts. *John Taylor* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 223).

higglery (hig'lèr-i), *n.* [< *higgler* + *-y*[3]: see *-ery*.] Such goods as a higgler or hawker sells.

Round the circumference is the Buttermarket, with all the sorts of *Higglery* goods. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 142.

higgling (hig'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *higgle*, *v.*] Close bargaining; chaffer.

It is adjusted, however, not by an accurate measure, but by the *higgling* and bargaining of the market. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, i. 5.

Regulating the price of labour by the gradual process of numerous successive *higglings* on a small scale. *Athenæum*, March 24, 1888, p. 367.

high (hī), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *hie*, *hye*, *hee*, etc.; < ME. *high*, *heigh*, *heg*, *heh*, *hig*, *hy*, etc. (compar. *hiere*, *heyere*, *hegher*, *heger*, *herre*, etc., superl. *heieste*, *hegeste*, *hexte*, etc., > early mod. E. and dial. *hext*), < AS. *hēah* (compar. *hēahra*, *hēarra*, *hīrra*, superl. *hēahsta*, *hēhsta*, *hīhsta*) = OS. *hōh* = OFries. *hāch*, *hāg* = D. *hoog* = MLG. *hō*, *hōch*, *hoge* = OHG. *hōh*, MHG. *hōch*, G. *hoch* (*hoh-*) = Icel. *hár* = Sw. *hög* = Dan. *høj* = Goth. *hauhs*, high. From the same root is E. *how*[2], a hill, and also *huge*: see *how*[2], *huge*.] I. *a.* 1. Conspicuously elevated; rising or being far above a base, surface, or object; having great reach or extent upward; lofty: as, a *high* tower or mountain; the *high* flight of the skylark; the sun is *high* in the heavens.

And many strong Castylls stondyng, a wonderfull *hyth* Rokke of Stone, I never saw suche in all my lyff. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 64.

Let thy pinions soar
So *high* a pitch, that men may seem no more
Than pismires, crawling on the mole-hill earth.
Quarles, Emblems, i., Invoc.

The fire on the altar blazed bickering and *high*. *Scott*, The Fire-King.

I dreamed the other night that the river was *higher* than ever had been known, and was sweeping all round the Hook. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

2. Having comparative elevation; extending or being above (something); raised upward in extent from a base, or in position from a surface or an object, from which the upward reach is normally measured: as, *high* boots; a dress with *high* neck; the plant is three feet *high*.

It is a lytille *hiere* than the other syde of the Cytee. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 92.

There are few villages of aboue seuen houses, but those houses are a hundred and fiftie foote long, and two fathoms *high*, without diuision into pluralitie of roomes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 849.

They mounted our sleds upon their own sledges, so that we rode much *higher* than usual. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 95.

3. Remote, either as regards distance north or south of the equator, or as regards lapse of years in chronological reckoning: used only in the phrases *high latitude* and *high antiquity*.

This original is of very *high antiquity*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.

4. Elevated or advanced to the utmost extent; at the zenith or culmination; hence, full or complete; consummate: as, *high* noon; *high* tide; *high* time.

Than Iheau Christ at his resurrection
To Ioseph apered about *hye* mydnyght.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

And by that tyme fer passid was the day,
Mirabell seyd, "It is *hye* tyme for to goo."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 912.

It is yet *high* day, neither is it time that the cattle should be gathered together. Gen. xxix. 7.

He's awa' to his mother's bower,
By the *hie* light o' the moon.
Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 89).

The night is near its *highest* noon, and our great charge is sleeping heavily. *Dickens*, Master Humphrey's Clock.

5. Exalted in station or estimation; elevated above others; holding a lofty rank or position: as, a *high* dignitary of the church; one *high* in the public esteem; *high* and mighty.

Alle were thei *heigh* menes sones, as kynges and Dukes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 292.

Thus saith the *high* and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity. Isa. lvii. 15.

That is the great happiness of life—to add to our *high* acquaintances. *Emerson*, Success.

And the *high* gods took in hand
Fire, and the falling of tears.
Swinburne, Atalanta in Calydon.

Hence—6. In a title, most exalted; chief; principal; head: as, the *high* priest; *high* chancellor; *high* admiral; *high* sheriff.

When I came hither I was lord *high* constable. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

James, fifth *High* Stewart, whose grandson founded the royal house, which failed in the male line by the death of King James V. in December, 1542. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 146.

7. Elevated in quality or degree; of great importance, consequence, significance, etc.; exalted: as, a *high* festival; *high* art; *high* crimes; *high* courage; *high* spirits; *high* breeding.

The Duke sat in seynt Markes churche in ryght *hyghe* estate, with all the Seygnyourye, and all the pylgrymes were present. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 9.

That sabbath day was an *high* day. John xix. 31.

A cogitation of the *highest* rapture!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

Freedom he thought too *high* a word for them; and moderation too mean a word for himself. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

Your triumphs in Italy are in *high* fashion. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 14.

Every type that is best adapted to its conditions, which on the average means every *higher* type, has a rate of multiplication that ensures a tendency to predominate. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 364.

8. Lofty, aspiring, or self-asserting in manner, appearance, or expression; powerful, impressive, ostentatious, arrogant, boisterous, etc.; showing strength, earnestness, pride, resentment, hilarity, etc.: as, he took a *high* tone; they had *high* words.

I walk now with a full purse, grow *high* and wanton. *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 4.

The Pole sent an Ambassador to her [the Queen], who spake in a *high* Tone, but he was answered in a *higher*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.

His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

I have left my Lady. We could not agree. My Lady is so *high*; so very *high*. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxiii.

9. Intensified in physical quality or character; exceeding the common degree or measure; strong, intense, energetic, etc.: as, a *high* wind; *high* temperature; *high* flavor or color; *high* speed; in *high* condition, as a horse.

With such *high* Food he shall set forth his Feasts,
That Cardinals shall wish to be his Guests.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 4.

I replied that his loss of beauty-sleep was rather improving to a man of so *high* complexion. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxiv.

10. Elevated in amount or quantity; large; of great or unusual magnitude or proportion: as, a *high* price or reward; a *high* percentage.

Court-virtues bear, like gems, the *highest* rate. *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 141.

No legislation should be allowed to bolster up unnaturally *high* prices. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 288.

11. In *acoustics* and *music*, relatively acute or shrill in pitch—that is, produced by relatively rapid vibrations; sharp: opposed to *low* or *grave*: as, a *high* voice, key, note, etc.

Now and then the *high* voices of the singers escaped into the outer vastness and melted slowly away in the incense-thickened air. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 131.

12. In *cookery*, tending toward decomposition or decay; slightly tainted, as meat (used mainly when this is considered a desirable quality); gamy: as, venison kept till it is *high*.

"I do think he's getting *high*, too, already," said Tom, smelling at him [a duck] cautiously, "so we must finish him up soon." *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 4.

13. *Naut.*, near to the wind: said of a ship when sailing by the wind, and with reference to the point of the compass nearest to the direction of the wind to which her head can be pointed: as, how *high* will she lie?—14. Excited with drink; intoxicated. [Slang.]

In the evening at Mr. Mifflin's "there was an elegant supper, and we drank sentiments till eleven o'clock. Lee and Harrison were very *high*. Lee dined with Mr. Dickinson, and drank Burgundy the whole afternoon." Quoted in *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 112.

A high hand, a high arm, the exercise of power, whether legitimate and honorable or overweening and oppressive; arrogance; audacity; defiance: as, he carried matters with *a high hand*.

From the wicked their light is withholden, and the *high arm* shall be broken. Job xxxviii. 15.

Any sin committed with *an high hand*, as the gathering of sticks on the Sabbath day, may be punished with death, when a lesser punishment may serve for gathering sticks privily. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 253.

A high time, or (for emphasis) **a high old time**, a time of great effort, difficulty, jollity, carousal, etc.; an exciting time. [Colloq.]

On Ascension Day they made a procession of pariah functionaries and parochial schools, and beat the bounds, . . . and they banged against the boundaries all the strangers who passed within their reach. When it came to banging the strangers, they had *a high old time*. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 28.

High altar. See *altar*.—**High and dry**, out of water; out of the tide or current, especially of events or of activity; hence, stranded; disabled.

This office is quite a different place from his quiet apartment in the third story of the Seminary, so very *high and dry* above the bustling world. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 149.

High and low, people of all conditions.

Besoughten hym of socour, hur Soueraine to bene,
To be Lorde of hur land, their lawes to keepe,
Thei to holden of hym, the *hye and the lowe*.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 406.

Yet reverence . . . doth make distinction
Of place 'tween *high and low*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

High and low, all made fun of him. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, v.

High and mighty. (*a*) Exalted and powerful: formerly used in adulatory address to princes. (*b*) Arrogant; overbearing; demanding servile respect or submission.—**High bailiff.** (*a*) See *bailiff*. (*b*) In Vermont, an officer whose duty it is on occasion to serve process on the sheriff.—**High boat**, in *sporting*, the boat the occupants of which, in shooting, kill most game, or, in angling or fishing, take most fish.

To learn who the lucky *high boat* is, for be it known a great honor is attached to the gun and to the pusher of the fortunate skiff. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 182.

High carte. See *carte*[2].—**High caste.** See *caste*[2], 1.—**High celebration**, in Anglican churches, a solemn celebration of the holy communion with the full adjuncts of ritual and music: opposed to *low celebration*.—**High change**, the season of greatest activity in the business of merchants on change or the exchange; the exchange itself at such a time.

I must confess I look upon *high-change* to be a great council, in which all considerable nations have their representatives. *Addison*, The Royal Exchange.

The Old Clothes Exchange, like other places known by the name—the Royal Exchange, for example—has its daily season of *high Change*. *H. Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 45.

High Church, the popular designation of a party in the Anglican Church. See *High-churchman*.—**High color, constable, Council.** See the nouns.—**High Commission Court.** See *Court of High Commission*, under *court*.—**High Court of Admiralty.** See *admiralty*.—**High Court of Parliament.** See *parliament*.—**High dawn.** See *dawn*.—**High day, high noon**, the time when the sun is in the meridian.—**High Dutch.** See *Dutch*.—**Higher algebra, arithmetic, concept, criticism, geometry, mathematics**, etc. See the nouns.—**Highest genus.** See *genus*.—**High explosive, furnace, German.** See the nouns.—**High gravels.** See *gravel*.—**High jinks.** (*a*) A merry old pastime in Scotland. In the usual manner of playing, a person was chosen by lot to sustain some fictitious character, or to repeat verses in a particular order, and if he failed he incurred certain forfeits.

The frolicsome company had begun to practise the ancient and now forgotten pastime of *High Jinks*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxvi.

Hence—(*b*) Boisterous sport or jollity; romping games or play.

There was nothing but sport
And *High Jinks* going on night and day at "the court."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 313.

He found the eleven at *high jinks* after supper; Jack Reggies shouting comic songs, and performing feats of strength. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

(*c*) Tantrums; fits of ill humor. [Colloq.] (*d*) The throwing of dice to determine who shall empty the cup. *Halliwell.*—**High license, light,** etc. See the nouns.—**High life,** the style of living, manners, etc., in high or fashionable society; hence, collectively, the people composing such society.

They would talk of nothing but *high life*, and high-lived company, with other fashionable topics.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.

High living, rich or luxurious fare.—**High mass.** See *mass*[1].—**High Mightiness,** a title of respect sometimes used toward sovereigns, etc. The States General of the Netherlands were styled *their High Mightinesses.*

The patroon of Rensselaerwick had extended his usurpations along the river, beyond the limits granted him by *their High Mightinesses*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 180.

High milling, operation. See the nouns.—**High place,** in *Scrip.*, an eminence selected for worship, usually for idolatrous rites; hence, the idols and instruments of such worship.

He [Hezekiah] removed the *high places*, and brake the images, and cut down the groves. 2 Kl. xviii. 4.

High priest, relief, school, etc. See the nouns.—**High seas.** (*a*) The open sea or ocean; the highway of waters. (*b*) In *law:* (1) As used to designate the area transactions within which are subject to cognisance in courts of admiralty, formerly, the waters of the ocean exterior to low-water mark, but now extended with the flow of the tide to high-water mark, returning with the ebb to low-water mark. (2) As used to designate the area which is not within the territorial jurisdiction of any nation, but the free highway of all nations, the waters of the ocean exterior to a line parallel to the general direction of the shore, and distant a marine league therefrom. The distance was fixed with reference to the fact that, at the time when it was fixed, it was the limit of the area of coast-waters which could be commanded by cannon on the shore. It is to be drawn with reference to headlands, so as to include in the territorial jurisdiction those inlets and arms of the sea over which the nation may justly claim and actually enforce its power. The application of the rule to bays and to arms of the sea bounding two countries often involves great difference of opinion. The great lakes are not deemed high seas.—**High table,** in the University of Oxford, the table at which the fellows and some other privileged persons dine.

Wine is not generally allowed in the public hall, except to the *high table*. *De Quincey*, Life and Manners (Oxford).

High tea, a tea at which hot meats are served: in distinction from an ordinary tea with bread, butter, cake, etc.

We did not return home till near nine, and so, instead of dining, all sat down to *high tea*.
F. A. Kemble, Records of a Girlhood, June 14, 1831.

High tomb, Tory, treason, water, etc. See the nouns.—**High-water mark, shrub,** etc. See *water*.—**High wines,** the strong spirit obtained by the redistillation of the low wines, or a strong alcoholic product obtained by rectification.—**How's that for high?** what do you think of that for a stroke of skill or luck? in allusion to the card called "the high" in the game of high-low-jack. [Slang, U. S.]—**In or for high and low**†, wholly; completely; in every respect.

For heigh and lough, withouten any drede,
I wol alway thine hestis alle keepe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 418.

In high feather. See *feather*.—**On high, upon high.** (*a*) In a high place or situation; at a conspicuous elevation.

Holy heuen *opon hey* hollyche [wholly] he fourmede.
Piers Plowman's Creed (E. E. T. S.), l. 798.

He pulleth downe, he setteth up *on hy*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 41.

(*b*) To or in heaven; used substantively, heaven.

When he was ascended up *on high*, he led captivity captive. Eph. iv. 8.

We, whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from *on high*.
Bp. Heber, Missionary Hymn.

(*c*†) In a loud voice; aloud.

The goos, the cokkow, and the doke also,
So cryede, "Kek kek," "kokkow," "quek quek" *on hye*,
That thurh myne eres the noyse wente tho.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 499.

The goose hangs high. See *goose*.—**To be or get on the (or one's) high ropes,** to be or become greatly excited. [Slang.]—**To have the higher hand**†. See *hand*.—**To mount the high horse.** See *horse*.—**Syn.** *Lofty*, etc. See *tall*.

II. *n.* 1. An elevated place; a superior region. See *on high*, above.—2. In *card-playing*, the ace or highest trump out.

high (hī), *adv.* [< ME. *high, heigh*, etc., < AS. *hēah*, also *hēage*, being acc. and instr. neut. of the adj. *hēah*, high: see *high*, *a.*] In a high or lofty manner; to a great height, amount, extent, degree, etc.; eminently; powerfully; grandly; richly; extravagantly: as, to climb *high;* to play *high* (for high stakes); to live *high;* to bid *high.*

Our lives and deaths are equal benefits,
And we make louder prayers to die nobly
Than to live *high* and wantonly.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

Her porridge-pot, silver posset-dish, silver-mounted spectacles, . . . [were] sold . . . to the cadis who would bid *highest* for them. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xiv.

His heart, which has been ticking accurate seconds for the last year, gives a bound, and begins to beat *high* and irregularly in his breast.
R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, iii.

"What does it matter to him who has the property?—it could not come to him, anyhow," cried Wat, with great energy, coloring *high*. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, iii.

High and low, up and down; here and there; everywhere: as, I have looked for it *high and low*. [Colloq.]

They have both come back, and have been tramping *high and low*. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxi.

high† (hī), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *hye, hie,* etc.; < ME. *highen, higen, hegen, heien,* < AS. *hēan* (= OHG. *hōhjan, hōhan*, MHG. *hœhen*, G. *er-höhen* = Goth. *hauhjan*), make high, raise, < *hēah*, high: see *high*, *a.*] I. *trans.* To make high; lift up; raise; exalt.

For he that humbelithe hym most, is more *highed* with God. *Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 20.

And we distrien counsells and al highnesse that *higheth* itself aghens the science of God. *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. x. 5.

II. *intrans.* To rise or be at its highest point, as the tide.

It floweth there at a Southsouthwest moone full sea, and *hyeth* two fadome and a halfe water.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 279.

high-backed (hī'bakt), *a.* Having a high back: as, a *high-backed* chair.

highbinder (hī'bīn'dėr), *n.* [A slang term of no precise meaning, < *high*, prob. used allusively, as in *high jinks, highfalutin*, "a *high* old time," etc., + *binder*, supposed to be a variation of *bender*, meaning one who goes on the sort of spree so called.] 1. A bold, roystering rowdy; an insolent ruffian; one of a gang which commits outrages on persons or property "for fun." Highbinders, so called, were known in New York, Baltimore, and other cities before 1849. In that year and subsequently they became familiar in California, where at present the name is used only as in the next definition. [U. S.]

2. A member of a Chinese secret society, band, or gang, said to exist in California and other parts of the United States, associated for blackmailing purposes, and even for assassination, in the interest and pay of other societies or individuals.

Suey Gum, the Chinese woman, . . . was finally released from the embezzlement charge brought against her by the *highbinders*. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, May 20, 1887.

high-blest (hī'blest'), *a.* Supremely happy. [Rare.]

That from us aught should ascend to Heaven
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God *high-blest*, or to incline his will,
Hard to belief may seem. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 145.

high-blooded (hī'blud'ed), *a.* Of high birth; of noble lineage; of a fine strain, as an Arabian horse.

Satan has many great queens in his court, . . . many *high-blooded* beauties in his court. *J. Baillie.*

high-blown (hī'blōn), *a.* Inflated; puffed up.

My *high-blown* pride
At length broke under me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

high-born (hī'bôrn), *a.* [< ME. **high-boren, hæh-iboren* = D. *hooggeboren* = G. *hochgeboren* = Dan. *højbaaren* = Sw. *högboren;* as *high* + *born.*] Of high rank by birth; of noble birth or extraction.

I am too *high-born* to be propertied,
To be a secondary at control.
Shak., K. John, v. 2.

High-born Hoel's harp, or soft Llewellyn's lay.
Gray, The Bard, I. i. 14.

high-boy (hī'boi), *n.* 1†. An extreme Tory and High-churchman, supposed to favor Jacobitism. *Davies.*

I am amas'd to find you in the interest of the *High-boys*, you that are a clothier! What, can you be for giving up trade to France, and starving poor weavers?
Mrs. Centlivre, Gotham Election.

2. A tall chest of drawers supported on legs from 18 inches to 2 feet high. Those on shorter legs are called *low-boys.* [New Eng.]

high-bred (hī'bred), *a.* 1. Bred in high life; having refined manners or breeding.

But you cannot learn too early this fact, that irony is to the *high-bred* what billingsgate is to the vulgar.
Bulwer, Caxtons, Chillingly, i. 8.

2. Of a fine breed; high-blooded.

His *high-bred* steed expands his nostrils wide.
Cowper, Anti-Thelypthora, l. 168.

high-built (hī'bilt), *a.* Of lofty structure.

I know him by his stride
The giant Harapha of Gath, his look
Haughty, as is his pile *high-built* and proud.
Milton, S. A., l. 1069.

High-church (hī'chėrch'), *a.* Exalting the authority of the church; laying great stress on church authority and jurisdiction: used specifically of those in the Anglican Church who are known as High-churchmen, and of their principles. See *High-churchman.* [The term *High-church* first came into use to designate those who held to the independent authority of the spirituality at the time James II. put the bishops in the Tower (1688) for refusing to read publicly the Declaration of Indulgence.]

High-churchism (hī'chėrch'izm), *n.* [< *High-church* + *-ism.*] The principles of High-churchmen.

High-churchman (hī'chėrch'man), *n.* One of those members of the Anglican Church who maintain or attach especial importance to certain strict views of doctrine. The points upon which they chiefly insist are the following: (1) the necessity of apostolic succession, canonical jurisdiction, and conformity to the teachings of the undivided catholic church in order to constitute a true and lawful branch of the church; (2) the sacerdotal character of the Christian priesthood; (3) that grace is conferred in the sacraments or sacramental rites, including confirmation, absolution, etc., on all who receive them lawfully and without opposing a moral or spiritual obstacle. Many High-churchmen, believing that the maintenance of the catholic character and historical continuity of the Anglican Church involves the continuance or revival of ancient ritual, give ritual and ceremonies a prominent place in their teaching and practice. Those who go furthest in this direction are popularly called *extreme High-churchmen* and *Ritualists.*

high-cockalorum (hī'kok-a-lō'rum), *n.* [< *high* + *cock*[2], vaguely used with an unmeaning Latin-seeming termination.] A game in which one boy jumps on the back of another, crying "high-cockalorum."

Prisoner's base, rounders, *high-cock-a-lorum*, cricket, football, he was soon initiated into the delights of them all. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

high-colled†, *a.* High-cut.

By there came a gallant hende,
Wi' *high-coll'd* hose and laigh-coll'd shoon.
Cospatrick (Child's Ballads, I. 156).

high-cross (hī'krôs), *n.* A market-cross.

I had as lief take her dowry with this condition—to be whipped at the *high-cross* every morning.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

high-day (hī'dā), *n.* and *a.* [Also, in variant forms and senses, *heyday* and *hockday* (q. v.); < ME. *heigh day, hegh dai, hyegh dey, heh dai*, etc. (= D. *hoog dag* = G. *hoher tag*, etc.), < AS. *hēah*, high, *dæg*, day. Cf. *hightide.*] I. *n.* A feast-day, holiday, or festival; a time of pleasure; also, a time or period of full activity, strength, etc.

Trompes, schalmuses,
He seygh be for the *hyegh-deys*
Stonde yn hys syghte.
Lybeaus Disconus (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.).

The bucks of Edinburgh . . . have a certain shrewdness and self-command that is not often found among their neighbours in the *high-day* of youth and exultation.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, II. 50.

Restless Brissot brings up reports, accusations, endless thin logic; it is the man's *high-day* even now.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 7.

II. *a.* Befitting or appropriate for a holiday.

Thou spend'st such *high-day* wit in praising him.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9.

high-dilutionist (hī'di-lū'shon-ist), *n.* In *med.* See *dilutionist.*

highen (hī'en), *v. t.* [< *high* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *high, v.*] To make high; heighten. [Prov. Eng.]

higher (hī'ėr), *v.* [< *higher*, compar. of *high*, *a.* Cf. *lower*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* To make higher; elevate; raise; lift; hoist. [Rare.]

They [the girls] weren't a bit nervous when I *highered* the rope in my yard.
H. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 160.

The major immediately presented a gun at his [the captain's] breast, and desired him to "*higher* all sails, or you are a gone man."
MS. quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 57.

II. *intrans.* To rise; ascend; soar. [Rare.]

She let me fly discaged to sweep
In ever-*highering* eagle-circles up
To the great Sun of Glory.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

highermost (hī'ėr-mōst), *adv. superl.* [< *higher*, compar. of *high*, + *-most.*] At the top. [Rare.]

The purest things are placed *highermost*. The earth as grossest is put in the lowest room.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 244.

highfalutin (hī'fa-lū'tin), *n.* and *a.* [Also, rarely, *highfaluting;* also spelled *highfalutin, hifalutin;* a slang term, equiv. in popular apprehension to *high-flying, high-flown;* the second element being of no definite origin or meaning.] I. *n.* Pompous speech or writing; bombast; fustian. [U. S.]

High-falutin, as it is frequently written, is almost always addressed to educated or half-educated audiences who are supposed to appreciate bombast.
De Vere, Americanisms, p. 271.

II. *a.* Pompous; high-sounding; bombastic.

I am aware that this theory of politics will seem to many to be stilted, overstrained, and, as the Americans would say, *high-falutin.* *Trollope*, Autobiog., p. 265.

The verse should never soar to *high-falutin* or sink to commonplace language. Simplicity is not commonplace, and nobility is not *high-falutin*, and they should be aimed at accordingly. *T. Hood, Jr.*, Rhymester (ed. Penn.), p. 67.

Not so flushed, not so *high-faluting* (let me dare the odious word) as the modern style. *Lowell.*

high-fed (hī'fed), *a.* Generously or luxuriously fed; in high condition.

I have too solid a body; and my belief is like a Puritan's on Good-Friday, too *high-fed* with capon. *Fletcher (and another)*, Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of flesh and mettle, would still be bragging of his family. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

high-finished (hī'fin'isht), *a.* Finely wrought; elaborate; refined.

Petronius! all the muses weep for thee, . . .
Thou polish'd and *high-finished* foe to truth. *Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 341.

high-flavored (hī'flā'vȯrd), *a.* Having a pungent or fine flavor.

Every where huge cover'd tables stood,
With wines *high-flavour'd* and rich viands crown'd. *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 34.

high-flier (hī'flī'ėr), *n.* 1. A bird that flies to a great height; hence, one who is extravagant or goes to extremes in his aims, actions, or pretensions: sometimes applied in England to a genteel beggar.

I like your *high-fliers;* it is your plodders I detest. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, vi. 3.

2. One of certain geometrid moths: an English collectors' name. The ruddy high-flier is *Ypsipetes ruberata;* the July high-flier is *Y. elutata.*—**Purple high-flier.** Same as *emperor*, 3 (*a*) (2).

high-flown (hī'flōn), *a.* 1. Raised to a high pitch; elevated; elated.

This stiff-neck'd pride nor art nor force can bend,
Nor *high-flown* hopes to Reason's lure descend. *Sir J. Denham*, Prudence.

We that are angry and pleas'd every half Hour, having nothing at all of all this *high-flown* Fury! *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

2. Enthusiastic; extravagant; bombastic.

This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the miseries of marriage. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Sir Piercie Shafton found leisure to amuse the time in *high-flown* speeches and long anecdotes. *Scott*, Monastery, xxix.

high-flying (hī'flī'ing), *a.* Extravagant in conduct, aims, or pretensions; having lofty notions; going or carried to extremes.

That same exquisite observing of number and measure in words, and that *high flying* liberty of conceit proper to the Poet, did seeme to haue some dyuine force in it. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Clip the wings
Of their *high-flying* arbitrary kings. *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 161.

But the young man [Sheridan] was romantically magnanimous and *high-flying* in his sense of honour. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Sheridan, p. 41.

highgate†, *n.* [< ME. *heie gate:* see *high* and *gate*².] A highway.

Then should many worthy spirits get up the *highgate* of preferment, and idle drones should not come nearer than the Dunstable highway of obscurity. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 46.

Highgate resin. See *resin.*

high-go (hī'gō), *n.* [< *high* + *go.*] A drinking-bout; a spree; a frolic. [Vulgar.]

high-grown (hī'grōn), *a.* 1. Grown high, as a plant.—2. Covered with tall vegetation.

Search every acre in the *high-grown* field,
And bring him to our eye. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4.

high-handed (hī'han'ded), *a.* Carried on with a high hand; overbearing; arbitrary; violent: as, *high-handed* oppression.

The decision was that it would be a *high-handed* proceeding to refuse the right of petition to a body of gentlemen, many of them related to the greatest nobles in the land. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 510.

high-hearted (hī'här'ted), *a.* Courageous; high-spirited.

Tell your *high-hearted* masters, they shall not seek us,
Nor cool i' the field in expectation of us. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

highhoe (hī'hō), *n.* [Var. of *heighaw, haihow*, etc.: see *hickwall, hickway.* Cf. *highhole, highholder.*] The green woodpecker, yaffle, or popinjay, *Gecinus viridis.* Compare *laughing-bird.* [Local, Eng.]

highholder (hī'hōl'dėr), *n.* [A var. of *highhoe, heighaw*, etc., simulating *high* + *holder:* see *highhoe.*] Same as *highhole.* [Local, U. S.]

highhole (hī'hōl), *n.* [A var. of *highhoe*, ult. of *hickwall*, etc., simulating *high* + *hole*¹, as if in ref. to its wood-pecking habits: see *hickwall.*] The golden-winged woodpecker or flicker, *Colaptes auratus.* [Local, U. S.]

A youth . . . once induced a *high-hole* to lay twenty-nine eggs, by robbing her of an egg each day. *The Century*, XXXII. 277.

high-hook (hī'hůk), *n.* Same as *high-line.*

high-keyed (hī'kēd), *a.* 1. High-strung; intent; eager.

She sat from Sunday to Sunday under Dr. Stern's preaching. With a *high-keyed*, acute mind, she could not help listening and thinking; and such thinking is unfortunate, to say the least. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 215.

2. In *music*, at a high pitch.

highland (hī'land), *n.* and *a.* [Sc. *hieland;* = D. *hooglan*d = G. *hochland* = Dan. *höjland* = Sw. *högland;* as *high* + *land.*] **I.** *n.* 1. An abrupt elevation of land; a high promontory or plateau: as, a jutting *highland.*—2. *pl.* An elevated region broken into hills and mountains: often used as a proper name: as, the *Highlands* of Scotland; the Hudson *Highlands;* the *highlands* of Abyssinia.

Farewell to the *Highlands*, farewell to the North,
The birth-place of valour, the country of worth. *Burns*, My Heart's in the Highlands.

He never gave vent to his passion until he got fairly among the *highlands* of the Hudson. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 252.

Having thus sketched the history of earth sculpture and summarized its results, we make examination of the *Highlands.* This region is defined to include that part of Scotland which lies to the north and west of a line drawn from the mouth of the Clyde through Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, Perthshire, Forfarshire, to Stonehaven on the Kincardine coast. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 762.

II. *a.* Pertaining or belonging to high lands or to mountainous regions, especially (with a capital) the Highlands of Scotland: as, *highland* scenery; *highland* vegetation.

A *Highland* lad my love was born,
The Lawland laws he held in scorn. *Burns*, Jolly Beggars (song).

I cannot sleep on *Highland* brae,
I cannot pray in *Highland* tongue. *Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 22 (song).

Highland fling. See *fling*, 3.—**Highland plover.** See *plover.*

highlander (hī'lan-dėr), *n.* [Sc. *hielander;* = D. *hooglander* = G. *hochländer* = Dan. *højlænder* = Sw. *högländare;* as *highland* + *-er*¹.] An inhabitant of highlands; specifically (with a capital), an inhabitant or a member of the Gaelic race of the Highlands of Scotland.

Behind every seat stood a gigantic *Highlander*, completely dressed and armed after the fashion of his country. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, iv.

highlandish (hī'lan-dish), *a.* [< *highland* + *-ish*¹.] Of the nature of highlands; characterized by high or mountainous land.

The country round is altogether so *highlandish* that sometimes . . . I really thought myself at home. *Drummond*, Travels, p. 10.

Highlandman (hī'land-man), *n.*; pl. *Highlandmen* (-men). [Sc. *hielandman;* as *highland* + *man.*] A Highlander.

A dirk, which is borne by the savage *Highlandman.* *Scott*, Abbot, iv.

There's not a lad in a' the lan'
Was match for my John *Highlandman.* *Burns*, Jolly Beggars (song).

Highlandry (hī'land-ri), *n.* [< *highland* + *-ry.*] Scotch Highlanders collectively. *Smollett.*

high-line, high-liner (hī'lin, -lī'nėr), *n.* The most successful one of several fishermen; the one who takes the most fish with his line: also used adjectively. Also *high-hook.*

In a single day a *high-line* fisherman has caught from ten to fifteen barrels. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 196.

high-lived (hī'livd), *a.* Pertaining to high life.

That would be forfeiting all pretensions to high life, or *high-lived* company. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxi.

high-lone†, *adv.* A peculiar corruption of *alone.*

Giveth her infant, puts it out to nurse;
And when it once goes *high-lone*, takes it back. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 4.

I could not stand a' *high lone* without I held a thing. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

high-low (hī'lō), *n.* [< *high* + *low*².] A high shoe fastened with a leather thong in front; any ankle-boot. The term is also used by archæological writers in describing the half-boots seen in medieval sculptures and miniatures.

Bishop Fox . . . forbids the members of his establishment "to presume to use in the university, or away from it, red, ruby-coloured, white, green, or motley *high-lowe*, or peaked shoes." *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 245.

The Louterell Psalter supplies examples of the tight leggings and *highlow* boots. *Archæol. Inst. Jour.*, X. 261.

high-low-jack (hī'lō'jak'), *n.* A game of cards: same as *all-fours.*

highly (hī'li), *adv.* [< ME. *higly, hegly, heyglîche*, etc., < AS. *hēalīce* (= D. *hoogelijk* = G. *höchlich* = Dan. *höjlig* = Sw. *högligen*), < *hēah*, high: see *high* and *-ly*².] In a high manner; to a high degree; in a high state or condition.

Holy Cherche is honoured *heyglîche* thoruȝ his deynge. *Piers Plowman* (*B*), xv. 554.

It was a rye loaf, or rather a pye made in the form of a loaf, for it inclosed some salmon *highly* seasoned with pepper. *Cook*, Third Voyage, iv. 11.

Milton, it is well known, admired Euripides *highly*, much more *highly* than, in our opinion, Euripides deserved. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Probably Mr. M'Connell's estimate would be a fair average for cows of full size *highly* kept. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 321.

high-mallow (hī'mal'ō), *n.* A common European plant, *Malva sylvestris*, now naturalized in North America.

high-men† (hī'men), *n. pl.* False dice so loaded as always to turn up high numbers: opposed to *low-men.*

Three silver dice.
They run high, two cinques and a quater!
They're *high-men*, fit for his purpose. *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, v. 1.

high-mettled (hī'met'ld), *a.* High-spirited; courageous; full of fire; mettlesome: as, a *high-mettled* steed.

With such loyal and *high-mettled* cavaliers to support him, Mondejar could not feel doubtful of the success of his arms. *Prescott.*

high-minded (hī'mīn'ded), *a.* [< *high* + *mind* + *-ed*². Cf. *magnanimous.*] 1. Of or pertaining to an elevated mind; having or resulting from high principle; honorable; magnanimous: as, a *high-minded* ruler; a *high-minded* act.

To a *high-minded* man, wealth, power, court-favor, even personal safety, would have appeared of no account, when opposed to friendship, gratitude, and honour. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. Proud; arrogant: as, *high-minded* confidence.

A *hye mynded* man thinketh no wight worthy to match with him. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

Be not *highminded*, but fear. Rom. xi. 20.

He was a great Enemy to the clergy, *high-minded*, and trusting to his wealth. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

=**Syn.** 1. Honorable, noble, generous, lofty, chivalrous, high-toned.

high-mindedness (hī'mīn'ded-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being high-minded.

Highmorean (hī'mō-rē-an), *a.* [< *Highmore* (see def.) + *-an.*] Pertaining to the English anatomist Nathaniel Highmore (1613–84).—**Highmorean antrum** or **antrum Highmorianum.** See *antrum.*—**Highmorean body.** See *corpus Highmorianum*, under *corpus.*

highmost† (hī'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *high* + *-most.*] Highest.

Now is the sun upon the *highmost* hill
Of this day's journey. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 5.

high-necked (hī'nekt), *a.* In *dressmaking*, cut so as to cover the shoulders and neck: said of a gown, etc.: opposed to *low-necked.*

highness (hī'nes), *n.* [< ME. *hignesse, hegnesse*, etc., < AS. *hēahnes, -nis* (= OHG. *hōhnessa*), < *hēah*, high: see *high* and *-ness.*] 1. The state of being high, in any of the senses of that word.

Destruction from God was a terror to me, and by reason of his *highness* I could not endure. Job xxxi. 23.

2. A title of honor given to princes of the blood; also, in some German states, a title given to the reigning dukes or grand dukes and their heirs apparent: used with a possessive pronoun, *his, her, your:* as, *his* royal *highness; her* imperial *highness.*

Duke F. Thou art thy father's daughter, there 's enough.
Ros. So was I when *your highness* took his dukedom. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3.

Three ladies of the Northern empire pray
Your Highness would enroll them with your own. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

high-palmed (hī'pämd), *a.* Bearing the palms of the horns aloft; having lofty antlers, as a stag of full growth.

When thy *high-palmèd* harts, the sport of bows and hounds,
By gripple borderers' hands were banished thy grounds. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiv. 116.

high-pitched (hī'picht), *a.* 1. High-strung; aspiring; haughty.

Nor were these *high-pitched* expectations ill-founded. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 7.

Envy of so rich a thing,
Braving compare, disdainfully did sting
His *high-pitch'd* thoughts. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 41.

2. In *music*, toned high.

high-placed (hī'plāst), *a.* Elevated in situation; high in office or rank.

He was noble, accomplished, *high-placed*, but he loved freedom of thought and act. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 458.

A traditionary scourge of the vices and peccadilloes of the *high-placed*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 511.

high-pressure (hī'presh'ūr), *a.* Having a high rate of steam-pressure: as, a *high-pressure* engine. See *high pressure*, under *pressure*.

high-priesthood (hī'prēst'hùd), *n.* [< *high priest* + *-hood*.] The office or dignity of a high priest.

Almost his first official act was to expel Hannas from the *high-priesthood*. *Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 79.

high-priestly (hī'prēst'li), *a.* [< *high priest* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to a high priest: as, the *high-priestly* dignity.

high-priestship (hī'prēst'ship), *n.* [< *high priest* + *-ship*.] The office of a high priest.

high-principled (hī'prin'si-pld), *a.* 1. Having high or noble principles; highly honorable.—2†. Extravagant in notions of politics. *Johnson*.

The political creed of all the *high-principled* men I have met with. *Swift*.

high-proof (hī'prōf), *a.* 1. Highly rectified; strongly alcoholic: as, *high-proof* spirits.—2. Severely tested; capable of standing any test.

high-reaching (hī'rē'ching), *a.* 1. Reaching to a great height.

At last appear
Hell bounds, *high reaching* to the horrid roof,
And thrice threefold the gates. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 644.

2. Ambitious; aspiring.

High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 2.

highroad (hī'rōd), *n.* 1. A road made for general travel, usually, from the mode of its construction, more or less elevated above the common level; hence, a common road; a road for the use of all travelers and vehicles; a highway.

The noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees is the *high-road* that leads him to England. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1763.

Hence—2. An easy course; a way or method offering great facility or convenience: as, the *highroad* to success.

The *highroad* out of Christianity. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 329.

high-souled (hī'sōld), *a.* Having a high soul; having exalted principles or feelings.

There, with eyes reverentially fixed on Burke, appeared the finest gentleman of the age, . . . the ingenious, the chivalrous, the *high-souled* Windham. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

high-sounding (hī'soun'ding), *a.* 1. Resonant.

Ah, tinkling cymbal, and *high-sounding* brass! *Cowper*, Task, v. 681.

2. Of pompous or pretentious import; having an imposing sound: as, *high-sounding* titles.

high-spirited (hī'spir'it-ed), *a.* Having a high spirit; bold; mettlesome; sensitive.

The royal army consisted in great part of gentlemen, *high-spirited*, ardent, accustomed to consider dishonour as more terrible than death. *Macaulay*.

high-stepper (hī'step'ėr), *n.* 1. A horse that lifts its feet high from the ground.

He'd a *high-stepper* always in his stall. *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

Hence—2. A person having a dashing or showy walk or bearing.

[The beauty] which makes a woman be called, when young and in good action, "showy" and "a *high-stepper*." *Mrs. J. H. Riddell*, Too Much Alone, xxix.

high-stepping (hī'step'ing), *a.* Having a proud or showy action or gait.

A phaeton with *high-stepping* bays. *Murray*, Round about France, p. 349.

high-street (hī'strēt), *n.* [< ME. *hege strete*, etc.; < *high* + *street*. Cf. *highroad* and *highway*.] In England, the principal street of a country town, especially a market-town: usually the continuation of the highway.

The dull *high-street*, which has the usual characteristics of a small agricultural market town, some sombre mansions, a dingy inn, and a petty bourse. *Disraeli*, Sibyl, p. 54.

high-strung (hī'strung), *a.* Strung to a high pitch; in a state of great tension; high-spirited; having a sensitive or highly organized nervous system.

The time is now here when the Government should lift its embargo from a great industry, and cease to regard this delightful plant [tobacco] this gift of the gods to *high-strung* humanity, as the Upas tree of agriculture. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 570.

hight[1], *n.* See *height*.

hight[2]† (hīt), *v.*, properly *pret.*; pret. also *hote*, pp. *hight*, prop. *hote*, *hoten*. [An anomalous verb whose forms have been confused from the ME. period. The principal parts are prop. inf. and ind. pres. *hote*, pret. *hight*, pp. *hoten*; < ME. (1) inf. (tr.) *hoten*, with umlaut *heten*, earlier *haten*, ind. pres. *hote*, etc., erroneously *hight*, etc., pret. *hight*, *higt*, *hegt*, *heht*, *het*, pl. *highten*, *higten*, etc., pp. *hoten*, *hote*, with umlaut *heten*, *hete*, and erroneously *hight*, etc., command, order, call, name; (2) inf. (intr.) *hoten*, etc., erroneously *hight*, etc., ind. pres. and pret. *hatte*, *hattest*, *hatte*, and *hote*, *hat*, *hight*, etc. (the forms being mixed), be called or named (orig. a pres. passive, extended to pret., etc.: see below); = OS. *hētan* = OFries. *hēta* = D. *heeten* = MLG. *hēten*, LG. *hēten*, *heiten* = OHG. *heizan*, *heizzan*, MHG. *heizen*, G. *heissen* = Icel. *heita* = Sw. *heta* = Dan. *hedde*, all used as tr., call, and intr., be called, or intr. only, = Goth. *haitan* (pret. redupl. *haihait* (= AS. *hēht*, ME. *hegt*, *higt*, E. *hight*), pp. *haitans*), command, order, call, name, with pres. passive *haitada* (= AS. *hātte*, pres., used also as pret., from its similarity in form to a weak pret.). This verb, the only one in AS. and E. preserving a trace of the orig. passive inflection, has been misunderstood and misused; in modern poets it is often an imitation of Spenser.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To command; order; bid.

The damesel dude [did] ase sche *hyt*. *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 1262.

But the sad steele seisd not, where it was *hight*,
Uppon the Childe. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 8.

So the sage had *hight* to play his part,
That he should see her form in life and limb. *Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 16.

2. To promise; assure.

Palamon, that is thyn owne knight,
Schal han his lady as thou hast him *hight*. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1614.

[In this sense Chaucer has only the preterit and past participle, never the present.]

If the pope or ani other . . . graunt and *higt* to ani man indulgence, . . . thei selle swilk thingis to hem. *Wyclif*, Apol., p. 10.

And, man, ofte tyme thou hast me *higt*
Thou woldist amende, & leue folie. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

3. To call; name. [Archaic in this use.]

The sevent mayister [master] was *hoten* Marcius. *Seven Sages*, l. 91.

But reade you, Sir, sith ye my name have *hight*,
What is your owne, that I mote you requite? *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 4.

Childe Harold was he *hight*. *Byron*, Childe Harold, i. 3.

4. To mention. [Rare.]

A shepheard trewe, yet not so true,
As he that earst I *hote*. *Spenser* Shep. Cal., July.

II. *intrans.* (orig. *passive*). To be called; be named; have as a name.

Thus lefte Iudas the place voyde till that oure lorde set ther a-nother, that *hight* Matheu. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

Bright is her hue and Geraldine she *hight*. *Surrey*, Geraldine.

high-taper (hī'tā'pėr), *n.* A corruption of *hag-taper*, a name of the mullen.

high-tasted (hī'tās'ted), *a.* Having a strong relish or flavor; piquant.

highten, hightener. See *heighten*, *heightener*.

highth (hith), *n.* An obsolete or provincial form of *height*.

What in me is dark
Illumine, what is low raise and support;
That to the *highth* of this great argument
I may assert eternal Providence. *Milton*, P. L., i. 24.

Even *highth*, which is thought peculiarly Miltonic, is common (in Hakluyt, for example), and still often heard in New England. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 281.

hightide (hī'tīd), *n.* [(= OS. *hōgetīd* = OFries. *hachtid* = D. *hoogtijd* = MLG. *hochtīt* = MHG. *hōhzīt*, *hōchzīt*, G. *hochzeit*, a wedding-feast, wedding, = Dan. *højtid* = Sw. *högtid*, a great festival); < *high* + *tide*. Cf. *high-day*.] A great festival. [Rare.]

One may hope it will be annual and perennial; a Feast of Pikes, Fête des Piques, notablest among the *hightides* of the year. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. i. 10.

high-toned (hī'tōnd), *a.* 1. High in pitch: as, a *high-toned* instrument.

He read the service rather with strong nervous voice than in a graceful manner; his voice was sharp and *high-toned* rather than harmonious. *Johnson*, Swift (Lives of Poets, III. 433).

2. Having high principles; dignified; self-respecting: as, a *high-toned* character.

Like being of superior kind,
In whose *high-toned* impartial mind
Degrees of mortal rank and state
Seem objects of indifferent weight. *Scott*, Lord of the Isles, ii. 8.

3. Stylish; fashionable; pretentious. [Colloq., U. S.]

The electric light company of Independence, Mo., will put 12 lights in Eden Park, a *high-toned* residence part of this Kansas City suburb. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 10.

high-top (hī'top), *n.* 1†. The masthead of a ship.

But I should . . . see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her *high-top* lower than her ribs,
To kiss her burial. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

2. A kind of sweet apple.

high-tuned (hī'tūnd), *a.* Nobly versified; melodious.

Some *high-tun'd* poem
Hereafter shall deliver to posterity
The writer's glory and his subject's triumph. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

highty-tighty (hī'ti-tī'ti), *a.* and *interj.* Same as *hoity-toity*.

You know very well what I mean, sir! Don't try to turn me off in that *highty-tighty* way! *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xlii.

high-viced† (hī'vīst), *a.* Audaciously wicked. [Rare.]

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some *high-vic'd* city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

highway (hī'wā), *n.* [< ME. *heigh weye*, *heiz waye*, etc.; equiv. to *highroad*, *high-street*, and *highgate*; with reference to the elevation of such roads above the adjacent surface: see *highroad*, etc.] 1. A public road or passage; a way open to all passengers, by either land or water.

He loked in Bernysdale,
By the *hye waye*. *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 81).

Go out into the *highways* and hedges, and compel them to come in. Luke xiv. 23.

The summer droughts rendered the Tennessee River useless as a military *highway*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 676.

2. In *law*, any road or way, whether for foot-passengers, beasts of burden, or vehicles, or all, over which all persons, as members of the public, have a right to pass. The word is commonly restricted to a way that is fit or intended for vehicles as well as for foot-passengers and animals.

3. Figuratively, a common or easy way or course.

So she [the falcon] makes her *highway* over the steepest mountains and deepest rivers. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 25.

I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the *highway* to lose. *Sir J. Child*, Trade.

Men were striking away from all the proper and respectable *highways* of thought into paths no decorous person had ever thought of. *J. W. Hales*, Int. to Milton's Areopagitica.

Commissioners of highways. See *commissioner*.—**Dunstable highway.** See *dunstable*.—**Highway robbery.** See *robbery*.

highwayman (hī'wā-man), *n.*; pl. *highwaymen* (-men). [< *highway* + *man*.] A robber on the highway; one who robs passengers in public roads or places.

The guard whispered that he had shot a *highwayman* and cudgeled a gipsy before he turned into the inn-yard at Bolingstone. *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 108.

Even a walk or drive to Kensington or Chelsea, both country villages at that time [1780–1736], was not undertaken without fear of *highwaymen* or footpads. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 379.

high-wrought (hī'rât), *a.* 1. Wrought with a high degree of art or skill; finely finished.—2. Wrought up to a high degree; agitated; intense: as, *high-wrought* passion.

Mon. What from the cape can you discern at sea?
1 *Gent.* Nothing at all: it is a *high-wrought* flood. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

He is too scornful, too *high-wrought*, too bitter! *M. Arnold*, Empedocles.

higret, *n.* An obsolete variant of *eager*[2].

hig-taper†, *n.* See *hag-taper*.

Verbesco [It.], wooll-blade, torch-herbe, lung-woort, hares-beard, french-sage, *higtaper*, or wooddi-mullein. *Florio*.

H. I. H. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Imperial Highness*.

hila, *n.* Plural of *hilum*.

hilar (hī'lär), *a.* [< *hil-um* + *-ar*[3].] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, pertaining to a hilum, as of the kidney.—2. In *bot.*, belonging to the hilum or scar produced by the attachment of a seed.

hilarate† (hil'a-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *hilaratus*, pp. of *hilarare* (> It. *ilarar*), cheer, gladden, < *hilaris*, cheerful, glad: see *hilarious*, and cf. *exhilarate*.] To exhilarate. *Cockeram*.

hilarious (hi- or hī-lā'ri-us), *a.* [< OF. *hilarious*, *hilarieux*, < L. as if **hilariosus*, for *hilaris*,

hilarus (> It. *ilare* = OF. *hilaire*), < Gr. ἱλαρός, cheerful, glad, gay (cf. ἵλαος, propitious, kind).] Gleefully gay or merry; manifesting high spirits; exhilarated; jolly.

As sententious as Horace, as *hilarious* as Anacreon, as tender as Theocritus, his [Hafiz's] poems are as full of felicities as of melodies. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 385.

hilariously (hi- or hī-lā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a hilarious or jolly manner: as, *hilariously* happy.

hilarity (hi- or hī-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *hillarite*, < OF. *hilarite*, *hilairete*, F. *hilarité* = It. *ilarità*, < L. *hilarita(t-)s*, cheerfulness, gaiety, < *hilaris*, cheerful: see *hilarious*.] Demonstrative mirth or merriment; gleeful exhilaration; social gaiety; jollity.

It [music] will perform all this in an instant, cheare up the countenance, expell austerity, bring in *hilarity*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 397.

With thought, with the ideal, is immortal *hilarity*, the rose of joy. Round it all the Muses sing. *Emerson*, Love.

=Syn. *Hilarity*, *Joy*, *Glee*, *Joviality*: gaiety, exhilaration. *Joy* is not often used of the excitement or overflow of animal spirits, but is rather and almost distinctively an affection of the mind. *Glee* is a strong word for an acute or ecstatic pleasure that expresses itself in mirthfulness and other demonstrative signs of high spirits. *Joviality* is that feeling or character which, being itself gay, merry, or jolly, brings others into the same mood; the word is generally used in a good sense. *Hilarity* is more often, but not necessarily, used of mirth, laughter, or other signs of exhilaration exceeding the limits of reason or propriety. See *animation*, *mirth*, *gladness*, *happiness*.

Every morning waked us to a repetition of toil; but the evening repaid it with vacant *hilarity*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

And often, glad no more,
We wear a face of *joy*, because
We have been glad of yore.
Wordsworth, The Fountain.

Full well they laughed with counterfeited *glee*
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 201.

Hilarymas†, *n.* [< ME. *Hillarymesse*; < *Hilary*, LL. *Hilarius*, + *-mass*[1].] The feast of St. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers in France about 353–68, eminent as a church father and an opponent of the Arians. In English calendars, in both those before the Reformation and that of the present English Prayer-Book, his day is January 13th, the octave of the Epiphany. In the Roman calendar it is January 14th.

For your hote is dette things als to me
At *Saynt Hillarymesse* at Westmynster salle be.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 284.

Hilary term (hil'a-ri tėrm). See *term*.

hilch (hilch), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To hobble. [Scotch.]

An' then he'll *hilch*, an' stilt, an' jump,
An' rin an unco fit.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

hild†. An obsolete form of *held*, preterit and past participle of *hold*[1].

How can they all in this so narrow verse
Contayned be, and in small compasse *hild*?
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 17.

Hild-, -hild (hild). [AS. *hild* (poet.), war, battle, = OS. *hild* = OHG. *hilt* = Icel. *hildr* (poet.), war, battle; as a proper name, alone (AS. *Hild*, MHG. *Hilde*, *Hilte*, Icel. *Hildr* (one of the Valkyries), ML. and mod. E. *Hilda*) and in comp. (final only in fem. names), frequent especially in MHG., the lit. sense, as usual in proper names, disappearing: see examples in def.] An element in proper names of Anglo-Saxon, German, or Scandinavian origin, as in *Hilda* (AS. *Hild*, etc.), *Hildebert* (OHG. *Hiltibraht*, 'battle-bright'), *Hildebrand* (OHG. *Hiltibrant*, G. *Hildebrand*, Icel. *Hildibrandr*, 'battle-sword'), *Hildegund* (MHG. *Hiltegunt*, 'battle-conflict'), *Brunhild* (OHG. *Brunhild*, MHG. *Brünhilt*, Icel. *Brynhildr*, 'mailed battle'), *Grimhild* (MHG. *Grimhilt*, *Krimhilt*, *Chrimhilt*, *Chriemhilt*, *Kriemhilt*, Icel. *Grimhildr*, 'helmet-battle'), *Matilda* (ML. and E., contr. *Maud*, MHG. *Mahthilt*, *Mechtilt*, F. *Mathilde*, 'might-battle'), etc.

Hildebrandine (hil'dē-bran-din), *a.* [< *Hildebrand* (see def.) + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to Hildebrand, one of the most influential of medieval ecclesiastics, who reigned as Pope Gregory VII. 1073–85. He is celebrated for his development of the pretensions of the papal see both before and after his elevation to the papacy.

They sought by *Hildebrandine* arts to exalt themselves above all that is called God in civil Magistracy. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 566.

The hearty largeness of *Hildebrandine* imperiousness must not be looked for in these disintegrating days. *Andover Rev.*, VII. 218.

Hildenbrandtia (hil-den-bran'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Nardo, 1834), after F. E. *Hildenbrandt* of Vienna.] A genus of algæ, type of the tribe *Hildenbrandtiæ* of Rabenhorst. By Agardh the genus is placed in the order *Squamariæ* of the *Florideæ*; by others it is placed among the *Corallinæ*; but until the cystocarps are found its systematic position must remain doubtful. It is characterized by having a crustaceous frond, without calcareous deposit, forming thin, reddish, horizontal expansions, composed of cuboidal cells arranged in vertical lines, and arising from a horizontal basal layer; tetraspores lining the walls of immersed conceptacles, zonate, cruciate, or irregularly placed; cystocarps unknown. About half a dozen species are known, which form thin crusts on rocks and stones in both salt and fresh water.

Hildenbrandtiæ (hil-den-bran'ti-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Hildenbrandtia*.] A family of algæ proposed by Rabenhorst, typified by the genus *Hildenbrandtia*.

hilderling (hil'dėr-ling), *n.* A dialectal variant of *hinderling*, and the original of *hilding*.

hilding† (hil'ding), *n.* and *a.* [A contr. of *hilderling*, ult. of *hinderling*.] I. *n.* A mean, worthless person; a wretch.

If your lordship find him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in your respect. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 6.

This is that scornful piece, that scurvy *hilding*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

II. *a.* Cowardly; spiritless; base: as, a *hilding* fellow.

Which when that Squire beheld, he to them stept,
Thinking to take them from that *hylding* hound.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 25.

To purge this field of such a *hilding* foe.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

hile[1]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *hill*[2].

hile[2] (hīl), *n.* Same as *hilum*.

hileg, *n.* See *hyleg*.

hiliferous (hī-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *hilum*, hilum, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing scars like a hilum. See *hilum*.

hill[1] (hil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hil*, *hille*, *hyll*, *hylle*, etc.; < ME. *hil*, *hyl*, *hul*, pl. *hilles*, etc., < AS. *hyll* = MD. *hil*, *hille* = L. *collis* = Lith. *kalnas*, a hill; with orig. suffix *-na*, from a root seen also in AS. *healm*, E. *halm*, a stalk, L. *culmus*, a stalk, L. *culmen*, *columen*, the top, summit, *celsus*, high, etc.: see *halm*, *culminate*, *column*, *excel*, etc. Not connected with (1) Icel. *hōll* (= Norw. *hol*), a hill, which is a contr. of *hvoll*, for older *hvāll*, a hill; nor with (2) D. *heuvel* = MHG. G. *hübel*, a hill; nor with (3) G. *hügel*, akin to E. *how*[2], a hill; nor with (4) Icel. *hilla*, a shelf, *hjalli*, a shelf or ledge in a mountain's side.] 1. A conspicuous natural elevation of the earth's surface; a natural eminence of indefinite height, usually rounded or conical. The name *hill* is usually applied to elevations smaller than a mountain and larger than a mound; but the terms are merely relative, elevations of the same height being called *hills* in one locality and *mountains* in another, usually according to the more or less mountainous character of the region.

From thens ſchal he gon un to Capadose, that ys a grete Countree, whare that ben many grete *Hyllez*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 127.

Ye gentle Shepheards, which your flocks do feede,
Whether on *hylls*, or dales, or other where,
Beare witnesse all of thys so wicked deede.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

Look, the morn, in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern *hill*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

A sand-built ridge
Of heaped *hills* that mound the sea.
Tennyson, To Memory.

2. A heap; a hillock; a pile: as, a dung*hill*; an ant-*hill*; a mole-*hill*.

Thei slough so many and made soche martire that ther was *hilles* of dede men and horse hem be-forn.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 288.

3. A little mound raised about a cluster of cultivated plants: as, a *hill* of maize or potatoes.

Such pumpkins and beans as could be grown intermingled with the *hills* of corn. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xii.

4. In *her.*, the representation of a hill, usually green when only one is used.—**Bayle hills.** See *bole*[4], 2.—**Up hill and down dale**, energetically; persistently.

All this time Martin was cursing Mr. Pecksniff *up hill and down dale*. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxv.

hill[1] (hil), *v.* [< *hill*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To form small hills or heaps of earth around; form into hills or heaps: as, to *hill* corn; to *hill* the ground.

When it is growne middle high, they *hill* it about like a hop-yard. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 126.

2. To heap; accumulate. [Rare.]

Cease, then, all you that aim at the *hilling* up of fatal gold. *Hewit*, Sermons, p. 41.

II. *intrans.* To form into a heap; gather.

Soon after their arrival the males begin to *hill*; that is, to collect on some dry bank near a splash of water in expectation of the females who resort to them.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl. (ed. 1776), II. 439.

hill[2]† (hil), *v. t.* [Also *hile*, cover over, as plants, < ME. *hillen*, *hyllen*, *hilen*, *hulen*, < AS. **hulian* (not found), cover, hide, = OS. *bi-hullian*, cover, = D. *hullen*, cap, mask, disguise, = G. *ver-hüllen*, wrap up, cover, veil, hide, = Icel. *hylja*, cover, hide, = Sw. *hölja*, cover, veil, = Dan. *hylle*, wrap, = Goth. *huljan*, cover, hide; a causal verb, from the noun repr. by AS. *hulu*, E. *hull*[1] (see *hull*[1]), and ult. from the verb repr. by AS. *helan*, ME. *helen*, cover: see *heal*[2] and *conceal*.] To cover.

Thou wald fyrste lay to stykkes and ouer *hille* the cole [ember]. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Als the bark *hilles* the tree,
Right so sal my ring do the.
Ywaine and Gawin (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I.).

And if it is foul thing to a womman to be pollid, or to be maad ballid, *hile* sche hir heed, but a man schal not *hile* his hede. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. xi. 5.

hill[3] (hil), *v. t.* [E. dial., = *heel*[2], < ME. *hilden*, < AS. *hyldan*, tilt, incline: see *heeld*, *heel*[2].] To pour out. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hill-ant (hil'ant), *n.* An ant of the kind that makes ant-hills, as the common *Formica rufa*.

hill-berry (hil'ber'i), *n.* The wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*. See *wintergreen*.

hill-bird (hil'bėrd), *n.* 1. The Bartramian sandpiper or upland plover, *Bartramia longicauda*. *C. J. Maynard.* See cut under *Bartramia*. [Massachusetts, U. S.]—2. The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*. *C. Swainson.* [Local, Scotland.]

hill-cop† (hil'kop), *n.* [< ME. *hyl coppe*; < *hill*[1] + *cop*[1].] A hilltop; a hill.

The apostel hem segh in gostly drem
Arayed to the weddyng in that *hyl coppe*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 790.

hill-country (hil'kun'tri), *n.* A region of hills: often specifically applied to the hilly regions in the interior of India.

hill-digger (hil'dig'ėr), *n.* One who digs into hills or sepulchral mounds or barrows in search of buried treasure.

Our Norfolk barrows have all been explored and rifled. The *hill-diggers* of the fifteenth century did their work most effectually: they left nothing for that rabid band of monomaniacs of our own time.
A. Jessopp, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 56.

hilled (hild), *a.* [< *hill*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Having hills: generally used in composition.

The Goth, the Christian, Time, War, Flood, and Fire,
Have dealt upon the seven-*hill'd* city's pride.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 80.

hiller (hil'ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *hill*[2], cover, + *-er*[1].] In *pottery*, a dish used in the preparation of the glaze.

Observing that the *hiller* or dish have a sufficient access of air allowed. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 46.

hillet (hil'et), *n.* [< *hill*[1] + *-et*.] A small hill; a mound. [Rare.]

Neither will I speak of the little *hillets* scene in manie places of our Ile, whereof though the vnskilfull people babble manie things, yet they are nothing else but Tumuli or graues of former times. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Britain, i. 24.

hill-fever (hil'fē'vėr), *n.* In India, a remittent fever prevailing in the hill-country.

hill-folk (hil'fōk), *n. pl.* Persons living in the hills; hillmen. Specifically—(*a*) A name formerly used for the Scotch sect of Cameronians, and sometimes also for the Covenanters in general.

How much longer this military theologist might have continued his invective, in which he spared nobody but the scattered remnant of the *hill-folk*, as he called them, is absolutely uncertain. *Scott*, Waverley, xxxvi.

(*b*) In *Scand. myth.*, a class of beings intermediate between elves and men, inhabiting caves and hills.

hill-fort (hil'fōrt), *n.* A stronghold or fortified place on a hill.

Whatever was the first origin of Tergeste, . . . it is plain that it ranks among the cities which have grown up out of *hill-forts*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 75.

hill-francolin (hil'frang'kō-lin), *n.* An East Indian gallinaceous bird of the genus *Arboricola*.

Hillia (hil'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Sir John *Hill*, a botanical writer of the 18th century.] A small genus of shrubs, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, founded by Jacquin in 1763, and the type of the subtribe *Hillieæ*. It has a bracteate involucre, obovoid or cylindrical calyx-tube, with a foliaceous limb having 2 to 4 lobes. The corolla is hypocrateriform, with an elongated limb having 3 to 7 lobes. It has 4 to 7 included, adnate stamens, and a 2-celled ovary, forming in fruit a long, pod-like, 2-valved capsule. The leaves are opposite, short-petioled, and thick, and the flowers large, terminal, solitary, white, and odorous. About 5 species are known, natives of South America and the West Indies. They are usually epiphytic.

Hillieæ (hi-li'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hillia* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, typified by the genus *Hillia*. It is distinguished from the other subtribe of the *Cinchoneæ* by having the corolla imbricated or contorted.

hillier (hil'yėr), *n.* [Also *hillyer*, < ME. *hillyer*; < *hill*[2] + *-ier*[1].] Same as *healer*[2].

That non Tylers called *hillyers* of the cite, nor other man withyn the cite dwellynge, compelle ne charge ne make no tyler straunger, comynge to the cite, to serve at his rule. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 398.

hilliness (hil'i-nes), *n.* The state of being hilly.

In short, the only obstacle to this being one of the finest countries upon earth is its great *hilliness*. *Cook*, Third Voyage, i. 8.

hilling† (hil'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hill*[2], *v.*] Same as *healing*[2].

hillish† (hil'ish), *a.* [< *hill*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Hill-like; rather hilly: as, a *hillish* country.

The wounded whale casts from his *hillish* jawes
Rivers of waters, mixt with purple gore.
Heywood, Troja Britannica (1609).

hillman (hil'man), *n.*; pl. *hillmen* (-men). 1. A man who lives in a hill-country; in the plural, same as *hill-folk*; specifically, the Covenanters. —2. The foreman of a dust-heap. [Eng.]

On inquiry at one of the largest dust-yards, I was informed by the *hill-man*, etc.
H. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 321.

hill-mina (hil'mī'nä), *n.* An Indian and Oriental bird of the genus *Gracula*, as the religious grackle of India, *G.* or *Eulabes religiosa*; a mina- or mino-bird. The mina is an imitative bird, and can be taught to articulate words more distinctly than the parrot. See cut under *Eulabes*.

hill-oat (hil'ōt), *n.* A wild oat of Europe, *Avena strigosa*: perhaps the original of the cultivated oat.

hillock (hil'ok), *n.* [< *hill*[1] + dim. *-ock*.] A small hill; a slight elevation.

Our foot half sunk in *hillocks* green and soft,
Rais'd by the mole, the miner of the soil.
Cowper, Task, i. 272.

On knoll or *hillock* rears his crest,
Lonely and huge, the giant oak.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 6.

Fairy hillocks. See *fairy*.—**Hillock of Doyère**, in *anat.* Same as *eminence of Doyère*. See *eminence*.

hillock-tree (hil'ok-trē), *n.* A small, hardy evergreen tree, *Melaleuca hypericifolia*, native of New South Wales.

hillocky (hil'ok-i), *a.* [< *hillock* + *-y*[1].] Full of hillocks. *Halliwell*.

hillous† (hil'us), *a.* [< *hill*[1] + *-ous*.] Hilly.

The way leading between the said parish church and the Forest is very foul, painful, and *hillous*.
Decree of Chancellor of Lancashire, 1550 (Baine's Hist. [Lancashire, II. 46).

hill-partridge (hil'pär'trij), *n.* A gallinaceous bird of the genus *Galloperdix*, as *G. lunulatus* of India. See cut under *Galloperdix*.

hillside (hil'sīd), *n.* The side or slope of a hill.

I shall . . . conduct ye to a *hill-side*, where I will point ye out the right path of a virtuous and noble education.
Milton, Education.

Come from the woods that belt the gray *hillside*.
Tennyson, To Memory.

hill-site (hil'sīt), *n.* Situation on a hill; an elevated site.

Lo, Bethlehem's *hill-site* before me is seen.
Whittier, Palestine.

hill-sparrow (hil'spar'ō), *n.* The meadow-pipit of Europe, *Anthus pratensis*. See *Anthus*. [Orkney and Shetland.]

hill-star (hil'stär), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Oreotrochilus*.

hill-tit (hil'tit), *n.* A book-name of the Asiatic and Oriental birds of the family *Liotrichidæ*, such as the red-billed hill-tit, *Liothrix lutea*.

hilltop (hil'top), *n.* The top or summit of a hill.

Disporting, till the amorous bird of night
Sung spousal, and bid haste the evening-star
On his *hill top*, to light the bridal lamp.
Milton, P. L., viii. 520.

hillwort (hil'wėrt), *n.* The European penny-royal, *Mentha pulegium*.

hilly (hil'i), *a.* [< *hill*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in hills: as, a *hilly* country.

Tending my flocks hard by i' the *hilly* crofts
That brow this bottom-glade.
Milton, Comus, l. 551.

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects.
Addison.

2†. Like a hill; lofty; elevated.

First of all vpon the east side of the hauen a great *hillie* point called Downesend.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, i. 12.

Better to have liv'd
Poor and obscure, and never scal'd the top
Of *hilly* empire, than to die with fear
To be thrown headlong down, almost as soon
As we have reach'd it.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, v.

3†. Large and rounded.

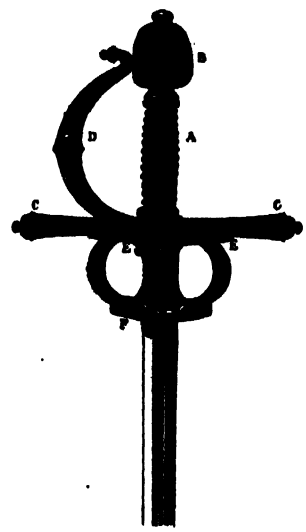
Now *hilly* bulbes sowe
Or sette, and wede hem that of rather growe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

hillyer, *n.* See *hillier*.

hilo-grass (hē'lō-gras), *n.* A large coarse grass, *Paspalum conjugatum*.

hilsah (hil'sä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A fish of the Ganges highly esteemed for food. It is very oily and bony.

hilt (hilt), *n.* [< ME. *hilt*, < AS. *hilt* = Icel. *hjalt* = Dan. *hjalte* = OHG. *helza*, MHG. *helze*, a hilt; perhaps lit. that by which the weapon is held, being prob. ult. connected with *hold*[1], as *anvil*, formerly *anfilt*, etc., with *fold*[1].] 1. That part of a sword, dagger, or similar weapon which affords a grasp for the hand, and usually a protection for it as well. The part grasped is called the *grip*, into which the tang of the blade is driven, or which consists of two separate pieces secured to the tang on both sides. The pommel is the projecting ball, disk, or similar appurtenance, which prevents the hand from slipping from the grip and sometimes serves to counterbalance the blade. The guard is a cross-guard formed of two quillons, or a knuckle-bow, or a basket-hilt, or a combination of these different forms; sometimes also there are two shells or coquilles, one on either side of the hilt, and sometimes there is a kind of inverted bowl or cup of steel surrounding the heel of the blade, and called the *cup-guard*. (See the above terms, and *sword*.) Formerly often in the plural, with reference to its combined parts.



Sword-hilt.

A, grip or barrel; *B*, pommel; *C C*, quillons, which together form the cross-guard; *D*, finger-guard or knuckle-bow; *E E*, pas d'ane, one on each side of the cross-guard, projecting boldly, and nearly circular in shape; *F*, counter-guard; *G*, heel of blade, talon, or ricasso (ricasso only when the heel is square, not edged). *C D E* together form the guard. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

Arthur toke the swerde be the *hiltes*, and with-oute more taryinge yaf it to the Archebisshop.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 103.

For now sits Expectation in the air,
And hides a sword, from *hilts* unto the point.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. (cho.).

He run his sword up to the *hilt*
In at the dragon's side.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, [I. 87).

The sword
That rose from out the bosom of the lake, . . .
With jewels, elfin Urim, on the *hilt*.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2†. A sword or foil.

Fetch the *hilts*; fellow Juniper, wilt thou play?
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 7.

3†. The handle of a shield. *Halliwell*.—**Up to the hilt** or **hilts**, thoroughly; completely; driven home.

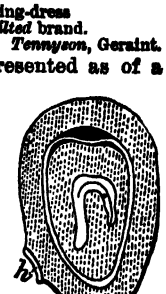
I was *up to the hilts* in joy at having so marvellously metamorphosed an ex-governor into a viceroy.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, xi. 13.

Ah! ah! there she has nick'd her; that's *up to the Hilts*; I' gad, and you shall see Dapple resents it.
Prior, Travesty of Hind and Panther.

hilted (hil'ted), *a.* [< *hilt* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished with a hilt: used in composition: as, a basket-*hilted* sword.

Wearing neither hunting-dress
Nor weapon, save a golden-*hilted* brand.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. In *her.*, having a hilt represented as of a different tincture from the blade: as, a sword *hilted* or.



Vertical Section of the Anatropous Seed of *Tilia Americana*, magnified. *h*, hilum.

Hilton's muscle. See *epiglottideus*.

hilum (hī'lum), *n.*; pl. *hila* (-lą). [NL., < L. *hilum*, said to have meant orig. 'the eye of a bean,' but used only in sense of 'a little thing, bit, trifle' (> the negative *nihil*, *nil*); said to be ult. a var. of *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3].] 1. In *bot.*, originally, the eye of a bean; hence, the mark or scar on a seed produced by separation from its placenta. Also applied to the nucleus of starch-grains, under the mistaken notion that it was the point of attachment of the grain while growing.

2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, some part or thing like the hilum of a seed, as a scar, pit, recess, or opening for entrance or exit. Specifically—(*a*) A recess, as in the kidney or the lung, where the vessels, nerves, and associate structures enter, together with a quantity of connective tissue or hilum stromis. (*b*) The reëntrance in the edge of a *Noctiluca*, likened to the hilum of a kidney-bean. (*c*) A little opening in the gemmule of a sponge.

him (him), *pron.* See *he*[1].

Himalayan (him-ä'lā-yan or him-ą-lā'yan), *a.* [< *Himalaya* (< Skt. *Himālaya*, < *hima*, snow (see *chimera*[1] and *hiems*), + *ālaya*, abode) + *-an*.] Of or belonging to the Himalayas, a mountain-chain on the borders of British India and Tibet, and extending through Cashmere, Nepál, etc. It contains the highest known summits in the world.—**Himalayan pine.** See *pine*.—**Himalayan rhubarb**, a species of *Rheum* (which see).

Himanthalia (him-an-thā'li-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱμάς* (*ἱμαντ-*), a thong, + *θαλία*, abundance, wealth.] A monotypic genus of algæ, belonging to the *Fucaceæ*. It has large, immensely elongated receptacles, which are strap-shaped, compressed, dichotomously divided, and spring from the center of the frond. The plant is biennial, the cup-shaped disk being produced the second year. *H. lorea*, the only species, is found along the English coast, where it is known as *sea-thongs*. It is said that in the north of Scotland a kind of sauce for fish, resembling catchup, is made from the fronds of this plant.

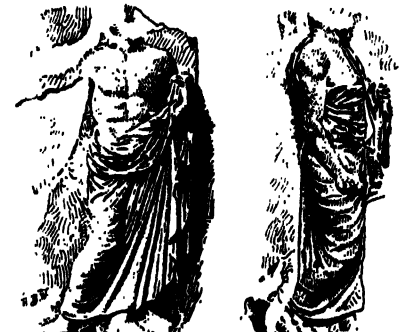
Himantolophinæ (him-an-tol-ō-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Himantolophus* + *-inæ*.] In Gill's classification of fishes, a subfamily of *Ceratiidæ*, typified by the genus *Himantolophus*.

Himantolophus (him-an-tol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱμάς* (*ἱμαντ-*), a thong, + *λόφος*, a crest, ridge.] A genus of pediculate fishes, typical of the subfamily *Himantolophinæ*, having the cephalic spine knob-like at the end and surmounted by a thong-like appendage, whence the name.

Himantopus (hī-man'tō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Gr. *ἱμαντόπους*, the stilt, < *ἱμάς* (*ἱμαντ-*), a thong, + *πούς* = E. *foot*.] A genus of wading birds related to the avosets, having extremely long slender legs, three-toed feet, and exceedingly slender bill; the stilts. *H. melanopterus* is the black-winged stilt of Europe. *H. nigricollis* is the black-necked stilt of America.

Himatega (him-ą-tē'gä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱματηγός*, loaded with apparel (taken as equiv. to 'tunicated'), < *ἱμα*(*τ-*) for *εἱμα*(*τ-*), dress, a garment, clothing, apparel (see *himation*), + *ἠγεῖσθαι*, < *ἄγειν*, lead.] A theoretical group of animals, representing a supposititious stage of evolution, intermediate between *Vertebrata* and *Invertebrata*. The nearest actual representatives of such a stage are the ascidians.

himation (hi-mat'i-on), *n.*; pl. *himatia* (-ą). [Gr. *ἱμάτιον*, in form a dim. of *ἱμα*(*τ-*) for *εἱμα*(*τ-*), a dress, garment, clothing, < *ἐννύναι*, dress, clothe: see *vest* and *wear*[1].] In *anc. Gr. costume*, a rectangular piece of woolen stuff, usually five or six feet wide and twice as long, worn


Front and Side Views of Himation, showing two usual methods of wearing it. (From the frieze of the Parthenon.)

wrapped about the body in different ways, according to the taste of the wearer, either as an outer garment over the tunic, by both sexes, or at times, by men, as the sole garment. The himation was often made of fine stuff, and richly embroidered.

His *himation* [that of Zeus at Olympia] also of gold, was enriched with a design of figures and lilies.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 128.

Himiarite (him'i-ą-rīt), *a.* Same as *Himyarite*.

himming, *n.* See *hemming*[2].

himp†, *v. i.* [Not found except in the passage quoted and in a manuscript note referred to by Halliwell; prob. a mere orig. misprint for *limp*.] To limp. *Davies*.

Lame of one leg, and *himping* all his dayes.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 269.

himynet, *n.* A Middle English form of *hymn*. *Chaucer.*

himself (him-self'), *pron.*; pl. *themselves* (themselvz'). [(*a*, *b*) < ME. *himself*, usually and orig. as two words, *him self*, *him selve*, etc., < AS. *him selfum*, dat. sing. masc. or neut.; (*c*) ME. *him self*, *himselve*, *him selven*, < AS. *him selfum*, dat. pl., nom. sing. *he self*, gen. *his selfes*, etc.; being the pron. with agreeing adj. *self*, as also in *herself*, *themselves*, *myself* (for *meself*), *thyself* (for *theeself*), etc.; the dative (objective or dative of reference), being the most frequent, has become the exclusive form: see *he*[1] and *self*.] (*a*) An emphatic or reflexive form of the third personal pronoun masculine, either nominative or objective. In the nominative it is always used, for emphasis, in apposition to *he* or to a noun, usually expressed, but sometimes only understood; in the objective it is used alone or in apposition to *him* or to a noun: as, *he himself* did it; it was *himself* (*he himself*) that did it; *he* did it for *himself*, or for *the man himself*; let *him* do it *himself*; *he* came to *himself*.

> Then Ector, *hym* owne *self's* ordant belyue,
> The last batell to lede of his lege pepull.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6237.
>
> And for *himself himself* he must forsake;
> Then where is truth, if there be no self-trust?
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 157.
>
> He clash'd
> His iron palms together with a cry;
> *Himself* would tilt it out among the lads.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

(*b*†) The neuter similarly used. Now *itself*. (*c*†) The dative (objective) plural, similarly used. Now *themselves*.

> Enuyos hert *hym-selue* fretys,
> And of gode werky[s] *hym-selue* lettys.
> *Books of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 47.

himselvet, **himselvent**, *pron.* Obsolete variants of *himself*. *Chaucer.*

Himyaric (him-yar'ik), *a.* [< *Himyar* (see def. of *Himyaritic*) + *-ic.*] Same as *Himyaritic*.

Himyarite (him'ya-rīt), *a.* [Also *Himiarite*; < *Himyar* (see def. of *Himyaritic*) + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Himyaritic*.

> The traveller [Charles Huber] was fortunate enough to make the second known discovery of *Himiarite* inscriptions, of which there were nine. *Science*, V. 134.

Himyaritic (him-ya-rit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Himyarite* + *-ic.*] I. *a.* Relating to the former people of southwestern Arabia, or Yemen (said to be called *Himyarites*, after an ancient king Himyar; now more often known as *Sabæans*), and to the remains of their civilization, consisting of extensive ruins, with numerous inscriptions (the oldest, from long before our era); Sabæan. Also *Himyaric*, *Himyarite*.

> One of these intermediate alphabets, the Sabean or *Himyaritic*, which supplies the direct ancestral type of the Ethiopic, has been obtained from numerous inscriptions found near Aden, and in other parts of southern Arabia. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 337.

II. *n.* The former language of southwestern Arabia, especially of the inscriptions referred to above. It was an Arabic dialect, more nearly akin to Abyssinian than is the classical Arabic; it has been crowded out of existence by the latter.

hin (hin), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἰν*, *εἰν*, *ἰν*, Heb. *hin*, said to be of Egyptian origin.] A liquid measure of the ancient Egyptians and Hebrews. The Egyptian hin was certainly about 0.45 liter, or nearly one United States pint, as is shown by the weight and by numerous extant standards. The Hebrew hin was probably about 6 liters, or 1.6 United States gallons.

> Just balances, just weights, a just ephah, and a just *hin* shall ye have. Lev. xix. 36.

hinau-tree (hin'ou-trē), *n.* An evergreen tree, *Elæocarpus dentatus*, a native of New Zealand. It attains a height of 30 or 40 feet, and the wood is said to be valuable in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

hinch (hinch), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To be stingy; be miserly; grudge. [Prov. Eng.]

> These Romaines . . . did, lyke louing fathers to their countrey, bring in their mony and goodes, without *hinching* or pinching, to relieue the charges of their common welth. *Bp. Aylmer*, Harborough for Faithful Subjects [(1559), sig. O, 1v.

hinchboy†, *n.* Same as *henchboy*.

hinchman†, *n.* An obsolete form of *henchman*.

hinch-pinch† (hinch'pinch), *n.* A certain Christmas game.

> *Hynch pynch* and laugh not, coale under candlesticke, friar Rush, and wo-penny hoe.
> *Declaration of Popish Impostures*, 1603. (*Nares.*)
>
> *Pinse morille* [F.], the game called *Hinch pinch* and laugh not. *Cotgrave.*

hind[1] (hīnd), *n.* [< ME. *hind*, *hinde*, *hynde*, < AS. *hind* = D. *hinde* = MLG. *hinde* = OHG. *hintd*, MHG. *hinde*, G. *hinde*, now with added fem. suffix, *hindin* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *hind*, a hind; perhaps from the verb repr. by Goth. *hinthan*, take, catch, of which AS. *huntian*, E. *hunt*, is a secondary form: see *hunt* and *hand*, *hend*[1], *hent*[1].] 1. The female of the red deer or stag in and after its third year: correlative to *hart* for the male.

> As we came frae the *hynd* hunting,
> We heard fine music ring.
> *Young Akin* (Child's Ballads, I. 183).
>
> The dove pursues the griffin; the mild *hind*
> Makes speed to catch the tiger.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

2. One of various fishes of the family *Serranidæ* and genus *Epinephelus*, as *E. drummond-hayi*, a grouper of the Gulf coast of the United States.

hind[2] (hīnd), *n.* [The *d* is excrescent, as in *boun-d*, *soun-d*, etc.; < ME. *hine*, *hyne*, a domestic, servant (man or woman), a sing. developed < AS. *hina*, ONorth. *hine*, pl., glossing L. *domesticus*, a modified form, with added pl. suffix *-e*, of AS. *hīwan*, ONorth. *hīwæ*, also written *higan*, ONorth. *hīgo*, *hīgu*, domestics, servants, collectively household, family; gen. *hīwena*, contr. *hīna*, ONorth. *higna*, as in *hīna-ealdor*, master of a household, ONorth. *fader higna*, paterfamilias; pl. of unused **hīwa*, > ME. *hewe*, one of a household or family, a servant: see *hewe*.] A laboring man attached to a household; an agricultural laborer; a peasant; a farm-servant; a rustic. [Archaic.]

> Both man and womman, child and *hyne* and page.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 226.
>
> Pleased she look'd on all the smiling land,
> And view'd the *hinds*, who wrought at her command.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 104.

hind[3] (hīnd), *a.*; superl. *hindmost*, *hindermost*. [A mod. 'positive' from the compar. *hinder*, < ME. *hindere*, *hindre*, a. (ME. *hind*, adv., only once): see *hinder*, *a.*] Pertaining to, constituting, or including the rear or posterior extremity, as of a body or an object; backward; posterior: opposed to *fore:* as, the *hind* toe of a bird; the *hind* feet of a horse; the *hind* part of an animal.

> The stag
> Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,
> And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope.*

Hind. An abbreviation of *Hindu*, *Hindustan*, and *Hindustani*. In the etymologies of this dictionary it stands only for *Hindustani*.

hindberry (hīnd'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *hindberries* (-iz). [< ME. **hindberie* (not found), < AS. *hind-berie*, *-berige*, *-berge* (= D. *hennebezie* = OHG. *hintperi*, MHG. *hintbere*, assimilated *himper*, G. *himbeere* = Dan. *hindbær* = Sw. *hindbär*), raspberry, < *hind*, a hind, + *berie*, berry: see *hind*[1] and *berry*[1].] A European plant of the genus *Rubus* (*R. Idæus*), a wild variety of the raspberry.

> The scarlet hypp, and the *hind-berry*,
> And the nut that hung frae the hazel-tree.
> *Hogg*, Kilmeny.

hind-brain (hīnd'brān), *n.* The metencephalon.

hind-calf† (hīnd'kăf), *n.* A hind of the first year. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scot., p. 66. (*Halliwell.*)

Hinde Palmer's Act. See *act*.

hinder[1] (hīn'dèr), *a.* [< ME. *hindere*, *hindre*, a., < AS. **hindera* (not found except as in comp.) (= OHG. *hintaro*, *hindero*, MHG. G. *hinterer* = Icel. *hindri*), a., hinder, < *hinder*, adv., back, behind, down, = OHG. *hintar*, MHG. *hinter*, *hinder*, G. *hinter* = Goth. *hindar*, prep., behind; orig. neut. acc. compar. in *-der* (= *-ther*, *-ter*, as in *ne-ther*, *af-ter*, etc.) from the base *hin-* in AS. *heon-an*, E. *hen*[2], *hen-ce*, q. v., AS. superl. *hin-du-ma*, hindmost (see *hindmost*), and in AS. *hind-an*, at the back, behind, *be-hindan*, behind (see *behind*), = OHG. *hintana*, MHG. *hinden*, G. *hinten*, adv., behind, = Goth. *hindana*, prep., behind, beyond (the base *hind-* in these forms being due to the compar. regarded as *hind-er*, etc.): see *hen*[2], *hence*, and *behind*. Hence the later positive *hind*[3], and the verbs *hinder*[1], *hinder*[2].] Pertaining to the rear; being or coming after; latter: same as *hind*[3], which is a modern form, now more common.

> And sit at Constantynople is the *hyndre* partye of the Heed [of John the Baptist]. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 107.
>
> Abaer with the *hinder* end of the spear smote him under the fifth rib. 2 Sam. ii. 23.
>
> The Beaver is as big as an ordinary water dog, but his legs exceeding short. His fore-feete like a dogs, his *hinder* feet like a Swans. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 124.

hinder[1] (hīn'dèr), *v. i.* [< *hinder*, *a.* Cf. *hinder*[2], *v.*] To go backward. [Prov. Eng.]

hinder[2] (hin'dèr), *v.* [< ME. *hinderen*, *hindren*, < AS. *hindrian* (= OFries. *hinderia* = D. *hinderen* = OHG. *hindarōn*, *hinderen*, MHG. G. *hindern* = Icel. *hindra* = Sw. *hindra* = Dan. *hindre*, hinder), < *hinder*, adv., back, behind: see *hinder*[1] and *hind*[3].] I. *trans.* To hold or keep back; prevent from moving or proceeding; stop; interrupt; obstruct; check; impede; retard: as, to *hinder* one from entering; their march was *hindered* by fallen trees. It denotes either partial or complete obstruction, according to the context.

> Mony woundit tho weghis & warpit to ground,
> Mony shalke thurgh shot with there sharpe gere,
> And myche *hyndrit* the hepe with there hard shot.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6781.
>
> How hard were my hert, to hold hym as frend,
> That so highly me *hyndret*, & my hate seruet!
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9268.
>
> Dronkennesse hurteth thy honestye, and *hyndreth* thy good name. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.
>
> The euill and vicious disposition of the braine *hinders* the sounde iudgement and discourse of man with busie & disordered phantasies. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 14.
>
> Them that were entering in ye *hindered*. Luke xi. 52.
>
> Advance your lady;
> I dare not *hinder* your most high preferment.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.
>
> What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right? *Locke.*
>
> My tears must stop, for every drop
> *Hinders* needle and thread!
> *Hood*, Song of the Shirt.
>
> Everything has been done that inherited depravity could do, to *hinder* the promise of Heaven from its fulfilment. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Century, p. 25.

=Syn. To delay, oppose, prevent, obstruct, embarrass.

II. *intrans.* To be an obstacle or impediment; stand in the way.

> This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of some commander . . . may be written. *Dryden.*

hinderance, *n.* See *hindrance*.

hinder-end (hīn'dèr-end'), *n.* 1. Extremity; termination; ludicrously, the buttocks. [Scotch.]

> Ye preached us . . . out o' this new city o' refuge afore our *hinder-end* was well hafted in it. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

2. *pl.* Refuse of grain after it is winnowed; chaff. [Prov. Eng.]

hinderer (hin'dèr-èr), *n.* [< ME. *hinderer*, *hindrer* (= MHG. *hinderære*, G. *ver-hinderer*); < *hinder*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which hinders.

> The bright *sonne stont* aboue
> Which is the *hinderer* of the night,
> And fortherer of the dales light.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., viii.
>
> I am rather a *hinderer* than a furtherer of the commonweal. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 269.

hinderest†, *a. superl.* [< ME. *hinderest* (= OHG. *hintarōst*, *hindarōst*, MHG. *hinderst*), superl.; < *hinder*[1] + *-est*[1].] Hindmost.

> Thei kepte hem-self all-ther *hinderest* for to diffende the other that feyntly were horsed that myght no faster go than a pass. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 446.
>
> Evere he rood the *hyndreste* of the route.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 622.

hinderlans, **hinderlets**, *n. pl.* See *hinderlins*.

hinderling† (hin'dèr-ling), *n.* [< ME. *hinderling*, < AS. *hinderling*, mentioned only in the (Latin) laws of Edward the Confessor as a proverbial term of angry contempt, implying a person devoid of all honor, < *hinder*, hinder, behind, back, + *-ling:* see *hinder*[1] and *-ling*[1].] Same as *hilding*.

hinderlins (hin'dèr-linz), *n. pl.* [Sc.; < *hinder*[1] + *-lins*, i. e. *-lings:* cf. *backlins*, *backlinge*, *adv.* Other Sc. forms, *hinderlets*, *hinderliths*, appear to be adapted to *lith*, a joint, division: see *lith*. Cf. ME. *hindermore*, the hinder parts.] The hinder parts; the buttocks; the posteriors. Also *hinderlans*, *hinderlands*, *hinderlets*.

> We downa bide the coercion of gude braidclaith about our *hinderlands*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiii.

hindermore† (hīn'dèr-mōr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *hindermore;* < *hinder*[1] + *-more.*] I. *a.* Hinder.

II. *n.* The hinder parts. *Wyclif.*

hindermost (hīn'dèr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *hinder*[1] + *-most:* cf. *hindmost.*] Same as *hindmost*.

> He put the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph *hindermost*. Gen. xxxiii. 2.

hinder-night (hīn'dèr-nīt), *n.* Last night; yesternight. [Scotch.]

> I dream'd a dreary dream this *hinder night*.
> *Ramsay*, Gentle Shepherd, i. 1.

hind-foremost (hīnd'fōr'mōst), *adv.* Hind side before. [Rare.]

> The tall girl snatched the bonnet and put it on her own head *hind-foremost* with a grin.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 11.

hind-gut (hīnd'gut), *n.* See *gut*.

hindhand (hīnd'hand), *n.* The hinder part of a horse; the part behind the head, neck, and fore quarters.

hindhead (hīnd'hed), *n.* The back part of the head; the occiput: opposed to *forehead*.

dge. *H. reticulatum* is purplish-red, veined with deeper red, and with a white central star.

hipped[1] (hipt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *hip*[1], *v.*, 1.] Having the hip sprained or dislocated.

hipped[2], **hypped** (hipt), *p. a.* [Pp. of a verb *hip*[2], *hyp*, scarcely used except in this form; < *hip*[4], *hyp*, *n.*: see *hip*[4].] Rendered melancholy; melancholy; mopish. Also spelled *hipt* and *hypt*.

It is observable that among the University men [at Cambridge], that allmost half of them are *Hypt*, as they call it: that is, disordered in their brains, sometimes mopish, sometimes wild, the two different effects of the laziness and debauchery.

Dr. J. Edwards [died 1716], in Rep. of Camb. Antiq. Soc., 1878, p. 130. (*Skeat.*)

I have been to the last degree *hypped* since I saw you.

Spectator, No. 284.

And from the *hipp'd* discourses gather
That politics go by the weather.

M. Green, The Spleen.

hippelaph (hip'e-laf), *n.* [< NL. *hippelaphus*, q. v.] Same as *hippelaphus*.

hippelaphus (hi-pel'ạ-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱππέλαφος*, lit. 'horse-deer,' < *ἵππος*, horse, + *ἔλαφος*, a stag, deer.] The stag of India; the rusa deer: a large animal, supposed to be that described by Aristotle, and now known as *Rusa aristotelis* or *Cervus hippelaphus*. See *Rusa*.

hippety-hoppety (hip'ẹ-ti-hop'ẹ-ti), *adv.* [A dactylic variation of *hip-hop*.] Hopping and skipping: used by children: often abbreviated *hippety-hop*, and in that form used substantively.

Hippia (hip'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse (?).] A small genus of branching shrubs, belonging to the natural order *Compositæ* and tribe *Anthemideæ*, the type of Lessing's division *Hippieæ*. They have heterogamous heads, with the outer flowers pistillate, the inner staminate, sterile, and compressed, and slightly winged achenia; heads corymbose at the ends of the branches; flowers all yellow; and leaves alternate, pinnatifid or pinnatisected, rarely entire. The whole plant is odorous. Only 4 species are known, natives of South Africa.

hippian (hip'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hippa* + *-ian*.]

I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Hippidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hippidæ*; a burrowing crab or sand-bug.

hippiater (hip-i-ā'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱππιατρός*, a farrier, veterinary surgeon, < *ἵππος*, a horse, + *ἰατρός*, a physician, surgeon, < *ἰᾶσθαι*, heal, cure: see *hippiatry*.] A farrier; a horse-doctor. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

hippiatric (hip-i-at'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱππιατρικός*, pertaining to farriery, < *ἱππιατρός*, a farrier: see *hippiatry*.] Pertaining or relating to farriery or veterinary surgery; veterinary.

hippiatry (hip-i-ā'tri), *n.* [Formerly also *hippiatrie*; < Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, + *ἰατρεία*, healing, medical treatment; cf. *hippiater*.] The art of curing diseases of the horse; veterinary surgery.

The horse pulled out his foot; and, which is a wonderful thing in *hippiatrie*, the said horse was thoroughly cured of a ringbone which he had in that foot.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 36.

Hippidæ (hip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippa* + *-idæ*.] A family of anomurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Hippa*, containing burrowing crabs of an elongate form, with the abdomen fitted for digging and the feet for swimming, and long plumose antennules. The species inhabit shallow water and burrow in sand, rapidly disappearing in it when uncovered. See cut under *Hippa*.

Hippidea (hi-pid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippa* + *-idea*.] A group of anomurous crustaceans constituted for the families *Hippidæ* and *Albuneidæ*. They have an ovate carapace and the abdomen composed of six segments (the fifth and sixth fused), the penultimate with a prominent pair of biramous lamellar appendages, and the terminal large.

Hippieæ (hi-pi'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe or subtribe of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, established by Lessing in 1832, and employed by Grisebach in 1839 as a tribe of *Gentianaceæ*.

hippii, *n.* Plural of *hippius*.

hipping-hold, *n.* [E. dial., also *hipping-hawd*; < *hipping*, verbal n. of *hip*[3], + *hold*[1], *n.*; lit. a 'hopping-place,' i. e. 'stepping-place.'] A place where people stay to chat when they are sent on an errand; a loitering-place. *Bailey*; *Grose*.

hippings (hip'ingz), *n. pl.* [< *hip*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Cloths for infants; clouts. *Carlyle*. [Prov. Eng.]

hippish, **hyppish** (hip'ish), *a.* [< *hip*[4], *hyp*, + *-ish*[1].] Hypochondriac; moping.

By cares depress'd, in pensive *hippish* mood,
With slowest pace the tedious minutes roll.

Gay, Wine.

I mean to go myself to-morrow
Just to divert myself a little space,
Because I'm rather *hippish*.

Byron, Beppo, st. 64.

hippius (hi-pī'us), *n.*; pl. *hippii* (-i). [LL., < Gr. *ἱππειος*, of a horse, equestrian (applied in LGr. to a meter regarded as suited to cavalry movements), < *ἵππος*, a horse: see *hippus*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) An epitrite; a metrical foot consisting of four times or syllables, one of which is short, the other three being long. It is called *first* (⏑ – – –), *second* (– ⏑ – –), *third* (– – ⏑ –), or *fourth* (– – – ⏑) *hippius* or *epitrite*, according as the short is in the first, second, third, or fourth place respectively. See *epitrite*. (*b*) A Molossus (– – –); a metrical foot consisting of three long times or syllables. See *Molossus*.

hippot, *n.* Same as *hypo*[1].

When he's neither in a Passion, nor in the *Hippo*, nor in Liquor. *Bailey*, tr. of Erasmus's Colloquies, I. 248.

Hippobosca (hip-ō-bos'kạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱπποβοσκός*, feeding horses (NL. taken as 'feeding on horses'), < *ἵππος*, horse, + *βόσκειν*, feed.] The typical genus of *Hippoboscidæ*. *H. equina* is a winged tick-fly of the horse: also *forest-fly*.

Hippoboscidæ (hip-ō-bos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippobosca* + *-idæ*.] A family of pupiparous dipterous insects, founded by Leach in 1817, containing both winged and wingless forms, which are parasitic upon various birds and quadrupeds, infesting the plumage or pelage; the forest-flies. The species are also known as *bird-ticks*, *sheep-ticks*, etc., and one of them is a tick-fly of the horse.

Hippobroma (hip-ō-brō'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *βρῶμα*, food.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Lobeliaceæ*, the only species of which is *H. longiflora*, an herbaceous plant, a native of Jamaica and other West Indian islands. It is one of the most poisonous of plants; horses are said to be violently purged after eating it.

hippocamp (hip'ō-kamp), *n.* [< L. *hippocampus*: see *hippocampus*.] Same as *hippocampus*, 1.

Fair silver-footed Thetis that time threw
Along the ocean with a beauteous crew
Of her attending sea-nymphes (Jove's bright lamps)
Guiding from rockes her chariot's *hyppocampe*.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

hippocampal (hip-ō-kam'pạl), *a.* [< *hippocampus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the hippocampus of the brain.—**Hippocampal fissure or sulcus**, one of the largest and most constant of the fissures or sulci upon the surface of the brain, and corresponding to the elevation known as the *hippocampus*.—**Hippocampal gyrus**. See *gyrus*.

hippocampi, *n.* Plural of *hippocampus*.

Hippocampidæ (hip-ō-kam'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippocampus* + *-idæ*.] A family of syngnathous fishes, of the order *Lophobranchii*, typified by the genus *Hippocampus*; the sea-horses. They have a more or less prehensile finless tail, the head in the typical species set at an angle with the trunk, the snout tubular, and the body mailed as in the pipe-fishes. They are related to the pipe-fishes or *Syngnathidæ*. The general aspect is strikingly suggestive of the common form given to the knight in chessmen; some species, however, differ little in shape from ordinary pipe-fishes. The general attitude in swimming is erect. The males have a brood-pouch in which the eggs are developed. The sea-horses inhabit the ocean, and especially the warmer seas. The genus *Hippocampus*, which contains most species of the family, has a wide range, but the other genera are confined to the Pacific ocean.

Sea-horse (*Hippocampus heptagonus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

Hippocampina (hip-ō-kam'pi-nạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Günther), < *Hippocampus* + *-ina*.] Same as *Hippocampidæ*.

Hippocampinæ (hip'ō-kam-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippocampus* + *-inæ*.] One of several subfamilies of the family *Hippocampidæ*, composed of the genera *Hippocampus* and *Acentrurus*.

hippocampine (hip-ō-kam'pin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hippocampidæ* or *Hippocampinæ*.

hippocampus (hip-ō-kam'pus), *n.*; pl. *hippocampi* (-pī). [L., a sea-horse, < Gr. *ἱππόκαμπος*, a mythical sea-monster, with horse's body and fish's tail, also in zoöl. the sea-horse, < *ἵππος*, horse, + *κάμπος*, a sea-monster.] 1. In *myth.*, a sea-horse with two fore feet and a body ending in the tail of a dolphin or other fish. The car of Neptune and those of other deities were drawn by such sea-horses. Representations of them are seen in Pompeian paintings, etc. Also *hippocamp*.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of sea-horses of the family *Hippocampidæ*.—3. In *anat.*, a raised curved trace or track on the floor of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Hippocampus major**, or *cornu Ammonis*, a curved elongated eminence along the whole extent of the floor of the middle or descending horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Hippocampus minor**, a longitudinal eminence on the floor of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain, expressing the projection into the ventricle of the calcarine sulcus: wrongly supposed to be peculiar to man.—**Pes hippocampi**, a collateral eminence at the junction of the two hippocampi of the brain, expressing collateral sulci.

Hippocastanaceæ (hip-ō-kas-tā-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1813), < *Hippocastanum* + *-aceæ*.] An order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, typified by the genus *Æsculus* (*Hippocastanum*). By Bentham and Hooker it was placed in the *Sapindaceæ*, tribe *Sapindeæ*; by many authors it is regarded as a suborder of *Sapindaceæ*. It was restored to ordinal rank by Radlkofer in 1888. It comprises trees or shrubs, with opposite or alternate, exstipulate, mostly compound leaves, and showy flowers. The flowers have 5 sepals, usually united into a 5-toothed campanulate or tubular calyx; 5 or 4 unequal, irregular, unguiculate, hypogynous petals; commonly 7 unequal stamens; 1 or more ovules in each cell; and thick and fleshy cotyledons. According to Durand this order includes the genera *Æsculus* and *Bilsia*, the well-known horse-chestnuts.

Hippocastanum (hip-ō-kas'tā-num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, + *κάστανα*, chestnuts.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees, founded by Tournefort in 1700, and the type of the *Hippocastanaceæ*. This name, however, is antedated by Linnæus's name *Æsculus*, by which the genus is now known. See *Æsculus*.

hippocephaloid (hip-ō-sef'ạ-loid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *εἶδος*, form.] A cast of certain fossil equivalve bivalves, especially *Trigonia*.

hippocras (hip'ō-kras), *n.* [Formerly also *hypocrass*, *hipocras*, *ipocras*; < F. *hippocras*, *hypocras*, a corrupt form repr. NL. *hippocraticum* (sc. *vinum*), an artificial name given in allusion to *Hippocrates*, a famous physician: see *Hippocratic*.] An old medicinal drink composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients, used as a cordial. Also *hippocrass*.

And plaine water hath he preferred before the swete *hipocras* of the riche men. *J. Udall*, On Luke vii.

P. Stay, what's best to drink a mornings?

R. Ipocras, sir, for my mistress, if I fetch it, is most dear to her. *Dekker and Middleton*, Honest Whore.

Hippocratea (hip-ō-krā'tē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Hippocrates*, a famous physician: see *Hippocratic*.] A large genus of polypetalous dicotyledonous climbing shrubs, of the natural order *Celastrineæ*, and type of the tribe *Hippocrateæ*. They have a small 5-parted calyx; 5 narrow petals; usually 3 stamens, and a 3-celled ovary which is free or confluent with the disk, ripening into compressed, coriaceous 2-valved or indehiscent carpels, which are slightly connate at the base. The leaves are opposite, petioled, and entire or serrate; the flowers are greenish or white, and arranged in axillary panicles or cymes. About 60 species are known, natives of tropical Asia, Africa, Australia, America, and the Pacific islands. *H. comosa* of the West Indies produces oily seeds which are used like almonds. Well-preserved leaves of two species of *Hippocratea* have been found in the Miocene deposits of Styria and Bohemia.

hippocratead (hip-ō-krā'tē-ad), *n.* [< *Hippocratea*.] A plant of the tribe *Hippocrateæ*. *Lindley*.

Hippocrateæ (hip-ō-krā'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippocratea* (< L. *Hippocrates*: see *Hippocratic*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Celastrineæ* and typified by the genus *Hippocratea*. This tribe differs from the others of the *Celastrineæ* by having 3, rarely 2, 4, or 5, stamens inserted on the disk, and with complanate filaments; the anthers extrorsely dehiscent; the seeds exalbuminous; and the leaves often opposite. It is the same as the *Hippocrateaceæ* of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, and the *Hippocrateæ* of Jussieu.

Hippocrates's sleeve. See *sleeve*.

Hippocratic (hip-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [< LL. *Hippocraticus*, < L. *Hippocrates*, < Gr. Ἱπποκράτης (see def.); the name means 'strong over horses,' or 'strong in horse' (cf. *ἱπποκρατεῖν*, be superior in cavalry), < *ἵππος*, horse, + *κράτος*, strength.] Of or pertaining to Hippocrates, a Greek physician, born about 460 B. C. and died in the fourth century B. C., called the "father of medicine."—**Hippocratic face** (*facies Hippocratica*), the expression which the features assume immediately before death, or in one exhausted by long sickness, great evacuations, or excessive hunger, threatening dissolution: so called from its being vividly described by Hippocrates. The nose is pinched, the eyes are sunken, the temples are hollow, the ears are cold or lead-colored, the skin of the forehead is tense and dry, the complexion is livid, and the lips are pendent, relaxed, and cold.

A sighing respiration, feeble and almost imperceptible pulse, the lines of the *face hippocratic*.
The Century, XXIII. 300.

Hippocratism (hi-pok'rą-tizm), *n.* [< L. *Hippocrates* (see *Hippocratic*) + *-ism*.] The doctrines or system of Hippocrates, who is regarded as the founder of the science of medicine. He avoided the extremes of empiricism and dogmatism, and laid especial stress upon observation and upon attention to regimen and diet.

Hippocrene (hip'ō-krēn or hip-ō-krē'nē), *n.* [L. *Hippocrene*, < Gr. *Ἱπποκρήνη*, a reading, in late manuscripts, for *Ἱππου κρήνη*, the horse's fountain: *ἵππου*, gen. of *ἵππος*, horse; *κρήνη*, a fountain.] 1. A spring on Mount Helicon in Bœotia, sacred to the muses, the waters of which are poetically held to possess the power of poetic inspiration.

O for a beaker full of the warm South,
Full of the true, the blushful *Hippocrene*.
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

Nor maddening draughts of *Hippocrene*,
Like gleams of sunshine, flash between
Thick leaves of mistletoe.
Longfellow, Goblet of Life.

2 (hip-ō-krē'nē). [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of gastropod mollusks. *Oken*, 1817. (*b*) A genus of acalephs. *Mertens*, 1829.

hippocrepian (hip-ō-krē'pi-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, + *κρηπίς*, a boot (shoe).] I. *a.* Like or likened to a horseshoe in shape; hippocrepiform: specifically applied to certain ectoproctous *Polyzoa* which usually have the lophophore prolonged into two lobes so as to be horseshoe-shaped, as well as to such a lophophore itself.

The lophophore resembles that of the *hippocrepian* Phylactolæmata in being produced into two arms.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 396.

Some of the scars show traces of the *hippocrepian* mark characteristic of Protopteris.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 94.

II. *n.* A polyzoan having these characteristics. See *Phylactolæmata*.

hippocrepiform (hip-ō-krep'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *Hippocrepis* + *-form*.] Shaped like a horseshoe.

Hippocrepis (hip-ō-krē'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *κρηπίς*, a boot (shoe).] A small genus of trailing or shrubby perennials, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, with unequally pinnate leaves, umbellate heads of yellow flowers, which have the stamens free from the vexillum and the anthers uniform, and a sessile, many-ovuled ovary with an inflexed style: natives chiefly of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia; the horseshoe-vetches. *H. comosa*, the common horseshoe-vetch, is a native of England, and is so named from the shape of its crooked pods.

hippodame† (hip'ō-dām), *n.* [Misused in Spenser; the form reflects L. *Hippodamus*, < Gr. *Ἱππόδαμος*, the 'horse-tamer,' an epithet of Castor. Spenser was probably thinking of *hippocampus*, a sea-monster on which the sea-gods rode.] A sea-monster; a sea-horse.

The raging billowes . . . made a long broad dyke,
That his [Neptune's] swift charet might have passage wyde
Which foure great *Hippodames* did draw in temewise tyde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 40.

Hippodameian (hip″ō-dā-mī'ąn), *a.* [(1) < L. *Hippodamia* or *Hippodameia*, also *Hippodame*, < Gr. *Ἱπποδάμεια* or *Ἱπποδάμη*, a fem. name (see def. 1), corresponding to *Ἱππόδαμος*, Hippodamus; (2) < Gr. *Ἱππόδαμος*, a masc. name: see def., and cf. *hippodame*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Hippodameia, daughter of Œnomaus, and the ancestress of the Atreidæ. She became the wife of Pelops as the reward of his victory over her father in a chariot-race, which he won by bribing the charioteer of Œnomaus. There are various versions of the legend. 2. Of or pertaining to Hippodamus, a great Milesian architect and engineer of the fifth century B. C.

hippodrome (hip'ō-drōm), *n.* [< F. *hippodrome* = Sp. *hipódromo* = Pg. *hippodromo* = It. *ippodromo*, < L. *hippodromos*, < Gr. *ἱπποδρόμος*, a race-course, < *ἵππος*, horse, + *δρόμος*, a course, running, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] 1. In *classical antiq.*, a place, more or less embellished by art, in which horse-races and chariot-races were run and horses were exercised: sometimes applied to a modern circus.

In a fine lawn below my house, I have planted an *hippodrome*; it is a circular plantation, consisting of five walks; the central of which is a horse-course, and three rounds make exactly a mile.
Swift, Account of Monument to the Memory of Dr. Swift.

2. In *sporting slang*, a race or other athletic contest in which it is arranged beforehand that a certain contestant shall win; a mock or fraudulent race. [U. S.]

hippodrome (hip'ō-drōm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hippodromed*, ppr. *hippodroming*. [< *hippodrome*, *n.*] To conduct races, equestrian, pedestrian, or aquatic, or other contests, in which the result is prearranged by collusion between the managers and the contestants, in order to make gain through betting, etc.: in allusion to the prearranged or perfunctory races in a hippodrome or circus. [U. S.]

It is a treat to see the whole-souled energy of the young collegians [at foot-ball], and there never has yet been the slur of *hippodroming* cast upon any college contest.
New York Evening Post, Nov. 4, 1886.

Hippoglossinæ (hip″ō-glos-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippoglossus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of pleuronectoid fishes, comprising species with a large mouth, well-developed acute teeth, and both the ventrals lateral and nearly equally developed. It comprises the halibut and the large-mouthed flounders of the northern seas.

Hippoglossus (hip-ō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A genus of *Pleuronectidæ*, containing the halibut. The common halibut is *H. vulgaris*. *Cuvier*. See cut under *halibut*. Also written *Hypoglossus*.

hippogony (hi-pog'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *-γονία*, production: see *-gony*.] The pedigree or origin of a horse. *Davies*. [Rare.]

There was nothing supernatural in Nobs. His *hippogony*, even if it had been as the Doctor was willing to have it supposed he thought probable, would upon his theory have been in the course of nature, though not in her usual course.
Southey, The Doctor, cxliv.

hippogriff, hippogryph (hip'ō-grif), *n.* [< F. *hippogriffe* = Sp. *hipogrifo* = Pg. *hippogrifo* = It. *ippogrifo*, < Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + LL. *gryphus* (Gr. *γρύψ*), a griffin: see *griffin*.] A fabulous creature, like a griffin, but with hoofs and other

Hippogriff. (After Tiepolo and Ingres.)

parts resembling a horse, apparently invented, in imitation of Pegasus, by the romancers of the middle ages, and furnished to their heroes as a means of transportation through the air.

So saying, he caught him up, and, without wing
Of *hippogrif*, bore through the air sublime.
Milton, P. R., iv. 542.

It reminded me of the Magician Atlantes on his *hippogriff*, with a knight trussed up behind him.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter iv.

hippogriffin (hip-ō-grif'in), *n.* Same as *hippogriff*.

hippogryph, *n.* See *hippogriff*.

hippolith (hip'ō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *λίθος*, stone.] A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse. *Smart*.

hippologist (hi-pol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *hippology* + *-ist*.] One who studies hippology.

Bourgelat, an advocate at Lyons and a talented *hippologist*, through his influence with Bertin, prime minister under Louis XV., was the first to induce the Government to establish a veterinary school. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 198.

hippology (hi-pol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study of the horse.

The student [in the Leavenworth Cavalry School] is expected to complete a course of Military Art, including . . . field service, equitation, and *hippology*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 792.

hippomane† (hip'ō-mān), *n.* [< F. *hippomane* = Sp. *hipómanes* = Pg. *hippomanes* = It. *ippomane*, < L. *hippomanes*, < Gr. *ἱπποµανές*, an Arcadian plant, appar. of the spurge kind, of which horses were supposed to be madly fond, or which made them mad; also, a small black fleshy substance on the forehead of a new-born foal, or a mucous humor that flows from a mare in heat, used as a philter; < *ἵππος*, horse, + *µανία*, madness, *µαίνεσθαι*, be mad.] 1. A substance obtained from a mare or foal, used anciently as a philter or love-charm; hence, a love-potion; a philter or charm. Also *hippomanes*.—2 (hi-pom'ą-nēz). [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, characterized by having small inconspicuous flowers of separate sexes, borne on long slender spikes. The female flowers are few, and placed singly at the base of the spike; the male flowers are in clusters, occupying the upper part. The male calyx is 2-parted, the female 3-parted; the male contains 2 to 4 stamens joined by thin filaments, the female a many-celled ovary crowned with from 4 to 8 styles. The fruit is a fleshy yellowish-green berry. *H. mancinella* is the manchineel-tree, a native of the West Indies. See *manchineel*.

Hippomaneæ (hip-ō-mā'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippomane* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, established by Reichenbach in 1828, and typified by the genus *Hippomane*. It was adopted by Lindley in 1847, who gave it the following characters: ovule solitary, flowers apetalous in spikes, and bracts 1- to many-flowered. Not employed by Bentham and Hooker, who place the genus *Hippomane* in the tribe *Crotoneæ*.

hippomanes† (hi-pom'ą-nēz), *n.* Same as *hippomane*, 1.

The shepherd knows it well, and calls by name
Hippomanes to note the mother's flame;
This, gather'd in the planetary hour
With noxious weeds, and spell'd with words of pow'r,
Dire stepdames in the magick bowl infuse.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 446.

Hipponactean (hip″ō-nak-tē'ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *hipponacteus*, < Gr. *Ἱππωνάκτειος* (as n. *τὸ Ἱππωνάκτειον*, sc. *µέτρον*), pertaining to Hipponax, < *Ἱππώναξ* (*-ακτ-*), a Greek poet, lit. 'horse-ruler,' < *ἵππος*, horse, + *ἄναξ*, ruler, king.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Hipponax of Ephesus (sixth century B. C.), a Greek writer of iambic poetry, who was celebrated for his invective poems.—2. In *anc. pros.*, an epithet noting certain meters invented or introduced into Greek literature by Hipponax.—**Hipponactean distich, Hipponactean system**, a distich consisting of a trochaic dimeter and an iambic trimeter, both catalectic.—**Hipponactean meter, Hipponactean verse.** (*a*) A trochaic tetrameter catalectic, the next to the last time or syllable of which is long instead of short (– ⏑ – ⏑ | – ⏑ – ⏑ | – ⏑ – ⏑ | – ⏑ – ×), called on account of this intentional violation of rhythm *scazon* (halting or limping). See *scazon*. (*b*) An iambic trimeter acatalectic, of the kind called scazon and choliambus (literally, lame iambus), because the next to the last time or syllable is long instead of being short, as required by rhythm (thus, ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – – ×).

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a Hipponactean meter or verse.

hipponosology (hip″ō-nō-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + E. *nosology*, q. v.] Hippopathology.

hippopathological (hip-ō-path-ō-loj'i-kąl), *a.* Pertaining to hippopathology.

hippopathology (hip″ō-pą-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + E. *pathology*, q. v.] The pathology of the horse; the science of veterinary medicine.

Hippophaë (hi-pof'ą-ē), *n.* [NL., < L. *hippophaës*, < Gr. *ἱπποφαές*, a plant, *Euphorbia spinosa* (Sprengel), found also in other forms, *ἱππόφεως*, *ἱπποφανές*, and *ἱπποφυές*, and (perhaps a diff. plant) *ἱππόφαιστον*; < *ἵππος*, horse, + *φαίνεσθαι*, shine (or *φύειν*, produce). The allusion is not clear.] A monotypic genus of shrubby plants, of the natural order *Elæagnaceæ*, confined to temperate Europe and Asia; the sallow-thorns. *H. rhamnoides* (the common sallow-thorn or sea-buckthorn), the only species, growing on the coasts and Alpine rivers of Europe, is a thorny shrub, preferring a sandy soil, but sometimes found on cliffs near the sea. It is occasionally cultivated in gardens, on account of its silvery leaves, which are linear-lanceolate. The berries, which are produced in great abundance, are yellow, contain one seed, and have an acid flavor. A fish-sauce is sometimes prepared from them, and the Tatars are said to make a jelly from them. Leaves and fruit of two extinct species of *Hippophaë* have been found in a fossil state in the Miocene lignites of Hesse at Salzhausen.

hippophagi (hi-pof'ą-ji), *n. pl.* [ML., pl. of *hippophagus*: see *hippophagous*.] Eaters of horse-flesh; specifically, a name given by Ptolemy to certain nomads, Scythians in central Asia and Sarmatians northeast of the Caspian sea, who fed on horse-flesh.

hippophagist (hi-pof'ą-jist), *n.* [< *hippophagy* + *-ist*.] One who eats horse-flesh.

hippophagous (hi-pof'ą-gus), *a.* [< ML. *hippophagus* (in pl. *hippophagi*, q. v.), < Gr. *ἱπποφάγος* (Ptolemy), eating horses (see *hippophagi*), < *ἵππος*, horse, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding on horse-flesh.

hippophagy (hi-pof'ą-ji), *n.* [= F. *hippophagie*; as *hippophag-ous* + *-y*.] The act or practice of feeding on horse-flesh.

hippophile (hip'ō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *φίλος*, loving.] A horse-lover; one who is addicted to horses; a horse-fancier.

Next to impossible to find a perfectly honest *hippophile*. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LIX. 584.

Hippopodiidæ (hip′ō-pō-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Hippopodius* + *-idæ*.] A family of oceanic hydroids, tubular medusans, or *Siphonophora*, of the order *Calycophora*, taking name from the genus *Hippopodius*, and related to *Diphyidæ*, but having more than two horseshoe-shaped swimming-bells, no polyp-stem, and no float. Also written *Hippopodidæ*.

Hippopodiidæ: the swimming column has two rows of nectocalyces, and is situated on an upper lateral branch of the stem. The male and female gonophores are grouped in clusters . . . at the base of the nutritive polype.
Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 250.

Hippopodius (hip-ō-pō′di-us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἵππος, horse, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of tubular medusans or calycophorans, giving name to the family *Hippopodiidæ:* same as *Gleba*, 2. *Quoy and Gaimard*, 1827.

hippopotami, *n.* Latin plural of *hippopotamus*.

hippopotamic (hip-ō-pot′a-mik), *a.* [⟨ *hippopotamus* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the hippopotamus; hence, figuratively, ponderous.

Even with the masters of it, English prose was then still in the *hippopotamic* stage. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 477.

hippopotamid (hip-ō-pot′a-mid), *n.* One of the *Hippopotamidæ*.

Merycopotamus of the Miocene Fauna of the Sewalik Hills appears to have been a *Hippopotamid*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 320.

Hippopotamidæ (hip′ō-pō-tam′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Hippopotamus* + *-idæ*.] A family of omnivorous mammals, of the order *Ungulata*, suborder *Artiodactyla*, series *Omnivora*, and superfamily *Hippopotamoidea;* the hippopotamuses. The technical characteristics are: the lower canines enlarged and tusk-like, the stomach non-ruminant, only imperfectly septate, the odontoid process of the axis conical, the body massive and obese, the feet 4-toed and phalangigrade, the muzzle obtuse with superolateral nostrils, and the mammæ two in number and inguinal. The family is intermediate between swine and deer, but is much nearer the former; it is divided into *Hippopotaminæ* and *Chœropsinæ*.

Hippopotaminæ (hip-ō-pot-a-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Hippopotamus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Hippopotamidæ*, distinguished from *Chœropsinæ* by the depression of the skull and the prominence of the completed bony orbits. The only recent genus is *Hippopotamus;* a fossil genus is *Hexaprotodon*.

hippopotamine (hip-ō-pot′a-min), *a.* [⟨ *hippopotamus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the hippopotamus; having the characters of the *Hippopotamidæ*.

Hippopotamoidea (hip-ō-pot-a-moi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Hippopotamus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of mammals, containing only the *Hippopotamidæ*. *T. N. Gill*, 1872.

hippopotamus (hip-ō-pot′a-mus), *n.*; pl. *hippopotamuses*, *hippopotami* (-ez, -mī). [In earlier form contr. *hippotame*, q. v.; = F. *hippopotame* = Sp. *hipopótamo* = Pg. *hippopotamo* = It. *ippopotamo*, ⟨ L. *hippopotamus*, ⟨ Gr. ἱπποπόταμος, a river-horse, an irreg. formation arising from the earlier phrase name ἵππος ποτάμιος, where ποτάμιος is an adj. (⟨ ποταμός, river), qualifying ἵππος, horse. Another name was ὁ ἵππος τοῦ Νείλου, 'the horse of the Nile.'] 1. An omnivorous ungulate pachydermatous mammal of the genus *Hippopotamus* or family *Hippopotamidæ*. The best-known species is the living African river-horse, *H. amphibius*. It has a thick and square head, a very large muzzle, small eyes and ears, thick and heavy body, short legs terminated by four toes, a short tail,

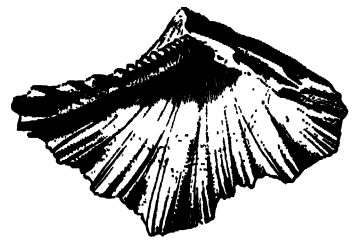
Hippopotamus amphibius.

two teats, skin about two inches thick on the back and sides, and no hair except at the extremity of the tail. The incisors and canines of the lower jaw are of great size and strength, the canines or tusks being long and curved forward. These tusks sometimes reach the length of two feet and more, and weigh upward of six pounds. It is chiefly on account of the tusks and teeth that the animal is killed, they being superior in hardness to ivory, and less liable to turn yellow. This hippopotamus inhabits nearly the whole of Africa; its flesh is eaten by the natives. It attains a length of about 14 feet, rarely more, and stands about 5 feet high. It delights in water, living in lakes, rivers, and estuaries, and feeding on water-plants, or on the herbage growing near the water. It is an excellent swimmer and diver, and can remain under water a considerable time. A much smaller and very different hippopotamus is *Chæropsis liberiensis*. See *Chæropsinæ*. There are several extinct species, of various genera.

The same river Nilus bringeth foorth another beast called *hippopotamus*, i. e., a river horse.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 25.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Hippopotamidæ*, characterized by the presence of only four lower incisors. *H. amphibius* is the only living species.—**Tailless hippopotamus**, the giant cavy or capibara.

Hippopus (hip′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἵππος, horse, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] 1. A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Tridacnidæ*, or giant clams, and very near *Tridacna* itself, having closed valves, two cardinal teeth, and a small byssus. *H. maculatus* of the Indian ocean is known as the *bear's-paw clam*. *Martini*, 1773; *Lamarck*, 1799.—2. A genus of acalephs: usually misspelled *Hippopas*. *Delle Chiaje*, 1838.



Bear's-paw Clam (*Hippopus maculatus*).

hippo-sandal (hip′ō-san′dal), *n.* [⟨ Gr. ἵππος, horse, + σάνδαλον, sandal.] See the extract.

There are, however, some singular articles termed *hippo-sandals*, the use of which appears doubtful, but which were either attached to the horses' feet, or to a primitive kind of cart without wheels.
Jour. of Anthrop. Inst., XVIII. 202.

Hippospongia (hip-ō-spon′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἵππος, horse, + σπογγιά, σπόγγος, a sponge: see *sponge*.] The genus of horny or fibrous sponges which contains the common bath-sponge or horse-sponge, *H. equina*. It is characterized by the thinness of its fibers and the labyrinthic character of the choanosome, in consequence of which the chief fibers have no regular radiate arrangement.

hipposteology (hi-pos-tē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. ἵππος, horse, + E. *osteology*.] The osteology of the horse.

hippotame†, *n.* [ME. corruptly *ipotayne;* ⟨ OF. *hippotame* = OIt. *ippotamo*, ⟨ L. *hippopotamus*, a hippopotamus: see *hippopotamus*.] A hippopotamus.

In that Contree ben many *Ipotaynes*, that dwellen somtyme in the Watre, and somtyme on the Lond; and thei ben half Man and half Hors, as I have seyd before; and thei eten men, whan thei may take hem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 268.

The *hippotame* that like an horse doth neigh.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 166).

Hippotherium (hip-ō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἵππος, horse, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil horses: a synonym of *Hipparion*. *Kaup*.

hippotigris (hip-ō-tī′gris), *n.* [Gr. ἱπποτίγρις, a (supposed) kind of tiger, ⟨ ἵππος, horse, + τίγρις, tiger.] 1. A classic name of the ass, from the stripes on the back and withers.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of striped African equids, containing the zebra, dauw, and quagga. *Hamilton Smith*.

hippotomical (hip-ō-tom′i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *hippotomy* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to hippotomy.

hippotomist (hi-pot′ō-mist), *n.* [⟨ *hippotomy* + *-ist*.] One who dissects horses, or is versed in the anatomy of the horse.

hippotomy (hi-pot′ō-mi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. ἵππος, a horse, + τομή, a cutting.] The dissection of horses; the anatomy of the horse.

Hippotraginæ (hip′ō-trā-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Hippotragus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of equine antelopes, of which the genus *Hippotragus* is the type.

Hippotragus (hi-pot′rā-gus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἵππος, horse, + τράγος, goat.] A genus of antelopes, typical of the subfamily *Hippotraginæ*, containing the African equine and sable antelopes, *H. equinus* and *H. niger:* synonymous with *Ægoceros*, 2. The addax is sometimes misplaced in this genus. *Sundevall*.

Hipp's chronoscope. See *chronoscope*.

hippurate (hip′ū-rāt), *n.* [⟨ *hippur-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A compound formed by the union of hippuric acid with a base.

hippuria (hi-pū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *hippur-ic* + *-ia*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of an excessive amount of hippuric acid in the urine.

hippuric (hi-pū′rik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. ἵππος, horse, + οὖρον, urine, + *-ic*.] Relating to or obtained from the urine of horses.—**Hippuric acid**, $C_9H_9NO_3$, an acid found in considerable quantity in the urine of herbivorous animals and in that of persons suffering from diabetes. It crystallizes in long needles, is soluble in warm water, and when heated with a strong acid breaks up into benzoic acid and glycocoll.

hippurid (hip′ū-rid), *n.* A plant of the natural order *Haloragæ* (*Hippuridæ* of Link). *Lindley*.

Hippurideæ (hip-ū-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Hippuris* (*-rid-*) + *-eæ*.] An order of plants established by Link in 1821: same as the *Haloragæ* of Endlicher, 1836.

Hippuris (hi-pū′ris), *n.* [L., ⟨ Gr. ἱππουρις, horse-tailed; as noun, a plant, mare's-tail; ⟨ ἵππος, horse, + οὐρά, tail.] 1. A genus of marsh or aquatic plants, of the natural order *Haloragæ;* the mare's-tails. It is characterized by having perfect or polygamous flowers, an entire calyx, no petals, a single stamen inserted on the edge of the calyx, and a single thread-shaped style, stigmatic down one side, and received in the groove between the lobes of the anther; the fruit is nut-like, 1-celled, and 1-seeded. *H. vulgaris*, the mare's-tail or bottle-brush, grows in pools and marshes throughout the temperate and cold regions of the globe. It is an erect herb, with crowded whorls of narrow hair-like leaves (whence the name), and inconspicuous flowers, which are also whorled. It has astringent properties, and is popularly used in diarrhea and hemorrhage.
2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of fishes. *Klein*, 1749.—3. [*l. c.*] In *anat.*, the leash of nerves in which the spinal cord ends; the cauda equina, or horsetail.

hippurite (hip′ū-rīt), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ NL. *Hippurites*, q. v.] I. *n.* 1. A specimen or species of the family *Hippuritidæ;* one of the *Rudistes;* a horsetail. Hippurites were formerly classed by Lamarck and Latreille with belemnites, etc., as being cephalopods.—2. A kind of fossil cup-coral, *Cyathophyllum ceratites* of Goldfuss.

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hippuritidæ*.—2. Same as *hippuritic*.

Hippurites (hip-ū-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἱππουρις, horse-tailed (see *Hippuris*), + *-ites*.] 1. The typical genus of *Hippuritidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801.—2. In *bot.*, a generic name given by Lindley and Hutton (1833–5) to remains of a fossil plant found in the coal-measures of England. The name *Hippurites* was given to it because (as the authors of the genus remark) it resembles *Hippuris* "as much as it can be said to resemble anything now living." In accordance with the latest investigations, *Hippurites* is united with *Calamocladus*, a genus of the *Equisetaceæ*.

hippuritic (hip-ū-rit′ik), *a.* [⟨ *hippurite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hippurites; abounding in, characterized by, or containing hippurites, as certain cretaceous formations.

Hippuritic limestone had not been noticed on the eastern frontier. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 622.

hippuritid (hi-pū′ri-tid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Hippuritidæ*.

Hippuritidæ (hip-ū-rit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Hippurites* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, of the order *Rudistes*, named from the genus *Hippurites;* the hippurites or horse-tails. As generally accepted, it includes all the species of the order. They have shells with very unequal valves, fixed by one valve, and composed of two layers; the free valve has an internal layer perforated by canals, and an outer porous one; the attached valve has an internal lacunar layer and an outer layer grooved with vascular impressions. The species are characteristic of the Cretaceous epoch, and exhibit considerable diversity. The family is also limited by some to the genus *Hippurites* and closely related forms.

hippuritoid (hi-pū′ri-toid), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Hippuritidæ*.

hippus (hip′us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἵππος (m. and f.), dial. ἶκκος = L. *equus* = AS. *eoh*, etc., a horse: see *Equus*.] In *pathol.*, an affection of the eyes; clonic spasm of the iris.

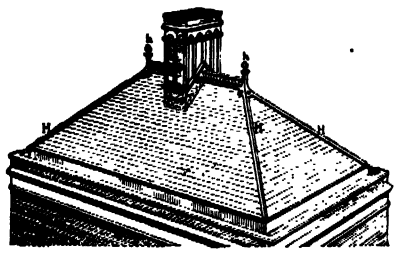
hip-rafter (hip′ raf′tėr), *n.* Same as *angle-rafter*. See *hip*[1], 4.—**Back of a hip-rafter.** See *back*[1].

hip-roof (hip′rōf), *n.* A roof the ends of which rise immediately from the wall-plates with the same inclination to the horizon as its other two sides. Also called *hipped roof*. See cut on following page.

hip-rose (hip′rōz), *n.* Same as *hip-brier*.

hip-shot (hip′shot), *a.* Having the hip dislocated or shot out of place; hence, figuratively, lame; awkward.

Why do you go nodding and waggling so like a fool, as if you were *hip-shot?* says the goose to the gosling.
Sir R. L'Estrange.



Hip-roof, Union Theological Seminary, New York. *H, H, H*, hips; *h, h*, hip-knobs.

The field this *hip-shot* grammarian cannot set into right frame of construction.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

hip-strap (hip′strap), *n.* The support of the breeching of a carriage- or wagon-harness. See cut under *harness*.

hipt, *p. a.* See *hipped*[2].

Hiptage (hip′tā-jē), *n.* [NL., said to be so called in allusion to the shape of the lateral petals, which appear like wings; being appar. (irreg.) < Gr. ἱπτασθαι, var. of πέτασθαι, fly.] A small genus of climbing shrubs, belonging to the natural order *Malpighiaceæ*, tribe *Hiræeæ*, proposed by Gärtner (1802), and type of the tribe *Hiptageæ* of De Candolle. It is characterized by a 5-parted calyx, with one large gland; unequal fringed petals; 10 fertile stamens, one larger than the rest; and a 3-lobed ovary, forming in fruit 3 carpels, each with 3 wings. The leaves are opposite, thick, and entire; the flowers are in racemes, and are white and fragrant. Only 4 species are known, natives of tropical Africa.

Hiptageæ (hip-tā′jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hiptage* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Malpighiaceæ*, proposed by De Candolle (1824), and typified by the genus *Hiptage*. By Bentham and Hooker it is not retained as a tribe, the genera it included being referred to the tribe *Hiræeæ*.

hip-tile (hip′tīl), *n.* A saddle-shaped tile used in covering the hips of roofs.

hip-tree (hip′trē), *n.* [Also written *hep-tree*; < ME. *hepetre*, < *hepe*, hip[2], + *tre*, tree.] The dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

hipwort (hip′wėrt), *n.* A British plant, *Cotyledon umbilicus*.

Hipwort, from the resemblance of the leaf to the acetabulum or hip-socket, whence its former name of Herba coxendicum, or herb of the hips.
A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.

hirt, *pron.* See *he*[1].

Hiræa (hī-rē′ä), *n.* [NL., named after Jean Nicholas de la *Hier*, a French physician.] A large genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the natural order *Malpighiaceæ*, the type of the tribe *Hiræeæ*, founded by Jacquin, 1780. They have a 5-parted calyx with 10, 8, or no glands; reflexed, clawed, denticulate, or entire petals; 10 perfect stamens, monadelphous at base; a 3-lobed ovary, forming in fruit 1 to 3 samaras; opposite or alternate, entire, 2-stipulate leaves; and yellow, rose, or lilac flowers in axillary umbels or racemes. They are mostly climbing shrubs, about 50 species being known, all from tropical America. The genus is known in a fossil state both by its fruit and by its leaves, and six species are described from the European Tertiaries, one of them occurring in the Eocene deposits in the Isle of Wight.

Hiræeæ (hī-rē′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hiræa* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Malpighiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hiræa*. It is characterized by Bentham and Hooker as having perfect stamens; 3 free styles, or rarely 1; 1 to 3 samaras, each being 1- to 7-winged; stem usually climbing; leaves often alternate; and stipules inconspicuous or wanting. Nearly the same as the *Hiræaceæ* of Griseback and the *Hirææ* of Jussieu.

hiragana (hē-rä-gä′nä), *n.* [Jap., < *hira*, plain, + *kana*, q. v.] The cursive form of Japanese writing, said to have been introduced by a Buddhist priest named Kukai about the middle of the ninth century. It consists of abbreviated forms of a limited number of the more common Chinese characters, used phonetically, and is the style of letter commonly used in books and written documents. See *kana* and *katakana*.

The Japanese *Hirakana* Syllabary.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 14.

In ordinary letter-writing the cursive hand, more or less abbreviated, is employed, being supplemented, when required, by the *hiragana*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 585.

hirchen†, **hirchount**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *urchin*, 1.

hircic (hėr′sik), *a.* [< L. *hircus*, a goat, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a goat: applied in chemistry to a liquid fatty substance which was believed by the discoverer to be the odorous principle of mutton-suet, and which appears to be a mixture of several homologous fatty acids.

hircine (hėr′sin), *a.* [= F. *hircine*, < L. *hircinus*, *hirquinus*, of a goat, goatish, < *hircus*, a goat: see *hircus*.] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of a goat; like a goat; goatish; especially, having a rank smell like that of a goat.

Goat-like in aspect, and very *hircine* in many of its habits, the Chamois is often supposed to belong to the Goats rather than to the Antelopes.
J. G. Wood, Illus. Nat. Hist., p. 656.

The landlady . . . pulled a *hircine* man or two hither, and pushed a *hircine* man or two thither, with the impassive countenance of a housewife moving her furniture.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxiv.

hircine (hėr′sin), *n.* [< L. *hircus*, a goat, + *-ine*[2]. Cf. *hircine*, *a.*] A fossil amorphous resin, the composition of which has not been determined.

Hircinia (hėr-sin′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *hircinus*: see *hircinous*.] The typical genus of *Hircinidæ*. *Nardo*.

Hircinidæ (hėr-si-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hircinia* + *-idæ*.] A family of ceratose sponges, of the order *Cornacuspongiæ*, typified by the genus *Hircinia*, having a narrow axial canal in the fibers, and filaments in the ground-substance. It is divided by Lendenfeld into the subfamilies *Hircininæ* and *Hircinisinæ*. Also *Hircinidæ*.

hircinous (hėr-sī′nus), *a.* [< L. *hircinus*, *hirquinus*, of a goat: see *hircine*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, smelling like a goat; having a hircine odor.

hircus (hėr′kus), *n.* [L. *hircus*, also *hircuus* and *ircus*, = Sabine *fircus*, a goat.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a goat; the specific name of the domestic goat, *Capra hircus*, by some authors made a genus of goats.—2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, another name for the star Capella.

hirdy-girdy (hėr′di-gėr′di), *adv.* [Cf. *hurdy-gurdy*.] In confusion or disorder. [Scotch.]

He ventured back into the parlour, where a' was gaun *hirdy-girdy* — nacbody to say "come in "or "gae out."
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

hire[1] (hīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hired*, ppr. *hiring*. [< ME. *hiren*, *hyren*, *huren*, < AS. *hȳrian* = OFries. *hēra* = D. *huren* = LG. *hüren* = MHG. *hūren*, G. *heuern*, dial. *haudern* (with epenthetic *d*) = Sw. *hyra* = Dan. *hyre*, hire; root unknown. The noun appears to be from the verb.] 1. To engage the use of for a consideration; agree to pay a price or give an equivalent for the use of: as, to *hire* a horse and carriage; to *hire* a house for a year.

For cariage the porter hors schalle *hyre*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

Hire us some fair chamber for the night,
And stalling for the horses. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. To engage the services of; employ for wages, a salary, or other consideration: as, to *hire* laborers, a clerk, a teacher, etc.

A man that is an householder, which went out early in the morning to *hire* labourers into his vineyard.
Mat. xx. 1.

The nurse sleeps sweetly, *hir'd* to watch the sick.
Cowper, Task, i. 89.

3. To engage the interest of; agree to pay for the desired action or conduct of; bribe; reward.

I lov'd my friend, not measur'd out by time,
Nor *hir'd* by circumstance of place and honour.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

Thymœtes first, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd*, . . .
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 42.

4. To borrow (money). [Prov. Eng.]—5. To grant the temporary use of for compensation; lend the service of for a reward; let; lease: often with *out*: as, to *hire out* a horse or carriage.

A man plauntide a vyneyerd . . . and *hiride* it to tilleris. *Wyclif*, Mark xii. 1.

They . . . have *hired out* themselves for bread.
1 Sam. ii. 5.

She *hired* me to Queen Mary's bower
When scarce eleven years auld.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 325).

He left his father's house,
And *hired* himself to work within the fields.
Tennyson, Dora.

=Syn. *Hire*, *Let*, *Rent*, *Lease*, *Charter*. The verb *hire* applies to both persons and property, but is appropriately used to designate the act of an employer, tenant, or bailee who engages some person or thing by a promise to pay hire. *Let* applies only to property, and only to the act of the owner or lessor. *Rent* and *lease* apply only to property, but are used indifferently of the act of the owner or lessor and that of the tenant. *Charter* is used only of vessels (and colloquially of railroad-cars and -engines), but is used appropriately of the act of the hirer, not that of the lessor, unless so indicated by the context. See *employ*.

hire[1] (hīr), *n.* [< ME. *hire*, *hyre*, *hure*, *here*, < AS. *hȳr* (gen. *hȳre*) = OFries. *hēre* = D. *huur* = LG. *hüre* = G. *heuer* = Sw. *hyra* = Dan. *hyre*, hire, rent, wage, service: see the verb.] 1. A price, reward, or compensation paid or contracted to be given for the use of something.

Owners of [knitting] frames who, though they did not themselves exercise the trade, let frames out on *hire*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxx.

2. A reward or recompense paid for personal service; wages.

The labourer is worthy of his *hire*. Luke x. 7.

[The Shekh] had offered to carry me the same journey with all my people and baggage without *hire*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 67.

The thrifty *hire* I sav'd under your father.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3.

3. Compensation in general; reward.

For to gete of Fames *hire*,
The temple [of Diana] sette I al afire.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1857.

Of certain turbulent wits it is said, . . . they thought the very disturbance of things established an *hire* sufficient to set them on work. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

On hire, for hiring.

To keep one's conscience, too, *on hire*, as that drunken Isham down there at the livery-stable does a horse.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 161.

=Syn. *Wages*, *Pay*, etc. (see *salary*), remuneration.

hire[2]†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

hired[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *hird*; < AS. *hīrēd*, household, < **hūra*, one of a family (see *hewe*), + *-rēd*, *rēden*, condition: see *-red*.] A body of retainers or courtiers; a court.

hired[2] (hīrd), *p. a.* Employed or engaged for regular or temporary use or service for rent, pay, or stated wages: as, a *hired* carriage; a *hired* girl; a *hired* man.

And Paul dwelt two whole years in his own *hired* house.
Acts xxviii. 30.

hireless (hīr′les), *a.* [< *hire*[1] + *-less*.] Without hire; not rewarded; gratuitous.

This fam'd philosopher is Nature's apie,
And *hireless* gives th' intelligence to Art.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, i. 6.

hireling (hīr′ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *hyrling*, < AS. *hȳrling* (= D. *huurling* = LG. *hürlink* = G. *heuerling*), hireling, < *hȳr*, hire, + *-ling*[1].] I. *n.* 1. One who is hired or serves for wages: now used only in reprobation or contempt, as in def. 2.

The *hireling* longs to see the shades descend,
That with the tedious day his toil might end,
And he his pay receive. *Sandys*, Paraphrase of Job.

2. A mercenary; one who acts only with a view to reward or material benefit.

The *hireling* fleeth, because he is an *hireling*, and careth not for the sheep. John x. 13.

So clomb this first grand thief into God's fold;
So sunce into his church lewd *hirelings* climb.
Milton, P. L., iv. 193.

If the patriot's pulses sleep,
How vain the watch that *hirelings* keep.
O. W. Holmes, Qui Vive.

II. *a.* Serving for wages; employed for money or other compensation; venal; mercenary.

The fiery duke is pricking fast across Saint André's plain,
With all the *hireling* chivalry of Guelders and Almayne.
Macaulay, Battle of Ivry.

The slavish priest
Sets no great value on his *hireling* faith.
Shelley, Queen Mab, v.

=Syn. *Mercenary*, etc. See *venal*.

hireman (hīr′man), *n.*; pl. *hiremen* (-men). [< *hire*[1] + *man*.] A hired servant; a retainer. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

He then took off the scarlet coat,
Bedeck'd wi' shinin' gold,
And has put on the *hireman's* coat,
To keip him frae the cold.
The Hireman Chiel (Child's Ballads, VIII. 234).

Hiren† (hī′ren), *n.* [A corruption of *Irene*, a fem. name: see *Irene*.] The name of a female character in Peele's play of "The Turkish Mahomet and the fair Hiren," used allusively by Shakspere and other old dramatists in the bombast put into the mouths of various characters.

Down, down, dogs! down, faitors! Have we not *Hiren* here? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

hirer (hīr′ėr), *n.* One who hires.

hireselve†, **hireselven**†, *pron.* Middle English forms of *herself*. *Chaucer*.

hiring (hīr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hire*[1], *v.*] 1. In *law*, a name of a class of contracts of bailment for compensation, including those in which the bailee gains the temporary use of the thing for a compensation paid by him, and those in which he is to bestow labor on it, or transport it, for a compensation to be paid to him: corresponding to the *locatum* of the civil law.—2. A fair or market for servants, at which bargains for their services are made. [Prov. Eng.]

At fairs, as well as *hirings*, it is customary for all the young people in the neighbourhood to assemble and dance at the inns and alehouses. *Hone's Every-Day Book*, II. 668.

hirling, *n.* See *herling*.

hirmologion (hir-mǒ-lō'gi-on), *n.*; pl. *hirmologia* (-ạ). [< MGr. εἱρμολόγιον, εἱρμολόγιον, a collection of hirmoi, < εἱρμός, hirmos, + -λογιον, < λέγειν, say.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, an office-book containing the hirmoi, usually also the prayers at the elevation of the panagia (see *panagia*), and some other forms.

hirmos, hirmus (hir'mos, hėr'mus), *n.*; pl. *hirmoi, hirmi* (-moi, -mī). [LL. *hirmos*, < Gr. εἱρμός, a series, connection, context, in LGr., etc., used specifically as in def. (the exact reason being uncertain); < εἱρειν = L. *serere*, fasten together, join: see *series* and *sermon*, from the L. verb.] In the hymnology of the Greek Church, the first strophe or stanza of a standard or original ode in a canon of odes, serving as a rhythmical and musical model for the other stanzas (troparia), both of its own ode and of others in the same rhythm. In the office-books it is inclosed in inverted commas, and is given in full only at the head of its own ode, the initial words alone being prefixed to other odes. A hirmos is sometimes said at the end of its ode.

hirondelle (hir-on-del'), *n.* [F., a swallow, dim., < L. *hirundo*, a swallow: see *hirundo*.] In *her.*, a swallow used as a bearing.

The swallow, or *hirondelle*, forms the very early coat of the Arundels. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 701.

hirple (hėr'pl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hirpled*, ppr. *hirpling*. [Origin obscure.] To halt; walk as if lame. [Scotch.]

The hares were *hirplin* down the furs [furrows]. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

His aged grandmother was wont to *hirple* out to the Lindsaylands road to meet him on his way home. Quoted in *Dr. J. Brown's* Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 333.

hirse (hėrs), *n.* [Also written *hyrse*; = Dan. *hirse* = Sw. *hirs*, < G. *hirse, hirsche*, MHG. *hirse, hirs*, OHG. *hirsi, hirso*, millet; origin obscure.] The broom-corn, *Sorghum saccharatum* or *S. campanum*, sometimes called *millet* or *Indian millet*.

hirsel[1] (hir'sel), *n.* [Sc.; also written *hirsle, hirsell, hirsale, hirdsell* (the last appar. in simulation of *hird, herd*[1]); origin uncertain.] 1. A multitude; a throng: applied to living creatures of any kind. [Scotch.]

"Jock, man," said he, "ye're just telling a *hirsel* o' een-down lees [lies]." *Hogg*, Brownie, I. 160.

Specifically — 2. A flock of sheep. [Scotch.]

Come from the hills where your *hirsels* are grazing. *Scott*, March, March.

hirsel[2] (hėr's), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hirseled* or *hirselled*, ppr. *hirseling* or *hirselling*. [Sc.; also written *hirsle*; origin obscure.] To slide or move by pushing one's self along on the back or haunches; also, to move forward with a rustling noise along a rough surface. [Scotch.]

So he sat himsell doun and *hirselled* doun into the glen, where it wad hae been ill following him wi' the beast. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxv.

herselve†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *herself*. *Chaucer*.

hirst† (hėrst), *n.* A former spelling of *hurst*.

hirsute (hėr-sūt'), *a.* [= F. *hirsute* = Sp. Pg. *hirsuto* = It. *irsuto*, < L. *hirsutus*, rough, shaggy, bristly: cf. *hirtus*, rough, hairy, shaggy; perhaps ult. akin to *horrere*, bristle: see *horrent, horrid*.] 1. Hairy; shaggy.

Suppose thou saw her in a base beggar's weed, or else dressed in some old *hirsute* attires out of fashion. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 554.

Wearing his hair and beard unshorn, according to ancient Batavian custom, until the death of his relative, Egmont, should have been expiated, . . . this *hirsute* and savage corsair seemed an embodiment of vengeance. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 350.

2. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, rough or bristling with hairs; having a thick covering of long and rather stiff hairs. — 3†. Coarse; boorish; unmannerly.

He looked elderly, was cynical and *hirsute* in his behaviour. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 109.

hirsuteness (hėr-sūt'nes), *n.* The state of being hirsute; hairiness.

Leanness, *hirsuteness*, broad veins, much hair on the brow, &c., show melancholy. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 59.

hirsuties (hėr-sū'ti-ēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *hirsutus*, hairy: see *hirsute*.] In *entom.*, a thick covering of coarse or fine hairs.

hirsutocinereous (hėr-sū'tō-si-nē'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *hirsutus*, hairy, + *cinereus*, ashy.] In *entom.*, hirsute with cinereous hairs. This and similar compounds, as *hirsuto-atrous, hirsutocastaneous*, etc., indicate color arising from the hairy covering, and not from the integument.

hirtellous (hėr-tel'us), *a.* Minutely hirsute.

Hirudinacea (hi-rō-di-nā'sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Grube), < *Hirudo* (*-din-*) + *-acea*.] A primary division or "tribe" of leeches, characterized by the non-protrusile proboscis, and comprising most of the order *Hirudinea*.

Hirudinea (hir-ǒ-din'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hirudo* (*-din-*) + *-ea*.] An order of annelids having a sucking-disk at one or both ends; the leeches or suctorial annelids. They are hermaphrodite and ametabolous, mostly aquatic and found in fresh water, but sometimes marine or terrestrial, with only superficial annulation, and not chætiferous. There are several families, as *Acanthobdellidæ, Malacobdellidæ, Branchiobdellidæ, Gnathobdellidæ*. The group is also called *Hirudina, Hirudineæ, Hirudinei*, as well as *Discophora, Suctoria*, and *Bdelloidea*. The *Hirudinea* are sometimes raised to the rank of a class, ranged with *Cestoidea, Trematoidea*, and the turbellarians under a phylum *Platyhelmia*, and divided into two orders, *Rhynchobdella* and *Gnathobdella*.

hirudinid (hi-rō'di-nid), *n.* A leech of the family *Hirudinidæ*.

Hirudinidæ (hir-ǒ-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hirudo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of leeches, named from the genus *Hirudo*. The oral sucker is incomplete, continuous with the body, and formed by a molding of the anterior rings; the gullet is short, and the anus very small. "Cutting into the skin, they suck the blood of vertebrate animals, and only fall away when gorged. The alimentary canal is deeply incised and lobed, with the hinder pair of lobes elongated in an intestinal manner. In these the blood will often remain for days and weeks undigested." (*G. Johnston*, 1865.) Also called *Gnathobdellidæ*.

Hirudo (hi-rō'dō), *n.* [L., a leech, also called *sanguisuga*.] A representative genus of leeches, giving name to the family *Hirudinidæ* and order *Hirudinea*. *H. medicinalis* or *officinalis* is the common medical leech, now usually referred to a family called *Gnathobdellidæ*. See *leech*.

hirundine (hi-run'din), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *hirundineus*, of the swallow, < *hirundo*, a swallow: see *Hirundo*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the swallow; swallow-like; specifically, pertaining to the *Hirundinidæ*.

Activity almost super-*hirundine*. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 2.

II. *n.* A swallow; one of the *Hirundinidæ*.

Hirundinidæ (hir-un-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hirundo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fissirostral oscine passerine birds; the swallows. They have 9 primaries, a short, flat, wide, deeply cleft bill, long pointed wings, a diversiform tail, usually forked or emarginate, small feet, and a lithe slender body. There are about 100 species of the family, divided into numerous modern genera, all insectivorous, migratory, and great flyers. Leading genera are *Hirundo, Chelidon, Petrochelidon, Cotile* (or *Clivicola*), *Stelgidopteryx, Atticora*, and *Progne*. See *swallow, martin*.

Hirundo (hi-run'dō), *n.* [L., = Gr. χελιδών, a swallow.] A genus of swallows, typical of the family *Hirundinidæ*. The tail is deeply forficate, with attenuated lateral feathers about as long as the wings; the upper parts are glossy and dark-colored, the lower rufous with a pectoral collar; the sexes are similar; and the eggs are colored. The barn-swallows now compose this genus, such as *H. rustica* of Europe and *H. erythrogastra* of America; but it was formerly more than conterminous with the family *Hirundinidæ*. See cut under *barn-swallow*.

his[1] (hiz), *pron.* The possessive (genitive) masculine (and formerly also neuter) of *he*[1].

his[2]† (hiz), *pron.* [ME. *his*, rare in this use.] A perverted form of the genitive inflection *-s, -'s*, Middle English and early modern English *-es, -is* (see *-es*[1] and *-s*[1]), which was confused with the genitive pronoun *his*, and became common especially after nouns whose nominatives end in *-s*. This use was very frequent in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, particularly after Greek and Latin names in *-es* or *-as*, as Artaxerxes *his* crown, Brutus *his* virtue, etc. The use came to be recognized as erroneous, and died out in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Inne was the vormeste mon The Peteres peni bigon. *Layamon* (A), iii. 285.

Ine was the forste man That Peter *his* peny bigan. *Layamon* (B), iii. 285.

William Hollowaye by Gode *is* suffer'nce Priour. . . . Whan the saide pastures were in the lorde *is* handes, etc. *Document* (1525), quoted in Earle's Phil. Eng. Tongue, [p. 529.

The Cathedral Churche of Christe in Oxford of King Henry theight [the Eighth] *his* fowndac'on. *John Harryngton*, Assignment (1594), quoted in Earle's [Phil. Eng. Tongue, p. 529.

Nor Mars *his* sword nor war's quick fire shall burn The living record of your memory. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lv.

The statue of Herailia, Romulus *his* wife, is made in brasse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 86.

My paper is the Ulysses *his* bow, in which every man of wit or learning may try his strength. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 98.

By young Telemachus *his* blooming years. *Pope*, Odyssey.

[The use naturally extended to the feminine gender and the plural number:

Sarai *her* name is changed. Gen. xvii., Contents.

By Ronix *her* womanish subtlety. *Drayton*, Polyolbion.

About the lawfulness of the Hollanders *their* throwing off the monarchy of Spain. *Welwood*, Memoirs.]

hish (hish), *v. i.* [< ME. *hisshen*, var. of *hissen*, hiss; cf. *hush, 'sh*, etc.] To hiss; make a sibilant sound by expelling the breath forcibly through the closed teeth.

The clear truth so manifestly proved that they cannot once *hish* against it. *Tyndale*, Works, I. 432.

Mumps [a dog] knows his company — he does. I might *hish* at him by th' hour together before he'd fly at a real gentlewoman like you. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

hisingerite (his'ing-gėr-īt), *n.* [Named after W. *Hisinger* (1766–1852), a Swedish chemist and mineralogist.] A hydrous iron silicate, occurring in amorphous compact masses of a black to brownish-black color and conchoidal fracture, in various localities of Scandinavia.

hisn (hizn), *pron.* [Also written *his'n*; a popular formation, like *hern, ourn, yourn, theirn*, etc., not, as sometimes explained, a contraction of *his own*, etc., but in imitation of *mine, thine*, etc., with formative *-n*.] Same as *his*[1] in its predicate use. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

An' every feller felt es though all Mexico wuz *his'n*. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, i. 21.

Hispa (his'pạ), *n.* [NL., abbr. < L. *hispidus*, hairy, bristly: see *hispid*.] The typical genus of chrysomelid beetles of the subfamily *Hispinæ*. The front is inflexed; the mouth is on the under side of the head, which is not covered by the thorax; the sides of the elytra and thorax are not expanded, and their upper surface is armed with long spines, whence the name. *H. atra*, occurring over a large part of Europe, is about 5 millimeters long, of a black color, and has the spines of the elytra disposed in 4 more or less regular rows.

Hispa atra, natural size.

Hispanic (his-pan'ik), *a.* [< L. *Hispanicus*, Spanish, < *Hispania*, Spain: see *Spanish*.] Pertaining to Spain or its people; particularly, pertaining to ancient Spain (Hispania).

Hispanicism (his-pan'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Hispanic* + *-ism*.] A Spanish phrase or idiom.

There are likewise numerous *hispanicisms*. *Keightley*.

Temple had . . . gradually formed a style singularly lucid and melodious, superficially deformed indeed by gallicisms and *hispanicisms* picked up in travel or in negotiation, but at the bottom pure English. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

Hispanicize (his-pan'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hispanicized*, ppr. *Hispanicizing*. [< *Hispanic* + *-ize*.] To render Spanish in character.

Several [tribes] have totally disappeared as separate unities; others have been in large measure *Hispanicized* both in language and in habits. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 155.

Hispaniolate (his-pan'i-ō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hispaniolated*, ppr. *Hispaniolating*. [After Sp. *españolado*, pp. of *españolar*, make Spanish, < *Español*, Spanish, < *España*, < L. *Hispania*, Spain.] Same as *Hispaniolize*.

The *Hispaniolated* counsellors of Duke John. *Motley*, United Netherlands, III. 454.

Hispaniolize (his-pan'i-ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hispaniolized*, ppr. *Hispaniolizing*. [After Sp. *españolizar*, < *Español*, Spanish: see *Hispaniolate*.] To imbue with Spanish sentiments.

He had . . . become *Hispaniolized* under the . . . treatment of the King and the Jesuits. *Motley*, United Netherlands, I. 15.

Hispano-Gallican (his-pan'ō-gal'i-kạn), *a.* [< L. *Hispanicus*, Hispanic, Spanish, + *Gallicus*, Gallic, French.] Belonging in common to Hispania, or Spain, and Gaul, or France. — **Hispano-Gallican group** or **family** (of liturgies). See *Gallican liturgies*, under *Gallican*.

hispid (his'pid), *a.* [= F. *hispide* = Sp. *hispido* = Pg. *hispido* = It. *ispido*, < L. *hispidus*, rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly. From the same ult. source, E. *hidous, hideous*, q. v.] Hairy; rough; shaggy; bristly.

John of the wilderness? the hairy child?
The *hispid* Thesbite? or what satyr wild?
More, Verses. Preface to Hall's Poems (1646).

Specifically — (*a*) In *bot.*, having strong hairs or bristles; beset with stiff bristles. (*b*) In *entom.*, closely covered with small angular prominences; rough with minute spines or very rigid bristles.

Hispidæ (his'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hispa* + *-idæ*.] The leaf-beetles, *Hispinæ*, rated as a family.

hispidating (his'pi-dā-ting), *a.* [< *hispid* + *-ate*[2] + *-ing*[2].] Bristling. *Sollas*.

hispidity (his-pid'i-ti), *n.* [< *hispid* + *-ity*.] The state of being hispid.

The *hispidity* or hairiness of his skin. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, III. vi. § 5.

hispidulous (his-pid'ū-lus), *a.* [< NL. **hispidulus*, dim. of L. *hispidus*, hairy: see *hispid*.] In *bot.*, having short stiff hairs.

Hispinæ (his-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hispa* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Chrysomelidæ*, typified by the genus *Hispa*, containing numerous genera and species whose larvæ mine the leaves of various plants, and are popularly known as *leaf-beetles*. See cut under *Hispa*.

hiss (his), *v.* [< ME. *hissen, hyssen*, rarely *hisshen* (> E. dial. *hish*), < AS. *hysian* (rare) = LG. *hissen, üt-hissen* = OD. *hisschen* = Dan. *hysse* = Sw. *hyssa*, hiss: cf. *hush, hist*[1], *hizz*, also *fizz, sizzle* (D. *sissen*, G. *zischen*, etc.), *whizz, whistle*, etc.; all ult. imitative of sibilation.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make or emit a sound like a prolonged enunciation of *s*, as a serpent or a goose; utter or send forth a long-drawn sibilation; hence, to emit any similar sound, as water thrown on hot metal, or as steam rushing through a small orifice; specifically (of persons), to express disapprobation or contempt by uttering such a sound.

The merchants among the people shall *hiss* at thee. Ezek. xxvii. 36.

When roasted crabs *hiss* in the bowl,
Then nightly sings the staring owl.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

I do feel the brand
Hissing already at my forehead; now
Mine ears are boring. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

Hiss, snake — I saw him there —
Let the fox bark, let the wolf yell.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. To whizz, as an arrow or other thing in rapid flight.

Burning Balls *hiss* harmless by.
Congreve, Taking of Namure.

The spear
Hiss'd and went quivering down into the sand,
Which it sent flying wide.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

II. *trans.* To condemn or express disapproval of by hissing.

Mal. What's the newest grief?
Ross. That of an hour's age doth *hiss* the speaker;
Each minute teems a new one. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

You'll utterly spoil our play, and make it to be *hissed*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 3.

Such Work by Hireling Actors shou'd be done,
Whom you may Clap or *Hiss* for half a Crown.
Prior, Prol. to the Orphan.

hiss (his), *n.* [< *hiss, v.*] A continued sound like that of *s;* a prolonged sibilation produced by the organs of utterance, or any similar sound: as, a serpent's *hiss*. It is a common expression of disapprobation or contempt.

He would have spoke,
But *hiss* for *hiss* return'd with forked tongue
To forked tongue. *Milton*, P. L., x. 518.

Thus was the applause they meant
Turn'd to exploding *hiss*, triumph to shame
Cast on themselves from their own mouths.
Milton, P. L., x. 546.

The hot *hiss*
And bustling whistle of the youth who scour'd
His master's armour. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

hisser (his'ėr), *n.* One who or that which hisses.

Begone, then, take flight, thou venomous *hisser*, thou lying worm. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 442.

hissing (his'ing), *n.* [< ME. *hissinge, hyssinge*, rarely *hisshing;* verbal n. of *hiss, v.*] 1. A hiss.

Therfore thei speke not, but thei maken a maner of *hissynge*, as a Neddre dothe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 205.

I heard a *hissing:* there are serpents here!
Goldsmith, Prol. to Zobeide.

2. An occasion of contempt; an object of scorn and derision.

I will make this city desolate, and an *hissing*. Jer. xix. 8.

Has he all that the world loves and admires and covets? he must cast behind him their admiration . . . and become a byword and a *hissing*. *Emerson*, Compensation.

hist[1] (hist), *interj.* [Formerly also *ist;* a more substantial form of *'st*, as *hish, hush*, of *'sh:* see *'st, 'sh*, and *hish, hush, whist*, etc.] A sibilant utterance used to attract attention and command or suggest silence.

Hist! 'st, 'st, hark! Why, there's a cadence able to ravish the dullest stoic. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, iii. 7.

Houische (an interjection whereby silence is imposed), husht, whist, *ist*, not a word for your life. *Colgrave*.

The knight whispered me, "*Hist*, these are lovers."
Steele, Spectator, No. 118.

hist[1] (hist), *v. t.* [< *hist*[1], *interj.* Cf. *hish, v.*] To incite, as a dog, by making a sibilant sound.

Lest they should be out, or faint, or cold,
Their innocent clients *hist* them on with gold.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

[In the following passage *hist* is apparently the imperative of the verb, but it is peculiarly used, perhaps like *whist* as used also by Milton as an apparent past participle ("the winds with wonder *whist*").

But first and chiefest with thee bring . . .
The Cherub Contemplation,
And the mute Silence *hist* along.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 55.]

hist[2] (hist), *v.* and *n.* A common dialectal form of *hoist*.

hist. An abbreviation of *history, historical*.

Hister (his'tėr), *n.* [NL., < *hister*, orig. (Etruscan) form of L. *histrio*, a stage-player: see *histrion*.] The typical genus of the family *Haeteridæ*. *H. helluo* is an example.

Haeteridæ (his-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hister* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Hister*, having geniculate antennæ. The larvæ are long, with horny head and prothorax, and no ocelli. They are small beetles, for the most part round, hard, and seed-like in appearance. They generally live upon decaying animal or vegetable matter. The same or similar groups are known as *Histerida, Histerini, Histerites*, and *Histeroides*.

histie (his'ti), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Dry; barren. [Scotch.]

Adorns the *histie* stibble-field.
Burns, Mountain Daisy.

histioid (his'ti-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱστίον*, dim. of *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling tissue; having a superficial resemblance to tissue.

histiology (his-ti-ol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστίον*, dim. of *ἱστός*, a web, tissue (see *histioid*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *histology*.

Histiophoridæ (his"ti-ǫ-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Histiophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of scombroid acanthopterygian fishes, the sail-fishes, spearfishes, or bill-fishes, near relatives of the true sword-fishes, *Xiphiidæ*. The body is elongated and more or less compressed; the snout is prolonged into an ensiform weapon; there is a long and sometimes very large spinous dorsal fin, or "sail"; and the ventral fins are modified into long slender spines, with at least one soft ray. The leading genera are *Histiophorus* and *Tetrapturus*. The species inhabit warm seas and are of large size, though smaller than the sword-fish. See cuts under *sail-fish* and *spear-fish*.

Histiophorus (his-ti-of'ǫ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱστίον*, a sail, a sheet, a web (see *histioid*), + *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. The typical genus of *Histiophoridæ*. *H. gladius* is the common sail-fish, spear-fish, or bill-fish. See cut under *sail-fish*. — 2. A genus of mammals. *J. E. Gray*, 1838. [In senses 1 and 2 also written *Istiophorus*.] — 3. A genus of mollusks. *Pease*, 1860.

Histiurus (his-ti-ū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱστίον*, a sail (see *histioid*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. A notable genus of lizards, with a dorsal and a caudal crest, the latter highly developed. The sail-lizard of Amboyna, *H. amboinensis*, is an enormous tree-lizard about 4 feet long. Also written *Istiurus*. *G. Cuvier*, 1829.

Sail-lizard (*Histiurus amboinensis*).

2. A genus of fishes. *Costa*, 1850.

histochemical (his-tō-kem'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue (see *histoid*), + E. *chemical*.] Of or pertaining to histochemistry.

Turning now to the chemical constitution of the animal cell, we find ourselves entering upon a field of *histochemical* inquiry of which little is known.
Frey, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 72.

histochemistry (his-tō-kem'is-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + E. *chemistry*.] That branch of chemistry which treats of the chemical ingredients and constitution of the structural elements or tissues of the animal body, as well as of their decomposition products.

histodialysis (his"tō-dī-al'i-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *διάλυσις*, dissolution: see *dialysis*.] A morbid dissolution of the tissues. *Dunglison*.

histogenesis (his-tǫ-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *γένεσις*, generation.] Same as *histogeny*.

The development of the spinal cord in Mammals differs in no important respects from that of the chick, and we have nothing to add to the account we have already given of its general development and *histogenesis* in that animal.
Foster, Embryology, II. xii. 367.

histogenetic (his"tǫ-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *histogeny*: see *genetic*.] Pertaining to histogeny or histogenesis; relating to the formation of tissue: as, a *histogenetic* process or result; a *histogenetic* cell.

In certain of the lower animals, the substance of the body is not differentiated into *histogenetic* elements: that is, into cells which, by their metamorphoses, give rise to tissues. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 50.

histogenetically (his"tǫ-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* From a histogenetic point of view.

They [connective tissues] are, as Rindfleisch points out, intimately bound up with the plasmatic circulation or the ultimate diffusion of the juices; they are in closest relation with the terminal nerve-plexuses: and, *histogenetically*, they are the remains of that "parablastic" embryonic tissue from which the blood channels themselves were made. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 400.

histogenic (his-tǫ-jen'ik), *a.* [< *histogeny* + *-ic*.] Productive of tissue; specifically, of or pertaining to histogeny; histogenetic.

histogeny (his-toj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] The origination and development or formation of organic tissues or textures; the fabrication by cells of cells and cell-products; the integration, differentiation, and specialization of structural form-elements. Also *histogenesis*.

histographic (his-tǫ-graf'ik), *a.* [< *histography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to histography.

histography (his-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of organic tissues; also, an account of histogenetic processes.

histohematin, histohæmatin (his-tǫ-hem'a-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *-in*[2]. Cf. *hematin*.] One of a series of animal coloring matters or pigmentary substances found in invertebrates. See *myohematin*.

This paper contains an account of observations made on the spectra of the organs and tissues of invertebrates and vertebrates, which have brought to light the presence of a series of animal colouring matters which had not previously been discovered. The name *histohæmatins* is proposed for all these colouring matters, and that of myohæmatin for the intrinsic pigment occurring in striped muscle which belongs to the same series.
Dr. C. A. MacMunn, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 248.

histoid (his'toid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web (in mod. physiol. a tissue), prop. the (upright) beam of a loom, hence the warp fixed to the beam, the web, etc. (< *ἵστασθαι*, stand, = E. *stand*), + *εἶδος*, form.] Like or involving organic tissue; particularly, of the connective-tissue group. — **Histoid tumor**, a tumor composed of tissue of the connective-tissue group, such as a sarcoma, fibroma, myxoma, or lipoma.

histologic (his-tǫ-loj'ik), *a.* [< *histology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to histology: as, *histologic* investigations.

Nerve-tubes with their contained protein-threads, and nerve-cells with their contained and surrounding masses of changing protein-substance, are the *histologic* elements of which the nervous system is built up.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 10.

histological (his-tǫ-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *histologic* + *-al*.] Same as *histologic*.

histologically (his-tǫ-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a histological way, mode, or manner; with reference to histology.

histologist (his-tol'ǫ-jist), *n.* [< *histology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in histology; a microscopic anatomist.

histology (his-tol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of anatomy which is concerned with the structure, especially the microscopic structure, of the various tissues of the body; histomorphology. *Vegetable histology* is that branch of histology which is concerned with the microscopic structure of the tissues of plants. Sometimes written *histiology*.

histolysis (his-tol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *λύσις*, solution, < *λύειν*, loose, dissolve.] Degeneration, disintegration, or dissolution of organic tissue; destruction of histologic continuity by the decay or death of cells and cell-products.

histolytic (his-tǫ-lit'ik), *a.* [< *histolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to histolysis; characterized by decay or dissolution of tissue: as, *histolytic* changes in the tissues.

histomorphological (his-tō-môr-fǫ-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *histomorphology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to the morphology of organic tissues.

But there are to be noted other *histomorphological* particulars which are presented, of clear significance.
Alien. and Neurol., IV. 367.

histomorphology (his"tō-môr-fol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + E. *morphology*, q. v.] The morphology of organic tissues; histology.

with special reference to the forms assumed by various tissues.

histonomy (his-ton'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *νόμος*, a law.] The laws of the formation and arrangement of the organic tissues.

Histopodes, Histopodes (his-top'e-dēz, -ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [Prop. *Histopodes;* < Gr. *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand, set up (cf. *ἱστός*, anything set up, a mast, loom, etc.), + *ποῖς* (*ποδ-*), L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] A name applied to the Eunomians, who in the practice of baptism immersed the head and breast and held the feet in the air.

histophyly (his'tō-fī-li), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *φυλή*, a tribe.] The comparative history of organic tissues within the limits of a given phylum or tribe of animals. [Rare.]

Tribal history of the cells, hardly attempted as yet, . . . *histophyly*. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 24.

histophysiological (his-tō-fiz″i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, tissue, + E. *physiological*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the physiology or functional activity of the tissues of the body.

Histophysiological researches on the extension of the nerves in the muscles. *R. Mayo*, Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 365.

Histopodes, *n. pl.* See *Histopedes*.

historial† (his-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< ME. *historial, storial*, < OF. *historial, istorial*, F. *historial* (rare) = Sp. Pg. *historial* = It. *istoriale*, < LL. *historialis*, historical, < L. *historia*, history: see *history*.] Historical.

This is no fable,
But knowen for *historial* thyng notable.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 156.

Adding within our hearts *historial*
High epithets past hyperbolical.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

historian (his-tō'ri-an), *n.* [Formerly *historien*: < OF. *historien*, a. and n., F. *historien*, < ML. as if **historianus*, < L. *historia*, history: see *history*.] 1. A writer, compiler, or narrator of history.

Dubb'd *historians* by express command,
To enrol your triumphs o'er the seas and land.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 372.

Historian, who . . . hast . . . vouchsafed
This friendly condescension to relate
Things else by me unsearchable.
Milton, P. L., viii. 7.

2. One who is versed in history. [Rare.]

Great captains should be good *historians*. *South*.

historiated (his-tō'ri-ā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *historiatus*, pp. of *historiare*, narrate, depict: see *history*, *v.*] Decorated with figures of animals, flowers, human beings, etc., as the large illuminated letters of medieval manuscripts, and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries woodcut initial-letters for books, or as surface-ornament in carving, etc. A distinction is sometimes made between such ornament containing figures of men and animals, which is distinctively called *historiated*, and that made up merely of flowers, etc., which is called *foweated*.

historic (his-tor'ik), *a.* [< F. *historique* = Sp. *histórico* = Pg. *historico* = It. *istorico* (cf. D. G. *historisch* = Dan. Sw. *historisk*), < L. *historicus*, < Gr. *ἱστορικός*, < *ἱστορία*, history: see *history*.] 1. Of or pertaining to history or historians; containing or conveying history.

Here, rising bold, the patriot's honest face;
There, warriors frowning in *historic* brass.
Pope, Epistle to Addison, l. 58.

The vast power and domination of the Roman empire . . . have dazzled the *historic* eye. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Roman Hist.

A hoard of tales that dealt with knights,
Half-legend, half-*historic*.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

To be really *historic*, I should have mentioned that before going to look for the Rhone I had spent part of the evening on the opposite side of the little place.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 193.

2. Noted or famous in history.

My first introduction to the *historic* scenes which have since engaged so many years of my life must be ascribed to an accident. *Gibbon*, Memoirs.

historical (his-tor'i-kal), *a.* [< *historic* + *-al*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with history; containing or of the nature or character of history: as, a *historical* poem; *historical* evidence; a *historical* chart.

The best actors in the world, either for tragedy, comedy, . . . *historical*-pastoral, . . . or poem unlimited.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

In this view of a supreme divinity he [Julian] made an approach to the Christian monotheism, but substituted an airy myth and pantheistic fancy for the only true and living God and the personal *historical* Christ.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 4.

The English Constitution . . . is merely a collection of *historical* precedents, and for that reason it is held in highest reverence. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 189.

2. Narrated or mentioned in history; belonging to the past, and mentioned or used at present only with reference to the past. In this sense the terms of archæology, ancient and medieval art, law, etc., as used in modern books with reference to the past, are *historical*, and are thus distinguished from obsolete words, such as have no present use at all.

3. In *philos.*, pertaining to things learned from the testimony of others or by our own senses. —4. In *gram.*, used in statement of past facts or narration of past events: as, a *historical* tense. The *historical present* is the present tense used in vivid narration, as in the following passage: "And, behold, there *cometh* one of the rulers of the synagogue, Jairus by name; and when he saw him, he fell at his feet." (Mark v. 22.) In Greek grammar the tenses purely past in meaning—that is, the imperfect, aorist (English simple preterit without *have*), and the pluperfect indicative—are called *historical tenses*, as distinguished from the present, future, and perfect (English preterit with *have*), the perfect not being accounted a past tense. (See *perfect*.) In Latin, also, the corresponding tenses are called *historical*, and, as the Latin perfect answers in meaning both to the Greek aorist and to the Greek perfect, when used as an aorist it is distinguished as the *historical perfect*. The infinitive can be used in Latin in narration, and is then called the *historical infinitive*.—**Historical cognition, credibility, geography**, etc. See the nouns.—**Historical method.** (*a*) The study of an abstract theory in the light of the history of the object to be investigated. (*b*) In *hydrodynamics*, the Lagrangian method, which considers the path of each particle.—**Historical school**, in *jurisprudence*, the school of jurists who maintain that law is not to be regarded as made by commands of the sovereign, but is, like the language of a nation, the result of its historical and social circumstances. The principal authors of this school are Savigny and Puchta.

historically (his-tor'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of history; according to history; as history; by way of narration.

The gospels . . . do all *historically* declare something which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either spoke, did, or suffered. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

historicalness (his-tor'i-kal-nes), *n.* Historical character or quality.

historician†, *n.* [< *historic* + *-ian*.] A historian.

John de Hexam and Richard de Hexham [were] two notable *historicians*. *Holinshed*, Rich. I., an. 1199.

historicity (his-tō-ris'i-ti), *n.* [< *historic* + *-ity*.] The quality of being true as history; historicalness. [Rare.]

In judging of the points of controversy connected with Sinai we are brought face to face with the question of the *historicity* of the Hebrew records involved.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 88.

historicize (his-tor'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *historicized*, ppr. *historicizing*. [< *historic* + *-ize*.] To record or narrate as history. [Rare.]

historied (his'tō-rid), *p. a.* [Pp. of *history*, *v.* (cf. *storied*[1].)] Having a history; famous in history; recorded in history; storied. [Rare.]

Richly *historied* Italy, where the magnificent past overshadows the present. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xvii.

historier† (his-tō'ri-ėr), *n.* [< *history* + *-er*[1].] A historian.

Huntingdoniensis, doctor Poynet's *historier*, reporteth of priests' marriages.
T. Martin, Marriage of Priests, sig. M. ii. (1554).

historiette (his-tō-ri-et'), *n.* [= D. *historietje*, < F. *historiette* (= Sp. Pg. *historieta* = It. *istorietta*), dim. of *histoire*, < L. *historia*, history: see *history*.] A short history or story; a tale.

It is not amiss to subjoin here an *historiette* to shew the value of this minister. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 143.

I have met somewhere with a *historiette*, which, whether more or less true in its particulars, carries a general truth. *Emerson*, Works, II. 244.

historify (his-tor'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *historified*, ppr. *historifying*. [< *history* + *-fy*.] To relate the history of; record in history.

He had left off the plough to do such bloody deeds with his sword as many ink-horns and books should be employed about the *historifying* of them.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Who this king and queen would well *historify*,
Need only speak their names; these them will glorify.
B. Jonson, Love's Triumph.

I am diffident of lending a perfect assent to that church which you have so worthily *historified*.
Lamb, The Tombs in the Abbey.

historiograph† (his-tō'ri-ō-graf), *n.* [= G. *historiograph* = Dan. Sw. *historiograf* = F. *historiographe* = Sp. *historiógrafo* = Pg. *historiographo* = It. *istoriografo*, < LL. *historiographus*, < Gr. *ἱστοριογράφος*, a writer of history, < *ἱστορία*, history, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *historiographer*.

The palpable ignorance of our *Historiograph* Royal, where he pretends to render an accompt of divers antient passages relating to the English Chronicle.
Evelyn, To Mr. Sprat, Oct. 31, 1664.

historiographer (his-tō-ri-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *historiographeur;* as *historiograph* + *-er*[1].] A historian; a writer of history; particularly, in later use, a professional or official historian: a title often conferred by European courts, usually as an honorary distinction, and sometimes by public bodies or institutions.

And such as be *Historiographers*,
Trust not to much, in euery tatlying tong,
Nor blynded be by partialitie.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 77.

An *Historiographer* discourseth of affayres orderly as they were donne, accounting as well the times as the actions. *Spenser*, F. Q., To the Reader.

Jean de Magnon, *historiographer* to the king of France, undertook to write an encyclopædia in French heroic verse. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 194.

historiographic (his-tō″ri-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱστοριογραφικός*, < *ἱστοριογραφία*, historiography.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of historiography.

A *historiographic* preface. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 82.

historiographical (his-tō″ri-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *historiographic* + *-al*.] Same as *historiographic*.

historiography (his-tō-ri-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστοριογραφία*, history-writing, < *ἱστοριογράφος*, a writer of history: see *historiographer*.] The art or employment of writing history; also, history.

Haue you not beene a little red in *historiographie*?
Breton, Wit's Trenchmour, p. 13.

The modern school of *historiography*.
Contemporary Rev., L. 291.

historiology (his-tō-ri-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστορία*, history, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A discourse on history; also, the science of history.

Part I. is a translation of the Monograph of Diesterweg on *Historiology*. *Jour. of Education*, XIX. No. 2, p. 1.

historize† (his'tō-rīz), *v. t.* [< *history* + *-ize*.] To chronicle.

Towards Roma Triumphans loades a long and spacious walk, full of fountaines, under which is *historized* the whole Ovidian Metamorphosis in rarely sculptur'd mezzo relievo. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 6, 1645.

history (his'tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *histories* (-riz). [< ME. *historie* (abbr. *storie*, > E. *story*[1], q. v.), late ME. also *histoire*, after F.: cf. OF. *estoire, histoire*, F. *histoire* = Pr. *historia, estoria, storia* = Sp. Pg. *historia* = It. *istoria* = D. G. Dan. *historie* = Sw. *historia*, < L. *historia*, < Gr. *ἱστορία*, a learning or knowing by inquiry, the knowledge so obtained, information, a narrative, history, < *ἵστωρ* or *ἴστωρ*, knowing, learned, a wise man, a judge, for **ἰδτωρ*, < *εἰδέναι*, know, 2d aor. *ἰδεῖν*, see, = E. *wit*, know: see *wit*, *v.*] 1. A narrative, oral or written, of past events; a story: as, a *history* of England; a *history* of the civil war; a *history* of an individual.

Ther-off scripture make as an *historie*,
To ende that ay ther-of be memorie.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 118.

I have heard a prety *history* concerning this mountaine.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 91.

2. The recorded events of the past; also, that branch of science which is occupied with ascertaining and recording the facts of the past. History may deal with the past development of human affairs as a whole, or with some special phase of human activity, as in political history, ecclesiastical history, the history of philosophy, etc.; or with the life of animals, as in natural history; or with inorganic nature, as in geological history; but with reference to the lower animals and to inanimate nature the term has often no special implication of past time (see *natural history*, below).

It is the true office of *history* to represent the events themselves together with the counsels, and to leave the observations and conclusions thereupon to the liberty and faculty of every man's judgment.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 136.

I have read somewhere or other—in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, I think—that *history* is philosophy teaching by example. *Bolingbroke*.

Already for each
I see *history* preparing a statue and niche.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

It is a favorite maxim of mine that *history*, while it should be scientific in its method, should pursue a practical object. That is, it should not only gratify the reader's curiosity about the past, but modify his view of the present, and his forecast of the future.
J. R. Seeley, Expansion of England, Int.

We do not so much want *history* explained after the manner of science as we want it portrayed and interpreted after the manner of literature.
The Century, XXVII. 926.

3. Recorded or accomplished fact; also, the aggregate of the events, recorded or unrecorded, which mark a given period of past time, as in the development of an individual or of a race, etc.: as, a checkered *history*.

Per. Where were you bred? . . .
Mar. If I should tell my *history*, it would seem
Like lies disdained in the reporting.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1.

One man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages. . . . Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful *history*,
Is second childishness. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

All town-sprinkled lands that be,
Sailing through stars with all their *history*.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

The *history* of Europe, the *history* of Aryan man in Europe, the *history* of man as a really civilized and political being, begins in the lands round the Mediterranean, and of them it begins in the islands and peninsulas of Greece. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 277.

4. An eventful career; a past worthy of record: as, a man with a *history*.—**5†.** In *liturgics*, in medieval English uses, as in the Use of Sarum, the series of responsories to a set of lections from the historical or other books of Scripture. The history was named from the initial words of the first responsory, and these were often also used as the name of the Sunday on which the history was said, or of the period following during which the lections continued to be taken from the book then begun.

6. A historical play or drama.

The national history likewise continued to furnish subjects; and the chronicle *history* remained a favourite species of dramatic composition.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 146.

Ancient history, the history of man from the earliest authentic records to the destruction of the Roman empire, A. D. 476.—**Classical history**, the history of the Greeks and Romans.—**Ecclesiastical history**. See *ecclesiastical*.—**Medieval history**, the history of the period which extends from A. D. 476 to the beginning of the sixteenth century. See *middle ages*, under *age*.—**Modern history**, the history of the period which extends from the close of the middle ages to the present time. Some German historians subdivide modern history into *later history* (from 1492 to the beginning of the French revolution in 1789) and *latest history* (from 1789 to the present time).—**Natural history**, a popular designation of the study and description of natural objects, as animals, plants, and minerals, especially the two former, as distinguished from *civil*, *ecclesiastical*, *military*, etc., *history*.—**Profane history**, the history of secular events, as distinguished from *sacred history*.—**Sacred history**, the history recorded in the Bible.—**Tribal history**. Same as *phylogeny*; distinguished from *germ-history*, or *ontogeny*.=**Syn.** *History*, *Chronicle*, *Annals*; record, recital, story, relation. *History* in its general sense includes chronicles, annals, biography, autobiography, and even travels: as, the *history* of a journey. In a restricted sense it is an orderly account of the principal events affecting the people of a nation or district for a given period. It is sometimes divided into history proper and philosophical history, the former paying attention simply to the events themselves, the latter showing the events in connection with their causes and effects. When the order of time is most conspicuous, the history is a *chronicle*, which is generally divided into sections, each section covering a separate period of time. *Annals* are a form of chronicle in which the subdivision into periods is by years. *Chronicles* and *annals* are, however, sometimes used as names for simple and unpretending histories.

history (his'tō-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *historied*, ppr. *historying*. [< OF. *historier*, < ML. *historiare*, narrate, depict, < L. *historia*, history: see *history*, *n.*] To record; relate. [Rare.]

Keep no tell-tale to his memory,
That may repeat and *history* his loss.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

history-painting (his'tō-ri-pān"ting), *n.* The art of representing historical subjects by painting; historical painting.

history-piece (his'tō-ri-pēs), *n.* A pictorial representation of a historical event.

histotrophic (his-tō-trof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἱστός, a web, tissue, + τροφή, rearing.] Concerned in the formation of tissue.

Agents, hygienical or curative, which take part in the formation of organized tissue, may be termed *histotrophic* or constructive. *Dunglison.*

histozyme (his'tō-zīm), *n.* [< Gr. ἱστός, a web, tissue, + ζύμη, leaven: see *zymic*.] A substance or agent producing a zymotic action in the tissues.

Schmiedeberg discovered that injections of *histozyme* into the blood of dogs produced high fever.
Medical News, LII. 542.

Histriobdella (his"tri-ob-del'ȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *histrio*, a stage-player, + Gr. βδέλλα, a leech.] A genus of leeches, or *Hirudinea*, differing from all others of the group except *Malacobdella* in being dioecious, and further characterized by the possession of limb-like lateral appendages. This genus has lately been taken from among the leeches and associated with *Polygordius* and *Protodrilus* in a class *Haplоannelida*.

histrio (his'tri-ō), *n.*; pl. *histriones* (his-tri-ō'nēz). [L.: see *histrion*.] Same as *histrion*.

He who was of greatest reputation, and had carried the name longest in all theatres, for his rare gift and dexterity that way, was called Hister; of whose name all other afterward were termed *Histriones*.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 725.

They are called *histriones*, or rather histrices, which play upon scaffolds and stages, enterludes and comedies. *Northbrooke*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 237.

histrion† (his'tri-ọn), *n.* [< F. *histrion* = Sp. *histrion* = Pg. *histrião* = It. *istrione*, < L. *histrio*(*n*-), a stage-player, < Etruscan *hister*. "The orig. sense was probably 'one who makes others laugh,' cf. Skt. *has*, laugh, *hasra*, a fool" (Skeat).] A stage-player; an actor. *Minsheu.*

histrionic (his-tri-on'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *histrionique* = Sp. *histriónico* = It. *istrionico*, < L. *histrionicus*, < *histrio*(*n*-), a stage-player: see *histrion*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to actors or acting; befitting the stage; theatrical; hence, feigned for effect; unreal.

In consequence of his [Edward's] love and his knowledge of the *histrionick* art, he taught the choristers over which he presided to act plays.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 285.

Foppish airs
And *histrionic* mumm'ry, that let down
The pulpit to the level of the stage.
Cowper, Task, ii. 563.

I have been through as many hardships as Ulysses, in the pursuit of my *histrionic* vocation.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ii.

Histrionic spasm, spasm of the facial muscles.

II. *n.* **1.** A dramatic performer; a stage-player. [Rare.]—**2.** *pl.* The art of theatrical representation; dramatic manner or expression: as, the *histrionics* of a stump-speaker.

histrionical (his-tri-on'i-kal), *a.* [< *histrionic* + *-al*.] Same as *histrionic*.

Such naked and forlorn Quakers act a part much more cunning, false, and *histrionical* than those that least affect such pitiful simplicities.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 164.

histrionically (his-tri-on'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a histrionic manner; theatrically. *Johnson.*

histrionicism (his-tri-on'i-sizm), *n.* [< *histrionic* + *-ism*.] A stroke of histrionic art; a theatrical effect.

How could this girl have taught herself, in the solitude of a savage island, a species of *histrionicism* which women in London circles strove for years to acquire?
W. Black, Princess of Thule, vi.

histrionism (his'tri-ō-nizm), *n.* [= Sp. *histrionismo*; as *histrion* + *-ism*.] The practice of stage-players; stage-playing; acting.

histrionize† (his'tri-ō-nīz), *v. t.* [< *histrion* + *-ize*.] To represent on the stage; act.

During the five hours space that, at the duke's desire, the solicitation of the Court, and his own recreation, he was pleased to *histrionize* it, he shewed himself so natural a representative that any one would have thought he had been so many several actors.
Urquhart, in Sir John Hawkins's Johnson, p. 303.

Histriophoca (his"tri-ō-fō'kȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *histrio*(*n*-), a stage-player, + *phoca*, a seal.] A genus of seals, represented by the ribbon-seal, *H. fasciata*, characterized by double-rooted conical molar teeth.

hit[1] (hit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hit*, ppr. *hitting*. [< ME. *hitten*, *hytten*, *hutten*, hit, meet with, late AS. *hittan* (once), meet with, < Icel. *hitta*, hit upon, meet with. = Sw. *hitta*, find, discover, light upon, invent, = Dan. *hitte*, hit upon.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike or touch with some degree of force; give a stroke or blow to; especially, to strike intentionally.

As a blynde man in bataille . . .
Hath none happ with his axe his enemye to *hitte*.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 108.

Chain'd thunderbolts and hail
Of iron globes; which, on the victor host
Levell'd, with such impetuous fury smote,
That, whom they *hit*, none on their feet might stand,
Though standing else as rocks. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 592.

Often came
Melissa, *hitting* all we saw with shafts
Of gentle satire. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

Ay, that's about it, Master Bolsover. You've about *hit* the mark. *T. A. Trollope*, Garstang Grange, ii.

2. To knock; move by means of a hit, stroke, or blow.

Everything past use was *hit*, as they say in Berkshire, out into the street. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xiii.

The next ball is a beautifully pitched ball for the outer stump, which the reckless and unfeeling Jack catches hold of, and *hits* right round to leg for five.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

3. To reach or attain to in perception or execution; come at; light upon; lay hold of so as to reproduce or portray.

Your father's image is so *hit* in you,
His very air, that I should call you brother,
As I did him. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

Excellent actor, how she *hits* this passion!
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 2.

It is a pleasing and airy trifle, in which its author has sometimes happily *hit* the tone of Ariosto.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 444.

4. To conform to; agree with; fit; suit: as, this *hits* my fancy.

I shall perform all these things in good time, I doubt not, they do so *hit* me. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

Hard task! to *hit* the palate of such guests,
When Oldfield loves what Dartineuf detests.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 86.

5. In *backgammon*: (*a*) To take up (one of an opponent's men lying single or uncovered), by moving a man to its point. (*b*) To beat when one's opponent has thrown off one or more men from the board.—**Hard hit**, or **hit hard**, hurt or crippled as by a stroke of adversity, as one bereaved or disappointed; seriously touched or affected, as one who is in love. [Colloq.]

I got *hit hard* at the Brussels races, lost twelve hundred at écarté, and had some ugly misadventures arising out of a too liberal use of my autograph.
Lever, Dodd Family Abroad, I. 174.

To hit it off, to agree; be in accord. [Colloq.]—**To hit off**. (*a*) To produce or imitate on the spur of the moment; take off. [Rare.]

We *hit off* a little Wit now and then, but no Animosity.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 13.

(*b*) To represent or describe by characteristic strokes or touches.

That genuine pleasure which a Yankee never fails to feel in anything smartly and neatly *hit off* in language.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 365.

To hit the blot, to hit the cushion†, etc. See the nouns.—**To hit the nail on the head**. See *nail*.—**To hit the pipe**, to smoke opium. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To come in forcible contact; strike; clash.

Arthur with ane anlace egerly smyttes,
And *hittez* ever in the hulke up to the hiltez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1148.

If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and *hit* one against another? *Locke.*

2. To reach an intended point or object; effect an aim or purpose; succeed as by a stroke of skill or luck.

The hauyn that he *hit* to was hard by the cave
There Pellens in ponert priuely lay.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13495.

Oft expectation fails, . . . and oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldest, and despair most shifts.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

A little wit
Will serve to make our play *hit*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, Prol.

All human race would fain be quits,
And millions miss for one that *hits*.
Swift, On Poetry.

3. To agree; suit; fit.

The number so exactly *hits*.
Waterland, Scripture Vindicated, iii. 6.

If matters *hit* right, we may thereby get better returns than Cardigan silver Mines afford. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 33.

4†. To act in harmony; be of one mind.

Pray you let us *hit* together.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. (*Steevens.*)

To hit on or **upon**, to come upon; fall or light upon by chance; discover as by accident.

"Ac yf thou happe," quath huo, "that thow *hitte on* Clergie,
And hast vnderstondyng what he wolde mene,
Sey to hym thy-self ouer-see my bokes."
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 114.

I can never *hit on*'s name. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2.

Scarcely any person who proposed to himself the same end with Bacon could fail to *hit upon* the same means.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

To hit out, to strike out with the fist; deal a blow or blows.

It was a sight to see the colonel, in his agony, *hit* right *out* . . . at that senior clerk's unoffending stomach.
Trollope, Autobiography, iii.

hit[1] (hit), *n.* [< *hit*[1], *v.*] **1.** A stroke; a blow; the collision or impact of one body against another.

Some have receiv'd the knocks, some given the *hits*,
And all concludes in love.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

2. In *fencing*, a stroke or touch with the sword or foil.

Ham. I'll play this bout first. . . .
Come.—Another *hit*: what say you?
Laer. A touch, a touch, I do confess.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

3. A stroke of good luck; a casual or surprising success; a favorable effect or outcome: as, the play made a *hit*.

What late he call'd a blessing now was wit,
And God's good providence a lucky *hit*.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 378.

The actors crowded round her. "We'd no idea of it!" "Capital!" "A great *hit!*" they exclaimed.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, xii.

4. A striking expression or turn of thought; a saying that goes to the point: as, a happy *hit* in a speech.

A yet more accurate representation of fine passages, or felicitous *hits* in speaking. *Brougham*, Lord Chatham.

The passage, with its comic after-echoes, has now exhausted itself, the *hit* has been made, and the interrupted threads of the former dramatic action are gathered up again as the scene moves on.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 33.

5. A stroke of satire or sarcasm; a touch of censure.

No long bursts of declamation, but dramatic dialogue and interrogation, by-hints, and unexpected *hits* at one and the other most common-place soldier's failing.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xxi.

6. In *backgammon:* (*a*) A move made by a player which puts one of his opponent's men for a time out of play and compels him to return to the original starting-place. (*b*) A game won by a player after his opponent has thrown off one or more men from the board, as distinguished from a *gammon* and a *backgammon*.—**7.** A good crop. [Prov. Eng.]—**Gallery hit.** See *gallery*.

hit[2] (hit), *pron.* The original form of the neuter pronoun *it*. It is still found in dialectal use, but sometimes (as in negro speech) it is rather an accidental reversion to than a survival of the original aspirated form. See *he*[1] and *it*. *Chaucer.*

Hit is in common use in Scotland for the neuter pronoun *it*. This is a survival of an old form. Scotsmen do not make the mistake of using the aspirate where it should not be. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 112.

hit[3]†. A (Middle English) contracted form of *hideth*, third person singular present indicative of *hide*[1], *v.*

hitamite (hit'a-mīt), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. [Reading, Pennsylvania, U. S.]

hitch (hich), *v.* [< ME. *hitchen, hytchen, hichen, hychen;* origin uncertain: (1) appar. an assibilated form of the verb which remains in mod. E. dial. *hick*, hop, spring, *hike*, swing, toss, throw, etc. (see *hick*[1], *hike*): cf. G. dial. *hicken, hickeln, hicksen*, equiv. to G. (nasalized) *hinken* (> prob. Sw. *hinka*, Dan. *hinke*), go lame, limp, hobble; or (2) perhaps < OD. *hutsen*, D. *hotsen*, shake, jolt, jog, > ult. E. (Sc.) *hotch*, move by jerks: see *hotch* and *hustle*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move by jerks or with pauses or rests; hop; hobble; halt; limp, literally or figuratively: as, to *hitch* along on the ground; verse that *hitches*.

When the water began to ascend up to their refuged hills, and the place of their hope became an island, lo, now they *hitch* up higher to the tops of the tallest trees. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 71.

Weary of long standing, to ease themselves a little by *hitching* into another place. *Fuller.*

Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time
Slides into verse, and *hitches* in a rhyme.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 78.

Punishment this day *hitches* (if she still *hitch*) after Crime with frightful shoes-of-swiftness.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. v. 5.

2. To be fastened, entangled, or snarled; catch.

We are told that there was an infinite innumerable company of little bodies, called atoms, from all eternity, flying and roving about in a void space, which at length *hitched* together and united. *South*, Works, IX. iii.

Set your opinion at whatever pitch,
Knots and impediments make something *hitch*.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 98.

3. To strike the feet together in going; interfere, as a horse. [Eng.]—**4.** To get on with another, as if in harness; work smoothly together. [Colloq.]

I . . . have come to drive a spell for this old fellow, but I guess we shan't *hitch* long.
Mrs. Clavers, Forest Life, I. 116.

To hitch up, to harness a horse or horses to a vehicle; make ready for driving. [Colloq.]

I was much amused at the lofty air with which the fat driver ordered his assistants to *hitch up* quickly.
Letters from the South, II. 117.

He would *hitch up* at once and drive over to Elyria.
E. E. Hale, Ten Times One, iv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To pull up; raise by jerks.

Some special powers with which his legs were endowed had already *hitched* up his glossy trousers at the ankles.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 10.

Here comes a great hulking sailor; his face beams with honesty, he rolls in his gait, he *hitches* up his wide trousers, he wears his shiny hat at the back of his head; his hair hangs in ringlets; he chews a quid.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 51.

2. To fasten, especially in a temporary or occasional way; make fast; tether; tie up by means of a hook, a ring, a bridle, a rope, etc.

"As true as you live, mother," said Aunt Lois, who had tripped to the window, "there's Miss Asphyxia Smith *hitching* her horse at our picket fence."
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 236.

Sometimes the crab *hitches* one of its claws into some crack or fissure. *Owen*, Anat., xiv.

3. *Naut.*, to cover with a network of twine or small cord, worked with one end.—**To hitch horses**, to agree; join interests. [Colloq.]

After he poked his fist in my face, one election, we never *hitched horses* together. *McClintock*, Tales.

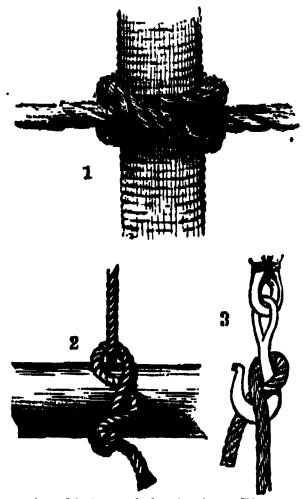
hitch (hich), *n.* [< *hitch*, *v.*] **1.** A pull or jerk upward: as, to give one's trousers a *hitch*. —**2.** The act of catching or fastening, as on a hook, a post, etc.—**3.** A halt; an impediment; a stoppage; an obstruction, especially of an unexpected and temporary nature: as, a *hitch* in the proceedings; a *hitch* in one's gait.

With pert jirk forward, and little *hitch* in my gait like a scholastick beau. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

I am credibly informed that there is still a considerable *hitch* or hobble in your enunciation. *Chesterfield*, Letters.

There are many *hitches* in the evolution ethic, as Dr. Martineau shows; and it is well for us that there are; for serious consequences would result from its scientific establishment. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 188.

4. In *mining*, a slight fault or dislocation. —**5.** Temporary assistance; timely help: as, to lend one a *hitch*. [Colloq.] —**6.** *Naut.*, a knot or noose in a rope for making it fast to another rope or to a spar or other object: as, a clove-*hitch*, a rolling *hitch*, etc.—**7.** *pl.* In *whaling*, the fastening of the iron strap on the socket of a toggle-iron. —**Becket-hitch**, a sheet-bend; a single bend or a weaver's hitch. —**Blackwall** or **Backwall hitch**, a hitch made with a rope over a hook so that it will jam during a strain on the rope, and be easily detached when the strain is relieved.—**Diamond hitch**, a peculiar hitch or interlacing of the ropes in fastening a pack or "packing," so arranged as to form a diamond (◇) on the top of the pack, the weight of the pack serving to tighten the hitch.



1, clove-hitch; 2, timber-hitch; 3, Blackwall hitch.

The Missourian was an expert packer, versed in the mysteries of the *diamond hitch*, the only arrangement of the ropes that will insure a load staying in its place.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 202.

Magnus hitch (*naut.*), a peculiar way of fastening a rope to a spar, consisting in a round turn about the spar, with a half-hitch on the standing part.—**Rolling hitch** (*naut.*), a hitch made by passing the end of a rope twice round another rope or a spar in such a way that the hauling part will jam these two turns, and then securing the end by a half-hitch.

hitchcock†, *n.* A variant of *hickock*, for *hiccup*. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1570.

hitchel†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *hatchel*.

hitcher (hich'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which hitches, in any sense.—**2.** A boat-hook. *E. H. Knight.*

And when they could not cause him to rise, one of them tooke a *hitcher*, or long boate-hooke, and hitch'd in the sicke mans breeches, drawing him backward.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

hitchily (hich'i-li), *adv.* By jerks; unevenly.

Things go more *hitchily* the first year [after marriage] than ever they do afterward.
W. D. Howells, Wedding Journey, ii.

hitchiness (hich'i-nes), *n.* Frequent interruption or obstruction.

You must be careful not to contradict me, or cross me in anything. . . . The great object is not to have any *hitchiness*. *W. D. Howells*, Wedding Journey, ii.

hitching-bar (hich'ing-bär), *n.* A rail or bar set horizontally upon posts, and having rings or holes, to which horses are tethered or hitched: commonly fixed in front of a tavern. [U. S.]

hitching-clamp (hich'ing-klamp), *n.* A form of cam used in fastening a horse to a hitching-post. The hitching-strap is passed through it in such a way that the harder the horse pulls upon it the tighter it binds.

hitching-post (hich'ing-pōst), *n.* A post to which horses are hitched or tethered.

Further down were the shops, each with its row of *hitching-posts* across the front. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 443.

hitchy (hich'i), *a.* [< *hitch*, *n.*, + *-y*.] Characterized by hitches or jerks; interrupted by temporary obstructions.

hithe, *n.* [< ME. *hithe, hythe*, < AS. *hȳth*, a port or haven.] A port or haven. The word is obsolete except as used in the names of a few English places, as *Hythe, Rotherhithe, Queenhithe, Lambeth* (Anglo-Saxon *Lambehith, Lambhith*).

When the *hithe* fell into the hands of King Stephen, he bestowed it on William de Ypres.
Pennant, London, p. 478.

The *hythe* or port which tradition fixed in the modern Bucklersbury. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 438.

hither (hiᵺ'ėr), *adv.* [With change of *d* to *th* (*dh*), as in *thither, whither, father, mother*, etc.; < ME. *hider, hidere, hidre, heder*, < AS. *hider* (sometimes *hidres*, in the phrase *hidres thidres*, usually *hider and thider*, hither and thither; the form *hither* is found once, appar. miswritten) = Icel. *hedhra* = Sw. *hit* = Dan. *hid* = Goth. *hidre*, hither, = L. *citra*, on this side (see *cis-*), < *hi-*, the pronominal base of *he, him, here*, etc., + *-der, -dra*, compar. suffix, = *-ther, -ter*, in *whether, after*, etc. Cf. *thither* and *whither*.] **1.** To this place: used with verbs signifying motion: as, to come *hither;* to bring *hither.*

I a-bide after Merlin, that sholde come *heder* to speke with me. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 45.

Who doth ambition shun, . . .
Come *hither*, come *hither*, come *hither;*
Here shall he see
No enemy
But winter and rough weather.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 5 (song).

Many doe informe me, your comming *hither* is not for trade, but to invade my people.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 208.

2†. To this time; up to the present time.

From that tyme *hidre*, the Sowdan clepethe him self Calyffee. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 44.

3. To this point; to this end; to this argument or conclusion. [Rare.]

Hither we refer whatever belongs to the highest perfection of man. *Hooker.*

Hither and thither, to this place and to that; back and forth.

The disowned of all parties, the rejected and foolishly bedrifted *hither and thither*, to what corner of nature can he now drift with advantage?
Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 3.

Hither and yon, here and there; near and far. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

hither (hiᵺ'ėr), *a.* [< *hither, adv.*] On the side or in the direction of the person speaking; near: correlative of *further:* as, on the *hither* side of a hill.

The Prince then proceeded to send his army across the river. . . . The rear guard . . . were alone left upon the *hither* bank, in order to provoke or to tempt the enemy.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 257.

This light overhung the far-rolling landscape, . . . and nearer still it touched to spring-like brilliancy a level, green meadow on the *hither* edge of the water.
The Century, XXXV. 945.

hither (hiᵺ'ėr), *v. i.* To come hither. [Rare.] —**To hither and thither**, to go back and forth; travel about.

An old black trunk—a companion to our *hithering and thithering* for seven long years.
The New Mirror (New York), III. 96.

Fraser applied to me to write a word about him [Edward Irving], which I did; and, after much *hithering and thithering*, I ascertain to-day that it is at last to be printed.
Carlyle, in Froude.

hithermore†, *a. compar.* [< *hither* + *-more*.] Nearer in this direction.

The . . . part of the Citty that stood on the *hithermore* Banke. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 472.

hithermost (hiᵺ'ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *hither* + *-most*.] Nearest in this direction.

Ambassadors were sent to the cities of the *hythermost* part of Spain vnto Acquitaine.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 80.

The *hithermost*, in the changeable blue and green robe, is the commendably-fashioned gallant, Eucosmos.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

hitherto (hiᵺ-ėr-tō'), *adv.* [< ME. *hiderto*, < *hider*, hither, + *to*, to.] **1.** To this place; thus far. [Archaic.]

Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further.
Job xxxviii. 11.

2. To this time; until now.

Oure lorde foryeteth not his Synner; and he hath [shewed] me yet *hidyr-to* that he hath me not foryeten.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 578.

Hitherto they have flourish't, now I hope they will strike.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

A journey of seventy miles, to a family that had *hitherto* never been above ten from home, filled us with apprehension. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

It was a noble and gracious spectacle—the meeting of those *hitherto* inveterate foes, the duke of Medina Sidonia and the marques of Cadiz. *Irving*, Granada, p. 57.

[Rarely used adjectively: as,

The *hitherto* experience of men.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 197.]

hitherunto†, (hiᵺ-ėr-un'tō), *adv.* [< *hither* + *unto*.] Until this time.

Every hour he was to look for nothing but some cruel death; which *hitherunto* had only been delayed by the captain's vehement dealing for him.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

hitherward, hitherwards (hiᵺ'ėr-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *hiderward, hideward, hedurward, hiderwardes*, < AS. *hiderweard*, adv. and adj., hitherward, < *hider*, hither, + *-weard*, -ward.] **1.** Toward this place; this way.

Herkenes now *hedyrwarde*, and herys this storye.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 25.

O! turne thy rudder *hitherward* awhile;
Here may thy storme-bett vessell safely ryde.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 32.

I thought I heard my father coming *hitherward*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

2†. To this time.

And fro that tyme *hiderwardes*, thei nevere wolden suffren man to dwelle amonges hem lenger than 7 dayes and 7 nyghtes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 154.

hit-off (hit'ôf), *n.* [< *hit off*. See *hit*[1], *v. t.*] A clever presentation, imitation, or travesty.

The plaudits which would accompany a successful *hit-off* of the subject under treatment.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xi.

hit-or-miss (hit'ôr-mis'), *adv.* and *a.* I. *adv.* Recklessly; haphazard: as, he rode *hit-or-miss*.

II. *a.* Reckless; haphazard.

She talked with a *hit-or-miss* kind of carelessness.
Aïdé, Rita, p. 80.

hitter (hit'ėr), *n.* [< *hit*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who hits or strikes, as in batting, boxing, etc.: as, a hard *hitter* (that is, one who delivers a hard or heavy blow).

Then the cover-point *hitter*, that cunning man, goes on to bowl slow twisters.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

Hittite (hit'īt), *n.* and *a.* [With suffix *-ite*[2] (equiv. to *Hetæan* with suffix *-an*, < LL. *Hethæus*, rarely *Cethæus*, pl. *Hethæi*, also *Hetthim:* Vulgate), < Heb. *Khittīm*, pl. (initial *heth*), Hittites.] I. *n.* One of a powerful ancient people, probably not Semitic, of northern Syria and parts of Asia Minor. In the Old Testament the Hittites are represented as one of the original Canaanitish races, and as finally subjected to tribute by Solomon. Under the names *Khita* and *Khatti*, they appear in Egyptian and Assyrian history as possessing a great empire, and as formidable antagonists during many centuries. They were a commercial and civilizing people.

And the man went into the land of the *Hittites*, and built a city, and called the name thereof Luz. Judges i. 26.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hittites.—**Hittite art**, the art of the Hittites, barbarous but original, and with marked reminiscences of Egyptian and notably of Assyrian art. Its remains consist of numerous funeral and other reliefs in Lycaonia, Phrygia, Lydia, and elsewhere in Asia Minor and in Syria.

hity-tity (hī'ti-ti'ti), *interj.* and *a.* Same as *hoity-toity*.

hive (hīv), *n.* [< ME. *hive*, *hyve*, earlier *hyfe*, < AS. *hȳfe*, earliest form *hȳfi*, a hive; perhaps radically = L. *cūpa*, a tub, cask, tun, vat, etc., > ult. E. *cup* and *coop*, q. v.] 1. An artificial shelter or cell for the habitation of a swarm of honey-bees; a place in which bees harbor and lay up honey. Hives were for ages, and in some places still are, made of thick ropes of straw, wound and fastened in a characteristic conical form still distinctively known as the beehive form; but they are now generally square chests of several compartments, or with many small boxes, for the storage and removal of the honey. The natural harbor of wild bees is usually in a hollow tree.

Our thighs pack'd with wax, our mouths with honey,
We bring it to the *hive*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

And bees in *hives* as idly wait
The call of early Spring.
Cowper, To Mr. Newton.

2†. A bonnet or hat shaped like a beehive.

Upon her head a platted *hive* of straw,
Which fortified her visage from the sun.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 8.

3. A swarm of bees, or the bees inhabiting a hive.

The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Audley feast
Humm'd like a *hive* all round the narrow quay.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

4†. The abode of any animal.

Hens, Peacocks, Geese, and Ducks, bred in and accustomed to Houses, forsook their wonted *Hives*, and turned wild. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 29.

5. Figuratively, a place swarming with busy occupants; a bustling company.

Our public *hives* of puerile resort,
That are of chief and most approv'd report.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 458.

There the *hive* of Roman liars would worship a gluttonous emperor-idiot. *Tennyson*, Boadicea.

hive (hīv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hived*, ppr. *hiving*. [< *hive*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To gather into a hive; cause to enter a hive: as, to *hive* bees.—2. To stow, as in a place of deposit; lay up in store for future use or enjoyment.

So *hive* him
In the swan-skin coverlid and cambric sheets.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

Hiving wisdom with each studious year. *Byron.*

This learning won by loving looks I *hived*
As sweeter lore than all from books derived.
Lowell, To Geo. Wm. Curtis.

II. *intrans.* To enter a hive; take to a hive, as bees; take shelter or lodgings together, in the manner of bees.

Drones *hive* not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5.

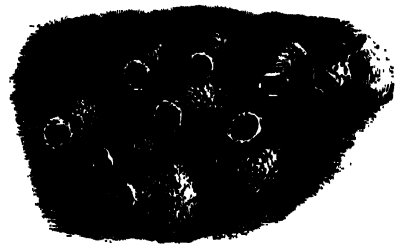
At this season we get into warmer houses, and *hive* together in cities. *Pope*, Letters.

hive-bee (hīv'bē), *n.* The common honey-bee, *Apis mellifica*.

hive-nest (hīv'nest), *n.* A large nest built and occupied by several pairs of birds in common. The most remarkable structures of this kind are made by African birds of the family *Ploceidæ*, or weavers; those

Hive-nest of Republican Grosbeak (*Philetærus socius*).

made by the republican grosbeak, *Philetærus socius*, are shaped like a great umbrella or gigantic mushroom. Clusters of the bottle-nosed nests built of mud by the republi-



Hive-nest of Republican Swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*).

can swallow, *Petrochelidon lunifrons*, and affixed to cliffs throughout the western United States, or under the eaves of houses in populous districts, are hive-nests, as are also the remarkable structures made by the anis (*Crotophaga ani*), inhabiting the warm parts of America.

hiver (hī'vėr), *n.* One who gathers bees into a hive.

hives (hīvz), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. Laryngitis.—2. Urticaria and (loosely) other skin affections. See *urticaria*.

hive-vine (hīv'vīn), *n.* The partridge-berry or squaw-vine, *Mitchella repens*.

Hivite (hī'vīt), *n.* One of an ancient Canaanite people in northern Palestine.

There was not a city that made peace with the children of Israel, save the *Hivites*, the inhabitants of Gibeon.
Josh. xi. 19.

hizz† (hiz), *v. i.* [A variant of *hiss*.] To hiss.

The Wheels and Horses Hoofs *hizz'd* as they past them [Snow and Frosts] o'er. *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, x. 10.

To haue a thousand with red burning spits
Come *hizzing* in vpon 'em.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6 (folio 1623).

hizzing† (hiz'ing), *n.* A hissing or hiss.

Lest, by the sun the organs parch'd and spill'd,
The dismal ghost uncertain *hizzings* yield.
May, tr. of Lucan, vi.

H. J. An abbreviation in epitaphs of the Latin phrase *hic jacet* (which see).

hl-. An initial combination formerly in use in early Middle English and Anglo-Saxon, now reduced to *l-* by the omission of *h*. For examples, see *laugh*, *lean*[1], *listen*, *loaf*, *lord*, *loud*, *low*[1], etc.

H. L. An abbreviation of *House of Lords*.

h'm (h'm), *interj.* A form of *hem*[2], *hum*[1]. It is also used as a murmur of assent, being then often repeated, *h'm, h'm*.

H. M. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Majesty*.

H. M. C. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Majesty's customs*.

H. M. S. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Majesty's ship*, or *steamer*, or *service:* as, *H. M. S.* Bellerophon.

ho[1] (hō), *interj.* [Also written *hoa*, formerly *hoe*, and, as a teamster's cry, *whoa*, q. v.; < ME. *ho*, *hoo* = G. *ho* = Icel. *hō* = F. *ho* = Hind. *ho*, etc.; an aspirated form of *O*, *oh*, a sonorous syllable: see *O*[2], *oh*, and cf. *ah*, and *ha*[1], *hoo*, etc.] 1. A cry or call uttered to arrest attention; also, an exclamation of satisfaction or exultation.

Ho! every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.
Isa. lv. 1.

Ho, ho, quoth the devyll, we are well pleased.
J. Heywood, The Four P's.

Here dwells my father Jew:—*Ho!* who's within?
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6.

Half in dread
To hear my father's clamour at our backs
With *Ho!* from some bay-window shake the night.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

2. In particular, a cry used to stop one who is passing, or to command a stop in some action; now, especially (also written *whoa*), a cry used to stop a horse or other draft-animal; used imperatively, stop! hold!

But *hoo!* for we han ryght ynogh of this.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1262.

I leepe, y daunce, y skippe, y synge,
I am so myrie y can not sele *hoo*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

I had rather thrash than be bound to kick these rascals till they cried *ho! Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, v. 3.

Heave ho! See *heave*.

ho[1]† (hō), *n.* [< ME. *ho*, appar. < *ho*, interj.; but perhaps considered as short for *hold:* cf. D. *hou*, hold, stop, prop. *houd*, impv. of *houden* = E. *hold*[1]: see *avaunt*.] 1. A command to keep silence, or to cease from anything.

An herauld on a skaffold made an *hoo*,
Til al the noyse of the peple was ido.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1675.

2. Cessation; end; pause; intermission.

After that than gan he telle his wo,
But that was endeles, withouten *ho*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1062.

Out of all ho, without any moderation; out of all measure.

He loved the fair maid of Fressingfield once *out of all ho*.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

There is no ho with him, he is not to be restrained.

But now these courtiers—*there's no ho with 'em*.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

ho[1] (hō), *v. i.* [< ME. *hoen* = Icel. *hōa*, cry ho; from the interj. Cf. *hoy*[2].] 1. To cry out; call out; hail.—2†. To stop; cease.

Whanne thou art taught that thou schuldist *hoo*
Of sweering, but whanne it were neede,
Thou scornest hem that sayn thee soo.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 196.

ho[2]†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *who*.

ho[3]†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

Ho. The chemical symbol of *holmium*.

hoactzin, hoazin (hō-akt'zin, -ak'zin), *n.* [S. Amer.] The *Opisthocomus cristatus*, a remarkable bird of South America, of uncertain affinities, differing so much from all other known birds that a superfamily group, *Opisthocomi* or *Heteromorphæ*, has been formed for its reception. Also *hoatzin*, *hoazin*.

Hoactzin (*Opisthocomus cristatus*).

hoaming†, *n.* A word not found elsewhere than in the passage cited, where it is probably an error (for *combing* in the form *coaming*, or else for *foaming*?).

Vent. What a Sea comes in!
Mast. A *hoaming* Sea! We shall have foul Weather.
Dryden, Tempest, i. 1.

hoar (hōr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hore*; < ME. *hore*, *hoor*, < AS. *hār* = Icel. *hārr*, hoar, hoary; prob. = OS. *hēr* = OHG. *hēr*, distinguished, orig. 'venerable' (?): see *herre*. Cf. *haar*.] 1. White: as, *hoar* frost (see *hour-frost*); *hoar* cliffs.

And the warm breathings of the southwest passed
Over the *hoar* rime of the Saugus hills.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

2. Gray, as with age; hoary: as, *hoar* locks.

Thanne mette I with a man, a Mydlenten Sondaye,
As *hore* as an hawethorne, and Abraham he higte.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 178.

He toke the heed all white *hoor* in the foreste of Darmauntes, where he mette hym in gise of a palmer.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 401.

And trembles on its arid stalk
The *hoar* plume of the golden-rod.
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn.

Hence—3. Old; ancient; antique.

At length she found the troden gras,
In which the tract of peoples footing was,
Under the steepe foot of a mountaine *hore*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 10.

These *hoar* relics [flint implements] of long-vanished generations of men. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 192.

4†. Moldy; musty.

A hare, sir, in a lenten pie, that is something stale and *hoar* ere it be spent. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

hoar (hōr), *n.* [< *hoar*, *a.*] Hoariness; antiquity. [Rare.]

His grants are engrafted on the publick law of Europe, covered with the awful *hoar* of innumerable ages. *Burke.*

hoar (hōr), *v.* [< ME. **horen*, not found, < AS. *hārian*, become hoar or gray, < *hār*, hoar: see *hoar*, *a.*] **I.**† *intrans.* 1. To become white or hoar.—2. To become moldy or musty.

But a hare that is hoar
Is too much for a score,
When it *hoars* ere it be spent.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

II. *trans.* To make white or hoary. [Rare.]

On th' one side, Hills *hoar'd* with eternall Snowes
And craggy Rocks Baigneres doe inclose.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

hoard[1] (hōrd), *n.* [< ME. *hord*, < AS. *hord* = OS. *hord* = OHG. MHG. *hort*, G. (revived) *hort* = Icel. *hoddr*, *hodd* = Goth. *huzd*, a treasure; prob. akin to L. *custos*, a guard, keep, *custodia*, guard, watch (see *custody*), lit. perhaps, as the word in comp. (esp. in AS.) indicates, a place 'hidden,' being ult. akin to AS. *hȳdan*, etc., hide: see *hide*[1], and cf. *hut*, and *house*, from the same ult. source.] 1. A treasure; a fund; a stock or store laid by; an accumulation of something for preservation or future use; hence, any mass of things preserved by being deposited together.

I have a venturous fairy that shall seek
The squirrel's *hoard*, and fetch thee new nuts.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

As some lone miser, visiting his store,
Bends at his treasure, counts, recounts it o'er;
Hoards after *hoards* his rising raptures fill,
Yet still he sighs, for *hoards* are wanting still.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 53.

Up to this time [1009] the revenue of the crown had been drawn mainly from the rents of its own demesne and the royal dues collected in every shire from thegns who held grants of folk-land. The *hoard* was made up from other sources of wealth. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 387.

Here at Winchester we may suppose the king's *hoard* was deposited. *Athenæum*, No. 3083, p. 706.

2†. A hoarding-place; a treasure-house or treasury.

Hit shalbe thouȝt, if that I mow,
Hit is wel kept in *horde*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54. (*Halliwell.*)

Cups and basins of the same precious metals [silver and gold] were stored in the *hoards* of the wealthier nobles. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 322.

3†. A place of retirement or concealment; a closet or cabinet; a lurking-place.

He that is usaunt to this synne of glotony he ne may no synne withstonde; he most ben in servage of alle vices, for it is the develes *hoard* ther he hideth him and resteth. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

hoard[1] (hōrd), *v.* [< ME. *horden*, < AS. *hordian* (= OHG. *gi-hurten*, MHG. *horden* = Goth. *huzdjan*), hoard, < *hord*, a hoard, treasure.] **I.** *trans.* To treasure up; collect and store; amass and deposit for preservation or security, or for future use; store; lay up: often followed by *up*.

The places where the Golde is, appeare and are knowne by the dryenesse and barrennesse of the solle, as if Nature it selfe could not *hord vp* Gold in her spacious chest, but shee must needs proue bare and barren of her wonted good workes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 689.

II. *intrans.* To gather and save; lay up store.

Ere our coming, see thou shake the bags
Of *hoarding* abbots. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 3.

hoard[2] (hōrd), *n.* [< AF. **horde*, *hurde*, OF. *horde*, a palisade, barrier, < OD. *horde*, a hurdle: see *hurdle*.] Same as *hoarding*[2].

hoarder (hōr'dėr), *n.* [< ME. (Kent) *hordyer*, < AS. *hordere*, a treasurer, steward, < *hordian*, hoard: see *hoard*[1], *v.*] 1†. A treasurer; a steward.

The King's *Hoarder* was as old as the King's "hoard." Under the Norman reigns he appears under the Latin title of Treasurer. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 291.

2. One who hoards or accumulates; one who lays up a store of something; one who gathers and keeps a stock or fund.

Since commodities will be raised, this alteration will be an advantage to nobody but *hoarders* of money. *Locke.*

hoard-house[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *horde-hows*; < *hoard*[1] + *house*[1].] A treasure-house or treasury.

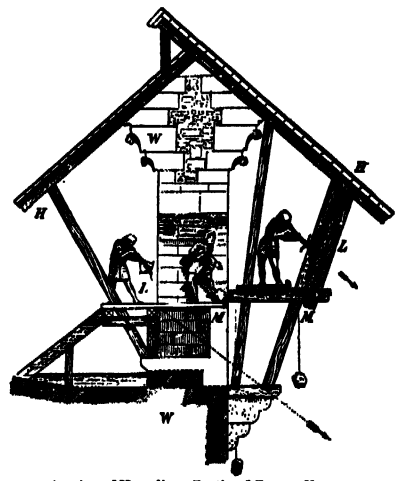
Ryghte above Rome yate,
An *horde-howe* they have let make.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 137. (*Halliwell.*)

hoard-house[2]†, *n.* [Appar. < *hoard*[2] + *house*[1].] A shed for cattle.

hoarding[1] (hōr'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hoard*[1], *v.*] The act of amassing or making a hoard.

My covetous Passion did approve
The *Hoarding* up, not Use of Love.
Cowley, The Mistress, Vain Love.

hoarding[2] (hōr'ding), *n.* [< *hoard*[2] + *-ing*[1].] 1. In *medieval fort.*, a covered structure of timber, either temporary or permanent, placed on top of the walls and towers of a fortress to afford increased facilities for defense. The hoarding projected beyond the face of the wall, in order that missiles



Section of Hoarding, Castle of Coucy, France.

H, *H*, hoarding; *W*, *W*, wall of the donjon; *O*, arched opening or embrasure in the wall; *I*, *I*, loopholes, for archers, etc.; *M*, *M*, machicolations. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

might be dropped through machicolations or holes in its floor upon an enemy below; and it was provided with numerous loopholes for the convenience of the defending marksmen.

2. A fence for inclosing a house and materials while builders are at work; any similar inclosure of boards. [Eng.]

Here against a *hoarding* of decaying timber he is brought to bay. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xlvi.

Wooden fences or *hoarding* (δρύφακτοι) were usual at Athens for enclosing fore-courts.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), p. 280.

Hence—3. A bill-board; any boarding on which bills are posted. [Eng.]

His conscience so multiplied each bill and poster that in twenty-four hours London seemed to him a great *hoarding*. *Cornhill Magazine.*

Also *hoard*.

hoared† (hōrd), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. *hored*; pp. of *hoar*, *v.*] Moldy; musty.

Thys our prouysion of bread, we toke with vs out of our houses, whotte, the day we departed to come vnto you. And now beholde, it is dryed up and *hored*.
Bible of 1551, Josh. ix. 12.

hoar-frost (hōr'frôst), *n.* [< ME. *horfrost*, *hoorfrost*, *hore vrost*; < *hoar*, *a.*, + *frost*; not so combined in AS., where, however, cf. "hrīm and forst, *hāre* hildstapan," 'rime and frost, hoar warriors' (*Cynewulf*, Andreas, l. 1259).] White frost. See *hoar*, *a.*, and *frost*.

He scattereth the *hoarfrost* like ashes. Ps. cxlvii. 16.

hoarhound, horehound (hōr'hound), *n.* [The *d* is excrescent; < ME. *horhowne*, *horone*, *horehune*, < AS. *hārhune*, also *hār hūne*, hoarhound (*hurt hār hūne*, white hoarhound): *hār*, hoar, white; *hūne* (also used alone), hoarhound.] The popular name of several plants of the natural order *Labiatæ*. (*a*) The common or white hoarhound, *Marrubium vulgare*. It grows in waste places and by wayssides, and is distributed throughout Europe and northern Asia, and naturalized in North America. It is an erect branched herb, covered throughout with cottony white hairs; the flowers are small and almost white, crowded in the axils of the leaves; the smell is aromatic and the flavor bitter. It is much used as a remedy for coughs and throat-troubles.

An heved hor als *horhowne*.
Reliq. Antiq., ii. 9. (*Halliwell.*)

Hoarhound (*Marrubium vulgare*).
a, flower.

(*b*) The black or stinking hoarhound, *Ballota nigra*, a common European weed in waste places near towns and villages. The flowers are purple, and the whole plant is fetid and unattractive. (*c*) The water-hoarhound, one of various species of *Lycopus*, particularly *L. Europæus*, a native of Europe.

hoariness (hōr'i-nes), *n.* [< *hoary* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being hoary, whitish, or gray: as, the *hoariness* of age.

My head
With care's harsh sudden *hoariness* o'erspread.
Donne, His Picture.

2†. Moldiness.

Hoarieness, vinewednesse, or mouldinesse, comming of moisture, for lack of cleansing. *Baret*, Alvearie.

hoarish† (hōr'ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *horish*; < *hoar* + *-ish*[1].] Hoary; gray.

The white and *horish* heeres, the messengers of age,
That shew like lines of true belief, that this life doth asswage. *Surrey*, No Age is Content.

hoarse (hōrs), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *horse*; < ME. *hoors*, *hors* (with intrusive *r*), *hoos*, *hos*, earlier *has*, < AS. *hās* = MD. *heesch*, and *heersch*, *haersch* (with intrusive *r*), now *heesch* = MLG. *hēsch*, *heisch*, LG. *hoesch* = OHG. *heis*, *heisi*, MHG. *heis*, *heise*, also with adj. formative *-er*, *heiser*, G. *heiser* = Icel. *hāss* (for reg. **heiss*) = Sw. *hes* = Dan. *hæs*, hoarse, rough. The D. term. *-sch*, and perhaps the intrusive *r* in E. and D., may be due to confusion with *harsh*, q. v., in ME. *harsk*, often without its *r*, *hask*.] 1. Deep and rough or harsh to the ear; discordant; raucous.

Me thought I herde a hunt blowe
T' assay his great horne, and for to knowe
Whether it was clere, or *horse* of sowne.
Isle of Ladies.

The *hoarse* resounding shore. *Dryden*, Iliad, i.

Hoarse, broken sounds, like trumpets' harsh alarms,
Run through the hive, and call them to their arms.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Whispering *hoarse* presage of oblivion.
Lowell, Memorial Positum.

His voice, rather *hoarse* in its lower notes, had a clear sounding ring when raised.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 52.

2. Having a deep and harsh or grating voice; uttering low raucous sounds: as, to be *hoarse* from a cold.

Warwick is *hoarse* with calling thee to arms.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,
And the *hoarse* nation croak'd, God save King Log!
Pope, Dunciad, i. 330.

I hear thee not at all, or *hoarse*
As when a hawker hawks his wares.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

hoarse (hōrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hoarsed*, ppr. *hoarsing*. [< *hoarse*, *a.*] To render hoarse: as, he was all *hoarsed* up. [Obsolete or colloq.]

When his [the sinner's] voice is *hoarsed*—I mean his acknowledgement gone—his case is almost desperate.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, i. 355.

hoarsely (hōrs'li), *adv.* In a hoarse manner; with a rough, grating voice or sound.

With untuned tongue she *hoarsely* calls her maid.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1214.

The hounds at nearer distance *hoarsely* bay'd.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, l. 279.

hoarsen (hōr'sn), *v. t.* [< *hoarse* + *-en*[1] (3).] To make hoarse. [Rare.]

I shall be obliged to *hoarsen* my voice and roughen my character. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 79.

hoarseness (hōrs'nes), *n.* [< ME. *hoorsenesse*, *hoosnesse*, < AS. *hāsnes*, *hāsnys*, < *hās*, hoarse: see *hoarse*.] The state or quality of being hoarse; harshness or roughness of voice or sound.

Soveraigne it is for the dropsie and *hoarsenesse* of the throat; for presently it scoureth the pipes, cleereth the voice and maketh it audible.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 23.

Hoarseness of voices may arise from the glottis not entirely closing during the vibrations of the vocal chords.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 154.

hoarstone (hōr'stōn), *n.* [< ME. **horstone*, < AS. *hār stān*, a hoarstone: *hār*, hoar (frequently applied to trees, stones, cliffs, etc.); *stān*, stone: see *hoar* and *stone*.] A stone marking the bounds of an estate; a landmark. [Eng.]

hoary (hōr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hory*, < ME. **hory* (in comp. ME. *horilocket*, hoary-locked); < *hoar* + *-y*[1]. In sense 4 prob. mixed with *hory*, q. v.] 1. White or whitish.

Thus she rested on her arm reclin'd,
The *hoary* willows waving with the wind.
Addison.

At a distance the same olives look *hoary* and soft—a veil of woven light or luminous haze. When the wind blows their branches all one way, they ripple like a sea of silver. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 5.

2. White or gray with age: as, *hoary* hairs.

Who with his bristled, *hoarie* bugle-beard,
Comming to kiss her, makes her lips afeard.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

Haply some *hoary*-headed swain may say,
Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn.
Gray, Elegy.

3. Figuratively, remote in time past: as, *hoary* antiquity.—4†. Musty; moldy: as, *hoary* bread. —5. In *bot.* and *entom.*, covered with short, dense, grayish-white hairs; canescent.

hoast (hōst), *n.* [Also *haust*; < Icel. *hōsti* = Sw. *hosta* = Dan. *hoste* = reg. E. (dial.) *whoost*, q. v.; not connected with *hoarse*, but ult. with *pose*[3], a cough, cold in the head.] A cough. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He [John Knox] became so feeble with a *hoast* that he could not continue his ordinar task of reading the Scriptures. *D. Calderwood*, Hist. Ch. of Scotland, p. 60.

They were all cracking like pen-guns; but I gave them a sign by a loud *hoast* that Providence sees all. *Galt*, Annals of the Parish, ii.

I'll make him a treacle-posset; it's a famous thing for keeping off *hoasts*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxiv.

hoast (hōst), *v. i.* [< *hoast*, *n.*] To cough. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hoastler†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hostler*.

hoatzin, *n.* Same as *hoactzin*.

hoax (hōks), *n.* [A contr. form, in altered spelling (for **hokes*, as *coax* for *cokes*[2]), of *hocus*, q. v. The word is recent, and has no connection, as alleged, with ME. *hux* (only in Layamon, about A. D. 1205), < AS. *hucs*, *hucx*, in comp. *hux-*, *husc-*, scorn, mockery, derision, = OLG. OHG. *hosc*, derision, or with ME. *hoker*, < AS. *hōcor* (rare), scorn, mockery, derision.] 1. A humorous or mischievous deception; a practical joke; usually, a marvelous or exciting fabrication or fiction gravely related as a test of credulity.

Has the modern world no *hoax* of its own, answering to the Eleusinian mysteries of Grecian days?
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

It is difficult to believe that . . . he . . . would have been scared by so silly a *hoax*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

2. One who misleads or deceives; a hoaxer; a humbug. [Rare.]

Thus Lady Widgery had always been rushed for and contended for by the other sex; and one husband had hardly time to be cold in his grave before the air was filled with the rivalry of candidates to her hand; and after all the beautiful little *hoax* had nothing for it but her attractive soul-case. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 292.

The moon hoax, a famous account of pretended wonderful discoveries in the moon by Sir John Herschel in his observations at the Cape of Good Hope, published by Richard Adams Locke in the "New York Sun" in 1835, and so plausibly constructed as to deceive for a time the public at large, and even some scientific men. It was separately published in several editions at home and abroad. De Morgan, in "A Budget of Paradoxes" (London, 1872), puts forth the supposition that its real author was J. N. Nicollet, a French astronomer in the United States.

hoax (hōks), *v. t.* [A contr. form of *hocus*, *v.*: see *hoax*, *n.*, and *hocus*.] To deceive by an amusing or mischievous fabrication or fiction; play upon the credulity of.

M. was *hoaxing* you surely about my engraving; 'tis a little sixpenny thing, too like by half. *Lamb*, To Barton.

hoaxer (hōk'sėr), *n.* One who hoaxes.

hoaxin, *n.* Same as *hoactzin*.

hob[1] (hob), *n.* [In another form *hub*, q. v.; a dial. word of obscure origin. Not connected with Dan. *hob* (= E. *heap*) or with W. *hōb*, a measure of capacity, or with W. *hob*, swine.] 1. A round stick, stake, or pin used as a mark to throw at in certain games, as in quoits or the game called *hob*.

To play at this game [of quoits], an iron pin, called a *hob*, is driven into the ground, within a few inches of the top. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 141.

2. A boys' game in which halfpence are set on the end of a round stick (the hob), at which something (as a stone) is pitched. When the hob is knocked down, all the halfpence that fall with their heads upward are the pitcher's, and the rest are set up again on the hob to be pitched at. [Eng.]

3. A hardened threaded steel mandrel for cutting a comb or chasing-tool.

Instruments known as *hobs* are also employed in forming the cutting ends of screw-chasing tools for use in the lathe. *C. P. B. Shelley*, Workshop Appliances, p. 100.

This portion was ground, milled, or filed to an edge, and then was chased on a *hob*, or master tap of fine thread. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 145.

4. The nave of a wheel: same as *hub*, 7.—5. A structure inserted in a fireplace to diminish its width, originally introduced when broad open fireplaces were first fitted with grates for the burning of coal; also, the level top of such a structure, forming a space upon which anything can be set which it is desired to keep hot.

They compounded some hot mixture in a jug . . . and put it on the *hob* to simmer.
Dickens, Christmas Carol, p. 44.

6. The shoe of a sledge. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).] —**To play hob**, to cause great confusion: often used satirically: as, you'll *play hob* (that is, you cannot or shall not do the thing you propose). [Slang.]—**To play hob with**, to upset, derange, or damage: as, this law will *play hob with* his trade. [Slang.]

hob[2] (hob), *n.* [A generalized use of *Hob*, a familiar form of *Robin*, *Robert*, like *Hodge*, q. v., for *Roger*. From *Hob* are derived the surnames *Hobbs*, *Hobbins*, *Hobson*, *Hopkins*, *Hopkinson*, etc. See *Robin*, *Robin Goodfellow*.] 1. A countryman; a rustic; an awkward, clownish fellow. [Obsolete or rare.]

Many of the country *hobs*, who had gotten an estate liable to a fine, took it at first as a jeast.
Select Lives of Eng. Worthies.

2†. A sprite; an elf; a hobgoblin.

From elves, *hobs*, and fairies, . . .
Defend us, good Heaven!
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, iv. 6.

Hob's pound, a difficulty; a scrape. *Davies*.

What! are you all in *Hob's pound*? Well, they as will may let you out for me. *Miss Burney*, Camilla, iv. 3.

hoball†, *n.* [Also *howball*, *hobhold*, etc.; origin obscure. Cf. *hobble* and *hob*[2].] A fool; a dolt.

The worst of them no *howball*, ne no foole.
Thynn, Debate between Pride and Lowliness.

Ye are such a calfe, such an asse, such a blocke,
Such a lilburne, such a *hoball*, such a lobcocke.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

hob-a-nob, hob-and-nob (hob'ạ-nob', -and-nob'), *adv.* Same as *hobnob*.

hob-a-nob, hob-and-nob (hob'ạ-nob', -and-nob'), *v. i.* Same as *hobnob*.

Perchance that very hand, now pinioned flat,
Has *hob-a-nobbed* with Pharaoh, glass to glass!
H. Smith, To a Mummy.

Slip-shod waiter, lank and sour,
At the Dragon on the heath!
Let us have a quiet hour,
Let us *hob-and-nob* with Death.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv.

hobbedehoy, hobbedyhoy, hobbadehoy (hob'ẹ-dē-hoi', hob'ụ-dē-hoi'), *n.* Same as *hobbledehoy*.

hobbedyhoyish (hob'ẹ-dē-hoi'ish), *a.* See *hobbledehoyish*.

When Master Daw full fourteen years had told,
He grew, as it is termed, *hobbedyhoyish*.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 12.

Hobbesian (hob'zi-an), *a.* [< *Hobbes* (see *Hobbism*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Thomas Hobbes or his doctrines. See *Hobbism*.

The *Hobbesian* war of each against all was the normal state of existence.
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 165.

Hobbism (hob'izm), *n.* [< *Hobb-es* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The doctrines of Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), an English philosopher. He advocated absolute monarchy as the best form of government, and unreserved submission on the part of the subject to the will of the sovereign in all things, religious and moral as well as political. His philosophical views were sensualistic and materialistic. In logic Hobbes was an extreme nominalist. In psychology he is remembered as having revived the doctrine of the association of ideas.

Hobbist (hob'ist), *n.* One who accepts the doctrines of Thomas Hobbes. See *Hobbism*.

Many *Hobbists* do report that Mr. Selden was at the heart an Infidel, and inclined to the Opinions of Hobbs.
Baxter, Sir M. Hale (ed. 1682), p. 40.

hobble (hob'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hobbled*, ppr. *hobbling*. [< ME. *hobelen* (= D. *hobbelen*, toss, ride on a hobby-horse, stutter, stammer, = G. dial. *hoppeln*, hop, hobble), var. of **hoppelen*, E. *hopple* (used in trans. sense), freq. of *hop*[1], *v.*: see *hopple*, *hop*[1]. W. *hobelu*, hop, hobble, is prob. < E. *hobble*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To go with a hop or hitch; walk with a hitch; go on crutches; go lamely; limp.

We haunten none tavernes ne *hobelen* abouten.
Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 106.

And dances like a town-top; and reels, and *hobbles*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i.

The friar was *hobbling* the same way too. *Dryden*.

And there too was Abudah, the merchant, with the terrible little old woman *hobbling* out of the box in his bedroom. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, v.

2. To dance. [Scotch.]

Minstrels, blaw up ane brawl of France;
Let se quha *hobbils* best.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., II. 201.

3. To move roughly or irregularly, as verse.

II. *trans.* 1. To tie the legs of together so as to impede or prevent free motion; clog; hopple.

I am ready to go down to the place where your uncle has *hobbled* his teams. *Cooper*.

The mules have strayed, being insufficiently *hobbled*.
Froude, Sketches, p. 212.

2†. To perplex; embarrass.

I could give no account of myself (that was the thing that always *hobbled* me). *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxix.

hobble (hob'l), *n.* [< *hobble*, *v.*] 1. An unequal, halting gait; a limp; an awkward step.

One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a *hobble* in his gait. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 4.

2. Difficulty; perplexity; scrape.

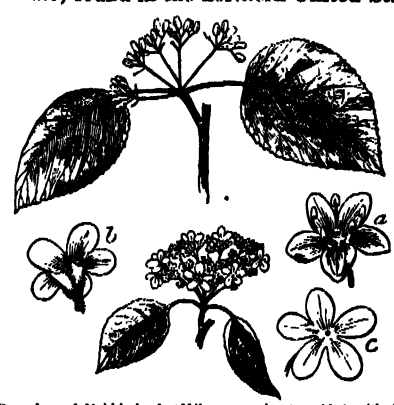
Now Captain Cleveland will get us out of this *hobble*, if any can. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxiv.

The army of the Spanish kings got out of a sad *hobble* among the mountains at the Pass of Losa by the help of a shepherd, who showed them the way.
Bulwer, Caxtons, xiv. 1.

3. Anything used to hamper the feet of an animal, especially a rope tied to the fore legs of a horse to insure its being caught when wanted; a clog; a fetter. Hobbles are made of leather and also of iron, in various patterns; and the name of one such article is then commonly in the plural, like handcuffs, manacles, shackles, etc.: as, to put the *hobbles* on a horse or mule.

hobble-bobble (hob'l-bob'l), *n.* Another form of *hubble-bubble*, 1. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

hobble-bush (hob'l-bụsh), *n.* [< *hobble* (uncertain) + *bush*[1].] A low bush (*Viburnum lantanoides*) found in the northern United States.



Branches of Hobble-bush (*Viburnum lantanoides*) with flowers and fruit. *a*, fertile flower, front view; *b*, same, back view; *c*, sterile flower.

Its leaves are round-ovate, abruptly pointed, heart-shaped at the base, and closely serrate, the veins and veinlets being underneath; the stalks and branchlets are very rusty and scurfy. The flowers are large and handsome, in broad, flat, sessile cymes.

hobbledehoy (hob'l-dē-hoi'), *n.* [Also *hobbedehoy*, *hobbedyhoy*, *hobbadehoy*; earliest instance perhaps *hobledehoy* (Palsgrave, 1540); appar. of popular origin, prop. **hobbledyhoy*, < **hobbledy*, extended from *hobble* (cf. *higgledy-piggledy*, similarly extended from *higgle*, etc.), + *hoy*, appar. an unmeaning syllable. Cf. *hobbledygee*, *hobbledepoise*. "Tusser says the third age of seven years is to be kept 'under Sir *Hobbard de Hoy*'" (Halliwell)—a humorous twist of the word.] 1. A stripling; a youth in the half-formed age preceding manhood; a raw, awkward youth.

James, then a *hobbadehoy*, was now become a young man. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

I was then a *Hobble-de-Hoy*, and you a pretty little tight Girl, a favourite Hand maid of the Housekeeper.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

At the epoch I speak about, I was between
A man and a boy,
A *hobble-de-hoy*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 124.

There was a terrific roaring on the grass in front of the house, occasioned by all the men, boys, and *hobbledehoys* attached to the farm. *Dickens*.

We are in process of transformation, still in the *hobbledehoy* period, not having ceased to be a college, nor yet having reached the full manhood of a university.
Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

2. A large unmanageable top. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

hobbledehoyish (hob'l-dē-hoi'ish), *a.* [Also *hobbedyhoyish*; < *hobbledehoy* + *-ish*.] Like a hobbledehoy.

hobbledepoise (hob'l-dē-poiz'), *a.* [Irreg. < *hobble* + *poise*, after *hobbledygee*, *hobbledehoy*.] 1. In unstable equilibrium; unevenly balanced. Hence—2. Wavering in mind. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

hobbledygee (hob'l-di-jē'), *adv.* [Cf. *hobbledepoise*, *hobbledehoy*.] With a limping or galloping movement. *Halliwell*.

'Long comes the country man,
Hobbledygee, hobbledygee! *Nursery rime*.

hobbler[1] (hob'lėr), *n.* [< *hobble* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which hobbles.

hobbler[2], **hobler** (hob'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *hobler*, *hobeler*, *hobiler*, < OF. (AF.) *hobeler*, *hobiler*, *hobelier*, *hobler*, also *hobeleor*, *hobelour*, also

hobbiner (ML. *hobellarius*, also *hoberarius*), a hobbler, appar. < *hobi*, *hobin*, a small horse: see *hobby*[1].] 1†. One who by his tenure was to maintain a hobby for military service; hence, a soldier mounted on a hobby; a light-horseman employed in reconnoitering, intercepting convoys, etc.

Hauing with them to the number of eight hundred men of armes, fiue hundred *hoblers*, and ten thousand men on foot. *Holinshed*, Edw. II., an. 1321.

No man shall be constrained to find men-at-arms, *hoblers*, nor archers, others than those who hold by such service. Quoted by *Hallam*.

It was from the younger brothers of the yeoman families that the households of the great lords were recruited: they furnished men at arms, archers, and *hobelers* to the royal force at home and abroad. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. of Eng., § 480.

2. A man employed in towing vessels by a rope on the land, or in a small boat with oars. [Prov. Eng.]—3. [Partly confused with *hobby*[1], *n.*] A horse: same as *hobby*[1]. [An erroneous use.]

He . . . suffered the dismounted cavalier to rise, while he himself remounted his *hobbler*. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, vii.

hobbleshow (hob'l-shō), *n.* Same as *hubbleshow*.

hobblingly (hob'ling-li), *adv.* In a hobbling manner; with a limping, interrupted step. *Johnson*.

hobbly (hob'li), *a.* [< *hobble*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of holes; rough; uneven, as a road. [Prov. Eng.]

hobby[1] (hob'i), *n.*; pl. *hobbies* (-iz). [< ME. *hoby*, < OF. *hobi*, **haubi*, *haubby*, var. of *hobin* (> It. *ubino*), a nag, hobby (the OF. word being used chiefly in ref. to Scotland); < OF. *hober*, *ober*, stir, move; of LG. or Scand. origin, < OD. *hobben*, toss, move up and down, D. *hobben*, toss, a weakened form of *hoppen* = E. *hop*[1], as E. *hobble* for *hopple*; cf. North Fries. *hoppe* (a childish word), horse, Dan. *hoppe*, a mare, OSw. *hoppa*, a young mare, G. *hopp*, a word of encouragement to a horse, etc.: see *hop*[1].] 1†. A strong active horse of medium size having an ambling gait; a pacing horse; a nag; a garran.

They have likewise excellent good horses (we term the[m] *hobbies*), which have not the same pace that other horses [have] in their course, but a soft and round amble. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Ireland, p. 63.

Thou never saw'st my gray *hobby*, yet, didst thou? *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

2. Same as *hobby-horse*, 3.—3. Any favorite object, pursuit, or topic; that which a person persistently pursues or dwells upon with zeal or delight, as if riding a horse.

John was not without his *hobby*. The fiddle relieved his vacant hours. *Lamb*, South-Sea House.

Each with unwonted zeal the other scouted,
Put his spurred *hobby* through its every pace.
Lowell, Oriental Apologue.

"But to do that we must organize!" broke in Foley, springing on his favorite *hobby* at a bound; "organize an' be free!" *The Century*, XXXVII. 303.

hobby[2] (hob'i), *n.*; pl. *hobbies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *hoby*; < ME. *hobie*, *hoby*, also *hobe*, < OF. *hobe*, also *hobier*, *houbier*, *aubier*, *oubier*, also in dim. forms *hobet* and *hoberet*, *hobert*, and *hobereau*, *hobreau*, *obereau*, *aubreau*, appar. < OF. *hober*, stir, move, > also E. *hobby*[1], q. v.] A small European falcon of the genus *Falco* and subgenus *Hypotriorchis*, *H. subbuteo*. It is about 12 inches long, dark-brown above with the feathers edged with rufous, and white below with a rusty tinge and dark streaks. It is a true falcon, though undersized, and was formerly flown at small game, as larks. It is related to the merlin, *F. æsalon*, and to the American pigeon-hawk, *H. columbarius*; there are several varieties.

As the Reverend Dr. Wren, Deane of Windesore, was travelling in his coach over Marleborough downes, a linnet or finch was eagerly pursued by a *hoby* or sparrow-hawke, and tooke sanctuary in the coach. *Aubrey's Wilts*, MS. Royal Soc., p. 160. (*Halliwell.*)

Neither [can] any Hawke soare so high as the broode of the *Hobby*. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 87.

They do insult over and restrain them, never *hoby* so dared a larke. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 609.

hobby[3] (hob'i), *n.*; pl. *hobbies* (-iz). [Appar. dim. of *hob*[2], or a particular use of *hobby*[1] or *hobby*[2] (?).] 1. A goose. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Durham).]—2. A stupid fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

hobby-bird†, *n.* The wryneck or cuckoo's-mate, *Iynx torquilla*.

hobby-hawk†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *hobie-hauke*; < *hobby*[2] + *hawk*[1].] Same as *hobby*[2]. *Levins.*

hobby-headed†, *a.* Stupid.

Oh, you *hobby-headed* rascal, I'll have you flay'd. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, ii. 3.

hobby-horse (hob'i-hôrs), *n.* [< *hobby*[1] + *horse*: cf. equiv. D. *hobbelpaard*.] 1†. One of the principal performers in a morris-dance, having a figure of a horse made of wickerwork supported about his waist, and his feet concealed by a housing. He performed antics imitating the motions of a horse, and various juggling tricks.

Else shall he suffer not thinking on, with the *hobby-horse*; whose epitaph is, For, O, for, O, the *hobby-horse* is forgot. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

The morris rings, while *hobby-horse* doth foot it featecously. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 5.

Here one fellow with a horse's head painted before him, and a tail behind, and the whole covered with a long foot-cloth, which was supposed to hide the body of the animal, ambled, caracoled, pranced, and plunged, as he performed the celebrated part of the *hobbie-horse*, so often alluded to in our ancient drama. *Scott*, Abbot, xiv.

2†. A person who acts in a foolish, subservient manner.

This is a punishment upon our own prides
Most justly laid; we must abuse brave gentlemen,
Make 'em tame fools and *hobby-horses*.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, v. 1.

That light *hobby-horse*, my sister, whose foul name I will rase out with my poniard. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, v. 1.

3. A wooden figure of a horse, usually provided with rockers, for children to ride on.

Maid, see a fine *hobby-horse* for your young master. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

Till thoughtful Father's pious Care
Provides his Brood, next Smithfield Fair,
With supplemental *Hobby-Horses*. *Prior*, Alma, i.

4. A favorite pursuit or topic: now commonly *hobby*. See *hobby*[1], *n.*, 3.

The *Hobby-Horse* which my Uncle Toby always rode upon, was, in my opinion, an *Hobby-Horse* well worth giving a description of. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 24.

5. A kind of velocipede; the draisine.

He [Baron von Drais] at any rate introduced into England from France the *hobby horse*. This machine consisted of two stout equal-sized wooden wheels held in iron forks, the rear fork being securely bolted to a stout bar of wood, "the perch," whilst the front fork passed through the perch, and was so arranged that it could be turned by a handle, so as to steer the machine after the manner of a modern bicycle. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 55.

Hobby-horse dance. See the quotation.

Bromley Pagets was remarkable for a very singular sport on New Year's Day and Twelfth Day, called the *Hobby Horse Dance*; a person rode upon the image of a horse, with a bow and arrow in his hands, with which he made a snapping noise, keeping time with the music, whilst six others danced the hay and other country dances, with as many rein-deer's heads on their shoulders. To this hobby-horse belonged a pot, which the reeves of the town kept and filled with cakes and ale, towards which the spectators contributed a penny, and with the remainder maintained their poor, and repaired the church. *Mirror*, xix. 228. (*Halliwell.*)

hobbyhorsical (hob'i-hôr'si-kal), *a.* [< *hobby-horse* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or having a hobby-horse; eccentric. [Humorous.]

Dr. Slop, parodying my Uncle Toby's *hobby-horsical* reflection, though full as *hobby-horsical* himself. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 13.

He . . . marched back to hide himself in the manse with his crony, Mr. Cargill, or to engage in some *hobbyhorsical* pursuit connected with his neighbours in the Aultoun. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxviii.

hobbyhorsically (hob'i-hôr'si-kal-i), *adv.* Oddly; whimsically. [Humorous.]

hobbyist (hob'i-ist), *n.* [< *hobby*[1] + *-ist*.] One who rides a hobby; one who is devoted in an enthusiastic and one-sided manner to a particular principle, pursuit, method, or "fad."

Fantastic dreamers, pig-headed *hobbyists*, erratic cranks of every description. *The Century*, XXXIV.

Any teacher who conducts two successive recitations exclusively by an oral method, by a text-book method, . . . is a *hobbyist*. *N. E. Jour. of Education*, XIX. 291.

hobby-owl (hob'i-oul), *n.* The white owl or barn-owl, *Strix flammea* or *Aluco flammeus*. See cut under *barn-owl*.

hobet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hobby*[2].

hobgoblin (hob-gob'lin), *n.* [First recorded, perhaps, in Shakspere; < *hob*[2], 2, + *goblin*. Cf. E. dial. *hobgobbin*, an idiot.] A mischievous imp or sprite; an alarming apparition; hence, something that causes fear or disquiet.

Those that *Hobgoblin* call you, and sweet Puck,
You do their work, and they shall have good luck.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

A doleful night was it to the shipwrecked Pavonians, whose ears were incessantly assailed with the raging of the elements, and the howling of the *hobgoblins* that infested this perfidious strait. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 121.

A foolish consistency is the *hobgoblin* of little minds. *Emerson*, Self-Reliance.

hobiler†, *n.* See *hobbler*[2].

hobit† (hob'it), *n.* [< G. *haubitze*: see *howitz*, *howitzer*.] A small mortar or short gun for throwing bombs, a howitzer. [Rare.]

hobler, *n.* See *hobbler*[2].

hoblike (hob'lik), *a.* [< *hob*[2], 1, + *-like*.] Clownish; boorish.

hoblob† (hob'lob), *n.* [< *hob*[2] + *lob*.] A clown; a lout. *Davies.*

Thee rustical *hoblobs*
Of Cretes, of Dryopes, and paynoted clowns Agathyrsi,
Dooe fetch theyre gambalds, hopping neere consecrat altars. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 150.

hobnail (hob'nāl), *n.* [< *hob*[1] + *nail*.] 1. A short thick nail with a pointed tang and a large head, used for nailing the soles of heavy boots and shoes.

Steel, if thou turn the edge, . . . I beseech Jove on my knees thou mayest be turned to *hobnails*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10.

A good commodity for some smith to make *hobnails* of. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

2†. A clownish person: used in contempt.

No antick *hobnail* at a morris but is more handsomely facetious. *Milton*, Colasterion.

Hobnail-liver. See *hobnailed liver*, under *hobnailed*.

hobnail (hob'nāl), *v. t.* [< *hobnail*, *n.*] 1. To furnish or fasten with hobnails.—2. To tread roughly upon, as with heavy hobnailed shoes. [Rare.]

Your rights and charters *hobnail'd* into slush. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

hobnailed (hob'nāld), *a.* [< *hobnail* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished with hobnails.—2. Wearing hobnailed shoes; hence, clumsy; countrified; rough.

Come on, clownes, forsake your dumps,
And bestirre your *hob-nail'd* stumps.
B. Jonson, A Particular Entertainment.

Hobnailed liver, in *pathol.*, a liver with uneven surface suggesting hobnails, such as may result from long-continued passive hyperemia or cirrhosis.

hobnob (hob'nob'), *adv.* [Var. of *habnab*: see *habnab*, *hab-or-nab*.] 1. Take or not take: a familiar invitation to drinking.—2. At random; come what will.

Hob nob, is his word; give 't, or take 't. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

Also written *hob-a-nob*, *hob-and-nob*, *hob-or-nob*.

hobnob (hob'nob'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hobnobbed*, ppr. *hobnobbing*. [< *hobnob*, *adv.*] To drink together; hence, to talk familiarly or socially. Also *hob-a-nob*, *hob-and-nob*, *hob-or-nob*.

O'er a jolly full bowl, sitting cheek by jowl,
And *hob-nobbing* away. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 252.

A tough old bachelor of good estate, who had made himself necessary to the comfort of the master of Overstoke, by hunting or fishing with him by day, and *hobnobbing* with him at night. *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 94.

hobo (hō'bō), *n.* A tramp. [Western U. S.]

hoboe†, **hoboy**†, *n.* Same as *hautboy*, *oboe*.

hob-or-nob (hob'or-nob'), *v. i.* Same as *hobnob*.

Hobson's choice. See *choice*.

hobthrush (hob'thrush), *n.* [< *hob*[2], 2, + *thrush*[3]. Cf. *hobgoblin*.] A hobgoblin. [Prov. Eng.]

If he be no *hob-thrush*, nor no Robin Goodfellow, I could finde with all my heart to sip up a sillybub with him. *Two Lancashire Lovers* (1640), p. 222. (*Halliwell.*)

hobthrush-louse (hob'thrush-lous), *n.* A milleped. [Prov. Eng.]

hoby†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hobby*[1], *hobby*[2].

hoccamore†, *n.* See *hockamore*.

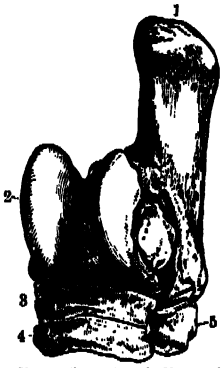
hocco (hok'ō), *n.* [Native name in Guiana.] A curaçao-bird; any curassow. The word is traceable in literature to Barrère, 1745, and became with Brisson, 1760, a general name for curassows (*Cracidæ*) and some other birds, as the hoactzin, including those called *mitu*, *mutu*, *mituporanga*, *pauxi*, etc. It is now usually applied, in distinction from *curassow* or *Crax* proper, to such *Cracinæ* as *Pauxi galeata* and *Mitua mitu*.

hochepot†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hotchpot*. *Chaucer.*

Hochheimer (hōkh'hī-mėr), *n.* [G.: see *hockamore*, *hock*[3].] A Rhine wine produced at Hochheim, near Mainz, in Germany. One of the finest vineyards is the Domdechanei or Cathedral Deanery, which gives the name *Hochheimer Domdechanei* to its products.

hock[1], **hough** (hok), *n.* [*Hock* is a mod. phonetic spelling of *hough* (cf. *shock* for *shough*); in another pron. *hough* is spelled *hoff* (dial.) (cf. *cough*[1], pron. as if spelled **coff*); < ME. *houg*, *hog*, *ho*, < AS. *hōh*, *hō*, heel, in comp. AS. *hōhfōt*, heel ('hock-foot'), *hōhsceanca*, shank ('hock-shank'), and *hōhsino*, pl. *hōhsina* (**hōhsene*, **hōxene*, not found) (ME. *hougesenues*, pl., E. dial. *hucksens*, *huxens*, *huckshins*) = OFries. *hōxene*, *hōxne* = Icel. *hāsin* = Dan. *hase*, *hase* (for **hasen*) = Sw. *has*, hock, lit. 'hock-sinew': cf. MHG. *hahse*, *hehse*, G. *hechse*, *hächse*, *häckse*, *häkse*, the chambrel of a horse (> OHG. *hahsināo*, MHG. *hehsenen*, G. dial. *heckmen*, *hecksen*, *hessen*, hock, hamstring); perhaps ult. = Skt. *kaksha*, nook, armpit, = L. *coxa*,

thigh: see *coxa*.] 1. (*a*) The joint on the hind leg of a quadruped between the knee and the fetlock, corresponding to the ankle-joint in man; that part of the leg between the tibia and the cannon-bone, consisting of the ankle-bones more or less completely united. (*b*) In man, the back part of the knee-joint; the ham.—2. In the game of faro, the last card remaining in the box after all the others have been dealt.



Front View of Left Hock of *Horse*, corresponding to the human ankle and other tarsal bones.

1, calcaneum, forming the projection behind corresponding to the human heel; 2, astragalus, articulating with the tibia, and forming the ankle-joint proper; 3, naviculare, a proximal tarsal bone; 4, outer cuneiform, and 5, cuboides, two distal tarsal bones.

hock[1], **hough** (hok), *v. t.* [< ME. *howghen*, *howwhen*, **hogen*; from the noun. Cf. the equiv. *hocks*, *hox*.] To hamstring; disable by cutting the sinew or tendon of the hock—that is, the tendo Achillis.

They account of no man that hath not a battle axe at his girdle to *hough* dogs with, or weares not a cock's fether in a thumb hat like a cavalier. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse (1592). (*Halliwell.*)

Thou shalt *hough* their horses. Josh. xi. 6.

The clan, who would descend by night to burn the houses and to *hough* the cattle of those who offended them. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., v.

hock[2]† (hok), *n.* [< ME. *hok*, *hokke*, *hoc*, < AS. *hoc* (gen. *hocces*), also called *hoc-leaf* (see *hock-leaf*), mallow: cf. W. *hocys*, mallows. Now only in comp. *hollyhock*, *hock-herb*, *hock-leaf*, q. v.] Mallow; hollyhock.

Hock, althæa rosea, malva sylvestris, malva rotundifolia. *Eng. Dial. Soc.*, Plant Names.

hock[3] (hok), *n.* A variant of *hack*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

hock[4]†, *n.* [ME. *hock*.] A caterpillar.

Brenne her and ther the heodles garlic sceles,
The stynke of it for *hockes* [Latin *contra campas*] help and hele is. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

Other als soyne, *hockes* for to lese,
Kest figtree aske on hem.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

hock[5]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old game of cards.

hock[6] (hok), *n.* [Abbr. of *hockamore*, q. v.] 1. Originally, the wine Hochheimer (which see). —2. Any white German wine.

His father, in delight at his arrival, sent the nurse a dozen of *hock* more than a hundred years old. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 329.

hockamore†, **hoccamore**† (hok'a-mōr), *n.* [A corrupt form of G. *Hochheimer* (sc. *wein*), wine of *Hochheim*, near the river Main, in Germany, lit. 'high home': see *high* and *home*[1].] The wine Hochheimer; hock.

Restor'd the fainting high and mighty
With brandy, wine, and aqua vitæ;
And made 'em stoutly overcome
With bachrach, *hockamore*, and mum.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 300.

hock-cart (hok'kärt), *n.* [For **hockey-cart*, < *hockey*[2] + *cart*.] The harvest-home cart; the last loaded wagon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The harvest swaines and wenches bound
For joy, to see the *hock-cart* crown'd.
Herrick, The Hock-Cart.

hock-day† (hok'dā), *n.* [< ME. *hokday*, *hokeday* (> AF. *hokkeday*); prob. a dial. var. of *high-day*, the first element being, as also *hocktide*, *Hock-Monday*, *Hock-Tuesday*, an altered form of *high*, ME. *hig*, *heg*, etc., sometimes *hoghe*, < AS. *hēah* (cf. *hock*[1] for *hough*, where the terminal consonants are similarly related, and D. *hoog*, G. *hoch*, > ult. E. *hock*[6], q. v.), *high-day*, *hightide*, etc., being used for 'festival-day,' etc.: see *high-day* and *hightide*. There is nothing to connect the term with Icel. *höku-nótt*, midwinter night, or with *hogmenay*, q. v.] A day of feasting and mirth kept formerly in England on the second or third Tuesday after Easter. Authorities differ as to its origin and the exact date. Also called *Hock-Tuesday*, *Hox-Tuesday*.

Also that yerly, at the lawday holdyn at *hokday*, that the grete enquest shalle provide and ordeyn whether the pageant shuld go that yere or no. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 385.

Hock-day was generally observed as lately as the sixteenth century. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 458.

hockelty-card (hok'l-ti-kärd), *n.* Same as *hook*[1], 2.

hocker[1], **hougher** (hok'ėr), *n.* [< *hock*[1], *hough*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. equiv. *hockser*, *hoxer*.] One who hocks or hamstrings.

hocker[2] (hok'ėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *huck*[1].] 1. To scramble awkwardly; do anything clumsily; loiter. —2. To stammer or hesitate. [North. Eng. in both senses.]

hockeryet, *n.* See *huckery*.

hocket† (hok'et), *n.* [< OF. *hoquet*, *hocquet*, *houquet*, a hiccup, an interruption; in music, as defined. See *hic*, *hick*[3], *hicket*.] In *music*: (*a*) An arbitrary interruption of a voice-part by rests, so as to produce a broken, spasmodic effect, frequently in two voices or groups of voices alternately. As a contrapuntal device it was mostly used before the fifteenth century, but a similar effect occurs occasionally in modern music. (*b*) A composition in which this effect is frequently employed.

hockey[1] (hok'i), *n.* [Also written *hawkey*, *hookey*; appar. < *hook*, in ref. to the hooked or curved club.] 1. A game of ball played with a club curved at one end. Also called *shinny*, *shinty*. It is played (in the northern United States, commonly in winter on ice) by a number of persons divided into two parties or sides, the object of each side being to drive the ball or block with the curved end of the club through the opponents' goal or across the goal-line.

On the common were some young men playing at *hockey*. That old-fashioned game, now very uncommon in England, except at schools, was still preserved in the primitive vicinity of Rood by the young yeomen and farmers. *Bulwer*, My Novel, viii. 5.

2. The stick or club used in playing this game. Also called *hockey-stick*, *hockey-club*.

hockey[2] (hok'i), *n.* [Also written *hawkey*, *horkey*; origin obscure; possibly a corruption of *hock-day*, q. v., which seems to have been applicable to any festival day.] Harvest-home; the harvest-supper. [Prov. Eng.]

hockey-cake (hok'i-kāk), *n.* A kind of cake made for harvest-home festivals. [Prov. Eng.]

Harvest is done, therefore, wife, make
For harvest men a *hoaky cake*. *Poor Robin* (1712).

hockey-load (hok'i-lōd), *n.* [Also *hawkey-load*; < *hockey*[2] + *load*.] The last load from the harvest. [Prov. Eng.]

hock-glass (hok'glàs), *n.* A wineglass of colored glass, often used for white wines.

hock-herb† (hok'ėrb), *n.* [< *hock*[2] + *herb*.] Mallow. Also called *hock-leaf*.

hockle[1] (hok'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hockled*, ppr. *hockling*. [Freq. of *hock*[1], *v.*] To hamstring. *Skinner.*

hockle[2] (hok'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hockled*, ppr. *hockling*. [Prob. a var. of *huckle*[1], like *hock*[3] for *huck*[1].] To mow, as stubble. [Prov. Eng.]

hock-leaf† (hok'lēf), *n.* [Not found in ME.; AS. *hoc-leáf*, mallow, < *hoc*, mallow, + *leáf*, leaf: see *hock*[2] and *leaf*.] Same as *hock-herb*.

Hock-Monday† (hok'mun″dā), *n.* [See *hock-day*.] The second or third Monday after Easter.

hock-money†, *n.* [< *hock*(*-day*) + *money*.] Money paid for the celebration of hock-day.

In the churchwarden's accounts for the parish of Lambeth for the years 1515 and 1516, are several entries of *hock monies* received from the men and the women for the church service. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 453.

hocks†, *v. t.* See *hox*.

hocksers†, *n.* See *hoxer*.

hocktide (hok'tīd), *n.* [See *hock-day*.] The first or second week following Easter week.

Hock-Tuesday† (hok'tūz″dā), *n.* Same as *hock-day*.

The subject of the *Hock-Tuesday* show was the massacre of the Danes, a memorable event in the English history, on St. Brice's night, November 13, 1002, which was expressed "in action and in rhimes." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 241.

hocus (hō'kus), *n.* [Short for *hocus-pocus*, q. v. Contr. *hoax*, q. v.] 1. A cheat; an impostor; also, a conjurer.

Did you never see a little *hocus* by sleight of hand popping a piece several times first out of one pocket, and then out of another? *Loyal Observator*, 1683 (Harl. Misc., VI. 67).

2. Drugged liquor given to a person to stupefy him.

hocus (hō'kus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hocused* or *hocussed*, ppr. *hocusing* or *hocussing*. [< *hocus*, *n.* Contr. *hoax*, q. v.] 1. To impose upon; cheat.

One of the greatest pieces of legerdemain with which these jugglers *hocus* the vulgar and incautelous of the present age. *Nelson.*

Hence—2. To stupefy or render insensible by means of drugged drink for the purpose of cheating or robbing.

He was *hocussed* at supper, and lost eight hundred pounds to Major Loder and the Honourable Mr. Deuceace. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxiv.

3. To drug, as drink, for the purpose of stupefying.

"What do you mean by *hocussing* brandy and water?" inquired Mr. Pickwick. "Puttin' laud'num in it," replied Sam. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xiii.

I strongly suspect the arum of deliberately *hocusing* its nectar. I have often seen dozens of . . . tiny flies rolling together in an advanced stage of apparent intoxication upon the pollen-covered floor of an arum-chamber. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 182.

hocus-pocus (hō'kus-pō'kus), *n.* and *a.* [A sham-Latin riming formula, mere jugglers' jargon, variously reflected in D. *hokus-bokus*, G. Dan. Sw. *hokus-pokus*, formerly also *ockes-bockes*, *ockes boks*, F. *hocous-bocus*, etc.; E. also *hoky-poky*; cf. *hanky-panky*, of similar sense and origin. "According to Turner, in his 'History of the Anglo-Saxons,' from *Ochus Bochus*, a magician and demon of the Northern mythology; according to Tillotson, a corruption of *hoc est corpus*, uttered by Romish priests on the elevation of the host" (Webster's Dict.); but these are mere inventions of the fancy.] I. *n.* 1†. A juggler; a trickster.

Dancing wenches, *hocus-pocuses*, and other antiques past my remembrance. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 154.

My mother could juggle as well as any *hocus-pocus* in the world. *J. Kirk*, Seven Champions, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 290.

2. A jugglers' trick; a cheat used by conjurers; jugglery.

Convey men's interest, and right,
From Stiles's pocket into Nokes's,
As easily as *hocus-pocus*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 716.

Our author is playing *hocus pocus* in the very similitude he takes from that jugler, and would slip upon you, as he phrases it, a counter for a groat. *Bentley*, Free Thinking, § 12.

If the doctrine is an imposture. . . . it would be interesting to have it pointed out by what extraordinary *hocus-pocus* the scientific men of the present age have been imposed upon in accepting it. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 555.

II. *a.* Juggling; cheating.

That Burlesque is a *Hocus-Pocus* trick they have got, which, by the virtue of Hictius doctius topsy turvey, they make a wise and witty Man in the World a Fool upon the Stage, you know not how. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iii.

Such *hocus-pocus* tricks, I own,
Belong to Gallic bards alone.
Mason, tr. of Horace's Odes, iv. 8.

hocus-pocus (hō'kus-pō'kus), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hocus-pocused* or *hocus-pocussed*, ppr. *hocus-pocusing* or *hocus-pocussing*. [< *hocus-pocus*, *n.*] To juggle; deceive; cheat.

This gift of *hocus-pocussing* and of disguising matters is surprizing. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

hocus-pocusly† (hō'kus-pō'kus-li), *adv.* By jugglery; cheatingly.

Many of their hearers are not only methodistically convinced or alarmed, but are also *hocus-pocusly* converted. *Life of J. Lackington*, letter vii.

hod[1] (hod), *v. t.* and *i.* [A dial. var., like *haud*, etc., of *hold*[1].] To hold. [Prov. Eng.]

hod[1] (hod), *n.* [A dial. var., like *hud*, *haud*, etc., of *hold*[1]: see *hold*[1], *v.* and *n.* The E. dial. *hot*[2], F. *hotte*, a basket for carrying on the back, is a different word.] 1. A form of portable trough for carrying mortar and bricks to masons and bricklayers, fixed crosswise on the end of a pole or handle and borne on the shoulder. See cut under *hod-elevator*.—2. A coal-scuttle.—3. A form of blowpipe used by pewterers. It consists of a cast-iron pot with a close cover, containing ignited charcoal. A stream of air is forced through it by means of a bellows worked by the foot, the air entering through a pipe and nozle on one side and passing out through a nozle on the opposite side, which directs the current of hot air upon the object to be soldered.

4. A tub made of half a flour-barrel to which handles are fitted, used for carrying alewives. It is also a measure, holding about 200 of these fish. [Maine, U. S.]—5. A hole under the bank of a stream, as a retreat for fish. [Prov. Eng.]

hod[2] (hod), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hodded*, ppr. *hodding*. [Sc. also *houd*; cf. *hoddle*.] To bob up and down on horseback; jog.

hod[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hood*.

hod-carrier (hod'kar″i-ėr), *n.* A laborer who carries bricks and mortar in a hod.

hodden (hod'n), *a.* and *n.* [A dial. form (Sc. also *haudin*, *hadden*, etc.) of *holden*, pp. of *hold*[1], *v.*] I. *a.* 1. [*p. a.*] Kept; held; held over: as, a *hodden* yow, a ewe intended to be kept over the year; *haudin* cawf, a calf not fed for sale, but kept that it may grow to maturity. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. [Attrib. use of *hodden*, *n.*] Wearing hodden-gray; rustic.

The *hodden* or russet individuals are uncustomary. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. i. 6.

II. *n.* [Abbr. of *hodden-gray.*] Same as *hodden-gray.*

Drest in *hodden* or russet.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 6.

How true a poet is he! And the poet, too, of poor men, of gray *hodden* and the guernsey coat, and the blouse.
Emerson, Burns.

hodden-gray (hod'n-grā'), *n.* [That is, *hodden gray*, or wool *hodden* or kept in its natural color: see *hodden*, *a.*] A coarse cloth made of undyed wool of the natural color, formerly much worn by peasants. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

But Meg, poor Meg! maun with the shepherds stay,
And tak what God will send in *hodden-grey*.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, v. 2.

hoddie (hod'i), *n.* Same as *hooded crow* (which see, under *hooded*). [Scotch.]

hodding-spade (hod'ing-spād), *n.* A sort of spade principally used in the fens, so shaped as to take up a considerable portion of earth entire. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hoddle (hod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hoddled*, ppr. *hoddling.* [Appar. freq. of *hod*[2], q. v.] To waddle; hobble. [Scotch.]

Ye shall hae that for a tune o' the pipes, Steenie. . . . Play us up "Weel *hoddled*, Luckie."
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

hoddy (hod'i), *n.*; pl. *hoddies* (-iz). [Sc., also written *hoddie*, *hoodie*, *hoody*, and in comp. *hoddy-craw*, *huddy-craw*, *huddit-craw*, *hoodit-craw*, i. e. hooded crow: see *hooded* and *hoodie-craw.*] Same as *hooded crow* (which see, under *hooded*). [Scotch.]

hoddy-dod†, *n.* [Cf. *hodmandod.*] A snail.

The running mange or tettar is a mischeefe peculiar unto the fig-tree; as also, to breed certaine *hoddy-dods* or shell-snailes sticking hard thereto and eating it.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 24.

hoddy-doddy† (hod'i-dod'i), *n.* [A riming compound, with various equivalents, *hoddy-peke*, *hoddypoll*, *doddypoll*, *doddypate* (q. v.), etc., all terms of contempt for a foolish, stupid fellow.] An awkward or foolish person.

Cob's wife and you,
That make your husband such a *hoddy-doddy*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 8.

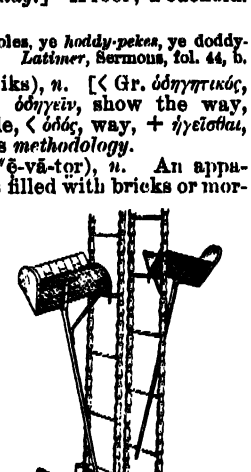
My master is a parsonable man, and not a spindle-shank'd *hoddy-doddy*.
Swift, Mary, the Cook-maid, to Dr. Sheridan.

hoddy-peak, hoddy-peke (hod'i-pēk), *n.* [OSc. *hud-pyke* (Dunbar), a miser or skinflint; origin obscure; cf. *hoddy-doddy.*] A fool; a cuckold. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

What, ye brain-sicke fooles, ye *hoddy-pekes*, ye doddy-powles!
Latimer, Sermons, fol. 44, b.

hodegetics (hod-ē-jet'iks), *n.* [< Gr. ὁδηγητικός, fitted for guiding, < ὁδηγεῖν, show the way, guide, < ὁδηγός, a guide, < ὁδός, way, + ἡγεῖσθαι, ἄγειν, lead.] Same as *methodology.*

hod-elevator (hod'el'ē-vā-tor), *n.* An apparatus for raising hods filled with bricks or mortar in a building which is in process of erection. It generally consists of endless chains united by rigid links or bars to which the hods are hooked. The chains pass over wheels above and below, and are moved by hand-cranks.


Hod-elevator.

hoder-moder†, *n.* and *a.* [See *hugger-mugger.*] Hugger-mugger. *Skelton.*

hodful (hod'fūl), *n.* [< *hod*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a hod contains; the contents of a hod.

hodge (hoj), *n.* [A generalized use of *Hodge*, a familiar form of *Rodger*, *Roger*, like *Rob*, q. v., for *Robert*, *Robin.* From *Hodge* are derived the surnames *Hodge*, *Hodges*, *Hodgeson*, *Hodson*, *Hotchkins*, *Hoskins*, *Hodgkinson*, etc. The name *Roger*, F. *Roger*, Sp. Pg. *Rogerio*, It. *Ruggiero*, ML. *Rogerus*, is of OHG. origin: OHG. *Ruodigēr*, *Hruadgēr*, MHG. *Rüedegēr*, *Rüedigēr*, *Rüeger*, G. *Rüdiger*, lit. 'famous with the spear,' < OHG. **hruodi* (only in proper names, = AS. *hrōth*, glory, fame, = Icel. *hrodhr*, fame) + *gēr* = AS. *gār*, spear: see *gar*[1], *gore*[2]. The first syllable is the same as that in *Roderick*, *Rodolph* = *Rudolph*, *Roland*, *Robert* = *Rupert.*] A countryman; a rustic; a clown. [Colloq.]

One of these somnolent, grinning *hodges* will suddenly display activity of body and finesse of mind.
The Century, XXVII. 183.

hodgepodge (hoj'poj), *n.* [A corruption of *hotchpotch*, q. v., and this of *hotchpot*, q. v.] 1. Same as *hotchpotch.*

And Lesbian floure, . . . whereof the Turks make their Trachana and Boubort; a certain *hodgepodge* of sundry ingredients.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 12.

Man's life is but vain; for 'tis subject to pain
And sorrow, and short as a bubble;
'Tis a *hodge-podge* of business, and money, and care,
And care, and money, and trouble.
Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 178.

He [a horse] treated me to a *hodge-podge* of all his several gaits at once.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 202.

2. In *law*, a commixture of lands. See *hotchpot*, 2.

hodgepoker†, *n.* [< *hodge* (cf. also *hob*[2]) + *poker*[2], equiv. to *puck.*] A hobgoblin.

Mazzaruolo [It.], a sprite, a hag, a hobgoblin, a robin-goodfellow, a *hodgpoker*, a lar in the chimney.
Florio.

hodge-pudding (hoj'pud'ing), *n.* [< *hodge-* (*podge*) + *pudding.*] A pudding made of a medley of ingredients.

Mrs. Page. Why, Sir John, do you think . . . that ever the devil could have made you our delight?
Ford. What, a *hodge pudding*? a bag of flax?
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

Hodgkin's disease. See *disease.*

hodiern† (hō'di-ėrn), *a.* [= OF. *hodierne* = It. *odierno*, < L. *hodiernus*, of this day, < *hodie*, on this day, to-day, contr. of *hoc die*, abl. of *hic dies*: *hic*, this (see *hic jacet*); *dies*, day (see *diary*, *diurnal*). For the term., cf. *hestern*, *hesternal.*] Same as *hodiernal.*

I know that this is contrary to the common opinion, not only of the schools, but even of divers *hodiern* mathematicians.
Boyle, Works, III. 754.

hodiernal (hō-di-ėr'nal), *a.* [= OF. *hodiernal*; as *hodiern* + *-al.*] Of this day; belonging to the present day.

Literature is a point outside of our *hodiernal* circle, through which a new one may be described.
Emerson.

hodman (hod'man), *n.*; pl. *hodmen* (-men). [< *hod*[1] + *man.*] 1. A man who carries a hod; a hod-carrier.

Alas, so is it everywhere, so will it ever be; till the *Hodman* is discharged, or reduced to hodbearing, and an Architect is hired.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 73.

2. A young scholar admitted from Westminster School to be student in Christ-church College in Oxford. [Local cant.]

hodmandod (hod'man-dod), *n.* [E. dial. also *hodmondod*, *hodmedod*, *hoddydod*; cf. *dodman*, a snail, E. dial. (Corn.) *hoddymandoddy*, a simpleton.] A snail; a dodman. [Eng.]

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the cra-fish, the *hodmandod* or dodman, the tortoise, etc.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 732.

I am an ant, a gnat, a worm; a woodcock amongst birds; a *hodmondod* amongst flies; amongst curs a trendle tail.
Webster, Appius and Virginia, iii. 4.

So they hoisted her down just as safe and as well,
And as snug as a *hodmandod* rides in his shell.
The New Bath Guide (ed. 1830), p. 86. (*Halliwell.*)

hodograph (hod'ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. ὁδός, way, + γράφειν, write.] A curve the radius vector of which represents in magnitude and direction the velocity of a moving particle. It was invented by Sir W. R. Hamilton.

hodographic (hod-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *hodograph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hodograph: as, "*hodographic* isochronism," *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 43.

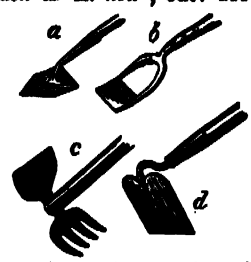
hodographically (hod-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* On the principle of the hodograph.

hodometer (hō-dom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ὁδόμετρον, or ὁδόμετρος, an instrument for measuring distances by land or sea, < ὁδός, way, road, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance traveled by a wheeled vehicle. It is a clockwork arrangement which, attached to a spoke of a wheel, records the number of revolutions of the wheel. The number of revolutions multiplied by the circumference of the wheel gives the distance traversed. Also *odometer.*

hodometrical (hod-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *hodometer* + *-ic-al.*] 1. Pertaining to a hodometer. —2. Serving to find the longitude at sea by dead-reckoning. *Smyth.*

hodthai (hod'thī), *n.* [E. Ind.] A resin obtained from *Balsamodendron Playfairii*, an East Indian tree of the natural order *Burseraceæ.* See *Commiphora*, the name under which the genus was formerly known.

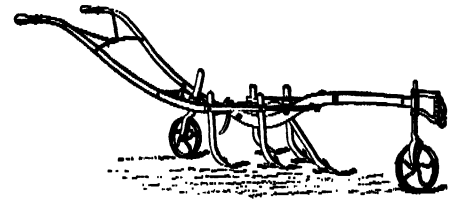
hoe[1] (hō), *n.* [Formerly spelled *how* (Ray, 1691, who calls it *rastrum Gallicum*, a French rake), and erroneously *haugh* (Evelyn); < ME. *howe*, < OF. *houe*, *hoe*, F. *houe*, < OHG. *houwa*, MHG. *houwe*, G. *haue*, a hoe, < OHG. *houwan*, MHG. *houwen*, G. *hauen* = E. *hew*[1], cut: see *hew*[1].] An implement for digging, scraping, or loosening earth, cutting weeds, etc., made in various forms. The common hoe, also called *draw-hoe* and *field-hoe*, consists of a blade of iron set transversely at a convenient angle at the end of a long handle. In the Dutch hoe, push-hoe, or scuffle-hoe the cutting blade is set like the blade of a spade.


a and *b*, Dutch hoes; *c*, hoe and rake combined; *d*, common hoe.

They sege Sarzyns myne the wale
With pykoys & *howes* gret & smal.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 1499.

The *hoe* is an ingenious instrument, calculated to call out a great deal of strength at a great disadvantage.
C. D. Warner, Summer in a Garden, iii.

Bayonet-hoe, a form of hoe with the blade set on the handle as in the field-hoe, but narrow and pointed much in the form of a trowel-bayonet.—**Horse-hoe**, a frame mounted on wheels and furnished with ranges of shares spaced so as to work in the intervals between rows of plants, such as turnips, potatoes, etc., used on farms for the same purposes as the field-hoe, and drawn by a horse; a cultivator. Smaller machines of the same nature are made to be pushed by a man.


English Horse-hoe.

hoe[1] (hō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hoed*, ppr. *hoeing.* [Formerly also *haugh*; < *hoe*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe.—2. To clear from weeds or cultivate with a hoe: as, to *hoe* turnips or cabbages.

When the sowing and first *hoeing* and thinning of the crop [carrots] are got over successfully, the after culture of the crop is very simple.
Encyc. Brit., I. 369.

A hard or **a long row to hoe**, a difficult or tiresome task to perform. [U. S.]—**To hoe one's own row**, to do one's share of work; attend to one's own affairs. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* To use a hoe.

Begin the work of *haughing* as soon as ever they [weeds] begin to peep.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, July.

hoe[2] (hō), *n.* [< Icel. *hār* (and corruptly *hāfr*) = Norw. Dan. *haa* = Sw. *haj* = D. *haai*, > G. *hai*, a shark, dogfish.] The common dogfish, *Squalus acanthias* or *Acanthias vulgaris*; also, a name of several other kinds of sharks. See cut under *dogfish.* [Shetland and Orkney islands, and U. S.]

hoe[3] (hō), *n.* A variant of *how*[2]. [Local, Eng.]

Upon that lofty place at Plymouth called the *Hoe*,
Those mighty wrestlers met.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 482.

hoe[4]†, *interj.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *ho*[1].

hoe-cake (hō'kāk), *n.* Coarse bread, generally in the form of a thin cake, made of Indian meal, water, and salt: originally that cooked on the broad, thin blade of a cotton-field hoe. [Southern U. S.]

Some talk of *hoe-cake*, fair Virginia's pride.
J. Barlow, Hasty Pudding, i.

There was also a hoe, on which Mrs. Jake baked cold water *hoe-cakes* when she had company to supper.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xvii.

hoe-down (hō'doun), *n.* A dance: same as *breakdown.* [Southern U. S.]

hoer (hō'ėr), *n.* One who hoes.

It is very difficult to get the *hoers* trained to select and leave only the stoutest plants.
Encyc. Brit., I. 367.

hoff (hof), *n.* A dialectal variant of *hook*[1].

Hoffmannist (hof'man-ist), *n.* [< *Hoffmann* (see def.) + *-ist.* The surname *Hoffmann*, *Hofman*, means 'courtman, courtier,' < G. *hof*, MHG. OHG. *hof* (= OS. D. *hof* = AS. *hof*, house (see *hovel*), = Icel. *hof*), courtyard, palace, royal court, + *mann* = E. *man.*] One of a body of Lutheran dissenters, followers of Daniel Hoffmann, a professor at Helmstedt in Germany (1576–1601), who taught that reason and revelation are antagonistic.

Hoffmannite (hof'man-it), *n.* [< *Hoffmann* (see defs.) + *-ite*[2].] 1. A member of a short-lived German Anabaptist sect of the sixteenth century, founded by Melchior Hoffmann.—2. A member of a small German sect of Millenarians,

founded in 1854 by Christian Hoffmann. The sect was also called *Jerusalem Friends.*

Hoffmann's violet. Same as *dahlia*, 3.

hofult, *a.* [< ME. *howful, hokful, hoxful,* < AS. *hohful, hogful,* careful, anxious, < *hogu,* care, anxiety: see *how* and *-ful.*] Prudent; careful; considerate. *Richardson.*

Sir Gregory, ever *hofull* of his doings and behaviour, directed especial letters unto him.
Stapleton, Fortress of Faith, an. 1565, p. 97, b.

hofully†, *adv.* Carefully; prudently.

Women serving God *hofully* and chastely.
Stapleton, Fortress of Faith, an. 1565, p. 419, b.

hog[1] (hog), *n.* [< ME. *hog, hoge, hogge,* a gelded hog, a young sheep (cf. in comp. *hog-pig,* a barrow-pig, *hog-colt,* a young colt, *hogget,* a sheep or colt after it has passed its first year, and obs. E. *hoggerel, hoggrel,* a young sheep, *hoggaster, hogster,* a boar in its third year, also a lamb after its first year, *hoglin,* a boar); prob. < *hog*[1], *v.*, a var. of *hag*[3], which is a var. of *hack*[1], cut: see *hog*[1], *v.*, *hag*[3], and *hack*[1]. The term is applied to a 'cut' or gelded boar, to a sheep 'cut' or shorn the first year, or just after the first year, hence a young sheep, and hence extended to a young colt. There is no sufficient evidence for the current etymology from W. *hwch,* a sow, = Corn. *hoch,* a pig, hog, = Bret. *houch, hoch,* a hog, = Ir. *suig,* ult. = AS. *sugu, sū,* E. *sow*[2]: see *sow*[2].] **1**†. A gelded pig; a barrow-pig.—**2.** An omnivorous non-ruminant mammal of the family *Suidæ,* suborder *Artiodactyla,* and order *Ungulata;* a pig, sow, or boar; a swine. All the varieties of the domestic hog are derived from the wild boar, *Sus scrofa.* (See *boar*[1].) The river-hogs are somewhat aquatic African species of the genus *Potamochærus.* The babirussa is a true hog of the same family, *Suidæ.* See cut under *babirussa.*

Shall I keep your *hogs,* and eat husks with them?
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1.

But for one piece they thought it hard
From the whole *hog* to be debarr'd.
Cowper, Love of the World Reproved.

3. Some animal like or likened to a hog, not of the family *Suidæ.* See *wart-hog, Phacochærus, peccary,* and *Dicotyles.*—**4.** A sheep shorn in the first year, or just after the first year; a young sheep. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A young colt.—**6.** A bullock a year old. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** One who has the characteristics of the hog; a mean, stingy, grasping, gluttonous, or filthy person. [Colloq.]—**8.** *Naut.,* a sort of scrubbing-broom for scraping a ship's bottom under water.—**9.** A stirrer or agitator in the pulp-vat of a paper-making plant.—**10**†. A shilling, or perhaps a sixpence. [Old slang.]

"It's only a tester or a *hog* they want your honour to give 'em, to drink your honour's health," said Paddy.
Miss Edgeworth, Ennui, vi.

Guinea hog, the river-pig of Guinea, *Potamochærus pictus.*—**Horned hog,** the babirussa: so called from the protrusive teeth, resembling horns. See cut under *babirussa.*—**Pygmy hog,** an animal of the genus *Porcula,* as *P. salvania,* which is found in Nepál and Sikhim.—**To caw one's hogs to the hill.** See *caw*[2].—**To go the whole hog.** See *go.*

hog[1] (hog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hogged,* ppr. *hogging.* [In def. 1 prob. a var. of *hag*[3] for *hack*[1], cut; the orig., and not a derivative, of *hog*[1], *n.*, to which, however, the later senses are due. Cf. MLG. *hoggen,* a secondary form of *houwen* = E. *hew,* to which *hack*[1] is ult. referred.] I. *trans.* **1.** To cut (the hair) short: as, to *hog* a horse's mane. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To scrape (a ship's bottom) under water.—**3.** [With ref. to *hogback,* q. v. The resemblance to G. *hocken,* carry on the back, get upon one's back, also set in heaps, < *hocke,* a heap or shock of sheaves, also the back, seems to be accidental.] To carry on the back. [Local, Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To droop at both ends, so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back in outline: said of the bottom of a ship when in this condition either through faulty construction or from accident.

As a result it was found that the extremities tended to droop with reference to the midship part, and the ship was said to break, this particular form of breakage being termed *hogging.* *Thearle,* Naval Arch., § 193.

2. In the *manège,* to hold or carry the head down, like a hog.

hog[2] (hog), *n.* [Origin obscure; by some identified with *hog*[1], as "laggard stones that manifest a pig-like indolence," or, it might be thought, in allusion to the helplessness of a hog on ice, there being in the United States an ironical simile, "as independent as a hog on ice." But neither this explanation nor that which brings in D. *hok,* a pen, kennel, sty, dock, is supported by any evidence. Perhaps first applied not to the stone, but to the hog-score or line 'cut' in the ice, < *hog*[1], cut, and thus in fact connected in another way with *hog*[1]; q. v.] In the game of curling, a stone which does not go over the hog-score; also, the hog-score itself. [Scotch.]

hog[2] (hog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hogged,* ppr. *hogging.* [< *hog*[2], *n.*] In *curling,* to play, as a stone, with so little force that it does not clear the hog-score. [Scotch.]

hogan† (hō'gan), *n.* [Abbr. of *Hogan-Mogan* (or *Hogen-Mogen*) *rug.*] A kind of strong liquor.

Those who toast all the family royal
In bumpers of *Hogan* and Nog
Have hearts not more true or more loyal
Than mine to my sweet Molly Mog.
Gay, Molly Mog.

For your reputation we keep to ourselves your not hunting nor drinking *hogan,* either of which here would be sufficient to lay your honour in the dust.
Gray, Letters, I. 12.

Hogan-Mogan†, *n.* and *a.* See *Hogen-Mogen.*

hog-ape (hog'āp), *n.* The mandrill baboon, *Cynocephalus mormon.* Also called *hog-monkey.*

hog-apple (hog'ap'l), *n.* The May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum.*

Hogarth's Act. See *act.*

hogat†, *n.* See *hogget.*

hogback (hog'bak), *n.* **1.** A back like that of a hog; a back which rises in the middle.

He [the perch] has a hooked or *hog back,* which is armed with sharp and stiff bristles.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 155.

2. A fish in which the back is humped somewhat like a hog's.—**3.** A low, sharply crested ridge rising upon the adjacent region, and usually formed of sand or gravel with boulders intermixed: in New England more commonly called *horseback.* Compare *horseback, eskar, kame.* At the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains the conspicuously projecting upturned edges of the rocky strata are called "hogbacks," and the region where these outcrops are common the "hogback country."

I pushed forward across deep gulches, over high peaks and *hog-backs.* *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVII. 860.

4. In *coal-mining,* a sharp rise in the floor of a coal-seam.—**5.** A hog-frame.

The strength of her hull and the solidity of her *hog-back.*
Waterbury (Conn.) *American,* April 2, 1886.

hog-backed (hog'bakt), *a.* Having a back like a hog's: specifically applied to a monstrous variety of the common trout.

hog-bean (hog'bēn), *n.* The henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger.* Also *hog's-bean.*

hog-bed (hog'bed), *n.* The ground-pine, *Lycopodium complanatum.*

hog-brace (hog'brās), *n.* Same as *hog-frame.*

hog-caterpillar (hog'kat″ėr-pil-ėr), *n.* The larva of a moth, *Darapsa myron,* of the family

Hog-caterpillar (*Darapsa myron*), natural size.

Sphingidæ: so called from the swollen thoracic joints. The large, round, yellowish-green eggs are laid singly on the leaves of the grape, and the larvæ feed separately on the leaves.

hog-chain (hog'chān), *n.* See *hog-frame.*

hog-cherry (hog'cher″i), *n.* The bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus.*

hog-choker (hog'chō″kėr), *n.* An American sole, *Achirus lineatus,* of the family *Soleidæ:* so called from its worthlessness as a food-fish. It has an oval body of a brownish color crossed with narrow blackish bands. It inhabits the eastern coast of North America. See cut under *Soleidæ.*

hog-cholera (hog'kol″ė-rą), *n.* See *cholera.*

hog-colt (hog'kōlt), *n.* A colt a year old; a hogget. [Eng.]

hog-constable (hog'kun″stą-bl), *n.* Same as *hog-reeve.*

hog-cote (hog'kōt), *n.* A shed or house for swine; a sty. [Eng.]

hog-deer (hog'dēr), *n.* **1.** A small spotted deer, *Cervus* (*Hyelaphus*) *porcinus,* abundant in India, and related to the axis. See *axis*[2].—**2.** The babirussa.

hoget, *a.* A Middle English form of *huge.*

Hogen-Mogen† (hō'gen-mō'gen), *n.* and *a.* [Sometimes written *Hogan-Mogan;* < D. *Hoog en Mogend,* 'high and mighty,' an honorific title of the States General: *hoog* = E. *high; mogend,* mighty, orig. ppr. of *mogen,* may, can, have power, = E. *may*[1].] I. *n.* The States General of Holland; Holland or the Netherlands. [Old slang.]

But I have sent him for a token
To your Low-country *Hogen-Mogen.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 1440.

II. *a.* Dutch. [Old slang.]

Well, in short, I was drunk; damnably drunk with Ale; great *Hogen Mogen* bloody Ale.
Dryden, Wild Gallant, i. 1.

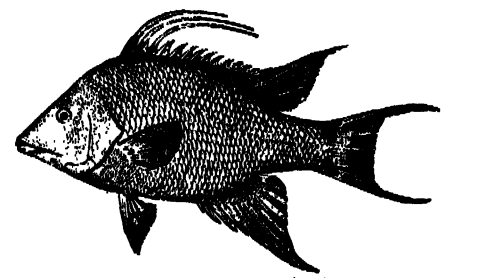
What think you of our *Hogan-Mogan* Belle?
Didn't she trick the Trickster nicely well?
Mrs. Centlivre, Artifice, Epil.

Hogen-Mogen rug†, a 'high and mighty'—that is, very strong—drink: later called simply *hogan.* See *hogan* and *rug.*

There was a high and mighty drink call'd Rug.
Sure since the Reigne of great King Gorbodug,
Was never such a rare infused confection,
Injection, operation, and ejection,
Are *Hogen Mogen Rugs,* great influences
To provoke sleep, and stupefie the senses.
John Taylor, Certain Travailes (1653).

hog-fennel (hog'fen″el), *n.* The sulphur-weed, *Poucedanum officinale.* Also *hog's-fennel.*

hogfish (hog'fish), *n.* **1.** A popular name of various fishes. (*a*) *Scorpæna scrofa,* a fish of large size and red color, with a spiny head, inflated cheeks, sunken crown, and cirri or tags on the head and body. The name is also given to other species of the same genus. [Local, Eng.] (*b*) A darter, *Percina caprodes,* of the family *Percidæ* and subfamily *Etheostominæ,* inhabiting American fresh waters. Also called *hog-molly, log-perch,* and *rock-fish.* (*c*) A hemulonine fish, better known as *sailor's-choice.* [U. S.] (*d*) A labroid fish, *Lachnolæmus maximus* or *L. suillus.* It has 14 dorsal spines, the first 5 strong and



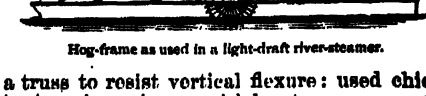
Hogfish (*Lachnolæmus maximus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

produced into long filaments or streamers in the adult; the entire preoperculum, opercles, and cheeks are scaly. It is a common West Indian fish, and also occurs along the Florida coast.

2. The common porpoise or sea-pig, *Phocæna communis.*

hog-fleece (hog'flēs), *n.* [< *hog*[1], 4, + *fleece.*] The fleece obtained from a sheep that is shorn for the first time. [Prov. Eng.]

hog-frame (hog'frām), *n.* In steam-vessels, a fore-and-aft frame, usually above deck, forming in combination with the frame of the vessel



Hog-frame as used in a light-draft river-steamer.

a truss to resist vertical flexure: used chiefly in American river- and lake-steamers. A chain (called a *hog-chain*) is sometimes stretched over straining-posts for this purpose.

hoggard†, *n.* Same as *hogherd.*

Our regent (who had in him no more humanity than a *hoggard*). *Comical Hist. of Francion* (1655).

hoggaster†, *n.* See *hogster.*

hogged (hogd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *hog*[1], *v. t.*, 1.] Having a droop at the ends: said of a ship when her ends are lower than her midship part, a condition resulting from accident, as from running aground, or from structural weakness.

A very bad world indeed in some parts—*hogged* the moment it was launched—a number of rotten timbers.
Wolcot, Peter Pindar, p. 168.

hoggepot†, *n.* Same as *hotchpot.*

hogger (hog'ėr), *n.* [Appar. for **hocker,* < *hock*[1] + *-er.* Cf. equiv. Sc. *hoshen, hoshin, hoeshin.*] A stocking without a foot, worn by coal-min-

ers when at work. See *sinker*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

hoggerel (hog'e-rel), *n.* [Also *hoggrel*, *hogrel*; dim. of *hog*[1], *n.*, 4.] A sheep of the second year. [Eng.]

> And to the temples first they hast, and seeke
> By sacrifice for grace, with *hogrels* of two yeare.
> *Surrey*, tr. of Virgil, iv. 72.

hogger-pipe (hog'ėr-pīp), *n.* In *mining*, the upper terminal pipe with delivery-hose of the mining-pump. [North. Eng.]

hoggery (hog'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *hoggeries* (-iz). [< *hog*[1] + *-ery*, q. v.] 1. A place where hogs or swine are kept; a piggery.—2. A collection of hogs or swine. [Rare.]

> Crime and shame,
> And all their *hoggery*, trample your smooth world,
> Nor leave more foot-marks than Apollo's kine.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, vii.

3. Hoggishness; swinishness; brutishness. [Rare.]

hogget (hog'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *hogat*, *hogatie*; < *hog*[1] + dim. *-et*.] 1. A young boar of the second year. [Eng.]—2. A sheep or colt more than one year old. [Eng.]

> *Bidens* [L.], a sheepe with two teeth, or rather that is two yeres old, called in some place hogrelles or *hogattes*.
> *Elyot*, 1559.

> Farther in . . . we found all the rest of the poor sheep packed. . . . Two or three of the weaklier *hoggets* were dead from want of air.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlii.

hogging, hoggin (hog'ing, -in), *n.* [Perhaps < *hog*[1] + *-ing*[1]; "from the rounded form of the heap" (?).] Screened or sifted gravel. [Eng.]

> Filter-beds of sand and *hoggin*. *The Engineer*, LXV. 32.

hogging-frame (hog'ing-frām), *n.* Same as *hog-frame*.

hoggish (hog'ish), *a.* [< *hog*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the characteristics of a hog; swinish; greedy; gluttonous; filthy; mean; selfish.

> Those divels so talked of, and feared, are none else but *hoggish* jaylors. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters, A Prison.

> Abaddon and Asmodeus caught at me. . . .
> With colt-like whinny and with *hoggish* whine
> They burst my prayer.
> *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

hoggishly (hog'ish-li), *adv.* In a hoggish, brutish, gluttonous, or filthy manner.

hoggishness (hog'ish-nes), *n.* The character of being hoggish; brutishness; voracious greediness in eating; beastly filthiness; mean selfishness.

hoggism (hog'izm), *n.* [< *hog*[1] + *-ism*.] Same as *hoggishness*.

> In *hoggism* sunk,
> I got with punch, alas! confounded drunk.
> *Wolcot*, Peter Pindar, p. 108.

hog-gum (hog'gum), *n.* A kind of gum of uncertain origin. In the West Indies it is employed as a substitute for pitch in tarring boats, ropes, etc. One variety is collected from among the roots of old trees of *Symphonia globulifera*, a species of British Guiana, belonging to the natural order *Guttiferæ*. Another variety is obtained from *Spondias mangifera*, a tree of the dry forests of many parts of India and Burma, belonging to the natural order *Anacardiaceæ*. Other varieties are thought to be the product of *Rhus Metopium*, of the order *Anacardiaceæ*; of *Moronobea coccinea*, of the order *Guttiferæ*; and of *Hedwigia balsamifera*, of the order *Burseraceæ*. It is probable that all yield resinous substances of similar qualities. Also called *hog-doctor's gum*, *doctor-gum*.—**Hog-gum tree**, a large tree, *Moronobea coccinea*, from 90 to 100 feet high, a native of Brazil and the West Indies.

hogh†, *n.* An obsolete form of *how*[2].

hogherd (hog'hėrd), *n.* [< *hog*[1] + *herd*[2].] A keeper of swine; a swineherd. Also *hoggard*.

hoghood (hog'hud), *n.* [< *hog*[1] + *-hood*.] The nature or condition of a hog. [Rare.]

> Many a Circe island with temporary enchantment, temporary conversion into beasthood and *hoghood*.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. i. 7.

hog-in-armor (hog'in-är'mọr), *n.* The nine-banded armadillo, *Dasypus* or *Tatusia novemcinctus*. *F. A. Ober*.

hoglin (hog'lin), *n.* [< ME. *hoglin*; < *hog*[1] + *-lin*, equiv. to dim. *-ling*[1].] 1†. A boar.—2. An apple-turnover. [Prov. Eng.]

hogling†, *a.* [Appar. < *hog*[1] + *-ling*[2].] Hoggish (?).

> Sir Robert Mansel being now in the Mediterranean, . . . Marquis Spinola should in a *hogling* Way change his Master for the Time, and, taking Commission from the Emperor, become his Servant for invading the Palatinate with the Forces of the King of Spain in the Netherlands.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 9.

hog-louse (hog'lous), *n.* A terrestrial isopod crustacean of the family *Oniscidæ*; a wood-louse, sow-bug, or slater.

> And if the worms called wood-lice, or *hog-lice*, be seen in great quantities together, it is a token that it will rain shortly after. *Husbandman's Practice* (1678).

hog-mace (hog'mās), *n.* 1. The official mace of the corporation of Sandwich in England.—2. The officer whose badge of office it is.

> It is stated that the *hogmace*, or sergeant of the brazen mace, bears a stout staff with a brazen head.
> *Art Jour.*, 1881, p. 105.

hogmanay†, *n.* A kind of loaf. *Ord. and Regulations*, p. 69. (*Halliwell.*)

hogmanay, *n.* See *hogmenay*.

hog-mane (hog'mān), *n.* The mane of a horse cut short or roached so as to stand up, like the bristles on a hog's back.

hog-maned (hog'mānd), *a.* Having a hog-mane; roached.

hog-meat (hog'mēt), *n.* In Jamaica, the root of the *Boerhaavia decumbens*. It is emetic, and a decoction of it is said to be used as a remedy in dysentery. Also called *hog's-bread*.

hogmenay, hogmanay (hog'me-nā', -ma-nā'), *n.* [Formerly also *hogmena*, *hagmena*, *hogmyne*, etc.; said to be a corruption of F. "*au gui menez*, 'lead on to the mistletoe,' a cry which in some parts of France the boys that go about begging on the last day of December are said to use" (Imp. Dict.), but authority for this phrase is lacking; prob. a corruption through the Norm. F. forms *hoguinanno*, *hoquinano*, *hoguigagné*, *haguirenleu*, *haguinelo*, *haguilennef*, etc., perverted forms of OF. *aguilanneuf*, *aguillanneu*, *aguillanneuf*, *guillanneuf*, etc., F. dial. *aiguilan*, *guilané*, *guilanneu*, prop. *au-gui-l'an-neuf*, "the voice of countrey people begging small presents, or new year's gifts, in Christmas; an ancient tearm of rejoycing, derived from the Druides, who were wont, the first day of January, to go into the woods, where having sacrificed and banquetted together, they gathered Mistletow, esteeming it excellent to make beasts fruitful, and most soveraign against all poyson" (Cotgrave), i. e. 'to the mistletoe! the New Year!': *au*, < L. *ad illum*, to the; *guy*, now *gui*, mistletoe (= mod. Pr. *visc* = Cat. *vesc* = Sp. *visco* = It. *visco*, *vischio*, < L. *viscum*, *viscus*, mistletoe: see *viscum*); *le*, < L. *ille*, that; *an*, < L. *annus*, year; *neuf*, < L. *novus* = E. *new*. The Sp. *aguinaldo*, a New Year's gift, Christmas box, is from the F. word.] 1. The last day of December and of the year; also, the month of December.—2. Entertainment or refreshment given to a visitor on the last day of the year, or during December; a gift bestowed on those who apply for it, according to ancient custom, at that time of the year. [North. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

> *Hogmanay*.
> Trollolay,
> Gie's o' your white bread and nane o' your gray.
> *Old rime.*

> They [Scotch youth] . . . go about the shops seeking their *hogmenay*. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 18.

> The cottar weanies, glad and gay,
> Wi' pocks out owre their shouther,
> Sing at the doors for *hogmanay*.
> *Rev. J. Nicol*, Poems, I. 27.

hog-molly (hog'mol'i), *n.* 1. The hog-mullet or hog-sucker, *Hypentelium nigricans*. [Local, U. S.]—2. Same as *hogfish*, 1 (*b*).

hog-money (hog'mun'i), *n.* [So called from the hog represented on the coins.] The coins issued at the beginning of the seventeenth century for circulation in the Somers Isles (now the Bermudas). They are of copper, silvered, and are of the value of 1*s.*, 6*d.*, 3*d.*, and 2*d.*

Hog-money (twopence) of Somers Isles (Bermudas).—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

hog-monkey (hog'mung'ki), *n.* Same as *hog-ape*.

hog-mullet (hog'mul'et), *n.* The hog-sucker, *Hypentelium nigricans*.

hog-nosed (hog'nōzd), *a.* Having a snout like a hog's: specifically applied to American serpents of the genus *Heterodon*.

hognose-snake (hog'nōz-snāk), *n.* A snake of the genus *Heterodon*, which flattens the head when about to strike. It is not venomous. Also called *flathead* or *flat-headed adder*, *blowing-viper*, etc. See *Heterodon*.

hognut (hog'nut), *n.* 1. The pignut or brown hickory, *Carya porcina*. See *hickory*. [U. S.]—2. The earthnut or arnut, *Conopodium denudatum* (*Bunium flexuosum*). Also called *hawknut*.—3. A species of *Omphalea* belonging to the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*. [Jamaica.]

hogo† (hō'gō), *n.* [Also written *hogoe*, *hogoo*; an E. spelling of F. *haut goût*, high flavor: see *haut*[1], *gout*[3]. Cf. *hoboy* for *hautbois*.] High flavor; strong scent.

> Balshassar's sumptuous feast was heightened by the *hogo* of his delicious meats and drinks.
> *M. Griffith*, Fear of God and the King (1660), p. 76.

hog-peanut (hog'pē'nut), *n.* A twining plant, *Amphicarpæa monoica*, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, growing in rich wood-lands in the United States, with purplish flowers at the summit which seldom produce fruit, and others at the base which produce pear-shaped pods usually with a single seed, ripening in the ground or on its surface under the fallen leaves.

hog-pen (hog'pen), *n.* A hog-sty; a pig-sty.

hog-plum (hog'plum), *n.* A plant of the genus *Spondias*, natural order *Anacardiaceæ*. Some of the species yield pleasant fruits, as *S. purpurea* and *S. lutea* of the West Indies. Their fruit is a common food for hogs. A much-esteemed Brazilian dish is prepared from the juice of *S. tuberosa*, mixed with milk, curds, and sugar. In North America the name is applied to several different plants: *Prunus angustifolia*, the Chickasaw plum of the eastern United States; *Rhus Metopium*, the poison-wood or coral-sumac of tropical Florida; and *Ximenia Americana*, the wild lime of Florida, which is perhaps introduced from the West Indies.

hog-rat (hog'rat), *n.* A West Indian rodent of the genus *Capromys*, as the Cuban *C. pilorides*. Also *hutia-conga*, *hutia-carabali*.

hog-reeve (hog'rēv), *n.* An officer charged with the prevention or appraising of damages by stray swine. In England the hog-reeve was formerly a parish officer. In New England he was elected as a town officer; and hog-reeves are still chosen in some places, generally as a jest, the office being merely nominal. Also called *hog-constable*.

hogrel (hog'rel), *n.* See *hoggerel*.

hog-ring (hog'ring), *n.* A metal ring, clasp, or other device inserted in a pig's snout to prevent it from rooting up the ground.

hog-ringer (hog'ring'ėr), *n.* 1. One who puts rings in the snouts of swine.—2. A form of pincers for inserting rings in the snouts of swine.

hog-rubber (hog'rub'ėr), *n.* A low, coarse fellow fit only for such work as rubbing hogs. [Rare.]

> The very rusticks and *hog-rubbers*, . . . if once they tast of this Loue liquor, are inspired in an instant.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 536.

hog's-back (hogz'bak), *n.* Anything shaped like the back of a hog; in *geol.*, same as *hogback*, 3.

hog's-bane (hogz'bān), *n.* Same as *sowbane*.

hog's-bean (hogz'bēn), *n.* [Tr. of Gr. ὑοσκύαμος: see *Hyoscyamus*.] Same as *hog-bean*.

hog's-bread (hogz'bred), *n.* Same as *hog-meat*.

hog-score (hog'skōr), *n.* [< *hog*[2], q. v., + *score*, a line.] In the game of curling, a distance-line drawn across the rink or course one sixth of the way from each of the two tees.

> Now he lags on Death's *hog-score*.
> *Burns*, Tam Samson's Elegy.

hog's-fennel (hogz'fen'el), *n.* Same as *hog-fennel*.

hog's-garlic (hogz'gär'lik), *n.* A kind of garlic, *Allium ursinum*. See *garlic*.

hog's-haw (hogz'hâ), *n.* A small tree, *Cratægus brachyacantha*, a native of Louisiana and Texas.

hogshead (hogz'hed), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hoggeshod*; < ME. *hoggeshed*, *hoggis hed*, *hoggys hed*, *hoggeshede* (1434); in form < *hog's*, poss. of *hog*[1], + *head*. But the word is prob. an adapted form of what would reg. be *oxhead* (not found in this sense), < MD. *ockshoofd*, *oghshoofd* (Kilian), later *okshoofd*, *oxhoofd* (Sewel), now *okshoofd* = LG. *okshoofd*, *oxhoofd* (Bremen Dict.), > G. *oxhoft*, *ochshoft* (the G. *ochsenhaubt* (1691) being an accom. form); cf. Dan. *oxehoved* = OSw. *oxhufvud*, Sw. *oxhufvud*, a hogshead, lit., as the Dan. term also signifies, an 'oxhead,' = E. *oxhead*, q. v. The D. and LG. forms may be accom. from the Scand.; the reg. forms for 'oxhead' are D. *ossenhoofd*, LG. **ossenhöved* or *-hüfd*. The reason why the name was applied to a cask is not certainly known; perhaps because such casks had the figure of an ox's head branded on them, or in allusion to a figure of the head of Bacchus, with golden horns, supposed to have adorned such casks. The Ir. *tocsaid*, hogshead, is from the E.] 1. A large cask for liquors, etc.

> Swallowed with yest and froth, as you'd thrust a cork into a *hogshead*. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

Specifically—(*a*) A cask having the definite capacity of 63 old wine-gallons, 54 beer-gallons, etc. See def. 2.

> Now as for wine-vessels, they are seldom smaller than *hogsheads* which are of 63 gallons.
> *R. Records*, Grounde of Artes.

(*b*) A cask having a capacity of from 100 to 140 gallons: as, a *hogshead* of sugar, molasses, or tobacco.

2. A liquid measure containing 63 old wine-gallons (equal to 52½ imperial gallons), this value having been fixed by an English statute of 1423. The hogshead of molasses was made 100 gallons

by a statute of 23 Geo. II. Formerly the London hogshead of beer was 54 beer-gallons, the London hogshead of ale was 48 ale-gallons, and the ale- and beer-hogshead for the rest of England was 51 gallons. Other hogsheads, for cider, oats, lime, tobacco, etc., have had local acceptance. See *hogshead-weight*. Abbreviated *hhd.*

3. [Directly < *hog's head.*] A draught, as of wine or ale, taken from a cup which forms the head or cover of a jug in the shape of a hog. See *Sussex pig*, under *pig*.

hogsheadweight†, *n.* Five hundredweight.

112 poundes make 1 hundredweight. 5 of those hundreds make 1 *hogsheadweight*. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600).

hog-shearing (hog'shēr''ing), *n.* Much ado about nothing. [Ludicrous.]

Why do I hold you thus long in these his noisome exhalations, and hideous cry of *hog-shearing*, where, as we used to say in England, we have a great deal of noise and no wool? *E. Martin*, Letters (1662), p. 95.

hog-shouther (hog'shûᴛʜ''ėr), *n.* [Appar. in allusion to the crowding and pushing of hogs while being fed; < *hog*[1] + *shouther* = E. *shoulder*.] A game in which those who take part jostle one another with the shoulders. [Scotch.]

hog-shouther (hog'shûᴛʜ''ėr), *v. i.* [See *hog-shouther*, *n.*] To jostle with the shoulder. [Scotch.]

The warly race may drudge an' drive,
Hog-shouther, jundie, stretch, an' strive.
Burns, To William Simpson.

hogskin (hog'skin), *n.* Leather made of the hides of hogs, having a grained and minutely punctured surface, used for saddles (generally under the name *pigskin*) and as an ornamental material for bookbinding and wall-hangings. For the latter uses also called *sowskin* and *hogs' leather*. See also *Avignon leather* (under *leather*) and *coramí*.

There were many examples of superb binding, especially of exquisite tooling on *hog-skin*.
C. D. Warner, Little Journey, vi.

hog-snake (hog'snāk), *n.* A serpent of the genus *Heterodon;* a hog-nosed snake.

hog's-pudding (hogz'pūd''ing), *n.* The entrails of a hog, stuffed with pudding composed of flour, currants, and spice. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hog-steer† (hog'stēr), *n.* [Appar. < *hog*[1] + *steer*[2]; but orig. an accom. of *hogster*.] A boar of the third year.

Hee scornes theese rascal tame games, but a sounder of *hoguteers*,
Or thee brownye lion too stalck fro the mountain he wisheth. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 163.

hogster† (hog'stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *hoggester*, *hoggaster;* appar. < *hog*[1] + *-ster*.] 1. A sheep in its second year: same as *hoggerel*.—2. A boar in its third year.

hog-sty (hog'stī), *n.* [< ME. *hogstye;* < *hog*[1] + *sty*[2].] A pen or an inclosure for hogs.

The besotted Grecians being so far from endeavouring a recovery that they jested at the losse, and said that they had but taken a *Hogs-stie*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 21.

hog-succory (hog'suk''ō-ri), *n.* A species of *Hyoseris*, small taraxacum-like plants of the Mediterranean region.

hog-sucker (hog'suk''ėr), *n.* A catostomoid fish of the United States, *Hypentelium nigricans*, the hog-molly or hog-mullet. It has various other local names, as *crawl-a-bottom*, *hammerhead*, *stone-lugger*, *stone-roller*, and *toter*.

hog-wallow (hog'wol''ō), *n.* A peculiar kind of irregular surface, when the clayey soil is broken up by a series of hillocks and hollows closely succeeding one another. [U. S.]

These *hog-wallows* are formations of pitfalls and elevations, hollows and hillocks of every variety, which succeed each other like cups and saucers turned topsy-turvy.
Putnam's Mag., Feb., 1854.

hog-ward† (hog'wârd), *n.* A hog-keeper.

The *hog-ward* who drove the swine to the "denes" in the woodland paid his lord fifteen pigs at the slaughter-time, and was himself paid by the increase of the herd.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 317.

hogwash (hog'wosh), *n.* The refuse of a kitchen or brewery, etc., given to swine as food; swill.

hogweed (hog'wēd), *n.* One of several plants, as *Heracleum Sphondylium*, *Polygonum aviculare*, and *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*. The poisonous hogweed is *Aristolochia grandiflora* of the West Indies.

hogwort (hog'wėrt), *n.* An annual euphorbiaceous plant, *Croton capitatus* (*Heptalon gravcolens*), with densely soft-woolly and somewhat glandular stems, and the fertile flowers capitate and crowded at the base of the sterile spike. It occurs from Illinois and Kentucky southward.

hohlspath (hōl'spāth), *n.* [G., < *hohl*, hollow, + *spath*, spar.] An early name given by Werner to the variety of andalusite called chiastolite or macle. See *chiastolite*. Also called *hollow spar*.

hoics, hoicks (hoiks), *interj.* In *hunting*, a cry to cheer the hounds.

Groom (within, holloing). Come along, Sir Callagan O'Brallagan! *Hoics! hoics!* Hark forward, my honeys! . . . *Hoics! hoics!* What is the matter here?
Macklin, Love à la Mode, II. 1.

hoics, hoicks (hoiks), *v. t.* [< *hoics, interj.*] To salute or encourage with the hunting-cry "Hoics!" *Davies.*

Our adventurer's speech was drowned in the acclamations of the fox-hunters, who now triumphed in their turn, and *hoicksed* the speaker.
Smollett, Sir L. Greaves, ix.

hoiden, hoyden (hoi'dn), *n.* and *a.* [< MD. *heyden*, now *heiden*, a heathen, gentile, a gipsy, vagabond, = E. *heathen*, q. v. The W. *hoedon*, a coquette, a flirt, a hoiden, is from the E. The D. *ey, ei*, sounds nearly as E. "long i," and this was formerly commutable with *oi*, as in *hoiden* and *hoise, hoist* (also from the D.), *joist, joint, point*, etc., dial. or obs. *hist, jist* (*gist*), *jint, pint*, etc.] I. *n.* 1†. A rude, bold man.

Shall I argue of conversation with this *hoyden*, to go and practise at his opportunities in the larder?
Milton, Colasterion.

2. A rude, bold girl; a romp.

Such another slatternly ignorant *hoyden* I never saw.
Life of Mrs. Delany, II. 323.

II. *a.* Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic.

They throw their persons with a *hoiden* air
Across the room and toss into the chair.
Young, Satires, v.

hoiden, hoyden (hoi'dn), *v. i.* [< *hoiden, n.*] To romp rudely.

They have been *hoidening* with the young apprentices.
Swift.

hoidenhood, hoydenhood (hoi'dn-hūd), *n.* [< *hoiden* + *-hood*.] The condition of a hoiden.
Craig.

hoidenish, hoydenish (hoi'dn-ish), *a.* [< *hoiden* + *-ish*[1].] Having the manners of a hoiden; like or appropriate to a hoiden.

She is very handsome, and mighty gay and giddy, half tonish and half *hoydenish*. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 306.

hoidenism, hoydenism (hoi'dn-izm), *n.* [< *hoiden* + *-ism*.] The character or manners of a hoiden; rompishness; rusticity. *Imp. Dict.*

hoigh[1], *interj.* See *hoy*[2].

hoigh[2]† (hoi), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *high* used allusively, with perhaps a ref. to *hoigh*[1], *interj.*] High excitement; rampage: in the phrase *on* or *upon the hoigh*, eager; excited; excitedly; riotously.

Young wenches now are all *o' the hoigh*.
Middleton, Family of Love, iii. 2.

Hark, they all are *on the hoigh*,
They toll like Mill-horses.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

There comes running *upon the hoigh* together to meete me all the hucksters, fishmongers, butchers, cookes.
Terence in English (1614).

hoighty-toighty, *interj.* and *a.* An occasional spelling of *hoity-toity*.

hoise† (hois), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *hyse, hyce* (Palsgrave), < OD. *hysen*, D. *hijschen* = Dan. *heise* (> Sc. *heeze*), *hisse* = Sw. *hissa*, hoise, hoist (> F. *hisser*, hoist a sail). Now, with excrescent *t, hoist* (due prop. to pp. *hoist* = *hoised*), vulgarly *hist* (hīst). For the relation of *hoise, hoist*, to *hyse, hist*[2], cf. *hoiden, joist*, etc.] To raise; lift; elevate; hoist.

They . . . *hoised* up the mainsail to the wind, and made toward shore. Acts xxvii. 40.

We descried land, which land we bare with all, *hoising* out our boat to discouer what land it might be.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 236.

For 'tis the sport, to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petar. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

I *hoise* up Parnell partly to spite the envious Irish folks here. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, lvii.

hoist (hoist), *v. t.* [Also dial. *hist;* a later form of *hoise*, due prob. to the pp. *hoist*, vulgarly *hist:* see *hoise*.] To raise; lift; elevate; especially, to raise by means of block and tackle or other machinery.

I have *hoisted* sail to all the winds
Which should transport me farthest from your sight.
Shak., Sonnets, cxvii.

Where other princes, *hoisted* to their thrones
By Fortune's passionate and disordered power,
Sit in their height. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Deposits formed originally on the floor of the sea have been *hoisted* above water, and now form the bulk of our dry land. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 215.

Hoisted and swung (*naut.*), ready to be lowered into the water at the word of command, as a boat.—**Syn.** *Heave, Lift*, etc. See *raise*.

hoist (hoist), *n.* [< *hoist, v.*] 1. The act of hoisting; a lift.—2. That by which something is hoisted; a machine for raising ore, merchandise, passengers, etc., in a mine, warehouse, hotel, etc.; an elevator.—3. The perpendicular height of a flag or ensign, as opposed to the *fly*, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge; also, the extent to which a sail or yard may be hoisted: as, give the sail more *hoist*.—4. *Naut.*, a number of flags fastened together for hoisting as a signal.—**Pneumatic hoist**, a lifting apparatus consisting of a platform which is raised by suspension-chains passing over drums, and thence to pistons operated by compressed air in vertical tubular shafts; an air-hoist.

hoist† (hoist). Past participle of *hoise*, regularly *hoised*.

hoist-bridge (hoist'brij), *n.* See *bridge*.

hoister (hois'tėr), *n.* One who or that which hoists; an elevator or lift.

hoisting (hois'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hoist, v.*] The act of raising or elevating.

It may be truly affirm'd, he was the subversion and fall of that Monarchy which was the *hoisting* of him.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

hoisting-crab (hois'ting-krab), *n.* A crab or windlass adapted for hoisting.

hoisting-engine (hois'ting-en''jin), *n.* A special type of steam-engine, usually double, and either directly connected with a hoisting-drum around which a hoisting-rope is wound, or provided with a frictional clutch to control the hoisting-drum or let it run free at will. Such engines for light work are usually portable, with an upright boiler, and one or two cylinders placed horizontally at the base of the boiler.

hoisting-jack (hois'ting-jak), *n.* A device for applying hand-power to lift an object by means of a screw or lever. *E. H. Knight.*

hoistway (hoist'wā), *n.* A passage through which goods are hoisted in a warehouse; the shaft of a freight-elevator.

hoit† (hoit), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain; cf. W. *hoetian*, suspend, dandle.] To indulge in riotous and noisy mirth.

Hark, my husband, he's singing and *hoiting*,— and I'm fain to cark and care, and all little enough.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 3.

hoity-toity (hoi'ti-toi'ti), *interj.* [Also written *hoighty-toighty, hity-tity, highty-tighty;* appar. a varied redupl. of *hoit*, without def. meaning.] An exclamation denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt: equivalent to *pshaw*.

Hoity-toity! what have I to do with dreams?
Congreve, Love for Love.

hoity-toity (hoi'ti-toi'ti), *a.* [Also *highty-tighty*, etc.; < *hoity-toity, interj.*] Elated; giddy; flighty; petulant; huffy: as, he is in *hoity-toity* spirits. [Colloq.]

hok†, **hoke**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete variants of *hook*.

hokeday†, *n.* Same as *hock-day*.

hoker†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *hocor*, scorn, mockery, derision: see remarks under *hoax*.] Scorn; derision; invective; abusive talk.

She was as digne as water in a dich,
As ful of *hoker* and of bisemare.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 45.

hokerly†, *adv.* [ME., < *hoker* + *-ly*[2].] Scornfully; disdainfully; abusively.

Thanne wol he be angry, and answere *hokerly* and angrily. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

hoky-cake†, *n.* See *hockey-cake*.

hoky-poky (hō'ki-pō'ki), *n.* 1. Same as *hocus-pocus*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Ice-cream sold by the pennyworth by street venders.

Hokey Pokey is of a firmer make and probably stiffer material than the penny ice of the Italians, which it rivals in public favour, and it is built up of variously flavoured layers. *Tuer*, London Cries, p. 21.

holt, *a.* An obsolete form of *whole*.

holarctic (hol-ärk'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, entire, + ἀρκτικός, arctic.] Entirely arctic; wholly subject to arctic influences: as, the *holarctic* region.

The great northern or *holarctic* fauna.
A. Newton, Address to Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci., Manchester (1887), p. 8.

holarthritic (hol-är-thrit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, entire, whole, + ἀρθρῖτις, gout: see *arthritis*.] Having gout in all the joints. *Dunglison.*

Holaspidea (hol-as-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [< Gr. ὅλος, entire, whole, + ἀσπίς (ἀσπιδ-), a shield, + *-ea*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's classification, the first cohort of the series of scutelliplantar oscines, consisting of an unnatural association of the larks, *Alaudidæ*, and the hoopoes, *Upupidæ*.

holaspidean (hol-as-pid'ē-an), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holaspideæ*; specifically, having the posterior portion of the tarsus covered by large scutella in a single series, as in the larks, *Alaudidæ*.

holbard†, holberd†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *halberd*.

Holboellia (hol-bel'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after F. L. *Holböll*, superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Copenhagen.] A genus of climbing shrubs, of the natural order *Berberideæ* (*Berberidaceæ*), tribe *Lardizabaleæ*, the type of Endlicher's tribe *Holboellieæ*. Its technical characters are: monœcious flowers with 6 petaloid sepals and 6 minute stamens; the male flowers with 6 free stamens and rudimentary ovary, the female with 6 sterile stamens and 3 oblong carpels; berry oblong, indehiscent; leaves digitately 3- to 9-foliolate; flowers purple or greenish, in axillary racemes. Only 2 species are known, natives of the Himalaya region.

Holboellieæ (hol-bo-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holboellia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants established by Endlicher in 1840 for the then recognized suborder *Lardizabaleæ*, of the *Menispermaceæ*, transferred by later authors to the *Berberideæ* (*Berberidaceæ*), and employed by Bentham and Hooker as a tribe, which includes the genus *Holboellia*.

Holbrookia (hōl-brūk'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (C. Girard, 1851), named after J. E. *Holbrook*, an American herpetologist.] A notable genus of lizards, of which there are several American species, related to the horned toads. The leading species is *H. maculata*, found on the western plains, especially among prairie-dogs.

holcad (hol'kad), *n.* [< Gr. ὁλκάς (ὁλκαδ-), a ship which is towed, a ship of burden, < ἑλκειν, draw: see *Holcus*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a ship of burden; a merchantman.

holcodont (hol'kō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. ὁλκός, a furrow, track (see *Holcus*), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *ornith.*, having teeth distinctly and separately socketed in a long continuous groove, as the *Odontolcæ*.

Holcus (hol'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *holcus*, < Gr. ὁλκός, a sort of grain, mouse-barley: cf. ὁλκός, adj., drawing to oneself, trailing, ὁλκός, a furrow, < ἑλκειν, draw, draw out.] A genus of perennial plants, of the natural order *Gramineæ*. It is characterized by spikelets crowded in an open panicle, 2-flowered, and jointed with the pedicels, and boat-shaped glumes inclosing and much exceeding the remotish flowers. The lower flower is perfect, its papery or thin coriaceous lower palet being awnless and pointless; the upper flower is similar, staminate, and bears a stout bent awn below the apex. The stamens are 3 in number. About 8 species are known, originally natives of Europe and Africa, but some are now widely distributed. *H. lanatus*, the velvet-grass or meadow soft-grass, is extensively naturalized in the United States. It is regarded as of little value either for pasture or for hay. *H. mollis*, the creeping soft-grass, is regarded as a troublesome weed. On moist, poor lands both may be useful for pasturage. The species are known as *soft-grass* or *velvet-grass*.

Velvet-grass (*Holcus lanatus*). *a*, spikelet.

hold[1] (hōld), *v.*; pret. *held*, pp. *held* (archaic *holden*, chiefly used in law), ppr. *holding*. [E. dial. *hold*, *hod*, Sc. *hald*, *haud*, *had* (see *had*[2] and *hod*[2]), < ME. *holden*, earlier *halden* (pret. *held*, *helde*, *hilde*, *hylde*, pl. *helden*, etc., pp. *holden*, *holde*), < AS. *healdan* (pret. *heóld*, pl. *heóldon*, pp. *healden*) = OS. *haldan* = OFries. *halda* = D. *houden* = MLG. *halden*, LG. *holden* = OHG. *haltan*, MHG. G. *halten* = Icel. *halda* = Sw. *hålla* = Dan. *holde*, hold, keep, = Goth. *haldan* (pret. *haihald*, pp. *haldans*), keep or tend cattle; a reduplicating verb. The special Goth. sense suggests a connection with Gr. βου-κόλος, a cow-herd (see *bucolic*), the Teut. root being then **hal*, with present-formative *-d*; but this is doubtful.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To keep fast or close, as in the grasp of the hand; control or prevent the movement or action of, by grasping, binding, arresting, or other means of constraint or detention; retain; keep: as, to *hold* a horse by the bridle; to *hold* a prisoner in chains; to *hold* the attention of an audience; to *hold* one's self in readiness.

> Youre knyf withe mete to your mouthe nat bere,
> And in youre hande nor *holden* yee yt no way.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

> Whom God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death; because it was not possible that he should be *holden* of it. Acts ii. 24.

> 'Twixt his finger and his thumb he *held*
> A pouncet-box. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

2. To keep back; detain: as, goods *held* for the payment of duties.

> 'Tis not pain
> In forcing of a wound, nor after-gain
> Of many days, can *hold* me from my will.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

> Whilst I at a banquet *hold* him sure,
> I'll find some cunning practice out of hand
> To scatter and disperse the giddy Goths.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 2.

> I hoped to *hold* Pemberton in my front while Sherman should get in his rear and into Vicksburg.
> *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 431.

3. To keep back from action; restrain from action or manifestation; withhold; restrain; check.

> The most High . . . *held* still the flood till they were passed over. 2 Esd. xiii. 44.

> Hold, hold, he yields; *hold* thy brave sword, he's conquer'd. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

> There was silence deep as death;
> And the boldest *held* his breath
> For a time. *Campbell*, Battle of the Baltic.

4. To contain, or be capable of containing; have capacity or accommodation for: as, a basket *holding* two bushels; the church *holds* two thousand people.

> They have . . . hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can *hold* no water. Jer. ii. 13.

> And they might enter at his open door,
> E'en till his spacious hall would *hold* no more.
> *Cowper*, Hope, l. 309.

> The lower city would naturally be spread over the more sheltered ground which *holds* all that is left of Durazzo under the rule of the Turk.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 378.

5. To pursue, prosecute, or carry on; entertain; employ; sustain: as, to *hold* one's course; to *hold* a court or a meeting; to *hold* an argument; to *hold* intercourse.

> Grete was the feeste that the kynge *hilde* on the euen of the assumpcion. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 614.

> There y was wonte to leepe bifore,
> Fer aboute now my wel y *hoolde*.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

> It draws near the season
> Wherein the spirit *held* his wont to walk.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

> About this time a Parliament was *holden* at Westminster, where Subsidies were willingly granted.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 386.

> The Inhabitants *holde* trade with other Samoeds.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

> Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
> Shall *hold* their course. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 900.

> As hags *hold* sabbaths, less for joy than spite,
> So these their merry, miserable night.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 239.

> The language *held* by both father and daughter to the House of Commons. *Brougham.*

Specifically, in *music*: (*a*) To sing or play, as one of several parts in a harmony: as, to *hold* the tenor in a glee. (*b*) To maintain in one part, as a tone, while the other parts progress; dwell upon.

6. To have and retain as one's own; be vested with title to; own: as, to *hold* a mortgage.

> "*Holde*, Joseph," sayd Ihesu, "that couerture of my body." *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

> But he hathe lost alle but Grece; and that Lond he *holt* alle only. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 8.

> I M. take thee N. to my wedded wife, to have and to *hold* from this day forward.
> *Book of Common Prayer*, Solemnization of Matrimony.

> The doctrine grew that the temporal lords alone were peers, as alone having their blood "ennobled," which is the herald's way of saying that they *held* their seats by hereditary right.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 460.

7. To have or be in possession of; occupy: as, to *hold* land adversely; to *hold* office.

> The whigs had now *held* office, under Grey and Melbourne, with a short interruption, for ten years.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 301.

8. To maintain; uphold; defend: as, to *hold* one's own; to *hold* one's right against all comers.

> With what arms
> We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim
> Of deity or empire. *Milton*, P. L., v. 723.

> His party . . . drave his kith and kin,
> And all the Table Round that *held* the lists,
> Back to the barrier.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

> Halleck on the same day, the 5th of December, directed me not to attempt to *hold* the country south of the Tallahatchie. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 430.

9. To entertain in the mind; regard, or regard as; consider, deem, esteem, or judge to be: as, to *hold* an opinion or a prejudice; to *hold* one's self free to act.

> This tre [of Mamre] is *holde* in grete veneracion amonges the Sarrasyns. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 54.

> The Lord will not *hold* him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. Ex. xx. 7.

> Sixe miles from hence is a Well *holden* in like sacred account, which cureth Leprosies.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 75.

> Inquire how she thinks of him, how she *holds* him.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

> I *hold* reason to be the best Arbitrator, and the Law of Law it selfe. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

> She took no offence at his reference to nursery gossip, which she had learned to *hold* cheap.
> *O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, xii.

10. To decide; lay down the law: as, the court *held* that the plaintiff was entitled to recover.—**11.** To bear; endure. [Rare.]

> Now humble as the ripest mulberry
> That will not *hold* the handling.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2.

> Corses now-a-days, that will scarce *hold* the laying in.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

12. To support; maintain; keep up; bear; carry.

> Yet cease I not to clamour and to cry,
> While my stiff spine can *hold* my weary head.
> *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

> Some man or other must present wall; . . . let him *hold* his fingers thus. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1.

> Katie walks
> By the long wash of Australasian seas
> Far off, and *holds* her head to other stars,
> And breathes in converse seasons.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

13. To keep or set apart as belonging to some one; keep.

> A bod
> For her own flowers and favorite herbs, a space,
> By sacred charter, *holden* for her use.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

14. To bet; wager. [Archaic.]

> I'll *hold* thee any wager,
> When we are both accoutred like young men,
> I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4.

> I *hold* my life you have forgot your dancing.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

> I'll *hold* three tooth-picks to one pound of snuff, I catch him. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxviii.

Not fit to hold a candle to. See *candle*.—**To be holden, to be hold†,** to be beholden or indebted.

> And I so moche *am hold* to his grace,
> That for to haue his Reme myself alone,
> I wold not be outrew to his person.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 495.

To hold a candle to the devil. See *devil*.—**To hold by the button.** See *button*.—**To hold copy.** See *copy*.—**To hold down a claim,** to reside on a section or tract of land long enough to establish a claim to ownership under the homestead law. [Western U. S.]

> It is very common to find a lone and unprotected female *holding down a claim*, as the Western phrase runs.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 236.

To hold forth, to put forward to view; offer; exhibit; propose.

> Observe the connection of ideas in the propositions which books *hold forth* and pretend to teach as truths.
> *Locke.*

To hold hands together†, to hold hand with†. See *hand*.—**To hold in,** to hold with a tight rein; curb; hence, to restrain; check; repress.

> Be ye not as the horse, or as the mule, . . . whose mouth must be *held in* with bit and bridle, lest they come near unto thee. Ps. xxxii. 9.

> *Edm.* You look as you had something more to say.
> *Alb.* If there be more, more woful, *hold* it *in*.
> *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

To hold in balance, in hand, in play. See the nouns.—**To hold of,** to possess or enjoy by grant of, or under a title derived from: as, to *hold* lands *of* the king.—**To hold off,** to keep off or aloof; keep at a distance.

> *Mar.* You shall not go, my lord.
> *Ham.* *Hold off* your hand.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

To hold on, to continue or proceed in: as, to *hold on* a course.—**To hold one's day†,** to keep one's appointment.

> This knight
> Seyde had *holde his day*, as he hadde hight.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 168.

> If there you misse me, say
> I am no Gentleman: Ile *hold my day*.
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

To hold one's hand. See *hand*.—**To hold one's nose,** to compress the nose between the fingers in order to avoid perceiving a bad smell.—**To hold one's nose to the grindstone.** See *grindstone*.—**To hold one's own,** to keep one's present condition or advantage; stand one's ground.

> It had always been taken for granted . . . that . . . an active militant parson . . . was to *hold his own* against all comers. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxi.

To hold one's peace, to keep silent; cease or refrain from speaking.

> The gentlemen *held their peace* and smiled at each other, as who should say, "Well! there is no accounting for tastes." *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xv.

To hold one's tongue, to keep one's tongue still; be silent.

Ford. Nay, sir, 'tis only my regard for my sister makes me speak.

Jerome. Then pray, sir, in future, let your regard for your father make you *hold your tongue.*
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

To hold out. (*a*) To extend; stretch forth; hence, to offer; propose.

Fortune *holds out* these to you as rewards. *B. Jonson.*

Health and virtue, gifts
That can alone make sweet the bitter draught
That life *holds out* to all. *Cowper*, Task, i. 752.

(*b*) To continue to resist or endure. [Rare.]

He cannot long *hold out* these pangs.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

To hold over. (*a*) To postpone; keep for future consideration or action: as, to *hold over* a bill or an amendment.

You haven't got the money for a deal about you? Then I'll tell you what I'll do with you; I'll *hold* you *over.*
Dickens, Mutual Friend, i. 7.

(*b*) Said of a tone in music whose duration extends over from one measure to the next.—**To hold tack with** (*naut.*), to keep course and speed with.

They [the States] made young Count Maurice their Governor, who, for twenty-five Years together, *held tack with* the Spaniard, and during those Traverses of War was very fortunate. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

To hold talet, to keep account.

Of other heuene than here thei *holden* no *tale.*
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 9.

To hold the belt. See *belt.*—**To hold the market**, to control the market by buying and holding a certain commodity, as stock.—**To hold the plow**, to guide or manage a plow in turning up the soil.—**To hold to bail.** See *bail*.—**To hold under one's girdlet.** See *girdle*.—**To hold up.** (*a*) To keep in an erect position; raise: as, to *hold up* the head; to *hold up* an object to be seen.

But neither bended knees, pure hands *held up*,
Sad sighs, deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears,
Could penetrate her uncompassionate sire.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

Playing, whose end . . . is, to *hold*, as 'twere, the mirror *up* to nature. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

(*b*) To sustain; keep from falling or sinking; hence, to support; uphold.

When I said, My foot slippeth; thy mercy, O Lord, *held* me *up.* Ps. xciv. 18.

Know him [the king of England] in us, that here *hold up* his right. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

(*c*) To forcibly stop and rob on the highway: as, to *hold up* a stage or a mail-carrier. [Western U. S.]—**To hold water.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to stop the progress of a boat by holding the blades of the oars flat against the current. (*b*) To be sound or consistent throughout; not to be leaky or untenable: as, the argument does not *hold water.*—**To leave or give one the bag to hold.** See *bag*1.—**Syn. 6** and **7.** *Own, Occupy*, etc. See *possess.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To keep or maintain a grasp or connection, literally or figuratively; adhere; cling; be or remain unbroken or undetached; not to give way: as, *hold* on by a rope; the anchor *holds* well; he *holds* to his agreement.

He toke the swerde, and put it in the stith, and it *helde* as wele, or better, than it dide be-fore.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 101.

If one [point] break, the other will *hold.*
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

"There was no anchor, none,
To *hold* by." Francis, laughing, clapt his hand
On Everard's shoulder, with "I *hold* by him."
Tennyson, The Epic.

It was . . . impossible that he [Emerson] could continue his ministrations over a congregation which *held* to the ordinance he wished to give up.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, iii.

2. To maintain a position or a condition; stand fast; remain; continue; last: as, *hold* still; the garrison *held* out; my promise *holds* good.

Our force by land
Hath nobly *held.* *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

The wet season begins here [in Tonquin] the latter end of April or the beginning of May, and *holds* till the latter end of August. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 34.

See here, my child, how fresh the colours look,
How fast they *hold*, like colours of a shell.
Tennyson, Geraint.

She is making for the Rigolets, . . . and will tie up at the little port of St. Jean . . . before sundown, if the wind *holds* anywise as it is.
G. W. Cable, The Grandissimes, p. 358.

3. To hold one's way; keep going on; go forward; proceed.

Then on we *held* for Carlisle toun.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 63).

Beneath the moon's unclouded light,
I *held* awa' to Annie, O. *Burns*, Rigs o' Barley.

We crossed the fields, and *held* along the forest.
The Press (Philadelphia), April 16, 1886.

4. To be restrained; refrain; cease or pause in doing something: commonly used in the imperative.

Hold! the general speaks to you.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

Lay on, Macduff;
And damn'd be him that first cries, "*Hold*, enough."
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

One of his fellows (that loved him well) could not *hold*, but with a muskett shot Hocking.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 317.

5. To have a possession, right, or privilege; derive title: followed by *of*, *from*, or *under*: as, to *hold* directly *of* or *from* the crown; tenants *holding under* long leases.

They *holde of* noo man but of theym selfe, saffe they pay tribute to the Turke. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 10.

Allodium is a Law-word contrary to Feudum, and it signifies Land that *holds of* no body.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 64.

His imagination *holds* immediately *from* Nature.
Hazlitt.

In every county or Dukedom or Kingdom there were great tenants *holding* directly *of* its head and on some sort of parity with him.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 131.

6. In *shooting*, to take aim.—**Hold hard!** stop! halt!

"*Hold hard!*" said the conductor; "I'm blowed if we ha'n't forgot the gentleman." *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, xi.

To hold ahead, to aim in front of moving game.—**To hold forth**, to speak in public; harangue; preach; proclaim.

If this virtuoso excels in one thing more than another, it is in canes. He has spent his most select hours in the knowledge of them; and is arrived at that perfection, that he is able to *hold forth* upon canes longer than upon any one subject in the world. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 142.

He [Wordsworth] *held forth* on poetry, painting, politics, and metaphysics, and with a great deal of eloquence.
Greville, Personal Traits of British Authors, p. 21.

To hold in, to restrain or contain one's self.

I am full of the fury of the Lord; I am weary with *holding in.* Jer. vi. 11.

To hold off, to keep aloof or at a distance; be offish.

I tell you true, I cannot *hold off* longer,
Nor give no more hard language.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 3.

Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her;
Some that she but *held off* to draw him on.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To hold on. (*a*) To keep fast hold; cling.

"There are no Sailors," said Sir Anthony, "like the English Sailors, for Courage and for *Holding on.*"
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 18.

(*b*) To continue; keep going.

The trade *held on* many years. *Swift.*

(*c*) To stop; halt: chiefly in the imperative. [Colloq.] (*d*) To aim directly at moving game.—**To hold out**, to endure; last; be constant; continue in action, resistance, etc.

If you could *hold out* till she saw you, she says,
It would be better for you.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

They [the Brazilians] rule themselues by the Sunne, and goe two or three hundred leagues thorow the woods: no horse will *holde out* with them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 848.

A worse loss is apprehended, Stirling Castle, which could *hold out* but ten days; and that term expires to-morrow.
Walpole, Letters, II. 3.

To hold over, to remain in office or in possession beyond the regular term: as, he *held over* until his successor was appointed.—**To hold together**, to be kept from falling to pieces; remain united.

O, it is a great matter, when brethren love and *hold together.* *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Paul. How fares our gracious lady?
Emil. As well as one so great and so forlorn
May *hold together.* *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 2.

Yet, sooner or later, a time must come when the original Household can no longer *hold together.* Its bulk becomes unmanageable.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 139.

To hold up. (*a*) To keep up one's courage or firmness: as, to *hold up* under misfortune.

The wife, who watch'd his face,
Paled at a sudden twitch of his iron mouth,
And "O pray God that he *hold up*," she thought,
"Or surely I shall shame myself and him."
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

(*b*) To stop; cease; especially, to stop raining.

We are pleased with all weathers, let it rain or *hold up*, be calm or windy.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ii. 1.

Though nice and dark the point appear,
Quoth Ralph, it may *hold up* and clear.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 404.

(*c*) To continue the same speed; keep up the pace: a word of command to hunting-dogs. (*d*) In *sporting*, to maintain one's record, score, performance, or winnings.—**To hold with**, to side with; take part with.

With ypocritis sche may not *holde*,
Ne consente with wrong getyng.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

I *hold* well *with* Plato, and do nothing marvel that he would make no laws for them that refused those laws, whereby all men should have and enjoy equal portions of wealth and commodities.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

hold1 (hōld), *n.* [< ME. *hold*, *halde*, *hauld*, hold, support, protection, power, possession, custody, a stronghold, castle, dwelling, < AS. *heald*, *geheald*, hold, protection, custody, guard; from the verb: see *hold*1, *v.*] 1. The act of holding; a grasp, grip, or clutch; a seizure or taking possession; hence, controlling force: as, to take *hold;* to lay *hold* of; to keep *hold* of a thing; imagination has a strong *hold* upon him.

And at the last they kest tj grett ankers to godyer, And as God wold they toke *hold.*
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

Take fast *hold* of instruction. Prov. iv. 13.

When the Roman left us, and their law
Relax'd its *hold* upon us. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

2. Something which may be grasped for support; that which supports; support.

Scarce had he done, when Esechias . . .
Hies to the Temple, tears his purple weed,
And fals to Prayer, as sure *hold* at need.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

He that stands upon a slippery place
Makes nice of no vile *hold* to stay him up.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

The loose earth freshly turned up afforded no *hold* to the feet. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

3. Confinement; imprisonment; keeping.

Kynge Mordrams wente vnto the pryson where that vnhappye kynge hadde Ioseph and his company in *holde.*
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

They laid hands on them, and put them in *hold* unto the next day. Acts iv. 3.

4. A fortified place; a place of security; a castle; a stronghold.

They are also Lords of Bitlis, and some other Cities and *holds* in those parts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 343.

The next morning to Leedes Castle, once a famous *hold*, now hired by me of my Lord Culpeper for a prison.
Evelyn, Diary, May 8, 1666.

5. A dwelling; habitation. [North. Eng. and Scotch; also *hauld*, *haud*, etc.]—6. In *law*, land in possession; holding; the estate held; tenure: as, free*hold*, estate held in fee or for life, this being anciently the estate or tenure of a freeman; lease*hold*, a holding by lease.—7. In *musical notation*, the sign 𝄐 or 𝄑, placed over or under a note or rest, indicating a pause, the duration of which depends upon the performer's discretion; a pause or fermata. It is also placed over a bar to indicate either the end of a repeat or a pause between two distinct sections.—**Apron-string hold.** See *apron-string.*—**To catch hold of, to clap hold of, to take hold of.** See the verbs.

hold2†, *a.* [< ME. *hold*, *holde*, *huld*, < AS. *hold* = OS. *hold*, OFries. *hold*, *houd* = OHG. *hold*, MHG. *holt*, G. *hold* = Icel. *hullr* = Sw. Dan. *huld* = Goth. *hulths*, gracious, friendly.] Gracious; friendly; faithful; true.

Euer as the witty werwolf wold hem lede,
Faire thei him folwed as here frend *holde.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2833.

hold3 (hōld), *n.* [So named, in popular apprehension, because it 'holds' or contains the cargo (as if a particular use of *hold*1, *n.*); but prop. *hole*, being a particular use of *hole*1 in same sense (see *hole*1, *n.*, 4), after the D. use: D. *hol*, a hole, cave, den, cavity, "het *hol* van een schip, the ship's hold or hull" (Sewel). Not found in ME.; the entry in Prompt. Parv., p. 243, "*hoole* [var. *holle*] of a schyppe, carina," refers rather to the hull of a ship; cf. "*hoole* [var. *holl*, *hole*], or *huske*, *siliqua*; *hoole* of pesyn or benys," etc.: see *hull*2.] *Naut.*, the interior of a ship or vessel below the deck, or below the lower deck, in which the stores and freight are stowed.

You have not seen a hulk better stuffed in the *hold.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

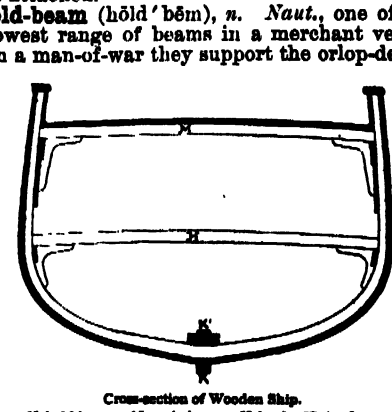
Captains of the hold. See *captain.*—**Depth of the hold.** See *depth.*

holdback (hōld'bak), *n.* [< *hold*1, *v.*, + *back*1, *adv.*] 1. Check; hindrance; restraint.

The only *holdback* is the affection and passionate love that we bear to our wealth. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 555.

2. The iron or strap on the shaft or pole of a vehicle to which the breeching or backing-gear is attached.

hold-beam (hōld'bēm), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the lowest range of beams in a merchant vessel. In a man-of-war they support the orlop-deck.



Cross-section of Wooden Ship.
H, hold-beam; *M*, main-beam; *K*, keel; *K'*, keelson.

holdet, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *holde*, graciously, < *hold*, gracious: see *hold*[2].] Faithfully.

Helde thou it neuer so *holde*, & I here passed,
Founded for fere to fle, . . . I were a knyght koward.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2129.

holdet, *n.* [ME., with reversion to the vowel of *hold*[2], *a.*, for **hylde*, < AS. *hyldo*, *hyldu* (= OS. *huldī* = OFries. *helde* = OHG. *huldī*, MHG. *hulde*), graciousness, < *hold*, gracious: see *hold*[2], *a.*] Faithfulness.

Ac alle deden him foute,
And sworen hym *holde* and lewte.
King Alisaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom.), l. 2911.

holden, holde, *pp.* 1. Earlier past participles of *hold*.—2. Beholden; under obligation; bound. [Now archaic or obsolete in both uses.]

O cruel goddes, that governe
This world with byndyng of youre word eterne, . . .
What is mankynde more unto yow *holde*
Than is the scheep that rouketh in the folde?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 449.

holdenly†, *adv.* [ME. *holdynlyche*; < *holden* + *-ly*[2].] So as to be held; firmly. *Halliwell.*

holder (hōl'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *holdere*, *haldere* (= OFries. *haldere* = D. *houder* = MLG. *holder* = OHG. *haltari*, MHG. *haltære*, G. *halter*, *hälter* = Dan. *holder* (in *beholder*, *husholder*) = Sw. *hållare* (in *behållare*, *hushållare*)); < *hold*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which holds, in any sense of that word. Specifically—(*a*) In *common law*, any one in actual or constructive possession of a bill or note, whether as payee, indorsee, or bearer, and entitled, or claiming to be entitled, to recover or receive payment of it. (*b*) Something by or in which a thing is held or contained: as, a *holder* for a flat-iron.

2. *Naut.*, one who is employed in the hold.—3. *pl.* The fangs of a dog. [Prov. Eng.]—4. *pl.* Sheaves placed as ridges on corn-stacks to hold the corn down before the thatching takes place. [Prov. Eng.]—**Clue-holder**, an implement formerly employed to support a clue or ball of thread used by a knitter. It was a hook, usually of metal, and arranged to be secured to the girdle or other part of the dress.

holder-forth (hōl'dėr-fôrth'), *n.*; pl. *holders-forth*. One who holds forth; a haranguer; a preacher.

The squire, observing the preciseness of their dress, began now to imagine, after all, that this was a nest of sectaries. . . . He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing a conjurer, whom he guessed to be the *holder-forth*.
Addison, Foxhunter at a Masquerade.

holdfast (hōld'fast), *n.* and *a.* [< *hold*[1], *v.*, + *fast*[1], *adv.* Cf. *avant*.] I. *n.* 1. That which is used to secure and hold something in place; a catch; a hook; a clamp.

The high constable is the thumb, as one would say,
The *holdfast* o' the rest. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 2.

2. Support; hold.

Stones, trees, and beasts, in love still firmer proove
Then man; He none; no *hold-fastes* in your loves.
Marston, What you Will, v. 1.

His *holdfast* was gone, his footing lost.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 18.

II.† *a.* Holding fast; firm; steady. *Davies.*

O Goodnesse, let me (Badnesse) thee embrace
With *hold-fast* armes of euer-lasting loue.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 12.

holdfastness (hōld'fast-nes), *n.* [< *holdfast* + *-ness*.] Tenacity. [Rare.]

English solidity and *holdfastness*. *Our New West*, p. 466.

hold-gang (hōld'gang), *n.* *Naut.*, a gang of men working in the hold of a vessel.

holding (hōl'ding), *n.* [< ME. *holdinge*, *haldinge*; verbal n. of *hold*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of keeping or retaining.—2. A tenure.—3. That which is held. Specifically—(*a*) Lands held by one person; especially, lands held under a superior.

The Winslow [manor] virgates were intermixed, and each was a *holding* of a messuage in the village, and between 30 and 40 modern acres of land, not contiguous, but scattered in half-acre pieces all over the common fields.
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 27.

(*b*) *pl.* Property in general, especially stocks and bonds.

Documents representing *holdings* in foreign government debts, where there is nothing but a lien on certain supposed property, held by persons unknown, in a region never visited. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 515.

4†. The burden or chorus of a song.

The boy shall sing;
The *holding* every man shall bear as loud
As his strong sides can volley.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7.

5. That which holds, binds, or influences; hold; influence; power. [Rare.]

Everything would be drawn from its *holdings* in the country to the personal favour and inclination of the prince. *Burke*, On Present Discontents.

Agricultural Holdings Acts. See *agricultural*.

holding-ground (hōl'ding-ground), *n.* *Naut.*, anchoring-ground; especially, good anchoring-ground, where the anchors will not drag.

Extreme depths of water, one hundred fathoms being often found right up to the shore, with generally very foul *holding-ground* where the depths are more moderate. *Science*, X. 47.

hole[1] (hōl), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *hol* (rare), < AS. *hol* = OFries. *hol* = OD. D. *hol* = MLG. *hol*, LG. *holl* = OHG. MHG. *hol*, G. *hohl* = Icel. *holr* = Dan. *hul* (Sw. *hål-ig*), adj., hollow (an adj. replaced in E. by *hollow*, which in AS. is exclusively a noun, AS. *holh*, *holg*, a hole, a hollow, appar. a derivative (with unusual formative *-h*) of the adj. *hol*), from the verb represented by AS. *helan* (pp. *holen*), ME. *helen*, E. *heal*[2], hide, cover, = L. *celare*, hide, conceal: see *heal*[2], *hell*[1], *hell*[2], *hollow*[1], *holk*, etc., and *conceal*, *cell*, etc. The Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow (see *cælo-*), goes with L. *cavus* (see *cave*[1], *cage*); it is not connected with *hole*[1] or *hollow*[1]. II. *n.* Early mod. E. also *hoole*, *houle*, *howle*; < ME. *hole*, *hool*, *hol*, < AS. *hol*, a hole, hollow, cavity, cave, den, = OFries. *hol* = OD. D. *hol* = MLG. *hol*, LG. *holl* = OHG. MHG. *hol* = Icel. *hol* = Sw. *hål* = Dan. *hul*, a hole; orig. neut. of adj.; AS. also *hola*, m., = OHG. *holi*, MHG. *hülle*, G. *höhle* = Icel. *hola*, f., = Dan. *hule* = Sw. *håla*, a hole, a cave, cf. Goth. *hulundi*, a hollow, a cave; from the adj. See I.] I. *a.* 1. Hollow; deep; concave. [Now only prov. Eng.]

So it felle that a knyghte of Macedoyne that hyzte Zephilus fand water standynge in an *holle* stane, that was gadird thare of the dewe of the hevene.
MS. Lincoln, A. 1. 17, f. 27. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Hollow; hungry. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *n.* 1. A hollow place or cavity in a solid body; a perforation, orifice, aperture, pit, rent, or crevice.

Jehoiada the priest took a chest, and bored a *hole* in the lid of it. 2 Ki. xii. 9.

Then up she raise, pat on her claes,
And lookit out through the lock *hole*.
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 6).

All the oldest Asiatic tombs seem to have been mere *holes* in the rock, wholly without architectural decorations. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 351.

2. The excavated habitation of certain wild animals, as the fox, the badger, etc.; a burrow.

The foxes have *holes*, and the birds of the air have nests. Mat. viii. 20.

Hence—3. A narrow, dark, or obscure lodging or place; especially, an obscure lodging for one in hiding, or a secret room for a prohibited or disreputable business, as for counterfeiting, unlicensed printing, liquor-selling, etc.: as, a rum-*hole*.

At a Catholique house, he [Charles II.] was fain to lie in the priests *hole* a good while in the house for his privacy. *Pepys*, Diary, May 23, 1660.

The strangest *hole* I ever was in has been to-day at a place called Portici, where his Sicilian Majesty has a country-seat. *Gray*, Letters, I. 82.

Many Printers for Lucre of Gain have gone into *Holes*, and then their chief care is to get a *Hole* Private, and Workmen Trusty and Cunning to conceal the *Hole* and themselves. *Moxon*, Mech. Exercises, p. 380.

4†. The hollow interior of a ship: now called, by corruption, the *hold*. See *hold*[3].

When you let anything downe into the *howle*, lowering it by degrees, they say, Amaine; and being down, Strike. *Smith*, Seaman's Gram., vii. 33. (*N. E. D.*)

We . . . vsed them kindly, yet got them away with all the speede we could, that they should not be perceiued by them in the *houle*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 111.

5. An indentation in the coast; a cove, or small harbor, as Holmes's Hole in Martha's Vineyard, and Wood's Hole on the coast opposite; a narrow passage or waterway between two islands, as Robinson's Hole, in the same region. In 1875 the name *Wood's Hole* was changed to *Wood's Holl*, in conformity with the (unfounded) supposition that *hole* in such local names is a corruption of a Norse word *hóll*, meaning 'hill' (see etymology of *hill*[1]), introduced by the Norsemen in the tenth century, and preserved from that remote period by the American Indians.

This [flag] was to be raised at a good anchoring place called Five-Fathom *Hole*.
Ellis, Voyage to Hudson's Bay (1748), p. 149.

6. A level grassy area surrounded by mountains: a word formerly much in use and still current in the northern parts of the Rocky Mountains. Such places are also sometimes called *parks*, and occasionally, in certain regions, *basins*. The use of the term *hole* implies a more complete isolation and environment of mountains than does that of *basin*. *Park* is a more familiar name for localities of this kind in the southern Rocky Mountains.

7. A puzzling situation; a scrape; a fix. [Colloq.]

I should take great pleasure in serving you, and getting you out of this *hole*, but my Lord, you know, is a great man, and can, in a manner, do what he pleases with poor people. *C. Johnston*, Chrysal, I. 132.

A hole in one's coat, figuratively, a flaw in one's reputation; a weak spot in one's character.

I do perceive he is not the man that he would gladly make show to the 'orld he is; if I find *a hole in his coat*, I will tell him my mind. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

If there's *a hole in* a' *your coats*,
I rede you tent it:
A chiel's amang ye takin' notes,
An', faith, he'll prent it.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

Blind holes, bobstay holes, etc. See the qualifying words.—**Dead holes**, shallow holes in cast-iron.—**Fox in the hole**†. See *fox*[1].—**Hole in the sky.** Same as *coal-sack*, 2.—**The hole**†, the name of one of the worst apartments in the Counter prison in Wood street, London.

I shall never find the way out again: my debts, my debts! I'm like to die i' *th' Hole* now.
Middleton, The Widow, ii. 2.

He is deni'de the freedome of the prison,
And in *the hole* is laide with men condemn'd.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

Toad in a hole. See *toad*.—**To crawl into one's hole**, to retire defeated: used especially of an aggressor who is worsted. [Colloq.]—**To put** (or **get**) **one in a hole**, to get one into a position from which he cannot easily or honorably extricate himself. [Slang.]—**Syn. 1.** Opening, cave, cavity, excavation, hollow.—3. Den, kennel, hovel.

hole[1] (hōl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *holed*, ppr. *holing*. [< ME. *holen*, *hollen*, < AS. *holian*, hollow out, make hollow, dig a hole (= D. *uit-holen* = G. *höhlen* = Icel. *hola*, make hollow, = Dan. *udhule* = Goth. *us-hulōn*, hollow out, excavate), < *hol*, a., hollow, *hol*, n., a hole: see *hole*[1], *a.* and *n.*, and cf. *hollow*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cut, dig, or make a hole or holes in: as, to *hole* a post for the insertion of rails or bars; to *hole* a flute.

With throwing of the *holed* stone, with hurling of their darts. *Chapman*, Iliad, ii.

Doors still *holed* with the musketry.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 191.

2. To drive into a hole.—3. In *mining*: (*a*) To connect two workings with each other. (*b*) In *coal-mining*, to undercut the coal, or pick away the lower part of the seam, so that that which is above can be thrown down by means of wedges or by the use of powder.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go into a hole, as an animal into its den or burrow.

I ha' you in a purse-net,
Good master Picklocke, wi' your worming braine, . . .
Which I shall see you *hole* with very shortly.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 2.

2. Specifically, to retire into a den or burrow for the winter: said of a hiberuating animal.—**To hole out**, in *golf*, to drive the ball into one of the holes of the course: as, to *hole out* in four strokes.

hole[2]†, *a.* The former and more correct spelling of *whole*.

hole-and-corner (hōl'and-kôr'nėr), *a.* Clandestine; underhand.

Such is the wretched trickery of *hole-and-corner* buffery! These are not its only artifices. *Dickens*, Pickwick, li.

hole-dove (hōl'duv), *n.* [Tr. G. *holltaube*.] Same as *stock-dove*. [Rare.]

holeful†, *a.* Same as *healful*.

holer[1] (hō'lėr), *n.* [< *hole*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *mining*, one who undercuts the coal-seam, generally for two or three feet inward (but sometimes for as much as four or even five), with a light pick, and then by driving in wedges breaks away the parts that have been holed.

holer[2]†, **holour**†, *n.* [ME., also *holier*, *huler*, *hullar*, etc., < OF. *holier*, *houlier*, *holour*, *holeur* (ML. *hullarius*), a ribald, debauchee, < *hole*, *houle*, a place of debauch, a brothel.] A ribald; a rake; a scoundrel.

Holeraceæ (hol-ėr-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *holeraceus*, prop. *oleraceus*, herb-like, < *holus*, prop. *olus* (*oler-*), herbs, vegetables.] The fifty-third order in the natural system of plants proposed by Linnæus, containing *Spinacia*, *Herniaria*, *Callitriche*, etc., genera that are now referred to widely separated natural orders.

hole-stitch (hōl'stich), *n.* A stitch used in making pillow-lace to form small round openings in the thick parts of the pattern.

holet†, *n.* [ME., < *hole*[1] + *-et*.] A little hole.

Thei entriden . . . in to a litel *holet* that was the west part of the tabernacle. *Wyclif*, Select Works, II. 281.

And he hadd grete merveylle, and asked thame if thay hadd any other howses, and thay ansuerde and said, nay, bot in thir *holettes* duelle we alwaye, and in thir caves.
MS. Lincoln, A. 1. 17, f. 30. (*Halliwell.*)

holethnic (hō-leth'nik), *a.* [< *holethnos* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to a holethnos, or parent race.

The *holethnic* history of the Aryans. *The Academy.*

holethnos (hō-leth'nos), *n.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, entire, whole, + *ἔθνος*, nation.] A primitive or parent stock or race of people not yet divided into separate tribes or branches.

It seems hard to avoid the conclusion that the various Aryan nations of historical times are, linguistically speaking, descended from a single primitive tribe, conveniently

termed the Aryan *holethnos*, in contradistinction to its later representatives as marked off by such lines of distinction as are found between Hindoos and Greeks, and between the latter and Teutons or Celts. *The Academy.*

Holetra (hō-lē′trạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, entire, whole, + ἦτρον, abdomen.] A term applied by Herman (1807) to a division of tracheate arachnidans, including both the harvestmen and the mites, forming the present orders *Phalangida* and *Acarida*.

holewort (hōl′wėrt), *n.* Same as *hollowwort*.

holibut, holibutter. See *halibut, halibutter*.

holidame†, *n.* A form of *halidom*, simulating *holy dame*. See *halidom*.

holiday (hol′i-dā), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *holliday, holyday;* < ME. *holiday, haliday* (= Dan. *helligdag* = Sw. *helgdag*), usually written separately, *holi day, holy day, hali day*, etc. (the vowel of *holy* being shortened as in *holibut*), < AS. *hālig dæg*, 'holy day': see *holy* and *day*[1]. Cf. *holinight*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A consecrated day; a religious anniversary; a day set apart for commemorating some important event or in honor of some person.

Every *holliday* through the yeere,
Changed shall thy garment be.
Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer (Child's Ballads, [V. 278).

The holiest of all *holidays* are those
Kept by ourselves in silence and apart,
The secret anniversaries of the heart.
Longfellow, Holidays.

2. An occasion of joy and gaiety.

In Heav'n, one *Holy-day*, you read
In wise Anacreon, Ganymede
Drew heedless Cupid in.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

My approach has made a little *holiday*,
And every face was dress'd in smiles to meet me.
Rowe, Jane Shore, v. 1.

3. A day of exemption from labor, or of recreation and amusement; a day or a number of days during which ordinary occupations are suspended, either by an individual or by a community.

Necessitee nath never *haliday:*
Take hede on that.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

If all the year were playing *holidays*,
To sport would be as tedious as to work.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

4. *Naut.*, a spot carelessly left uncoated in tarring or painting a ship or its appurtenances.—**Blindman's holiday.** See *blindman*.—**Legal holiday**, a secular day which the law allows, for some purposes at least, to be treated like Sunday in reference to the suspension of business. The phrase is commonly applied to those days which by statute are treated like Sunday, in reference to the presentment, for payment or acceptance, and the protest and notice of dishonor, of negotiable paper, and for the purpose of closing public offices—with this qualification, however, that paper falling due on such a legal holiday is usually to be presented on the next secular day, instead of on the previous day, as is the case in the absence of statute with paper bearing days of grace maturing on Sunday. See *bank-holiday*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a festival; befitting a holiday; cheerful; joyous; hence, suited only to a holiday; dainty; not fitted for serious action or life.

It is a *holyday* work to visit the prisoners, for they be kept from sermons.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Now I am in a *holiday* humour.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

With many *holiday* and lady terms
He question'd me. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Courage is but a *holiday* kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised. *Dryden.*

Lack-a-day, they have never seen any service — *Holiday* soldiers! *S. Foote*, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

To speak holiday†, to speak choicely or daintily.

What say you to young master Fenton? he capers, he dances, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses, he *speaks holiday*, he smells April and May.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2.

holiday (hol′i-dā), *v. i.* [< *holiday, n.*] To make holiday; go pleasuring; waste time in play. [Rare.]

We cannot rid ourselves of a lurking suspicion that the *holidaying* fisherman is a little of a pharisee — not an obnoxious one, but pardonable, even amiable in his self-righteousness. *The Critic*, V. 165.

holidayism (hol′i-dā-izm), *n.* [< *holiday* + *-ism*.] The character of a holiday.

Under the working of the civil law as the prominent element of authority, Sunday has tended and must tend to *holidayism*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 708.

holidom†, *n.* Same as *halidom*.

holily (hō′li-li), *adv.* [< ME. *holyly;* < *holy* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a holy or devout manner; piously; with sanctity.

She departed and come to hir owne house, and ledde *holyly* hir lif. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 13.

2. Sacredly; inviolably; sinlessly; purely.

Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that so *holily* was observed to the last of those two excellent men. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. By holy or righteous means.

What thou wouldst highly,
That wouldst thou *holily;* wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5.

holiness (hō′li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *holicnesse, holynesse, halicnesse, halignesse,* < AS. *hālignes,* < *hālig*, holy: see *holy* and *-ness*.] 1. The state or character of being holy or sinless; purity of moral character; perfect freedom from all evil; sanctity.

And at modys of the Dyner the flather Wardyn made a ryght holy sermon, and shewyd ryght Devoutly the *holynesse* of all the blyssyd chòseyn place of the holy londe.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 26.

Who is like unto thee, O Lord, among the gods? who is like thee, glorious in *holiness*, fearful in praises, doing wonders? Ex. xv. 11.

Holiness becometh thine house, O Lord, for ever.
Ps. xciii. 5.

Now, as righteousness is but a heightened conduct, so *holiness* is but a heightened righteousness; a more finished, entire, and awe-filled righteousness.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

2. The state of anything hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship; sacredness.—**His or your holiness**, a title of the Pope, and of the Byzantine emperors: also formerly used of church dignitaries generally.

What's this — "To the Pope"?
The letter, as I live, with all the business
I writ to *his holiness*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

=Syn. 1. *Saintliness, Godliness*, etc. See *religion*.

holing-ax (hō′ling-aks), *n.* [< *holing*, verbal n. of *hole*[1], *v.*, + *ax*[1].] A narrow ax for cutting holes in posts.

holing-pick (hō′ling-pik), *n.* The kind of pick used in under-cutting or holing coal. The form varies considerably in different coal-mining districts.

holinight (hō′li-nīt), *n.* [< *holy* + *night*, after *holiday*.] A festal night. *Davies.* [Rare.]

When the dusk holiday or *holinight*
Of fragrant-curtain'd love begins to weave
The woof of darkness thick for hid delight.
Keats, The Day is Gone.

holk†, *n.* [Sc. also *houk, howk;* < ME. *holk,* < AS. *holc* (= LG. *holke*), a hollow, a hole, < *hol*, hollow: see *hole*[1], *hollow*[1].] A hole; a hollow.

holk†, *v. t.* [Sc. also *houk, howk;* < ME. *holken* (= LG. *hölken* = Sw. *hålka*), hollow out, < *holk*, a hollow: see *holk, n.*] To hollow out; dig out.

The kynges sunnes in his syzt he slow euer vchone,
& *holkèd* out his auen yzen heterly bothe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1222.

holl (hol), *n.* [A dial. var. of *hole*[1], *n.*] A narrow or dry ditch. [Prov. Eng.]

holla† (ho-lä′ or hol′ạ̈), *interj.* [Orig. accented on the last syllable; cf. F. *holà*, ho there, an interj. used to call attention, < *ho*, ho, + *là*, there, < L. *illac*, that way, there, abl. fem. of *illic*, he, she, or it yonder, that, < *ille*, he, that, + *-c, -ce*, a demonstrative suffix. The form *holla* belongs to the same group as *hallo, halloo, hello*, q. v., the forms *hollo, holloa, hollow*[2], being phonetically intermediate forms: see *hallo, halloo, hollo*. The D. *holla*, G. *holla*, Dan. *halloj*, interj., so far as, being interjections, they are borrowed at all, are from the F.] Ho there! stop! hello! a call to some one at a distance, in order to attract attention, or an answer to one who hails.

Hola! stand there! *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2.

Cry *Holla!* to the tongue, I prithee; it curvets unseasonably. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

holla (hol′ạ̈ or ho-lä′), *v.* [< *holla, interj.* Cf. *hollo, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To call; cry; shout "Holla!" See *hollo*.

I'll tarry till my son come; he *hollaed* but even now. Whoa, ho hoa! *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

II. *trans.* To cry out; utter loudly.

I will find him when he lies asleep,
And in his ear I'll *holla* — Mortimer!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

holla (hol′ạ̈ or ho-lä′), *n.* [< *holla, interj.* and *v.*] A shout; a cry consisting of the interjection *holla*.

I'll use
My wonted whoops and *hollas*, as I were
A hunting for 'em. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

holland (hol′and), *n.* and *a.* [Late ME. *holland, holond;* named from the country of its origin, *Holland*, D. *Holland*, G. Dan., etc., *Holland*, orig. *Holtland* (OS. *Holtland*—Wackernagel), i. e. 'woodland'; < D. *holt* = AS. E. *holt*, a wood, + *land* = E. *land:* see *holt*[1] and *land*. Hence also *hollands*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. Linen imported from the Netherlands.

A pece [of] *holland*, or ony other lynnen cloth, conteyneth lx ellis. *Arnold's Chron.*, 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 206.

The sark that he had on his back,
Was o' the *Holland* sma'.
Johnie of Cocklesmuir (Child's Ballads, VI. 18).

Any young fellow that affects to dress and appear genteelly, might with artificial management save ten pounds a year, as instead of fine *holland* he might mourn in sackcloth. *Spectator*, No. 260.

2. Unbleached linen cloth, made in many places, but especially in Scotland. There are two kinds, glazed and unglazed. Glazed holland, made smooth and heavy by sizing, is much used for window-shades; this is made of different sober colors, as buff, dark green, or blue, gray, etc.—**Brown holland**, a plain linen cloth which has had little or no bleaching, but only a short boiling in water, or in weak soda-ash solution, followed by a weak souring. It retains, therefore, more or less closely the natural color of the retted flax-fiber.

Bright damask does penance in *brown holland*.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxix.

II. *a.* Made of linen from the Netherlands, or of unbleached linen.

She turned down the blankets fine,
Likewise the *Holland* sheet.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 339).

Holland cloth†, **Holland web**†. Same as *holland*, I.

Hollander (hol′an-dėr), *n.* [= D. *Hollander* = G. *Holländer* = Dan. *Hollænder* = Sw. *Holländare;* as *Holland* + *-er*[1].] A native of Holland or of the Netherlands.

Edward from Belgia,
With hasty Germans, and blunt *Hollanders*,
Hath pass'd in safety through the narrow seas.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8.

Holland gin. Same as *hollands*.

Hollandish (hol′an-dish), *a.* [= D. *Hollandsch* = G. *Holländisch* = Dan. *Hollandsk* = Sw. *Holländsk;* as *Holland* + *-ish*[1].] Like Holland; of or pertaining to Holland or the Netherlands; Dutch: as, a *Hollandish* woman.

hollands (hol′andz), *n.* [See *holland*.] Gin made in Holland or like that made in Holland. See *gin*[5] and *schnapps*.

An exhilarating compound, formed by mixing together, in a pewter vessel, certain quantities of British *hollands* and the fragrant essence of the clove.
Dickens, Pickwick, xvi.

hollen (hol′en), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hollin;* < ME. *holin, holyn,* < AS. *holen, holegn, holly* = W. *celyn* = Corn. *celin* = Bret. *kelen* = Ir. *cuileann* = Gael. *cuiliown*, holly, = (with diff. term.) D. *hulst* (see *hulst*) = OHG. *hulis, huls*, MHG. *huls*, G. *hülse* (> OF. *houlx, houx*, F. *houx*), holly. *Hollen* is thus historically the more correct form of *holly*[1], q. v. A contracted form with altered final consonant appears in *holm*[2], q. v.] Holly. [Prov. Eng.]

He see a lady where she sate betwixt an oke & a greene *hollen*. *Percy's Folio MS.*, I. 109.

The flame tuik fast upon her cheik, . . .
She burn'd like *hollin*-green.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 9).

hollen-bobbet, *n.* [ME. *holyn-bobbe;* < *holyn, holen*, E. *hollen*, + *bobbe*, perhaps here an error for *boge*, bough: see *bough*[1].] A bough of holly.

In his on honde he hade a *holyn bobbe*,
That is grattest in grene, when grenes ar bare.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 206.

holler (hol′ėr), *v.* and *n.* A common vulgar form of *hollo*.

hollie-point (hol′i-point), *n.* [Said to stand for *holy-point*, with ref. to its use.] A needle-point lace popular in the middle ages for church uses, and adapted to other purposes in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Different makes of lace have been called by this name.

hollie-stitch (hol′i-stich), *n.* A kind of buttonhole-stitch used in making hollie-point lace.

Holliglass†, *n.* See *Owlglass*.

hollihock†, *n.* See *hollyhock*.

hollin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hollen*.

Holling (hol′ing), *n.* [E. dial., appar. a contr. var. of *hallowing*, confused with *hollen*, with ref. to the tree; but the tree is an ash.] The eve of the Epiphany. It is so called at Brough in Westmoreland, where there is an annual procession to an ash-tree lighted at the top (on which combustible matter has been placed), in commemoration of the star of the wise men of the East. *Halliwell; Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 199 (gloss.).

hollo (họ-lō′), *interj.* [An intermediate form between *hallo, halloo*, or *hello*, and *holla:* see these forms.] Ho there! hello! an exclamation to some one at a distance, in order to call attention, or in answer to one who hails: like *halloo, holla*, and *hello, interj.*

hollo (hol′ō), *v.* [Also written *holloa, hollow*, and, according to a common perversion, *holler;* < *hollo, interj.*, ult. < *hallo, holla, interj.:* see *hollo, interj.*, and *holla, hallo, halloo*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To call out, cry out, or shout, in ex-

der to call attention, or in answer to some one who hails, or in play, or as an expression of pain. [Not common in literature.]

Then he singeth, as we use here in England to *hollow*, whoope or shout at Houndes, and the rest of the compasnie answere him. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 432.

I could have kept a hawk, and well have *hollow'd* To a deep cry of dogs.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 5.

II. *trans.* To urge or call by shouting.

He has *hollowed* the hounds upon a velvet headed knobbler. *Scott.*

hollo (hol'ō), *n.* [< *hollo, interj.* and *v.*] The cry "Hollo!"

The albatross did follow,
And every day, for food or play,
Came to the mariners' *hollo*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

hollos, *interj.* and *v.* Same as *hollo*.

hollock†, *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A kind of sweet wine. *Halliwell.*

The Emperours present was deliuered to a gentleman at Vologda, and the sled did ouerthrow, and the butte of *Hollocke* was lost, which made vs all very sory. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 265.

hollow[1] (hol'ō), *n.* and *a.* [I. *n.* < ME. *holg, holh* (the rarer *hol, hole*, E. *hole*, being the usual noun), < AS. *holh, holg*, a hollow, cavity, hole; appar. a derivative (with an unusual formative *-h*) of *hol*, a., hollow, of which in mod. E. *hollow* has taken the place: see II., and *hole*[1]. II. *a.* < ME. *holow, holwe, holw, holu, holgh, holg, holh*, hollow, taking the place of the rarer adj. *hol*, hollow, in form according to the noun *holg, holh*, < AS. *holh, holg*, n., a hollow (not used as an adj.): see I.] **I.** *n.* 1. A cavity; a depression or an excavation below the general level, as of the ground, or in the substance of anything; an empty space in anything; a concavity.

Who hath measured the waters in the *hollow* of his hand? Isa. xl. 12.

I heard myself proclaim'd;
And, by the happy *hollow* of a tree,
Escap'd the hunt. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3.

I suppose there is some vault or *hollow*, or isle, behind the wall, and some passage to it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

A hazelwood . . . flourishes
Green in a cuplike *hollow* of the down.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Specifically, a concave space of ground; a piece or tract of land lower than the general level, or hemmed in by hills: used in many place-names in the United States: as, Sleepy *Hollow* in New York.—3. A concave plane used in working moldings.—4. A strip of thick paper or of pasteboard cut to the exact height and thickness required for a book for which the boards and cloth are intended, and which acts as a gage for the guidance of the case-makers, and as a stiffener for the cloth at the back of the book between the boards. *Ure*, Dict., I. 421.—**Hollows and rounds,** wheel-teeth set out or described by semicircles swept alternately without and within the pitch-line, their centers being on the pitch-line.

II. *a.* 1. Having a cavity within; having an empty space in the interior: as, a *hollow* tree; a *hollow* rock; a *hollow* sphere.

Hollow with boards shalt thou make it. Ex. xxvii. 8.

Hollow measures for wine, beer, corn, salt, &c., are called measures of capacity. *Kersey*, 1706.

As o'er the *hollow* vaults we walk,
A hundred echoes round us talk.
Addison, Rosamond, i. 1.

But still the dingle's *hollow* throat
Prolonged the swelling bugle-note.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 10.

2. Having a concavity; concave; sunken: as, a *hollow* way or road.

Within the *hollow* crown
That rounds the mortal temples of a king.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

A full eye will wax *hollow*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

I love not *hollow* cheek or faded eye.
Tennyson, Princess, vi. (song).

3. Resembling sound reverberated from a cavity, or producing such a sound; deep; low.

Thence issued such a blast and *hollow* roar
As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 550.

The traveller
Hears from the humble valley where he rides
The *hollow* murmurs of the winds that blow
Amidst the boughs. *Addison*, Æneid, iii.

4. Empty; without contents; hence, without pith or substance; fruitless; worthless: as, a *hollow* victory; a *hollow* argument.

As jealous as Ford, that searched a *hollow* walnut for his wife's leman. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

The Princess Ida seemed a *hollow* show.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

5. Not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound: as, a *hollow* heart.

Upon my soul, two reverend cardinal virtues;
But cardinal sins, and *hollow* hearts, I fear ye!
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

Trust not this *hollow* world; she's empty: hark, she sounds. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 10.

Talk about the weather and other well-bred topics is apt to seem a *hollow* device.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 292.

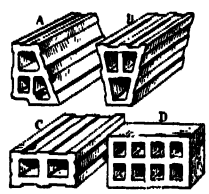
6. Void of meaning or truth; empty; baseless: as, *hollow* oaths; a *hollow* mockery.

Thy dear love sworn [is] but *hollow* perjury.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

7. Thorough; complete; out-and-out. [Slang.]

I have therefore taken a ouse in that locality, which, in the opinion of my friends, is a *hollow* bargain (taxes ridiculous, and use of fixtures included in the rent).
Dickens, Bleak House, lxiv.

8. Having, as wool, the fibers torn apart, so that it is light and open.—**Hollow adz, blow, fire,** etc. See the nouns.—**Hollow brick,** in *building*, a brick or tile made hollow, or pierced with a series of holes placed side by side, used in vaulting or other masonry where lightness is desirable without appreciable sacrifice of strength. Such bricks are commonly molded to appropriate decorative or constructive forms.—**Hollow muscles.** See *muscle*.—**Hollow spar.** Same as *hohlspath*.—**Hollow square, wall,** etc. See the nouns.—**Syn. 1.** Empty, void, cavernous.—5. Faithless, insincere, treacherous, hypocritical.



Hollow Bricks.
A, an English form; *B*, *C*, *D*, examples from New York buildings.

hollow[1] (hol'ō), *v. t.* [< *hollow*[1], *n.* and *a.* The older verb is *hole*[1].] 1. To make hollow; excavate; make empty.

Some lonely elm,
That age or injury has *hollow'd* deep.
Cowper, Task, vi. 311.

We sat together and alone,
And to the want, that *hollow'd* all the heart,
Gave utterance by the yearning of an eye.
Tennyson, Love and Duty.

2. To bend into a curved or concave form.

Hollow your body more, sir, thus. Now stand fast o' your left leg, note your distance, keep your due proportion of time. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 5.

Hollowing one hand against his ear,
To list a footfall, . . . stay'd the Ausonian king.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Hollowing and backing machine, in *cooperage*, a machine for shaping staves, giving the required convexity to the outer and the corresponding concavity to the inner faces.

hollow[1] (hol'ō), *adv.* [< *hollow*[1], *a.*] Beyond doubt or question; utterly; completely; out-and-out: often with *all* for emphasis: as, he beat him *hollow*, or *all hollow*; he carried it *hollow*. [Colloq.]

Wildfire reached the post, and Squire Burton won the match *hollow*. *Miss Edgeworth*, Patronage, iii.

He had offered to race with him for a bowl of punch, and should have won it too, for Daredevil beat the goblin horse *all hollow*, but, just as they came to the churchbridge, the Hessian bolted, and vanished in a flash of fire. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 445.

hollow[2] (hol'ō), *interj.* and *v.* A variant of *hollo*.

hollow-billed (hol'ō-bild), *a.* Having a bill appearing inflated and as if hollowed out: used specifically in the phrase *hollow-billed coot*, a local name in the United States of the surf-scoter, *Œdemia perspicillata*, and of the black scoter, *(E. americana*.

hollow-eyed (hol'ō-īd), *a.* Having sunken eyes.

A needy, *hollow-eyed*, sharp-looking wretch,
A living dead man. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

Hollow-ey'd Abstinence and lean Despair.
Cowper, Hope, l. 58.

hollowhead (hol'ō-hed), *n.* The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. *G. Trumbull.* [Local, U. S.]

hollow-hearted (hol'ō-här'ted), *a.* Insincere; deceitful; not sound or true.

To our shores
Throng many doubtful *hollow-hearted* friends.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

The *hollow-hearted*, disaffected,
And close malignants are detected.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 553.

hollow-horn (hol'ō-hôrn), *n.* A disease of cattle, resulting in loss of the internal substance or core of the horn.

hollow-horned (hol'ō-hôrnd), *a.* Having hollow horns, non-deciduous, borne upon a bony core of the frontal bone; cavicorn: applied to typical ruminants, as the ox, sheep, etc.

hollowly (hol'ō-li), *adv.* [< *hollow*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a hollow manner; insincerely; deceitfully.

Crown what I profess with kind event
If I speak true; if *hollowly*, invert
What best is boded me to mischief!
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1.

hollow-meat (hol'ō-mēt), *n.* The meat of fowls, rabbits, and other small animals, dressed, and sold whole, and not in pieces: opposed to *butchers' meat*. Also called *hollow-ware*. [Prov. Eng.]

hollowness (hol'ō-nes), *n.* [< *hollow*[1] + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being hollow; cavity; depression of surface; excavation.

Earth's *hollowness*, which the world's lungs are,
Have no more wind than the upper vault of air.
Donne, The Calm.

2. Emptiness; insincerity; deceitfulness; treachery.

Machinations, *hollowness*, treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us disquietly to our graves!
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

The hardness of most hearts, the *hollowness* of others, and the baseness and ingratitude of almost all.
South, Sermons.

The controversies *of* bygone centuries ring with a strange *hollowness* on the ear. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 200.

hollow-plane (hol'ō-plān), *n.* [< *hollow*[1], *n.*, + *plane*.] A molding-plane with a convex or concave sole.

hollowroot (hol'ō-röt), *n.* A plant, *Adoxa Moschatellina*, of the natural order *Caprifoliaceæ*.

hollow-stock (hol'ō-stok), *n.* A name given to the plants *Leonotis nepetæfolia* and *Malvastrum spicatum*.

hollow-toned (hol'ō-tōnd), *a.* Having a tone or sound like that coming from a cavity; deep-toned.

hollow-ware (hol'ō-wār), *n.* Same as *hollow-meat*.

hollowwort (hol'ō-wėrt), *n.* A succulent plant with pink flowers, *Corydalis cava*, related to the fumitory. Also *holewort*.

holly[1] (hol'i), *n.* [< ME. *holly, holy, holie;* a var. of earlier *holin, holyn*, > E. *hollen*, now only in dial. use: see *hollen* and *holm*[2].] 1. A plant of the genus *Ilex*, natural order *Ilicineæ*.

American Holly (*Ilex opaca*). *a*, *b*, female and male flowers.

I. Aquifolium, the common European holly, of which there are many varieties, grows to the height of from 20 to 30 feet; the stem by age becomes large, and is covered with a smooth grayish bark, and set with branches which form a sort of cone. The leaves are oblong-oval, of a lucid green on the upper surface, but pale on the under surface; the edges are indented and waved, with sharp thorns terminating the points. The flowers grow in clusters, and are succeeded by roundish berries, which turn to a beautiful red about the end of September. This plant is a handsome evergreen, and excellently adapted for hedges and fences, since it bears clipping. The wood is hard and white, and is much employed for turnery-work, for drawing upon, for knife-handles, etc. Of the bark bird-lime is made by maceration. Houses and churches are adorned with the leaves and berries at Christmas. The American holly, *I. opaca*, is also an evergreen tree, reaching in some instances a height of 45 feet and a diameter of 4 feet. It is similar to the European holly, from which it differs in having less glossy deep-green foliage, less bright red berries, and the nutlets not so veiny. It is distributed generally from Massachusetts south, and west to the valley of the Colorado river, attaining its greatest development in the rich bottoms of Arkansas and eastern Texas. The wood is of the highest class for interior finish and turnery. The Dahoon holly, *I. Dahoon*, a smaller and less valuable tree than *I. opaca*, is a native of the southern United States. The California holly is *Heteromeles arbutifolia*.

Heigh ho! sing heigh ho! unto the green *holly*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7 (song).

When the bare and wintry woods we see,
What then so cheerful as the *holly* tree?
Southey, The Holly Tree.

With trembling fingers did we weave
The *holly* round the Christmas hearth.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxx.

2. The holm-oak, *Quercus Ilex*, an evergreen oak. Often called *holly-oak*.—**Knee-holly,** the butcher's-broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*.—**Sea-holly,** a plant, *Eryngium maritimum*.—**Smooth holly.** See *Hedycarya*.

holly²†, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *wholly*. *Chaucer.*

holly-fern (hol'i-fėrn), *n.* The plant *Aspidium Lonchitis.*

hollyhock (hol'i-hok), *n.* [Formerly also *holihock*; < ME. *holihoc, holihocce, holihoke*, lit. 'holy hock' or mallow: see *holy* and *hock*². It was so called, it is said, because brought from the Holy Land.] A plant, *Althæa rosea*, of the natural order *Malvaceæ*. It is a native of China and of southern Europe, and is a frequent ornament of gardens. There are many varieties, with single and double flowers, characterized by the tints of white, yellow, red, purple, and dark purple approaching to black. The leaves are said to yield a blue coloring matter not inferior to indigo.

Heavily hangs the *hollyhock*,
Heavily hangs the tiger-lily.
Tennyson, A Spirit Haunts the Year's Last Hours.

hollyhock-rose (hol'i-hok-rōz), *n.* The resurrection-plant, *Selaginella lepidophylla.*

hollyhock-tree (hol'i-hok-trē), *n.* A hardy evergreen tree 12 to 20 feet high, *Hibiscus splendens*, a native of Queensland and New South Wales.

holly-laurel (hol'i-lâ'rel), *n.* The islay, *Prunus ilicifolia*, of California.

holly-oak (hol'i-ōk), *n.* Same as *holm-oak.*

We saw Sir Walter where he stood,
Before a tower of crimson *holly-oaks.*
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

hollyoak†, *n.* A perverted form of *hollyhock.*

In October . . . come . . . roses cut or removed to come late, *hollyoaks*, and such like. *Bacon*, Gardens.

holly-rose (hol'i-rōz), *n.* A yellow-flowered West Indian shrub, *Turnera ulmifolia*: also applied to species of the genus *Cistus.*

holly-tree (hol'i-trē), *n.* Same as *holly*¹.

holm¹ (hōlm or hōm), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *home*; < ME. *holm*, a small island, also a river-meadow, also (only in Layamon) a hill, < AS. *holm*, an island in a river (so in late prose, the Chronicle, prob. by Scand. influence), usually (only in poetry) the sea, the ocean: a deflection, in ref. to the convex shape of the open sea, of the orig. sense (not recorded in AS.), 'a hill or mound' (cf. E. *downs*, lit. hills, similarly used); = OS. *holm*, a hill, = OLG. LG. *holm*, an island in a river, > G. *holm*, an island in a river, a hill, a dockyard, wharf (senses partly from Scand. †), = Icel. *holmr, hólmr*, also *hólmi*, an islet, esp. in a bay, creek, or river (even meadows on the shore with ditches behind them being so called), = Sw. *holme*, a small island, = Dan. *holm*, a holm, islet, dockyard; = L. *columen, culmen* (with diff. term.), a mountain-top, summit, connected with *collis*, a hill, = E. *hill*¹. *Holm¹* is thus akin to *hill*¹: see *culminate, column, hill*¹, and *halm*. The Slavic forms, OBulg. *hlŭmŭ*, Serv. *hum, um*, Bohem. *chlum*, Pol. *chełm* (barred *ł*), Russ. *cholmŭ*, etc., with Finnish *kalma*, Hung. *halom*, a hill, are prob. from the Teut. From this word are derived the surnames *Holm, Holme, Home, Holmes, Holmer, Holman. Holm* often occurs in place-names, as in *Steepholm, Flatholm*, islands in the mouth of the Severn, *Axholm*, etc.] 1†. A hill. *Layamon.*—2. An islet or a river-island; in the Orkneys, a small island off a larger one.

Most of the numerous *holms* surrounding the Ris Island are small, and only rise a few feet above the water.
Nature, XXX. 220.

3. A river-meadow; a low flat tract of rich land by the side of a river.

Some call them the *holmes*, bicause they lie low, and are good for nothing but grasse.
Harrison, Descrip. of England, p. 43. (*Halliwell.*)

Long may they [swans] float upon this flood serene;
Theirs be these *holms* untrodden, still, and green.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

The soft wind blowing over meadowy *holms*.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

holm² (hōlm or hōm), *n.* [< ME. *holme*, a corrupt form (appar. by some association with *holm¹*) of *holen, holin*, holly: see *hollen, holly*¹, and *holm-oak.*] 1. Holly.

The carver *Holme*; the Maple seeldom inward sound.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 9.

Beneath an *holm*-tree's friendly shade
Was Reason's little cottage made.
C. Smart, Reason and Imagination.

2. The holm-oak.

holm-cock (hōlm'kok), *n.* Same as *holm-thrush.*

holment†, *a.* [< ME. *holmen*; < *holm²* + *-en²*.] Pertaining to the holm; consisting of the wood of the holm.

Hee makes a shift to cut a *holmen* pole.
Sylvester, Maiden's Blush (trans.), l. 541.

holmium (hol'mi-um), *n.* Chemical symbol, Ho. A certain substance whose chemical properties have not been investigated, but which is assumed to be an elementary substance.

holm-oak (hōlm'ōk), *n.* [< *holm²* + *oak*: see *holm²* and *holly-oak.*] The evergreen oak, *Quercus Ilex.* Also called *holly-oak.*

holm-screech (hōlm'skrēch), *n.* Same as *holm-thrush.*

holm-thrush (hōlm'thrush), *n.* The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* Also called *holm-cock* and *holm-screech.*

holo-. [NL., etc., *holo-*, < Gr. *ὅλο-ς*, entire, complete in all its parts, whole, safe and sound, Ionic *οὖλος*, orig. **ὁϝλος* = L. *sollus*, entire, complete (*sol-idus*, firm, solid), = Skt. *sarva*, all, whole: see *solemn, solicit, solid.* It should be noted that Gr. *ὅλος* has no connection with the equiv. and similar-seeming E. word *whole* (formerly spelled *hole*), by which it is commonly translated.] An element in compound words from the Greek, meaning 'entire, whole.'

holoblast (hol'ō-blâst), *n.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *biol.*, a holoblastic ovum; an ovum the protoplasm of which is entirely germinal: distinguished from *meroblast.*

holoblastic (hol-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *holoblast* + *-ic.*] Wholly germinal: applied by Remak to those eggs in which the whole yolk is formative —that is, undergoes segmentation in development: opposed to *meroblastic.* Mammals, excepting monotremes, have holoblastic eggs. See cut under *gastrulation.*

Holobranchia (hol-ō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchiæ.*] 1. A group of fishes. *Duméril*, 1806.—2. In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of three orders of *Saccophora* or ascidians, distinguished from *Tomobranchia* and from *Diphyllobranchia.*

holocaust (hol'ō-kâst), *n.* [< ME. *holocaust*, < L. *holocaustum*, < Gr. *ὁλόκαυστον, ὁλόκαυτον*, a whole burnt-offering, neut. of *ὁλόκαυστος, ὁλόκαυτος*, burnt whole, < *ὅλος*, whole, + *καυστός, καυτός*, burnt, < *καίειν*, burn: see *caustic.*] 1. A sacrifice or offering entirely consumed by fire, in use among the Jews and some pagan nations.

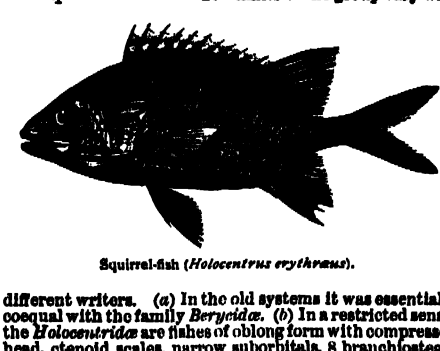
And therefore thus must the Iesuite do when an Ignatian Superiour commands, or else he is no *Holocaust* for the Leiolan Altar. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 171.

And she, thus left alone, might sooner prove
The perfect *holocaust* of generous love.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xxiv. 194.

Eumenes cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it an *holocaust*, or an entire sacrifice.
W. Broome.

2. Figuratively, a great slaughter or sacrifice of life, as by fire or other accident, or in battle.

Holocentridæ (hol-ō-sen'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holocentrus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes of the superfamily *Berycoidea*; the squirrel-fishes. The limits of the group vary with different writers. (*a*) In the old systems it was essentially coequal with the family *Berycidæ*. (*b*) In a restricted sense, the *Holocentridæ* are fishes of oblong form with compressed head, ctenoid scales, narrow suborbitals, 8 branchiostegal rays, 2 dorsals, of which the spinous is longer than the soft one, and ventrals of 7 rays besides the spine. There are numerous (about 50) tropical species.



Squirrel-fish (*Holocentrus erythræus*).

holocentroid (hol-ō-sen'troid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Holocentrus* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Holocentridæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Holocentridæ.*

Holocentrus (hol-ō-sen'trus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch, 1790), < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *κέντρον*, a point, the center.] The typical genus of the family *Holocentridæ*: so called because beset all over with spines. *H. ascensionis* is a Floridian species, of bright-reddish color and great activity, and another is the squirrel-fish, *H. erythræus.* See cut under *Holocentridæ.*

holocephal (hol-ō-sef'al), *n.* A fish of the genus *Holocephalus.* Also *holocephale.*

Holocephala (hol-ō-sef'a-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *holocephalous.*] In Günther's system of classification, the *Holocephali* as an order of chondropterygious fishes, characterized by the single external gill-opening on each side.

Holocephali (hol-ō-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **holocephalus*: see *holocephalous.*] A group of selachians to which different values have been given. (*a*) In the systems of Müller and others, an order of selachians or of chondropterygians, characterized by the continuity of the hyomandibular bone with the cranium. There is thus constituted an "entire" or undivided cranium, with which the short lower jaw directly articulates, whence the name. The family *Chimæridæ* contains the only living species, but numerous extinct forms are known. (*b*) In some systems, raised to the rank of a subclass, but having the same limits as when used in an ordinal sense.

holocephalous (hol-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **holocephalus*, < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having an undivided cranium; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Holocephali.*

Holochlamyda (hol-ō-klam'i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *χλαμύς*, a mantle.] A suborder of azygobranchiate gastropods, with the margin of the pallium or mantle simple or entire and the lip of the shell unnotched. There are many families, grouped as rhipidoglossate, ptenoglossate, and tænioglossate.

holochlamydate (hol-ō-klam'i-dāt), *a.* [As *Holochlamyda* + *-ate*¹.] Having the margin of the pallium or mantle simple or entire; of or pertaining to the *Holochlamyda.*

holochlamydic (hol'ō-kla-mid'ik), *a.* Same as *holochlamydate. E. R. Lankester.*

holochoanoid (hol-ō-kō'a-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *χοάνη*, a funnel, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Having complete septal funnels; of or pertaining to the *Holochoanoida.* Also *holochoanoidal.*

II. *n.* A member of the group *Holochoanoida.*

Holochoanoida (hol-ō-kō-a-noi'dą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *holochoanoid.*] A group of nautiloid cephalopods, in which the septal funnels close the intervals between the septa: contrasted with *Ellipochoanoida. Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII. 260.

holochoanoidal (hol-ō-kō-a-noi'dal), *a.* [< *holochoanoid* + *-al.*] Same as *holochoanoid.*

holochrone (hol'ō-krōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *math.*, a curve such that if a heavy particle be restricted to move upon it, the times of descent through different portions are a given function of the arcs described.

holocryptic (hol-ō-krip'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *κρυπτός*, hidden: see *crypt.*] Wholly or effectively concealing; specifically, incapable of being read except by one who has the key, as a cipher.

holocrystalline (hol-ō-kris'ta-lin), *a.* [< *holo-* + *crystalline.*] Entirely crystalline: applied to rocks which contain no amorphous or glassy matter.

holodactylic (hol'ō-dak-til'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁλοδάκτυλος*, all dactylic, < *ὅλος*, whole, + *δάκτυλος*, a dactyl: see *dactyl, dactylic.*] In *pros.*, consisting, with the exception of the last foot, entirely of dactyls: noting that form of the dactylic hexameter in which the last foot being always a spondee or trochee, all the other feet are dactyls. See *hexameter.*

hologastrula (hol-ō-gas'trō-lą), *n.*; pl. *hologastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *gastrula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, the gastrula, of whatever form, of a holoblastic egg. It is an archigastrula if the segmentation of the yolk is equal as well as total; an amphigastrula if the segmentation is unequal and total. See *gastrulation.*

hologastrular (hol-ō-gas'trō-lėr), *a.* [< *holo-gastrula* + *-ar.*] Resembling a hologastrula.

Holognatha (hō-log'nā-thą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **holognathus*: see *holognathous.*] A section of terrestrial pulmoniferous gastropods, having an entire jaw: contrasted with *Agnatha, Goniognatha*, and *Elasmognatha.*

holognathous (hō-log'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. **holognathus*, < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *γνάθος*, a jaw.] In *conch.*, having the jaw of one piece; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Holognatha.*

holograph (hol'ō-grâf), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *holographus*, < Gr. *ὁλόγραφος*, written wholly by the hand of the author, < *ὅλος*, whole, + *γράφειν*, write.] I. *a.* Wholly written by the person in whose name it appears, as a manuscript document or letter.

A *holograph* letter by a man of quality is a true treasure.
Lamb, To Coleridge.

II. *n.* Any writing, as a letter, deed, testament, etc., wholly written by the person from whom it purports to proceed.

> Let who says
> "The soul's a clean white paper" rather say
> A palimpsest, a prophet's *holograph*,
> Defiled, erased, and covered by a monk's.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, i.

holographic (hol-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *holograph* + *-ic.*] Relating to or of the nature of a holograph.

> A regularly signed, sealed, and *holographic* act upon the points stated in the famous note.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 316.

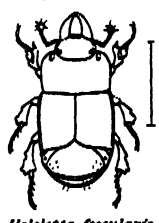
holographical (hol-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *holographic* + *-al.*] Same as *holographic.*

holohedral (hol-ō-hē'dral), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ἕδρα, seat, base.] In *mineral.*, having all the similar edges or angles similarly replaced, as a crystal.—**Holohedral isomorphism.** See *isomorphism.*

holohedrism (hol-ō-hē'drizm), *n.* [< *holohedr-al* + *-ism.*] In *crystal.*, the property of having all the similar parts similarly modified, as a crystal, or of having all the planes of each form (see *form*, 2) present that are crystallographically possible—that is, all that have the same position with reference to the axes. The law of holohedrism is one of the fundamental principles of crystallography, but there are certain exceptions to it, which are noted under *hemihedrism.* Also *holosymmetry.*

holohemihedral (hol-ō-hem-i-hē'dral), *a.* [< *holo-* + *hemihedral.*] In *crystal.*, having all the planes present in half the octants: sometimes said of the inclined hemihedral forms of the isometric system. See *hemihedrism.*

Hololepta (hol-ō-lep'tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate.] A peculiar genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Histeridæ*, of much-flattened form, with prominent mandibles. *H. fossularis* is a shining-black species, found beneath decaying bark in the eastern United States. *Paykull.*



Hololepta fossularis. (Line shows natural size.)

Holometabola (hol'ō-me-tab'ō-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + E. *metabola*, q. v.] The series of hexapod or true insects which are holometabolic; the *Aphaniptera*, *Diptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Hymenoptera*, *Strepsiptera*, *Neuroptera*, and *Coleoptera.* Also called *Metabola.*

holometabolian (hol-ō-met-a-bō'li-an), *a.* Same as *holometabolic.*

holometabolic (hol-ō-met-a-bol'ik), *a.* [As *holometabol-y* + *-ic.*] Undergoing complete metamorphosis or entire transformation, as an insect: the opposite of *ametabolic:* correlated with *hemimetabolic.* See *holophanerous.* Also *holometabolian, holometabolous.*

holometabolism (hol'ō-me-tab'ō-lizm), *n.* [As *holometabol-y* + *-ism.*] Same as *holometaboly.*

holometabolous (hol'ō-me-tab'ō-lus), *a.* [As *holometabol-y* + *-ous.*] Same as *holometabolic.*

holometaboly (hol'ō-me-tab'ō-li), *n.* [< *holo-* + *metaboly.*] Complete or perfect metaboly; entire transformation or metamorphosis of an insect. Also *holometabolism.*

holometer (hō-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + μέτρον, measure.] A mathematical instrument for taking all kinds of measures, both on the earth and in the heavens; a pantometer.

holomorphic (hol-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [As *holomorphy* + *-ic.*] 1. Exhibiting holohedral symmetry.—2. In *math.*, having the form of an entire function.—**Holomorphic function**, in *math.*, a function which, being uniform over the whole range of quantity, is developable by Maclaurin's theorem for all values of the variable.

holomorphy (hol'ō-môr-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + μορφή, form.] The character of being holomorphic.

Holomyaria (hol'ō-mī-ā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + μῦς, muscle, + *-aria.*] One of the three principal divisions of *Nematoidea*, containing those threadworms in which the muscles of the body-wall are not separated into series of muscle-cells. See *Polymyaria, Meromyaria.*

holomyarian (hol'ō-mī-ā'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holomyaria.*

Holopediidæ (hol'ō-pē-di'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holopedium* + *-idæ.*] A family of entomostracous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Holopedium.* The swimming-antennæ are simple, elongated, cylindrical, and prehensile in the male, and there are two lateral dilatations of the intestine.

Holopedium (hol-ō-pē'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + πεδίον, the lower part of the foot.] The typical genus of *Holopediidæ.*

holophanerous (hol-ō-fan'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + φανερός, visible, < φαίνειν, show, φαίνεσθαι, appear.] In *zoöl.*, wholly visible or discernible, as the complete metamorphosis of certain insects.

holophotal (hol-ō-fō'tal), *a.* [< *holophote* + *-al.*] In *optics*, pertaining to a holophote; reflecting or refracting rays of light in the desired direction without perceptible loss: as, a *holophotal* reflector.

> The *holophotal* revolving light perhaps still remains his [Thomas Stevenson's] most elegant contrivance.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Thomas Stevenson.

holophote (hol'ō-fōt), *n.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + φῶς (φωτ-), light.] The improved form of optical apparatus now used in lighthouses, by which practically all the light from the lamp or other source is made available for the desired effect of illumination. It may consist of mirrors to reflect the light (*catoptric holophote*), of lenses to refract it (*dioptric holophote*), or, better, of a combination of both reflection and refraction (*catadioptric holophote*).

> When placed within a *holophote*, the electric lamp has already become a powerful auxiliary in effecting military operations both by sea and land.
> *C. W. Siemens*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 62.

holophotometer (hol'ō-fō-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *holo-* + *photometer.*] An instrument designed for the measurement of light emitted in all directions.

holophrasis (hō-lof'rā-sis), *n.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + φράσις, expression: see *phrase.*] Holophrastic expression; combination of a complex of ideas and their signs into one word, especially a verb.

holophrastic (hol-ō-fras'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + φραστικός, suited for indicating or expressing, < φράζειν, indicate, show, tell: see *phrase.*] Having the force of a whole phrase, as a word or gesture; expressive of a sentence, or of a highly complex idea.

> The main classes of words [the parts of speech] . . . into which the *holophrastic* ("equivalent to a whole phrase") utterances of a primitive time have by degrees become divided. *W. D. Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 209.

holophytic (hol-ō-fit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + φυτόν, a plant.] Resembling closely an ordinary green plant in mode of nutrition: said of an animal, as an infusorian: correlated with *saprophytic*, and opposed to *holozoic.*

Holopidæ (hō-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holopus* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Holopodidæ.*

holoplexia (hol-ō-plek'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + πλῆξις, a stroke, < πλήσσειν, strike: see *apoplexy.* Cf. *hemiplegia.*] Complete or general paralysis.

> Why are we natural everywhere but in the pulpit? . . . Why this *holoplexia* on sacred occasions alone?
> *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

Holopodidæ (hol-ō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of crinoids or sea-lilies, named from the genus *Holopus.* See *Encrinidæ.* Also written *Holopidæ.*

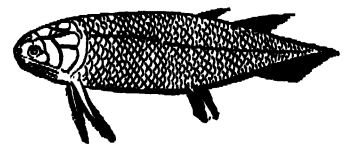
Holoptilidæ (hol-op-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holoptilus* + *-idæ.*] A family of hemipterous insects, of the suborder *Heteroptera*, named from the genus *Holoptilus.* The head is short and wide, the ocelli are remote, the second antennal joint is curved, and the posterior tibiæ are plumose in the typical forms. They are natives of Australia, the East Indies, and Africa. Also written *Holoptilidæ.*

Holoptilus (hō-lop'ti-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + πτίλον, feather, wing.] The typical genus of *Holoptilidæ.*

holoptychian (hol-op-tik'i-an), *a.* Of or relating to, or containing, *Holoptychius:* said of a geological deposit characterized by remains of the genus *Holoptychius.*

Holoptychiidæ (hol-op-ti-kī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holoptychius* + *-idæ.*] A family of polypteroid fishes, of the subclass *Ganoidei*, named from the genus *Holoptychius.* They have thick, sculptured or corrugated, rounded ganoid scales; the head covered with large plates; the dendrodont teeth large, hard, and conical; the dorsal fins two in number; and the pectorals and ventrals lobate. They flourished during the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, and are all extinct; the species were of large size, sometimes attaining a length of 12 feet. Also *Holoptychidæ.*

Holoptychius (hol-op-tik'i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + πτυχή or πτύξ (πτυχ-), a fold.] The typical genus of *Holoptychiidæ:* so called from the wrinkled enamel-scales. The teeth are of two kinds, small ones in closely set rows and larger ones distant from one another; but all are infolded and have numerous fissures radiating from the central mass of vasodentine which fills up the pulp-cavity. Species



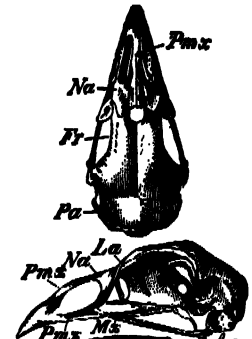
Holoptychius nobilissimus (restored).

occur in the Old Red Sandstone. *H. nobilissimus* is an example. *L. Agassiz.*

Holopus (hol'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] A notable genus of fixed living crinoids, of the family *Comatulidæ*, having a broad base without true stalk, 10 spirally rolled arms, and a radial asymmetry in which a bivium and a trivium are recognizable. *D'Orbigny*, 1837.

holorhinal (hol-ō-rī'nal), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), the nose.] In *ornith.*, having the nasal bones only slightly or not at all cleft. *A. H. Garrod.*

> A bird having the [nasal] bones . . . with moderate forking, so that the angle of the fork, bounding the nostrils behind, does not reach so far back as the fronto-premaxillary suture, is termed *holorhinal.* *Coues*, Key to N. A. [Birds, p. 105.



Holorhinal Skull of Common Fowl, top and side views. The bones are as follows: *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Na*, nasal; *Mx*, maxilla; *La*, lacrymal; *Fr*, frontal; *Pa*, parietal. *Qu*, recurved angle of mandible.

holosericeous (hol'ō-sē-rish'ius), *a.* [< Gr. ὁλοσηρικός, all of silk, < ὅλος, whole, + σηρικός, of silk: see *silk* and *sericeous.* Cf. LL. *holosericus.*] 1. In *bot.*, covered with minute silky hairs, discovered better by the touch than by sight. —2. In *entom.*, covered with short, fine, shining appressed hairs, giving the surface an appearance like that of satin.

holosiderite (hol-ō-sid'e-rīt), *n.* [< LL. *holosiderus*, < Gr. ὁλοσίδηρος, all of iron, < ὅλος, whole, + σίδηρος, iron: see *siderite.*] A meteorite consisting entirely of metallic iron.

Holosiphona (hol'ō-si-fō'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + σίφων, a tube, pipe: see *siphon.*] An order of *Cephalopoda* named from the completely tubular siphon: opposed to *Schizosiphona*, and a synonym of *Dibranchiata.*

holosiphonate (hol-ō-sī'fō-nāt), *a.* [As *Holosiphona* + *-ate*[1].] Having the siphon completely tubular; of or pertaining to the *Holosiphona.*

holospondaic (hol'ō-spon-dā'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὁλοσπόνδειος, all of spondees, < ὅλος, whole, + σπονδεῖος (sc. ποίς), a spondee: see *spondee.*] In *pros.*, consisting entirely of spondees: noting that form of the dactylic hexameter in which all six places are occupied by spondees instead of dactyls. See *hexameter.*

holost (hol'ost), *n.* [< NL. *Holostei.*] A fish of the group *Holostei.*

holostean (hō-los'tē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Holostei.*

II. *n.* One of the *Holostei.*

Holostei (hō-los'tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. Müller, 1844), pl. of **holosteus*: see *holosteous.*] A group of ganoid fishes which have the skeleton osseous instead of cartilaginous: distinguished from *Chondrostei.* By Müller and others it was regarded as an order, while by some it has been ranked as a suborder. Later writers have discarded it as being too heterogeneous. It embraced the orders now known as *Rhombognoidea*, *Cycloganoidei*, and *Crossopterygia* among recent forms, and representatives of several extinct orders. The living representatives of the group are the bony pikes or gars and the mudfishes (*Lepidosteus*, *Amia*, etc.).

holosteous (hō-los'tē-us), *a.* [< NL. **holosteus*, < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ὀστέον, a bone.] Entirely bony; having an osseous skeleton: specifically applied to the fishes classed as *Holostei.*

holosteric (hol-ō-ster'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + στερεός, solid.] Completely solid: said of certain instruments used in barometry in which no liquid is employed, as an aneroid.

Holosteum (hō-los'tē-um), *n.* [NL., lit. 'all bony' (so called by antiphrasis, the plant being soft and delicate), < L. *holosteon*, < Gr. ὁλόστεον,

a certain plant, < ὅλος, whole, all, + ὀστέον, bone.] A small genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*, tribe *Alsineæ*, allied very closely to the genus *Cerastium*, the mouse-ear chickweed, from which it differs in having dorsally compressed seeds fixed by their face, and umbelliform cymes. The flowers have 5 sepals, 5 denticulate or emarginate petals, 3 to 5, rarely 10, hypogynous stamens, and a 1-celled ovary with 3, rarely 4 to 5, styles. Three species are known, natives of temperate Europe and Asia. *H. umbellatum*, the jagged chickweed, has become naturalized in the eastern United States.

Holostomata (hol-ō-stō′ma-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fleming, 1828), neut. pl. of **holostomatus*: see *holostomatous*.] 1. A division of pectinibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, with shells having the mouth entire, and not notched or prolonged into a siphon: opposed to *Siphonostomata*. It was framed to include such families as *Turbinidæ*, *Neritidæ*, *Littorinidæ*, etc., now referred to different orders. Some are known as *sea-snails*. There are upward of 12 families, even after eliminating some, as the chitons and tooth-shells, that used to be included. These families are mostly taenioglossate, but some, as the *Ianthinidæ* and *Scalaridæ*, are ptenoglossate.

2. In *Infusoria*, same as *Pantostomata*. *S. Kent*, 1877.

holostomate (hō-los′tō-mȧt), *a.* [< NL. **holostomatus*: see *holostomatous*.] Same as *holostomatous*.

The *holostomate* (entire-mouthed) forms. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 339.

holostomatous (hol-ō-stom′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. **holostomatus*, < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] Having the mouth entire. (*a*) Having the mouth not notched or canaliculate: specifically said of the *Holostomata*: opposed to *siphonostomatous*. (*b*) Having all the usual parts of the mouth.

holostome (hol′ō-stōm), *n.* 1. In *conch.*, one of the *Holostomata*.—2. In *ichth.*, an apodal fish of the group *Holostomi*.

Holostomi (hō-los′tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **holostomus*: see *holostomous*.] A group of fishes including eel-like forms which differ from true eels in having all the bones usually bounding the mouth — that is, well-developed intermaxillary as well as supramaxillary bones. It includes the families *Symbranchidæ* and *Amphipnoidæ*. By some ichthyologists it is ranked as an order and by others as a suborder of *Apodes* or *Symbranchia*.

holostomous (hō-los′tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. **holostomus*, < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + στόμα, mouth.] Same as *holostomatous*; specifically, in *ichth.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holostomi*.

holosymmetric (hol′ō-si-met′rik), *a.* [< *holosymmetry* + *-ic*.] Holohedral.

holosymmetry (hol-ō-sim′e-tri), *n.* [< *holo-* + *symmetry*.] Same as *holohedrism*.

holothecal (hol-ō-thē′kal), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + θήκη, case, + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, having the tarsal envelop whole or entire — that is, not divided into scutella or reticulations; booted; having greaves: opposed to *schizothecal*. See cut under *booted*.

Holothrix (hol′ō-thriks), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the long petals, < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + θρίξ (τριχ-), a hair.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Orchideæ*, tribe *Ophrydeæ*, having the sepals subequal, the petals and lip long and erect, and the flowers arranged in a thin spike or dense, and all directed to one side. They are small herbs with the general habits of *Herminium*, having one or two leaves at the base of the erect stem. Eighteen species are known, of which two are natives of Abyssinia, all the rest being South African. The genus is the type of Lindley's tribe *Holothrichidæ*.

holothure (hol′ō-thūr), *n.* A holothurian.

Holothuria[1] (hol-ō-thū′ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fem.: see *holothurium*.] 1. A genus of sea-slugs, typical of the family *Holothuriidæ*. There are various species, some of them edible, as *H. argus* or *edulis*, known as *bêche-de-mer* and *trepang*.

2. [*l. c.*] An individual of this genus.

Holothuria[2] (hol-ō-thū′ri-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *holothurium*, neut., for *Holothuria*, fem.: see *holothurium*.] The sea-cucumbers, holothurians, or *Holothurioidea*. Thus, in Cuvier's system of classification, the *Holothuria* are the third family of pedicellate echinoderms.

Holothuriæ (hol-ō-thū′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Holothuria*[1].] Same as *Holothuria*[2]. As thus named in Leuckart's system, the holothurians were an order of his *Scytodermata*, contrasted with *Sipunculida* or spoonworms.

holothurian (hol-ō-thū′ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *Holothuria*[1] + *-an*.] I. *n.* One of the *Holothurioidea*; a sea-cucumber, sea-slug, trepang, or bêche-de-mer. They have been directly divided into several sections, to which the terms (derived from De Blainville, 1834) *vermiform*, *cucidiform*, *verrutiform*, *cucumiform*, and *sipunculiform* have been applied.

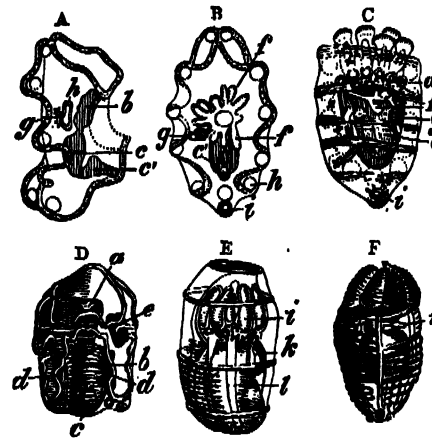
The *Holothurian* or "sea-cucumber" has a wonderful power of changing its form. It elongates, contracts, enlarges at each end while it is small in the middle, and thus changes its appearance from time to time. In its power of going to pieces it almost excels the "brittle star" and the starfish, Luidia. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 327.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holothurioidea*.

Holothuridea (hol′ō-thū-rid′ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* Same as *Holothurioidea*.

Holothuriidæ (hol′ō-thū-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holothuria*[1] + *-idæ*.] A restricted family of holothurians, represented by the genus *Holothuria*. See *Holothuria*[1].

Holothurioidea (hol-ō-thū-ri-oi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holothuria*[1] + *-oidea*.] A class, order, or other group of *Echinodermata*; the sea-slugs, sea-cucumbers, or trepangs. They have an elongate, vermiform shape, and display little tendency to radiation in structure except at the oral end. They have a tough leathery integument instead of a hard calcareous test as in other echinoderms (though the skin may include hard spicules of various shapes), an oral circlet of tentacles, and a calcareous ring of several pieces round the mouth. There are two types of *Holothurioidea*, represented respectively by the genera *Synapta* and *Holothuria*, and forming two orders. The former, known as *Apoda*, *Apodia*, *Apneumona*, are hermaphrodite, with a reduced water-vascular system, no special respiratory apparatus, and no Cuvierian organs. The latter, called *Pedata*, *Dipneumona*, or *Pneumonophora*, have the sexes distinct, a respiratory tree, Cuvierian organs, and a developed water-vascular system including ambulacral feet. Also *Holothuroidea* and several other forms.



Development of Holothurians.

A, *B*, *C*, *Holothuria*. *A*, echinopædic stage, or auricularia: *g*, dorsal pore of *h*, ambulacral suc. *B*, Later stage: *c'*, intestine; *f*, dorsal pore; *f*, *f*, prolongations of circular ambulacral vessel; *i*, wheel-shaped calcareous body. *C*, young holothuria with circular ciliated bands; *g*, madreporic canal; *f'*, Polian vesicle. *D*, *E*, *F*, *Synapta*. *D*, echinopædic larva with bilateral ciliated band, and wheel-shaped calcareous bodies, ventral view: *a*, mouth and gullet; *b*, stomach; *c*, intestine and anus; *d*, sausage-shaped sacs of enterocœle; *e*, rudiment of ambulacral vascular system. *E*, pupa-stage of the same, with obsolete oral aperture and zonary cilia: *i*, tentacles; *k*, Polian vesicle; *l*, longitudinal muscles of perisoma. *F*, young synapta without cilia, with five tentacles, and several of the wheel-shaped bodies at posterior end of body: *m*, madreporic canal.

holothurium (hol-ō-thū′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *holothuria* (-ȧ). [< L. *holothurium*, < Gr. ὁλοθούριον, neut., a kind of zoöphyte, appar. < ὅλος, whole, + (?) θούριος, θοῦρος, rushing, raging, impetuous.] 1. A kind of zoöphyte mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny.—2. A sea-cucumber; a holothurian.

Holothuroida (hol′ō-thū-roi′dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + θυροειδής, like a door, < θύρα, = E. *door*, + εἶδος, form.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a class of echinoderms, divided into the orders *Eupodia* and *Apodia*, the latter containing *Synapta* and *Chirodota*.

Holothuroidea (hol′ō-thū-roi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* Same as *Holothurioidea*.

Holotricha (hō-lot′ri-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + θρίξ (τριχ-), a hair.] An order of free-swimming infusorians, more or less completely ciliate throughout. The cilia differ but slightly one from another, and are sometimes supplemented by a variously modified extensile or undulating membrane. The oral and anal orifices are usually conspicuously developed. The cuticular layer or ectoplasm not unfrequently contains trichocysts. The order is contrasted with *Heterotricha*, *Hypotricha*, and *Peritricha*.—**Holotricha astomata**, a suborder of free-swimming animalcules, more or less completely and evenly ciliate throughout, and possessing no oral aperture.

holotrichous (hō-lot′ri-kus), *a.* [< *Holotricha* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holotricha*; having similar cilia over all the body. See *Paramecium*.

Holotrocha (hō-lot′rō-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + τροχός, a wheel.] A superfamily of *Rotifera* or wheel-animalcules, containing such as have an anus and one entire trochal disk. *Ehrenberg*, 1838.

holotrochous (hō-lot′rō-kus), *a.* [< *Holotrocha* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holotrocha*; having the trochal disk entire.

holour†, *n.* See *holer*[2].

holozoic (hol-ō-zō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ζωικός, animal, < ζῷον, an animal.] Entirely like an animal in mode of nutrition; not holophytic nor saprophytic: said of some infusorians.

All [ciliate infusorians] are *holozoic* in their nutrition, though some are said to combine with this saprophytic and holophytic nutrition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 861.

holp†, **holpen**† (hōlp, hōl′pn). The antiquated preterit and past participle of *help*.

holsom†, *a.* An early spelling of *wholesome*. *Chaucer*.

holster (hōl′stėr), *n.* [< D. *holster*, a pistol-case, holster, also a soldiers' knapsack, = AS. *heolstor*, a covering, veil, hiding-place, = Icel. *hulstr*, a case, = Sw. *hölster*, sheath, = Dan. *hylster*, a case, covering, holster, = Goth. *hulistr*, a veil; with suffix *-ster*, from the verb represented by AS. **hulian*, ME. *hulien*, *hulen*, *hylen*, *hyllen*, *hillen*, E. dial. *hill*[2], *hull*[2], cover, = D. *hullen* = Icel. *hylja* = Dan. *hylle* = Sw. *hölja* = Goth. *huljan*, cover, from the same ult. root as *hole*[1], *hollow*[1], *hell*[1], *heal*[2], etc. The G. *holfter*, also *hulfter* (sometimes *halfter*, by confusion with *halfter* = E. *halter*[2]), a holster, takes this particular meaning from the D.; MHG. *hulfter*, a quiver, < *hulft*, a cover, case, sheath, and perhaps Goth. *hwilftrjōs*, pl., a coffin, are akin.] A leathern case for a pistol. Holsters were formerly, and are still sometimes, carried by horsemen or cavalrymen attached to the saddle, one on each side of the pommel; but they are now more commonly worn on the belt.

In th' *holstery*, at the saddle-bow,
Two aged pistols he did stow.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 391.

Our Greek jerked both pistols from his *holstere*, and fired them into the air. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 67.

holstered (hōl′stėrd), *a.* [< *holster* + *-ed*[2].] Bearing holsters.

holster-pipe (hōl′stėr-pīp), *n.* That part of a holster which projects downward and receives the barrel of the pistol.

holt[1] (hōlt), *n.* [< ME. *holt*, < AS. *holt*, a wood, grove, copse, rarely of wood as timber (L. *lignum*), = OS. *holt* = OFries. *holt* = D. *hout* = MLG. LG. *holt* = OHG. MHG. G. *holz* = Icel. *holt* = ODan. *holt*, a wood, grove, more commonly of wood as timber; prob. = Ir. *caill*, *coill*, a wood, = OBulg. *klada*, Bohem. *kláda* = Serv. *klada* = Pol. *kloda* (barred *l*) = Russ. *koloda*, dial. *kalda* = Lith. *kalada* = Lett. *kalatka*, a block, log (of wood).] A wood or woodland; a grove; an orchard. Now seldom used except in poetry or in provincial English, but occurring as an element or alone in many English place-names, and in surnames derived from them.

These briddes songen thourgh the *holtes* full of grene leves. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 274.

The winde in *hoults* and shady greaues
A murmur makes among the boughes and leaues.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, iii. 6.

Comes a vapour from the margin, blackening over heath and *holt*. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

The boldest shrank from the dark *holts* and pools that broke the desolate moorland.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 54.

holt[2] (hōlt), *n.* [E. dial., appar. for *hold*, and this, as *hold*[3], for *hole*[1], q. v.] A hole; a burrow; specifically, a deep hole in a river for the protection of fish. [Prov. Eng.]

The otter works upwards to the surface of the earth, and forms . . . several *holts*, or lodges, that in case of high floods it may have a retreat, for no animal affects lying drier. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Otter.

holt[3] (hōlt), *n.* A dialectal variant of *hold*[1]. [U. S.]

holt[4]†. A contracted form of *holdeth*, third person singular present indicative of *hold*[1]. *Chaucer*.

Holtz machine. See *electric machine*, under *electric*.

holus-bolus (hō′lus-bō′lus), *adv.* [A varied redupl. of *whole*, in sham-Latin form, like *hocus-pocus*; prob. formed without ref. to *bolus*, a large pill, as usually explained.] All at a gulp; altogether; all at once: as, he swallowed it *holus-bolus*. [Colloq., Eng.]

She appeared to lose all command over herself, and making a sudden snatch at the heap of silver, put it back *holus-bolus* in her pocket. *W. Collins*, Moonstone, I. 15.

holus-bolus (hō'lus-bō'lus), *n.* [See *holus-bolus, adv.*] The whole; all, taken collectively: as, he drove out the *holus-bolus* of them. [Colloq., Eng.]

holwet, *a.* An obsolete variant of *hollow*[1]. *Chaucer.*

holy (hō'li), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *holie;* < ME. *holy, holi, halig,* < AS. *hālig* = OS. *hēlag* = OFries. *hēlich* = D. *heilig* = OHG. *heilag,* MHG. *heilec,* G. *heilig* = Icel. *heilagr,* contr. *helgir* = Sw. *helig* = Dan. *hellig* (not in Goth.), holy, sacred; prob. not a mere extension of the primitive adj., AS. *hāl,* ME. *hole,* E. *whole,* but rather formed, with adj. suffix *-ig,* E. *-y,* from AS. *hāl* (orig. **hālī*), *hālu, hælo,* f. (> ME. *hele,* E. obs. *heal*[1], *hale*[2]), health, safety, salvation, happiness, *hāl,* n., omen, auspice (= OS. *hēil,* f., = OHG. *heili,* f., *heil,* MHG. G. *heil,* neut., health, happiness, safety, salvation, = Icel. *heill,* f. (= Dan. *held*), good luck, happiness, *heill,* neut., omen, auspice: see *heal*[1], *hale*[2]), < *hāl,* etc., whole: see *whole.* From the early form of *holy* are derived *hallow*[1], *n.*, a saint, and *hallow*[1], *v.*, sanctify. In *holiday, hollyhock, holibut* or *halibut,* and *halidom, holy* exists in a slightly altered or in its older form.]

I. *a.* **1.** Consecrated; set apart for religious use or uses; of sacred or religious character or quality: as, the *holy* priesthood; the *holy* sabbath; *holy* oil; *holy* thoughts.

> Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is *holy* ground. Ex. iii. 5.
>
> Give not that which is *holy* unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine. Mat. vii. 6.
>
> And made there the precyous sacrament of his blessyd body that we dayly vse at his *hooly* aulter, in memorye of the same. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 21.
>
> They whilome used duly everie day
> Their service and their *holie* things to say.
> *Spenser,* Mother Hub. Tale, l. 450.
>
> An evil soul producing *holy* witness
> Is like a villain with a smiling cheek.
> *Shak.,* M. of V., i. 3.

2. Perfect in religious character and the practices of devotion; sanctified; saintly.

> That *holy* man Ioseph of Armathy came vnto Pylate and asked of hym the body of our sauyour Ihesu cryste.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.
>
> Herod feared John, knowing that he was a just man and an *holy.* Mark vi. 20.
>
> Far be it from me, however, to condemn all those good and *holy* persons who have betaken themselves to this solitary and austere course of living.
> *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, I. x.

3. Exhibiting, indicating, or befitting sanctity of life; devout; righteous.

> Hence a demeanour *holy* and unspeck'd,
> And the world's hatred, as its sure effect.
> *Cowper,* Truth, l. 281.
>
> The King was shaken with *holy* fear;
> "The Gods," he said, "would have chosen well."
> *Tennyson,* The Victim.

Holy Alliance, a league formed by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia in person after the fall of Napoleon, signed at Paris, September 26th, 1815, and afterward joined by all the other European sovereigns except those of Rome and England. Its professed object was to unite their respective governments in a Christian brotherhood, but its real one was to perpetuate existing dynasties by their joint opposition to all attempts at change. A special clause debarred any member of the Bonaparte family from ascending a European throne. The league came to an end after the French revolution of 1830.—**Holy bread.** (*a*) The bread used for the eucharist; a piece of such bread; an altar-bread; in the *Gr. Ch.,* same as *holy loaf* or *holy lamb.* (*b*) A eulogia, or piece of blessed bread.—**Holy city,** a city regarded as particularly sacred by the adherents of a religious faith, as Jerusalem by Jews and Christians, Mecca and Medina by Mohammedans, Benares by Hindus, Rome by Roman Catholics, etc.; specifically [*cap.*], Jerusalem.—**Holy communion.** See *communion.*—**Holy Cross.** See *cross*[1].—**Holy-Cross day, holy days.** See *day*[1].—**Holy cup,** the eucharistic chalice.—**Holy disk,** in the *Gr. Ch.,* the paten.—**Holy family.** See *family.*—**Holy fan.** See *flabellum,* 1.—**Holy Father, fire, Friday, Ghost.** See the nouns.—**Holy grail.** See *grail*[2].—**Holy grass.** See *Hierochloë.*—**Holy house, Innocents, lamb, lance, loaf.** See the nouns.—**Holy League,** a name given to various European alliances, as that of 1511 formed by the Pope against the French, or the Nuremberg League of the Catholic powers in Germany in 1538. For the league of 1576 against the Huguenots, see *league.*—**Holy Office,** the Inquisition.—**Holy oil.** See *oil.*—**Holy orders.** See *order.*—**Holy place,** in *Scrip.,* the sanctuary of the tabernacle and of the temple.

> The high priest entereth into the *holy place* every year with blood of others. Heb. ix. 25.

Holy places, places in which events in the life of Jesus Christ occurred, or where martyrs died, or where relics are kept.

> And so to visite the seyd *holy placis* in clennes of lyff.
> *Torkington,* Diaris of Eng. Travell, p. 26.

Holy quest, the search for the holy grail. See *grail*[2].—**Holy Roman Empire.** See *empire.*—**Holy rood.** See *rood.*—**Holy rope**†, the hemp-plant, *Eupatorium cannabinum,* the leaves of which resemble those of hemp.—**Holy Saturday.** See *Saturday.*—**Holy see.** See *see*[2].—**Holy seed,** an old name for wormseed, *Artemisia maritima.*—**Holy Sepulcher, spear, Spirit, sponge, stone, synod, table, thistle, Thursday.** See the nouns.—**Holy tree,** the tree also called *the pride of India, Melia Azedarach.*—**Holy war, water.** See the nouns.—**Holy-water clerk.** (*a*) A poor scholar. (*b*) A person who carried the holy water.—**Holy-water font.** See *font*[1].—**Holy-water sprinkler.** (*a*) Same as *aspersorium.* (*b*) Same as *morning-star* (a weapon). (*c*) In *hunting,* the tail of a fox. *Bailey,* 1731.—**Holy-water stock,** a holy-water sprinkler or aspersorium.—**Holy Week, writ,** etc. See the nouns.—**The holy doors.** See *door.*—**The Holy Land.** See *land.*—**The Holy One,** the Supreme Being.—**Syn.** 1, Sacred, dedicated, sanctified. See *religious.*—2 and 3. Devout, divine, immaculate, saintly.

II.† *n.* **1.** A holy man; a saint: same as *hallow*[1].

> Nether thou schalt gyue thin *hooli* for to se corrupcion.
> *Wyclif,* Acts ii. 17 (Oxf.).

2. *pl.* Sacred rites; devotions.

> In Pegu there is a Varelle or Temple, like to this, which the King frequented to doe his *holies* therein.
> *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 468.

3. A place of worship; a sacred place.

> The Earth was their Goddesse: to their *holies* they admitted nothing female, nor to their tables.
> *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 351.

Holy of holies. [ME. *holi of halowes* (*halowes*); tr. LL. *sanctum sanctorum.*] (*a*) The inner or western division of the Jewish tabernacle, as distinguished from the outer part, called the *holy place.* The holy of holies was inclosed on three sides by the walls of the tabernacle, while on the fourth or eastern side a veil, ornamented with figures of cherubim, and suspended from four pillars of shittim-wood overlaid with gold, separated it from the holy place (Ex. xxvi. 31; xxxvi. 35). The holy of holies was a perfect cube in its dimensions, the length, breadth, and height being each ten cubits. In it stood the ark of the testament, or ark of the covenant, of shittim-wood overlaid with gold. Upon the ark was the capporeth or golden mercy-seat, the place of the divine presence (Ex. xxv. 22), and on the capporeth were two cherubim, also of gold, both facing toward its center. No one but the high priest entered the holy of holies, and he only once a year, on the Day of Atonement (Lev. xvi.). Also called the *most holy place* and the *oracle.*

> The type of Christ in some one particular, as of entring yearly into the *Holy of holies,* and such like, rested upon the High Priest only as more immediately personating our Saviour. *Milton,* Church-Government, i. 5.

(*b*) The sanctuary or bema of a Christian church: used especially by the Greek and other Oriental churches. (*c*) Among the Nestorians, a small recess at the east end of a church, containing nothing but a cross. No one, not even the priest, is allowed to enter it.

holy†, *v. t.* [< *holy, a.* See *hallow*[1], the older verb.] To canonize. *Davies.*

> *Harp.* I hug thee
> For drilling thy quick brains in this rich plot
> Of tortures 'gainst the Christians; on! . . .
> *Theop.* Both hug and *holy* me.
> *Massinger,* Virgin-Martyr, ii. 2.

holy-cruel (hō'li-krö'el), *a.* Cruel from excess of holy zeal. [Poetical.]

> Be not so *holy-cruel;* love is holy;
> And my integrity ne'er knew the crafts
> That you do charge men with.
> *Shak.,* All's Well, iv. 2.

holyday, *n.* Formerly a common spelling of *holiday:* now rare, or used chiefly as two words in the literal sense of *holy.*

holydom†, *n.* Same as *halidom.*

> As God you helpp and *holydom,* as by thes boke.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 318.

Holy-Ghost† (hō'li-gōst'), *n.* The wild angelica of Europe, *Angelica sylvestris,* formerly regarded as good against poison and pestilence. See *angelica.*

Holy-Ghost pear (hō'li-gōst' pār). [A name due to a mistaken rendering of *avocado* as equiv. to Sp. *abogado,* advocate, mediator: see *advocate.*] The alligator-pear, or avocado.

Holy-Ghost plant (hō'li-gōst' plant). Same as *dove-plant.*

holy-hay (hō'li-hā'), *n.* The lucern, *Medicago sativa.*

holy-hemp† (hō'li-hemp'), *n.* The plant *Galeopsis Ladanum.*

holy-herb (hō'li-ėrb'), *n.* A European plant, *Verbena officinalis;* the vervain.

holystone (hō'li-stōn), *n.* [Said to be so called because used in cleaning the decks for Sunday.] A soft sandstone used by seamen for scrubbing the decks of a ship. See the extract.

> The *holystone* is a large, soft stone, smooth on the bottom, with long ropes attached to each end, by which the crew keep it sliding fore and aft over the wet sanded decks.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.,* Before the Mast, p. 208.

holystone (hō'li-stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *holystoned,* ppr. *holystoning.* [< *holystone, n.*] To scrub with holystone, as the deck of a vessel.

> The men are so busy *Holy-stoning* the quarter-deck, while all hands are wanted to keep the ship afloat.
> *O. W. Holmes,* Old Vol. of Life, p. 109.

hom[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *home*[1].

hom[2]†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *hem,* obsolete objective plural of *he.* See *he*[1].

homacanth (hom'a-kanth), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός,* the same, + *ἀκανθα,* spine.] Having the characters of the *Homacanthi.*

Homacanthi (hom-a-kan'thi), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kner, 1860), < Gr. *ὁμός,* the same, + *ἀκανθα,* spine.] A section of acanthopterous fishes in which the dorsal spines are symmetrical and depressible in the same line, each one directly over the next succeeding one, exemplified by the *Labridæ, Pomacentridæ, Acanthuridæ,* etc.

homage (hom'- or om'āj), *n.* [< ME. *homage,* < OF. *homage, hommage, humage, homenage, omenage,* etc., F. *hommage* = Pr. *homenatge, homenage* = Sp. *homenaje* = Pg. *homenagem* = It. *omaggio* (ML. reflex *homagium*), < ML. *hominaticum, homenaticum, homaticum,* homage, the service of a vassal or 'man,' < L. *homo* (*homin-*), a man, ML. a vassal: see *Homo.*] **1.** In *feudal law,* an admission or acknowledgment to the lord of tenure under him; the public ceremony that bound the vassal to the lord, whose man he thereupon became, and of whom he held the land for which he was to render his service.

> Whan the two kynges hadde take the oth of these two, a-noon thei dide to kynge Arthur their *homage* full debonerly as was right. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 140.
>
> The King of France summons King Edward to come and do his *Homage* for Gascoin. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 111.
>
> Lewis, in 1259, obtained from his brother-in-law a final surrender of Normandy and *homage* and fealty for Guienne. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 219.

2. Respect or reverence paid by external action; obeisance; respectful or reverential regard; deferential feeling; reverence.

> Go, go, with *homage* yon proud victors meet! *Dryden.*
>
> Proud of the *Homage* to his Merit done.
> *Congreve,* tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.
>
> The rocks proclaim the approaching Deity. . . .
> With heads declined, ye cedars, *homage* pay.
> *Pope,* Messiah, l. 35.
>
> We are not to pay lip *homage* to principles which our conduct wilfully transgresses.
> *H. Spencer,* Social Statics, p. 518.

3. The copyholders or tenants of a manor in attendance to do their duty in a court-baron. It was the custom for the homage to choose one of the tenants to collect the lord's rent for the year following.

> Too few manor rolls have been published; but in those which have been made accessible you frequently find the lord and the *homage* (that is, the assembly of free tenants) making rules against resort to the King's Court.
> *Maine,* Early Law and Custom, p. 315.

Homage ancestral, that form of homage instanced where a man and his ancestors have time out of mind held their land of the lord by homage.—**Liege homage,** a homage which included fealty and certain services.—**Simple homage,** a mere acknowledgment of tenure without fealty or the services consequent upon it.

homage† (hom'- or om'āj), *v.* [< OF. *hommager,* pay homage to, < *hommage,* homage: see *homage, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To profess fealty to; pay respect to by external action; reverence.—**2.** To cause to pay homage; bring under subjection.

> To her great Neptune *homaged* all his streams.
> *Cowley.*

II. *intrans.* To pay respect; profess fealty.

> To whom Jove sometimes bends and Neptune kneels,
> Mars *homageth,* and Phebus will submit.
> *Heywood,* Love's Mistress, sig. D. 3.

homageable† (hom'- or om'āj-ą-bl), *a.* [< OF. *hommageable,* < *hommager,* pay homage to, + *-able:* see *homage, v.,* and *-able.*] Bound to pay homage.

> The Earls of Flanders and Holland were most considerable; but of them two he of Holland being *homageable* to none, and having Friesland and Zealand added, was the more potent. *Howell,* Letters, I. ii. 15.

homage-jury (hom'āj-jö'ri), *n.* A jury in an English court-baron, consisting of tenants that do homage, who are to inquire and make presentments of the death of tenants, surrenders, admittances, and the like. *Wharton.*

homager (hom'- or om'āj-ėr), *n.* One who does or is bound to do homage; one who holds land of another by homage.

> And aftur kyngys xv.,
> That *homagerys* to hym bene.
> *MS. Cantab. Ff.* ii. 38, f. 107. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> My Song, a fearless *homager,* would attend
> Thy thundering battle-axe as it cleaves the press
> Of war. *Wordsworth,* Eccles. Sonnets, i. 35.

Homalieæ (hom-ą-li'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Homalium* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Samydaceæ,* typified by the genus *Homalium.* They are characterised by alternate, rarely opposite or verticillate, leaves; the calyx free or adnate to the ovary; and 4- to 15-merous flowers. The series *Homaliæ* of Baillon (1873) was referred to the *Bixineæ.*

Homalium (hō-mā'li-um), *n.* [NL. (orig. *Omalium,* Gravenhorst, 1802), < Gr. *ὁμαλός,* even, level, smooth, < *ὁμός,* the same: see *homo-.*] **1.** In *zoöl.,* a genus of rove-beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ,* of wide distribution and many spe-

cies, which live upon plants or under the bark of trees. —2. In *bot.*, a large genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous shrubs or trees, founded by Jacques (1763), of the natural order *Samydaceæ*, and type of the tribe *Homalieæ*. It is characterized by having the ovary more or less adnate to the calyx, and the petals as numerous as the sepals, and plane. The leaves are alternate, petioled, ovate or lanceolate, and crenate or serrate, rarely entire; the flowers are small and disposed in branching axillary panicles. About 30 species are known, natives of Asia, Africa, northern Australia, the Fiji Islands, and tropical America.

Homalium diffusum. (Line shows natural size.)

Homalogonatæ (hom′ạ-lō-gon′ạ-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *homalogonatus:* see *homalogonatous.*] A division of birds proposed by Garrod, to include all those which possess a certain muscle of the leg, the ambiens: opposed to *Anomalogonatæ*.

homalogonatous (hom′ạ-lō-gon′ạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *homalogonatus*, < Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, equal, + *γόνυ* = E. *knee.*] In *ornith.*, provided with an ambiens muscle.

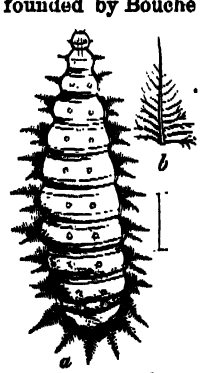
Passeres have no ambiens; . . . birds having it are termed *homalogonatous* or "normally-kneed"; . . . those wanting it are called anomalogonatous.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 195.

Homalogyra (hom′ạ-lō-jī′rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, equal, + *γῦρος*, a ring, circle.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Homalogyridæ*.

Homalogyridæ (hom′ạ-lō-jir′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Homalogyra* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Homalogyra*. The animal has no tentacles; it has sessile eyes, and a very peculiar radula, the central tooth having a quadrangular base and triangular cusp, the lateral and marginal teeth being represented by a single oblong transverse plate; the shell is planorbiform; and the operculum is corneous and has a central nucleus. Only one small species, *Homalogyra nitidissima*, of the European seas, is known.

homaloidal (hom-ạ-loi′dal), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, + *εἶδος*, form, + *-al.*] In *geom.*, similar to a plane; flat; having real points at all real distances, but none at imaginary distances. —**Homaloidal system**, a system of lines on a plane representing another surface; also, a system of surfaces such that every three cut in a single point.

Homalomyia (hom′ạ-lō-mī′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, equal, + *μυῖα*, a fly: see *Musca.*] A genus of flies founded by Bouché in 1834, distinguished from *Anthomyia* by the narrower cheeks, more rounded head, and less hairy abdomen. The larvæ are found in moist decaying matter, both animal and vegetable; they breathe by lateral branchiæ. Numerous cases are on record of the voiding of these larvæ from the intestines of human beings, but in such cases they have probably entered the body in over-ripe fruit or vegetables.



a, larva of *Homalomyia* (line shows natural size); *b*, spiny hair, magnified.

Homaloptera (hom-ạ-lop′-tẹ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **homalopterus:* see *homalopterous.*] An order of insects, corresponding to the suborder *Pupipara* of *Diptera*. *Leach*, 1817.

homalopterous (hom-ạ-lop′tẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. **homalopterus*, < Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Pertaining to the *Homaloptera*.

homalosternal (hom′ạ-lō-stėr′nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, + *στέρνον*, sternum.] Flat, as a breast-bone; having a keelless sternum; ratite, as a bird.

Homalosterni (hom′ạ-lō-stėr′ni-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, + *στέρνον*, sternum.] One of the primary divisions of recent birds, including all those in which the breast-bone is not keeled or carinate; the *Struthiones* or *Ratitæ:* opposed to *Tropidosterni*. [Little used.]

Homaridæ (hō-mar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Homarus* + *-idæ.*] A family of macrurous crustaceans, containing the lobsters of the genera *Homarus* and *Nephrops*.

homarine (hom′ạ-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Homarus* + *-ine*[1].] I. *a.* Resembling a lobster, or having the characteristics of a lobster. *Huxley.*

II. *n.* A lobster.

A marine Astacine or a true *Homarine.*
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 316.

Homarus (hom′ạ-rus), *n.* [NL., < OF. *homar*, mod. F. *homard*, Norm. *houmar*, < LG. *hummer* (> G. *hummer*) = Sw. Dan. *hummer*, OSw. *hommare* = Icel. *humarr*, lobster; cf. Gr. *κάμμαρος*, *κάμαρος*, > L. *cammarus*, *gammarus*, a kind of lobster.] A genus of long-tailed crustaceans or lobsters, belonging to the family *Homaridæ*. There are three species, *H. americanus*, *vulgaris*, and *capensis*, of North America, Europe, and Africa respectively. In spite of the large size and general appearance, the species of *Homarus* are related to the crawfish (*Astacus* and *Cambarus*), and are usually placed in *Astacidæ*, but differ in being marine. *Milne-Edwards.*

homatomic (hom-a-tom′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, in comp. together, + E. *atomic.*] Composed of atoms of the same kind.

homatropia (hom-a-trō′pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, in comp. together, + NL. *atropia.*] Same as *homatropine.*

homatropine (hō-mat′rō-pin), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, in comp. together, + E. *atropine.*] An alkaloid ($C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$) crystallizing in colorless prisms which are deliquescent, but difficultly soluble in water. It is derived from atropine, an alkaloid prepared from belladonna. Salts of homatropine are used to some extent in medicine.

Homaxonia (hom-ak-sō′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ἄξων*, an axle: see *ax*[2], *axis*[1], *axle.*] In *morphology*, organic forms all of whose axes are equal: correlated with *Protaxonia*.

homaxonial (hom-ak-sō′ni-al), *a.* [As *Homaxonia* + *-al.*] Having all the axes equal; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Homaxonia*.

All questions of symmetry, for which Haeckel's nomenclature of *homaxonial*, homopolic, &c., is distinctly preferable. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 845.

homaxonic (hom-ak-son′ik), *a.* [As *Homaxonia* + *-ic.*] Same as *homaxonial.*

A spherical (*homaxonic*) or cone-shaped (monaxonic) perforated shell of membranous consistence known as the central capsule, and probably homologous with the perforated shell of a Globigerina.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 849.

hombre (om′br), *n.* Same as *omber.* [Rare.]

home (hōm), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *home*, *hoom*, *hom*, *ham*, < AS. *hām*, a home, dwelling, = OS. OFries. *hēm* = MD. *heym*, home, dwelling, D. only in comp. *heimelijk*, private, secret (= E. *homely*), = OHG. MHG. G. *heim* = Icel. *heimr*, an abode, village, *heima*, home, = Sw. *hem* = Dan. *hjem*, home, = Goth. *haims*, a village (the sense 'home' being approached in the deriv. adjectives *ana-haims*, present, 'at home,' and *af-haims*, absent, 'from home'), = Lith. *kemas* = Gr. *κώμη* (for **κώμη*?), a village (see *comic*, *comedy*), = Skt. *ksema*, abode, place of rest, security, for **skema*, < ✓ **ski*, *kṣi*, dwell. The OTeut. sense of 'village' is preserved in many place-names in *-ham*, AS. *-hām*, G. *-heim*, etc., as *Birmingham*, *Cheltenham*, *Nottingham*, G. *Hochheim*, *Mannheim*, etc.; also in dim. *hamlet*[1], q. v.] I. *n.* 1. A dwelling; the residence of a family or household; a seat of domestic life and interests; hence, one's abode; the house in which one has his fixed or usual residence, or which he regards as his definite dwelling-place.

His great love, sharp as his spur, hath holp him
To his *home* before us. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6.

All blended into that glow of feeling which finds its centre and hope and joy in *Home.*
D. G. Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor.

2. The place or region in which one lives; one's own locality or country.

Now powers from *home*, and discontents at *home*,
Meet in one line. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3.

And the star-spangled banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the *home* of the brave!
Key, Star-spangled Banner.

3. The place or region where some specified thing is most common, indigenous, or native; the seat or native habitat.

Flandria, by plenty, made the *home* of war.
Prior, Ode to the Queen.

Her melancholy eyes divine,
The *home* of woe without a tear.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

4. An institute or establishment designed to afford the comforts of domestic life to the homeless, sick, or destitute: as, a sailors' or soldiers' *home;* a *home* for the aged.—5. In games, the ultimate point to which a player runs, or to which effort is directed; the goal.

The prison children . . . whooped and ran, and played at hide and seek, and made the iron bars of the inner gateway *Home.* *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 7.

Specifically—(*a*) In *base-ball*, the space or base immediately in front of the batters' position. See *base-ball.* (*b*) In *lacrosse*, the position of a player who stands just in front of his opponents' goal, and who tries to throw the ball through it; also, the player himself.—**At home.** (*a*) In or about one's own house or lodgings; at the abode of the household to which one belongs; hence, having a sense of freedom and familiarity, as in one's house.

They may teach the young women to be . . . discreet, chaste, keepers *at home*, good, obedient to their own husbands. Tit. ii. 5.

And though they carry nothing forth with them, yet in all their journey they lack nothing. For wheresoever they come, they be *At Home.*
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

(*b*) In the position of being thoroughly familiar with a subject; conversant: as, to be *at home* in a science. (*c*) In one's own country.

Travellers ne'er did lie,
Though fools *at home* condemn them.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3.

(*d*) Prepared to receive social calls or visits: a conventional phrase. Hence, as a noun—(*e*) A time fixed for receiving callers; a reception.

"Invitations!" cried Miss Gascoigne, ". . . and to the best houses in Avonsbridge, too. This is the result of your *At Home.*" *Mrs. Craik*, Christian's Mistake, v.

Long home, the grave.

Man goeth to his *long home*, and the mourners go about the streets. Eccl. xii. 5.

They went all to their *long home.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 564.

To eat one out of house and home. See *eat.*—**To go home by beggar's bush.** See *beggar.*—**To make one's self at home**, to conduct one's self in another's house as unrestrainedly as if at home.

II. *a.* 1. Connected with one's home or place of abode, or with one's country; domestic: often opposed to *foreign.*

Let the exportation of *home* commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign. *Bacon.*

Last from her own *home*-circle of the poor
They barr'd her. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. Close; to the point; effective; coming home to the subject or the thing: as, a *home* thrust in argument; a *home* blow in boxing.

Do I resolve to grieve, and not to die?
Happy had been the stroke thou gav'st, if *home.*
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

I am sorry to give him such *home* thrusts. *Stillingfleet.*

3. In *sporting:* (*a*) Situated near or at the goal; final: as, the *home* stretch; the *home* base. (*b*) Reaching, or enabling a player to reach, home or the goal: as, a *home* run; a *home* hit.—**Home Department**, that branch of a government (specifically that of Great Britain) which supervises the administration of internal affairs. The head of this department in Great Britain is called the *Home Secretary*, and is charged with the supervision of the prisons and the police force, the administration of criminal justice, the inspection of factories, etc.—**Home farm.** See *farm*[1].—**Home field**, the land on which the farm-house or homestead is built and that immediately surrounding it, usually fenced off from the rest of the farm.

It had the graveyard, originally Isaac Johnson's *home-field*, on one side. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, ix.

Home Office, in Great Britain, the governmental office in which the affairs of the Home Department are transacted. —**Home rule**, the political principle or program in accordance with which a city, province, state, or other component part of a country enjoys self-government in its internal affairs: in British politics specifically used with reference to the agitation in favor of self-government in Ireland (begun under this name about 1870) through the agency of a national parliament, and less prominently also in Scotland and Wales.—**Home-Rule Bill.** See *bills.*

home (hōm), *adv.* [< ME. *home*, *hoom*, *hom*, < AS. *hām*, adv., prop. the acc. used adverbially, as also in G. Dan. Sw., etc.: see *home*, *n.*] 1. To, toward, or at home, in any sense of that word.

In discontent then *hame* she went,
And aye the tear did blin' her e'e.
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 320).

Thanne the Sone bryngethe *hoom* with him alle his Kyn, and his Frendes, and alle the othere to his Hows, and makethe hem a gret Feste. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

Here she is allowed her virgin rites,
Her maiden strewments, and the bringing *home*
Of bell and burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Curses are like young chickens,
And still come *home* to roost.
Bulwer, Lady of Lyons, v. 2.

An arrow is *home* when drawn to the pile.
M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 53.

2. To the point; to the mark aimed at; so as to produce an intended effect; effectively; satisfactorily; closely: as, to strike *home;* to charge *home;* to speak *home.*

In your letters you touch me *home.*
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 30.

With his prepared sword, he charges *home*
My unprovided body. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

Speak to me *home*, mince not the general tongue.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

She speaks to the matter, and comes *home* to the point.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

To put the affront the *homer*, [Prince Rupert] resolv'd that very day to march quite thorow the middle of the Quarters.
Prince Rupert's late beating up the rebels' quarters at Pain-[comb and Chenner (1643), p. 2.

Joseph, tax him *home*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

To bring home to. See *bring*.—**To come home, fall home, follow home, get home,** etc. See the verbs.—**To pay home**†, to urge, press, or pay to the full; satisfy fully; retaliate effectively.

Aers meo me lacessis, thou gevest me scoffe for scoffe, or as we sale, thou *paiest* me *home*. *Elyot*, 1559.

All my services
You have *paid home*. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3.

To sheet home, to haul the sheets of a sail so that the clues will be stretched apart as far as possible.—**To tumble home.** See *tumble*.

home (hōm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *homed*, ppr. *homing*. [< *home*, *n.* or *adv.*] I. *intrans.* To dwell; have a home; also (chiefly in the present participle), to go home instinctively, as a carrier-pigeon. See *homing*.

The arrangements [to use pigeons as message-bearers in the yacht-races of September, 1885] were hasty, and the material *homed* at several centers, some of them miles away from the center of use. *The Century*, XXXII. 363.

II. *trans.* To bring, carry, or send home: as, the *homing* of the harvest; to *home* a carrier-pigeon.

home-born (hōm'bôrn), *a.* 1. Belonging to the place or country by birth; native; not foreign.

One law shall be to him that is *homeborn* and unto the stranger that sojourneth among you. Ex. xii. 49.

2. Originating at home; pertaining to one's home; domestic.

Arm
These creatures from *home-born* intrinsic harm.
Donne.

Intimate delights,
Fire-side enjoyments, *homeborn* happiness.
Cowper, Task, iv. 140.

home-bound (hōm'bound), *a.* Same as *homeward-bound*.

For thought is tired of wandering o'er the world,
And *home-bound* Fancy runs her bark ashore.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., i. 5.

home-bred (hōm'bred), *a.* 1. Bred or brought up at home; hence, uncultivated; artless; rude.

Only to me two *home-bred* youths belong. *Dryden*.

2. Of native or innate growth; domestic; natural; inborn.

But if of daunger, which hereby doth dwell,
And *homebredd* evil ye desire to heare,
Of a straunge man I can you tidings tell.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 31.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him early into his church, before other competitors, *home-bred* lusts or vicious customs of the world, should be able to pretend to him. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

Envie shall sink to hell, craft and malice be confounded, whether it be *homebred* mischief or outlandish cunning. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

home-brew (hōm'brō), *n.* Beer that is brewed at home or for home consumption. [Rare.]

Immense bumpers or vats of admittedly real Russian *home-brew* which are being now consumed in every civilised country. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 240.

home-brewed (hōm'brōd), *a.* Brewed at home or for home consumption: as, *home-brewed* ale.

The sparkling beverage *home-brewed* from malt of my own making. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

homecome (hōm'kum), *n.* [< ME. *homecome*, *homcome*, *hamcume*, < AS. *hāmcyme* (= Icel. *heimkoma*, *-kvāma*; cf. G. *heimkunft* = Dan. *hjemkomst* = Sw. *hemkomst*), < *hām*, home, + *cyme*, coming: see *come*, *n.*] A coming home; arrival at home. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Faire floures schal we finde of foulen song here,
& thurth cumfort may cacche swiche happ mai falle,
To haue the better hele at goure *hom-kome*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 807.

home-coming (hōm'kum'ing), *n.* [< ME. *homcomynge*; < *home* + *coming*.] Return home or homeward.

And see schulle undirstonde, zif it lyke zou, that at myn *Hom comynge* I cam to Rome.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 314.

Prepare
A pathway meet for her *home-coming* soon.
Lowell, Bon Voyage!

home-felt (hōm'felt), *a.* Felt in one's own breast; inward; private: as, *home-felt* joys.

But such a sacred and *home-felt* delight,
Such sober certainty of waking bliss,
I never heard till now. *Milton*, Comus, l. 262.

Happy next him who to these shades retires,
Whom Nature charms, and whom the Muse inspires,
Whom humbler joys of *home-felt* quiet please.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 239.

home-keeping (hōm'kē'ping), *a.* Staying at home.

Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

homeless (hōm'les), *a.* [ME. **homles* (not ~~Anglo-~~ *Homlede* (= Dan. *hiemlös*), home-less, < *hām*, home, + *-leds*, -less.] Destitute of a home.

Was the merchant charged to bring
The *homeless* birds a nest?
Cowper, The Bird's Nest.

homelike (hōm'līk), *a.* Having the qualities that constitute a home; suggesting or resembling a home; familiar.

Here the aspect was friendly, livable, almost *homelike*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 567.

homelikeness (hōm'līk-nes), *n.* The character of being homelike.

A delicacy, a brotherly considerateness, a *homelikeness* of character and manner.
The Congregationalist, March 3, 1887.

homelily (hōm'li-li), *adv.* [< *homely* + *-ly*2.] In a homely manner; rudely; inelegantly.

homeliness (hōm'li-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being homely, in any sense of that word.

There's the rich beauty
Which this poor *homeliness* is not endowed with;
There's difference enough.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii.

The force of his argument is not at all injured by the *homeliness* of his illustrations.
O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 109.

The prospect was not rich, but it had a frank *homeliness* which touched the young man's fancy.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 458.

The intense realism, the admirable *homeliness* and truth of his [Hogarth's] pictures of English life, . . . raised them far above the level of the mere grotesque.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

2†. Household management.

Griselidis thurgh hir wit
Coude al the feet [feat] of wyfly *homlinesse*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 373.

3†. Familiarity; intimacy.

Overgret *homlinesse* engendreth dispreising.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

homeling† (hōm'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *home* + *-ling*1. Cf. *comeling*.] I. *n.* A person or thing belonging to a home or to a country.

So that within a whyle they began to molest the *homelinge* (for so I find the word indigena to be Englished in an old book that I have, wherein advena is translated also a comeling). *Holinshed*.

A word treated as a *homeling*. *Abp. Trench*.

II. *a.* Native.

Under these lyeth a little strond or shore, the *homeling* inhabitants call it Achilleos-dromon.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 200.

homely (hōm'li), *a.* [< ME. *homly*, *hoomly*, *hamely*, domestic, familiar, plain (= OFries. *hēmelik* = D. *heimelijk*, secret, private, = OHG. *heimilih*, MHG. *heimelich*, G. *heimlich*, secret, = Icel. *heimligr*, worldly, = Sw. *hemlig* = Dan. *hemmelig*, private, secret); < *home* + *-ly*1.] 1. Of or belonging to home or the household; domestic.

In this world nys worse pestilence
Than *hoomly* foo, al day in thy presence.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 550.

"God speed," quoth he, "thou famous flower,
Fair mistress of this *homely* bower."
Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 208).

2†. Familiar; intimate.

The enemies of a man are they that are *homely* with him. *Wyclif*, Mat. x. 36.

For Protheus, that cowde hym chaunge
In euery shape, *homely* and straunge,
Cowde nevere sich glle ne tresounc.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6323.

With all these men I was right *homely*, and communed with them long time and oft.
Foxe, Martyrs, Wm. Thorpe.

3. Of domestic character or quality; hence, simple; plain; rude; coarse; not fine or elegant: as, a *homely* garment; a *homely* house; *homely* fare.

Than had I with yow *homly* suffisaunce,
I am a man of litel sustinaunce.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 135.

Homely playe it is, and a madde pastime, where men by the course of the game go together by the eares, and many times murdre one an other.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 218.

A diction at once so rich and so *homely* as his [Emerson's] I know not where to match in these days of writing by the page; it is like homespun cloth-of-gold.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 277.

4. Plain; without particular beauty of features, form, or color: as, a *homely* face.

Of Dutch and French some few are comely,
The French are light, the Dutch are *homely*.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 21.

It is for *homely* features to keep home;
They had their name thence.
Milton, Comus, l. 748.

It is observed by some, that there is none so *homely* but loves a looking-glass. *South*, Sermons.

homely† (hōm'li), *adv.* [< ME. *homely*, *homly*, *hoomly*, etc.; < *homely*, *a.*] Familiarly; plainly; rudely; simply; coarsely.

He rode but *hoomly* in a medled coote.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 328.

Herkne opon Hyldegare hou *homliche* he telleth
How her sustenaunce is synne; & syker, as y trowe,
Weren her confessiones.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 703.

Take the spices and drynk the wyne
As *homely* as I did of thyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55. (*Halliwell.*)

A man well stricken in age, with a black sun-burned face, a long beard, and a cloak cast *homely* about his shoulders.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), Prol., p. 26.

It is a bashful child, *homely* brought up,
In a rude hostelry. *B. Jonson*, New Inn.

home-made (hōm'mād), *a.* Made at home; of domestic manufacture.

Madam in her high-laced ruff,
Goody in her *home-made* stuff.
Whittier, To my Old Schoolmaster.

When he [Milton] makes our English search her coffers round, it is not for any *home-made* ornaments.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 154.

homeoid, homœoid (hō'mē-oid), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμοιος*, like, similar (see *homœo-* and *homo-*), + *εἶδος*, form.] In *math.*, an infinitely thin shell bounded by two similar surfaces similarly orientated. *Thomson and Tait.*—**Thick homeoid,** a thick shell bounded by two similar surfaces similarly orientated.

homeoidal (hō-mē-oi'dal), *a.* [< *homeoid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a homeoid.

The bulk of a homœoid is the excess of the bulk of the part where the thickness is positive above that where the thickness is negative. The bulk of a *homœoidal* couple is essentially zero.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 494 g, foot-note.

Homeomeri, homeomeric, homeomorphic, etc. See *Homœomeri*, etc.

homeopath, homœopath (hō'mē-ō-path), *n.* [= F. *homœopathe* = Sp. *homeópata*; as *homeopathy*, without the termination.] Same as *homeopathist*.

homeopathic, homœopathic (hō'mē-ō-path'ik), *a.* [= F. *homœopathique* = Sp. *homeopático* = Pg. *homeopathico* = It. *omeopatico*, < NL. *homœopathicus*, < *homœopathia*, homeopathy: see *homeopathy*.] Relating or pertaining to homeopathy; according to the principles of homeopathy: as, *homeopathic* remedies; *homeopathic* treatment.

homeopathical, homœopathical (hō'mē-ō-path'i-kal), *a.* [< *homeopathic* + *-al*.] Same as *homeopathic*.

homeopathically, homœopathically (hō'mē-ō-path'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a homeopathic manner; by means of homeopathy.

homeopathist, homœopathist (hō-mē-op'a-thist), *n.* [< *homeopathy* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in or practises homeopathy; one who believes in the homeopathic treatment of diseases. Also *homeopath*.

homeopathy, homœopathy (hō-mē-op'a-thi), *n.* [= F. *homœopathie* = Sp. *homeopatía* = Pg. *homeopathia* = It. *omeopatia*, < NL. *homœopathia* (taken in sense defined); < Gr. *ὁμοιοπάθεια*, liability to like affections, sympathy, likeness in condition, < *ὁμοιοπαθής*, having like feelings or affections, sympathetic, < *ὁμοιος*, like, similar, + *πάθος*, feeling, suffering: see *pathos*.] The medical treatment of diseased conditions of the body by the administration of drugs which are capable of exciting in healthy persons symptoms closely similar to those of the morbid condition treated. This system of medicine was founded by Dr. C. F. S. Hahnemann (1755–1843) at Leipsic. The fundamental doctrine of homeopathy is expressed in the Latin adage "Similia similibus curantur" (likes are cured by likes). In practice homeopathy is associated with the system of administering drugs in very small, often infinitesimal, doses.

homeoplastic, homœoplastic (hō'mē-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμοιος*, like, + *πλαστός*, formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *pathol.*, resembling the tissue from or in which the thing to which the term is applied is formed: as, a *homeoplastic* tumor.

homer1 (hō'mėr), *n.* [< *home* + *-er*1.] A pigeon trained to fly home from a distance; a homing pigeon.

Again, comparing this *homer's* skull with that of a common pigeon of the same size, we found at least one fourth more brain-room in the *homer*, and the excess located more especially in the lower back portion.
The Century, XXXII. 370.

homer2 (hō'mėr), *n.* [< Icel. *hāmeri*, Norw. *haamerr*, a kind of shark, lit. 'shark-mare,' < Icel. *hār*, Norw. *haa*, a shark (> E. *hoe*2), + Icel. *merr*, mod. *meri*, Norw. *merr* = E. *mare*1.] The basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*.

homer[3] (hō′mėr), *n.* [< Heb. *khōmer*, a homer, also a mound, < *khāmar*, undulate, surge up, swell up.] A Hebrew measure, containing 75 gallons and 5 pints wine-measure. As a dry measure it was equivalent to 10 ephahs, or 11½ bushels. Also written *chomer* and *gomer*.

An *homer* of barley-seed shall be valued at fifty shekels of silver. Lev. xxvii. 16.

Homerian (hō-mē′ri-an), *a.* [< *Homer* (see *Homeric*) + *-ian*.] Same as *Homeric*. [Rare.]

His [Homer's] figure was one of the stock types on Smyrnæan coins, one class of which was called *Homerian*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 187.

Homeric (hō-mer′ik), *a.* [< L. *Homericus*, < Gr. Ὁμηρικός, relating to Homer, < Ὅμηρος, L. *Homērus*, Homer. The name first occurs (disregarding a doubtful fragment of Hesiod) in a fragment of the poet Xenophanes (6th century B. C.). According to the life of Homer falsely attributed to Herodotus, ὅμηρος in the Cumæan dialect meant 'blind,' whence some explain the tradition of Homer's blindness. The name has been otherwise explained, e. g. as an eponym of the *Homeridæ* (Gr. Ὁμηρίδαι), a gild of poets in Chios, or, generally, the rhapsodists who recited the poems ascribed to Homer; but the meaning of the name and the very existence of the poet as a distinct person remain doubtful.] Pertaining to Homer, the great epic poet of ancient Greece, or to the poetry that bears his name, and specifically to the Iliad and the Odyssey; resembling Homer's verse, or having some characteristic of his works.

Homerical (hō-mer′i-kal), *a.* [< *Homeric* + *-al*.] Same as *Homeric*.

It has been objected by some who wish to be numbered among the sons of learning that Pope's version of Homer is not *Homerical*. *Johnson*, Pope.

Homerid (hō′mę-rid), *n.* One of the Homeridæ.

Homeridæ (hō-mer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< Gr. Ὁμηρίδαι, pl., appar. (see *Homeric*) < Ὅμηρος, Homer, + *-ίδαι*, sing. *-ίδης*, a patronymic suffix.] A hereditary school of rhapsodists which flourished at an early date on the island of Chios, the members of which were regarded as descendants of Homer; hence, in general, rhapsodists who recited the Homeric poems throughout Greece.

Homeridian (hō-mę-rid′i-an), *a.* [< *Homerid* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Homerids or Homeridæ.

The *Homeridian* Hymns.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 315.

Homerology (hō-mę-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. Ὅμηρος, Homer, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of Homer, and of whatever relates to him; the whole body of knowledge concerning Homer, his poems, and his times. *W. E. Gladstone.*

Homeromastix (hō-mē-rō-mas′tiks), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ὁμηρομάστιξ, scourge of Homer, < Ὅμηρος, Homer, + μάστις, a scourge.] Scourge of Homer: an appellation of the ancient grammarian Zoïlus, from his severe criticisms of the Homeric poems.

If there were another Homer, there would be another *Homeromastix*. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LI. 67.

home-ruler (hōm′rö′lėr), *n.* A person who advocates the political doctrine of home rule; specifically, in *British politics*, one who favors home rule for Ireland. See *home rule*, under *home*, *a.*

homesick (hōm′sik), *a.* Ill or depressed from being absent from home; affected with homesickness.

The *home-sick* dreamer's brow is nightly fanned
By breezes whispering of his native land.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, vi.

Homesick as death! was ever pang like this? . . .
Too old to let my watery grief appear —
And what so bitter as a swallowed tear!
O. W. Holmes, The School-Boy.

homesickness (hōm′sik″nes), *n.* A depressed state of mind in persons away from home; nostalgia. It is characterized by an intense longing for home and the society of absent friends; it may also involve profound interference with nutrition, and give rise to further mental disturbance marked by delirium, incoherence, hallucination, or suicidal attempts. Generally the word signifies only a temporary or occasional depression of spirits from a longing for the renewal of former associations, actual or severe illness from this cause being rare.

Home-sickness is a wasting pang;
This feel I hourly more and more;
There's healing only in thy wings,
Thou breeze that play'st on Albion's shore!
Coleridge, Home-sick.

homesocken (hōm′sok-n), *n.* Same as *hamesucken*.

home-speaking† (hōm′spē′king), *n.* Forcible and efficacious speaking.

Our Saviour, who had all gifts in him, was Lord to expresse his indoctrinating power in what sort him best seem'd: sometimes by a milde and familiar converse, sometimes with plaine and impartiall *home-speaking*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

homespun (hōm′spun), *a.* and *n.* [< *home* + *spun*, pp. of *spin*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture.

The cloath was *homespun*, but for colour and make
It might a beseem'd our queen.
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 344).

Those youths in *homespun* suits and ribboned queues,
Whose hearts are beating in the high-backed pews.
O. W. Holmes, A Family Record.

Hence — 2. Of domestic origin; plain; familiar; commonplace.

These travellers
Shall find, before we have done, a *home-spun* wit,
A plain French understanding, may cope with 'em.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

We say, in our *homespun* English proverb, He killed two birds with one stone. *Dryden.*

Mr. Potter seemed to carry about with him a certain *homespun* certificate of authority which made it natural for lesser men to accept his conclusions.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 278.

II. *n.* 1. Cloth made at home; home-made clothing.

The dress of the girl was a well-worn but neat-checked *homespun*, and at the throat was a bit of faded ribbon.
The Century, XXXVI. 896.

2. A coarse and loosely woven woolen material, made in imitation of actual home-made cloth. — 3. A coarse, unpolished, or rustic person. [Rare.]

What hempen *homespuns* have we swaggering here,
So near the cradle of the fairy queen?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1.

homestall (hōm′stâl), *n.* [< *home* + *stall*.] 1. A homestead; a dwelling-place. [Rare or local.]

And thou [Omai] hast found again
Thy cocoas and bananas, palms and yams,
And *homestall* thatch'd with leaves.
Cowper, Task, i. 640.

2. One of the small inclosures for rearing young cattle usually placed near the center of an ancient English village community.

homestead (hōm′sted), *n.* [= D. *heemstede* = Dan. *hjemsted*; as *home* + *stead*.] 1. A family's dwelling-place, with the inclosure or ground immediately contiguous; an abode; a home.

The abuse of war, . . .
The smouldering *homestead*, and the household flower
Torn from the lintel. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

We cross the prairie as of old
The pilgrim crossed the sea,
To make the West, as they the East,
The *homestead* of the free!
Whittier, Kansas Emigrants.

When you think of the old *homestead*, if you ever do, your thoughts go straight to the wide chimney and its burning logs. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 3.

2. In *law*, real property owned by the head of a family and occupied by the family as a home.

The laws of the United States give to every citizen who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, the right to a *homestead* of 160 acres, to be selected at will from any of the surveyed and otherwise unappropriated public lands, without cost, except entry fees. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 122.

3. Native seat; station or place of residence. [Rare.]

We can trace them back to a *homestead* on the rivers Volga and Ural. *W. Tooke.*

Homestead Act, a United States statute of 1862 (12 Stat., 392, U. S. Rev. St., § 2289 et seq.), by which a citizen, or an alien who has filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, may enter upon not more than 160 acres of the unappropriated public land, and, by complying with certain requirements, may after five years acquire title to it by patent. — **Homestead law.** (*a*) In the United States, a constitutional or statutory provision of a State exempting from seizure or forced sale for debt a limited amount of real estate owned and occupied by a family as a homestead. Provisions of this nature exist in nearly all the States, varying widely in their terms and limitations. (*b*) Same as *Homestead Act*.

homestead (hōm′sted), *v. t.* [< *homestead*, *n.*] To acquire as one's established homestead or residence. [Western U. S.]

An Indian who had been married Indian fashion, . . . but who had *homesteaded* a farm, thought it best to be married in a more civilized way.
American Missionary, Nov., 1879, p. 343.

The new farmers are settling into Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, where promising land can be *home-steaded* or preempted. *W. Shepherd*, Prairie Experiences, p. 5.

homesteader (hōm′sted-ėr), *n.* One who settles upon the public land, or acquires a residence under the Homestead Act. [Western U. S.]

The *homesteaders* . . . are the pioneers of slender means, taking advantage of the beneficent law which gives a man (or woman if she be the head of a family) a home upon the public domain at the simple price of occupying and cultivating it for a term of years; and meanwhile it cannot be taken from him for any outstanding debts.
H. King, The Century, XIX. 126.

homeward (hōm′wȧrd), *adv.* [< ME. *homeward*, *hamward*, < AS. *hāmweard*, homeward, < *hām*, home, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*.] Toward home; toward one's habitation; toward one's native country. Also *homewards*.

And also we passyd by the gate of the Temple of the holy Sepulcre, and in ower wey *homward* we cam to the Chirche that the Jacobyns hold.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 33.

homeward (hōm′wȧrd), *a.* [< *homeward*, *adv.*] Being in the direction of home: as, a *homeward* journey.

homeward-bound (hōm′wȧrd-bound), *a.* Bound or destined for home: said especially of vessels returning from a foreign country, or of persons returning home by sea. — **Homeward-bound pennant**, a long pennant reaching from the royalmast-head to the water, set by a man-of-war on starting for home after a cruise.

homewardly (hōm′wȧrd-li), *adv.* [< *homeward* + *-ly*[2].] Homeward. [Rare.]

It was eve
When *homewardly* I went. *Southey*, Hannah.

homewards (hōm′wȧrdz), *adv.* [< ME. **homwardes*, *hamewardes*, < AS. *hāmwardes*, homewards, < *hāmweard*, homeward, + *-es*, adverbial gen. suffix.] Same as *homeward*.

Come, you look paler and paler; pray you, draw *homewards*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3.

homewort (hōm′wėrt), *n.* The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

homey, *a.* See *homy*.

homicidal (hom′i-sī-dal), *a.* [< LL. *homicidalis*, also *homocidalis*, < L. *homicida*, a homicide, LL. *homicidium*, homicide: see *homicide*[1], *homicide*[2].] Characterized by homicide; leading to, resulting in, or tending toward homicide; murderous; bloody: as, a *homicidal* act; *homicidal* mania.

The troop, forth issuing from the dark recess,
With *homicidal* rage the king oppress.
Pope, Odyssey, iv.

homicidally (hom′i-sī-dal-i), *adv.* In a homicidal manner; with homicidal intent.

A severe wound in the throat, which was *homicidally* inflicted. *A. S. Taylor*, Med. Jour., p. 213.

homicide[1] (hom′i-sīd), *n.* [< ME. *homicide*, < OF. *homicide*, F. *homicide* = Pr. *homecida*, *omicida* = Sp. Pg. *homicida* = It. *omicida*, < L. *homicida*, a manslayer, homicide, murderer, < *homo*, man, + *cædere* (perf. *cīdi*), kill, slay, + *-a*, suffix of agent. Cf. *homicide*[2]. The two words, alike in F. and E., differ in other tongues and in the orig. L. in termination. So all similar words, *fratricide*, *parricide*, *suicide*, etc.] A person who kills another; a manslayer.

He that hateth his brother is an *homicide*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

For what is he they follow? truly, gentlemen,
A bloody tyrant and a *homicide*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

homicide[2] (hom′i-sīd), *n.* [< ME. *homicide*, *homicidie*, *homicidy*, < OF. *homicide*, F. *homicide* = Pr. *homicidi*, *omicidi* = Sp. Pg. *homicidio* = It. *omicidio*, < LL. *homicidium*, manslaughter, homicide, murder, < *homo*, man (see *Homo*), + *cædere* (*cīd-*), kill, slay, + *-ium*, neut. suffix. See *homicide*[1].] The killing of a human being by a human being. *Homicide* in its largest sense is generic, embracing every mode by which the life of one man is taken by the act of another. *Shaw*, Ch. J. It includes suicide, and also death caused by culpable neglect. In law homicide is usually classed as *justifiable*, *excusable*, and *felonious*: *justifiable*, when it proceeds from necessity, as where the proper officer inflicts capital punishment, where an officer of justice kills an offender who assaults or resists him and who cannot otherwise be captured, or where persons are killed in the dispersion of rebellious or riotous assemblies, or for the prevention of some atrocious crime; *excusable*, when it happens from misadventure, as where a man in doing a lawful act, without any intention of hurt, kills another by accident, or in self-defense, or in defense of wife, children, parent, servant, etc. (also called *homicide by misadventure*); *felonious*, when it proceeds from malice, or is done in the prosecution of some unlawful act, or in a sudden passion, or it may be by criminal neglect. *Felonious homicide* comprehends murder and manslaughter. In Scots law manslaughter is called *culpable homicide*.

Thou cruell didst it: therefore, *Homicide*,
Cowardly treason, cursed Paricide,
Vn-kinde Rebellion, euer shall remain
Thy house-hold Guests.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

homicidy†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *homicide*[2]. *Chaucer.*

homiculture (hom′i-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *homo*, man, + *cultura*, culture.] The physical improvement of the human race by means analogous to those used in improving the breed of the lower animals. [Rare.]

Indirectly, then, marriages are frequently made on bases which, if not those that the laws of *Homiculture* would lay down, are at least not diametrically opposed to them.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 391.

homiform† (hom'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *homo*, man, + *forma*, shape.] Same as *hominiform*. *Cudworth.*

homilete (hom'i-lēt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμιλητής*, a companion, scholar, hearer, < *ὁμιλεῖν*, be in company, consort, converse: see *homiletic*. The E. sense is taken from *homiletic*, after the analogy of *exegete*, *exegetic*.] One who composes or delivers homilies or sermons; one versed in the art of preaching. [Rare.]

The pulpit wants above all else enthusiastic *homiletes*.
Presbyterian Quarterly, January, 1875, p. 120.

homiletic (hom-i-let'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμιλητικός*, of conversation, affable, conversable, < *ὁμιλεῖν*, be in company, consort or converse, < *ὅμιλος*, an assembly, throng: see *homily*.] 1†. Same as *homiletical*, 1.—2. In the style or of the nature of a homily or a sermon; hortatory; expository.

This [the Ormulum] is a metrical paraphrase of a part of the New Testament, in a *homiletic* form, and it probably belongs to the early part of the thirteenth century.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., v.

The ecclesiastical literature is all historical, *homiletic*, or devotional. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 433.

3. Of or pertaining to sermons or to homiletics; pertaining to preaching or the art of preaching. —**Homiletic theology**. Same as *homiletics*.

homiletical (hom-i-let'i-kal), *a.* [< *homiletic* + *-al*.] 1†. Pertaining to familiar intercourse; conversable; companionable.

His virtues active chiefly, and *homiletical*, not those lazy sullen ones of the cloister.
Bp. Atterbury, Character of Luther.

2. Same as *homiletic*, 2.

The Sermon of Pentecost is made the basis of further *homiletical* hints. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 740.

homiletics (hom-i-let'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *homiletic*: see *-ics*. Cf. Gr. *ὁμιλητική* (sc. *τέχνη*), the art of conversation.] The art of preaching; that branch of practical theology which treats of the composition and delivery of sermons and other religious discourses.

homiliarium (hom'i-li-ā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *homiliaria* (-ä). [ML., also *homiliarius* (sc. *liber*) and *homiliare*, < *homilia*, a homily: see *homily*.] A homiliary for the use of pastors.

homiliary (hom'i-li-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *homiliaries* (-riz). [< ML. *homiliarium*, *homiliarius*: see *homiliarium*.] A book containing a collection of homilies or sermons to be read on Sundays and other days.

homilist (hom'i-list), *n.* [< *homily* + *-ist*.] One who composes homilies; one who exhorts.

Novelists have enforced moral lessons more powerful than a wilderness of *homilists*.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 64.

homilistical† (hom-i-lis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *homilist* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a homilist.

These were the grand Divines in all Times and Places, not superficially armed with light armour, onely for the preaching or *Homilisticall* flourishes of a Pulpit, but with the . . . armour of veterane and valiant souldiers.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 621.

homilite (hom'i-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ὁμιλεῖν*, be together (see *homily*), + *-ite*².] A borosilicate of iron and calcium, occurring in black or brownish-black monoclinic crystals near Brevig, Norway. It is closely allied to datolite in form and composition.

homily (hom'i-li), *n.*; pl. *homilies* (-liz). [< OF. *homelie*, F. *homélie* = Pr. *omelia* = Sp. *homilia* = Pg. *homilia* = It. *omelia*, < ML. *homilia*, a homily, sermon, < Gr. *ὁμιλία*, intercourse, instruction, a lecture, eccles. a homily, sermon, < *ὅμιλος*, an assembly, < *ὁμός*, same, like, *ὁμοῦ*, together, + *ἴλη*, *εἰλη*, a company, < *εἰλεῖν*, press or crowd together.] 1. In early Christian use, a colloquial and familiar discourse in exposition of Scripture; in modern use, an expository sermon, or one which interprets and applies a particular passage of Scripture rather than elucidates a particular doctrine or theme.

Homilies . . . were a third kind of readings usual in former times, a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the casual, as now the necessary defect of sermons. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 20.

The *homily* differs from the *λόγος*, or discourse, because the *homily* does not, like the oration or discourse, set forth and illustrate a single theme. It sacrifices artistic unity and simply follows the order of subjects in the passage of Scripture to be explained. On the other hand, a *homily* is distinct from mere exegesis or exposition, because the latter is addressed to the understanding, while the *homily* is meant to affect the heart also, and to persuade those who hear to apply the lessons of Scripture for the reformation of their lives. *Cath. Dict.*

2. Any expository or hortatory discourse.

Unspoken *homilies* of peace
Her daily life is preaching.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

Book of homilies. (*a*) A collection of religious discourses: a homiliarium. Specifically—(*b*) [*cap.*] In the *Ch. of Eng.*, one of the two series of discourses called "The First" and "The Second Book of Homilies," the former of which appeared in 1547 and the latter in 1563, appointed to be read in the churches when the sermon was omitted. =Syn. *Exhortation*, etc. See *sermon*.

homine replegiando (hom'i-nē rē-plē-ji-an'dō). [Abbr. of ML. *de homine replegiando*, (a writ) of replevying a man: *de*, of; *replegiando*, abl. ger. of *replegiare*, replevy; L. *homine*, abl. of *homo*, man: see *Homo*.] A common-law writ, superseded in England by the writ of habeas corpus, but revived by statute in some of the United States, in the interest of liberty, to replevy a human being out of the custody of any private person, as chattels distrained may be replevied, on giving security. Also called *de homine replegiando*.

homing (hō'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *home*, *v.*] The act of going home.

The much discussed question of the *homing* of the pigeon, or, as the French call it, orientation, does not seem difficult to meet to one who has had much to do with the birds. *The Century*, XXXII. 875.

homing (hō'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *home*, *v.*] Coming home; characterized by an instinctive tendency to return home on being released from restraint: applied to the lower animals, especially to birds, such as carrier-pigeons, that have the faculty of returning from great distances to the place where they were reared, whence their usefulness in conveying written messages.

It is scarcely possible to regard such an instance of what has been called the "*homing* instinct" as a purely physiological, reflex act, nor to consider the crab a mere automaton. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I., Int., p. xxxv.

Cattle have extraordinary *homing* power; so have horses.
Nature, XXX. 267.

hominid (hom'i-nid), *n.* One of the *Hominidæ*; a man.

Hominidæ (hō-min'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *-idæ*.] A family of mammals, represented by the single genus *Homo*, man, of the suborder *Anthropoidea* and order *Primates*; mankind. It is characterized by the complete withdrawal of the fore limbs from the office of locomotion, and consequently the habitually erect attitude except in infancy; the perfection of the hand as a prehensile organ, and the specialization of the foot as a locomotory organ; the regular curvature of the line of the teeth, which are of the same length and in uninterrupted series, without diastemata; the nakedness of most of the body; and the large facial angle. These are the principal zoölogical characters by which the *Hominidæ* are distinguished from the *Simiidæ* or anthropoid apes. Physiologically, mankind is peculiar chiefly in the capacity of civilization, or ability to create progressive institutions (including the formation and use of speech). Psychologically, man is separated by a very wide interval from the nearest *Simiidæ*. The family is the same as *Anthropidæ*; it is conterminous with its single genus, *Homo*, with the order *Bimana*, and with the subclass *Archencephala*.

hominiform (hō-min'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of the family *Hominidæ* or genus *Homo*; anthropoid, in a strict sense; manlike; human.

hominine (hom'i-nin), *a.* [< L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *-ine*¹.] Pertaining to the genus *Homo*, or man; manlike; hominiform. [Rare.]

The most distinctively simian, and consequently least *hominine*, characteristic. *The American*, V. 267.

hominisection (hom'i-ni-sek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *sectio*(*n-*), a cutting: see *section*.] Dissection of man; human anatomy; anthropotomy. [Rare.]

If the author is correct in identifying the muscle . . . with the myon of that name in *hominisection*.
Coues, The Auk, V. 105.

hominivorous (hom-i-niv'ọ-rus), *a.* [< L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Man-eating; anthropophagous.

There are man-eaters among the hyænas, and these *hominivorous* animals are greatly dreaded.
J. G. Wood, Illustrated Nat. Hist., p. 224.

hominy (hom'i-ni), *n.* [Formerly also written *homony*, *hommony*, *hommoney*; < Amer. Ind. *auhuminea*, parched corn (Webster's Dict.).] Maize hulled and ground or broken more or less coarsely and prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled.

The English beat [the corn] in a morter, and sift the flower out of it. The remainder they call *hominy*.
Quoted in *Trans. Amer. Antiq. Soc.*, IV. 187.

He was so ignorant of grain that our entertainer . . . made him own that a dish of *hominy* was the best rice-pudding he had ever tasted.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, J. Melford to Sir [W. Phillips, June 10.

Succotash and *homony*
Were smoking on the board.
O. W. Holmes, Centennial Song.

homish (hō'mish), *a.* [< *home* + *-ish*¹.] Pertaining to home; resembling or suggesting home; homelike. [Colloq.]

The complexion of Anna's sentiments looked rather *homeish*. *Ticknor*, Prescott, p. 106.

The very look of it is *homeish*.
The Advance, Dec. 2, 1886.

homliness†, **homly**†. Middle English forms of *homeliness*, *homely*.

hommet†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *hum*¹. *Chaucer.*

hommock, *n.* Same as *hummock*.

hommony† (hom'ọ-ni), *n.* An obsolete form of *hominy*.

Homo (hō'mō), *n.* [< L. *homo* (*homin-*), acc. *hominem*, OL. *hemo* (acc. *hemōnem*, *homōnem*, pl. *homōnes*), man, a human being, a person, body, fellow, = AS. *guma* (*guman-*), a man, E. *goom*², q. v.; usually connected with L. *humus*, earth, the ground, Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, *χθών*, the earth, the ground: see *humus*, *human*, *humble*³, etc., and *chameleon*, *chthonic*, *autochthon*, etc.] The typical and single genus of *Hominidæ*; mankind; the human race. It was formally instituted by Linnæus in his "Systema Naturæ" in 1758, with *H. sapiens*, man, as its type and leading species; but it also then included the chimpanzee, *H. troglodytes*. Naturalists now restrict it to *H. sapiens*, it being generally conceded that mankind constitutes one zoölogical genus having one species with several geographical races or varieties.

homo-. [NL., etc., *homo-*, < Gr. *ὁμο-*, one and the same, common, joint, akin to *ἅμα*, together, = E. *same*, q. v.] An element in some compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'the same': opposed to *hetero-*.

homobaric (hō-mọ-bar'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *βάρος*, weight.] Of uniform weight or gravity.

Homoblastea (hō-mọ-blas'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ, + *-ea*.] A division of monocotyledonous plants, proposed by A. de Jussieu, characterized by having the radicle facing the hilum. It embraces orders with the ovary free, as the *Juncea* (*Juncaceæ*), *Pontederiaceæ*, *Liliaceæ*, *Melanthaceæ*, etc., and orders with the ovary adherent, as the *Dioscoreæ* (*Dioscoriaceæ*), *Irideæ* (*Iridaceæ*), *Amaryllideæ* (*Amaryllidaceæ*), *Bromeliaceæ*, *Musaceæ*, etc.

homoblastic (hō-mọ-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ.] Having the same germinal origin; derived from like cells: opposed to *heteroblastic*.

This new cartilage is either *homoblastic* or heteroblastic.
Dr. H. Gadow, Nature, XXXIX. 150.

Homobranchia (hō-mọ-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *βράγχια*, gills.] In Latreille's classification, an order or higher series of crustaceans, containing the decapods: contrasted with *Heterobranchia*.

homocarpous (hō-mọ-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having all the fruits of one kind.

homocategoric (hō-mọ-kat-ẹ-gor'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *κατηγορία*, category.] Belonging to the same category.

We may next consider whether two organisms compared are of the same category of individuality—are *homocategoric*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 845.

homocentric (hō-mọ-sen'trik), *a.* [< *homo-* + Gr. *κέντρον*, center.] Concentric.

homocerc (hō'mọ-sėrk), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *κέρκος*, the tail.] I. *a.* Same as *homocercal*.

II. *n.* A homocercal fish.

homocercal (hō-mọ-sėr'kal), *a.* [< *homocerc* + *-al*.] In *ichth.*, having the caudal fin symmetrical as to its upper and under halves: opposed to *heterocercal*. See *heterocercal*, *diphycercal*, *hypural*.

Homocercal Tail of Striped-bass.

The inferior finrays are now disposed in such a manner as to give the tail an appearance of symmetry with respect to the axis of the body, and such fishes have been called *homocercal*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 21.

homocercy (hō'mọ-sėr-si), *n.* [< *homocerc* + *-y*.] The state or character of being homocercal; equality or symmetry in the tail or caudal fin of a fish.

Homochelæ (hō-mō-kē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *χηλή*, claw.] In Latreille's system of classification, a section of crabs having the claws of equal size in both sexes: contrasted with *Heterochelæ*. It contained 6 tribes, *Quadrilatera*, *Arcuata*, *Pinnipedes*, *Cristimani*, *Cryptopoda*, and *Notopoda*.

Homochroma (hō-nō-krō'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A monotypic genus of plants, of the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Asteroideæ*, the type of the subtribe *Homochromeæ*, founded by De Candolle in 1836. The head is radiate, the involucre broad, the achenia flatly compressed, and the pappus plumose, in a single rigid series. They are half-shrubby, erect, branching herbs, with all the parts very rough with glandular bristles; the leaves alternate, narrow, entire; the flower-heads long-pedunculed; and the rays always yellow. The single species, *H. Eklonis*, is a native of South Africa.

Homochromeæ (hō-mō-krō'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Homochroma* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of asteroid *Compositæ*, founded by Bentham and Hooker in 1876, and typified by the genus *Homochroma*. It is characterized by having the disk wholly of hermaphrodite flowers, of the same color as the ray when that is present, mostly yellow; the corollas tubular, with more or less ampliate throat and 4- or 5-lobed limb; the receptacle not chaffy; and the involucre closely imbricated in several rows.

homochromous (hō-mō-krō'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *χρῶμα*, color.] 1. In *bot.*, having, as a flower-head, all the florets of the same color.—2. In *zoöl.*, being all of one color; whole-colored.

homocinchonicin (hō'mō-sin-kon'i-sin), *n.* [< *homo-* + *cinchona* + *-ic* + *-in*2.] An artificial alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$) prepared from cinchona.

homocinchonidin (hō'mō-sin-kou'i-din), *n.* [< *homo-* + *cinchona* + *-id*1 + *-in*2.] A natural alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$) found in cinchona.

homocinchonine (hō'mō-sin'kō-nin), *n.* [< *homo-* + *cinchona* + *-ine*2.] A natural alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$) found in cinchona which is levogyrate.

Homoderma (hō-mō-dėr'mą), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *δέρμα*, the skin.] The typical genus of *Homodermidæ*. A species is named *H. sycandra*.

homodermic (hō-mō-dėr'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *δέρμα*, the skin, + *-ic*.] In *biol.*, homological with reference to derivation from one of the three primary blastoderms (endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm), as any organ or tissue of the body.

This correspondence, which is of high . . . importance in determining homologies, may be termed *homodermic*.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 421.

Homodermidæ (hō-mō-dėr'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Homoderma* + *-idæ*.] A family of chalk-sponges, or *Calcispongiæ*, in which the gastral cavity forms cæcal outgrowths resembling the tubes of *Syconidæ*. The genera are *Homoderma* and *Ascaltis*.

homodont (hō'mō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having teeth all alike, as a dolphin: opposed to *heterodont*.

The simplest dentition as a whole is that of many species of Dolphin. . . . Such a dentition is called *homodont*.
W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 352.

homodromal (hō-mod'rō-mąl), *a.* [As *homodrom-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *homodromous*.

homodromous (hō-mod'rō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμόδρομος*, running the same course, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *δρόμος*, a course, race, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] 1†. In *mech.*, having, as a lever, the power and weight on the same side of the fulcrum, so that both move up or down together. See *lever*.—2. In *bot.*, having a similar spiral arrangement of the leaves on the stem and branches; having the spires running in the same direction: opposed to *heterodromous*.

homodromy (hō-mod'rō-mi), *n.* [As *homodrom-ous* + *-y*.] The state of being homodromous.

homodynamous (hō-mō-dī'ną-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *δύναμις*, power.] Of or pertaining to homodynamy; serially homologous.

The Metameres therefore are *homodynamous* parts; as are the segments of the Arthropoda, etc.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 64.

Two plexuses may be *homodynamous*, although, strictly speaking, not homologous. *Nature*, XXXIX. 151.

homodynamy (hō-mō-dī'ną-mi), *n.* [As *homodynam-ous* + *-y*.] In *biol.*, the relation subsisting between the segments (metameres or somites) of the body which are arranged along its long axis; serial homology, in the usual sense of that term.

Homodynamy is distinguished . . . by the fact that the parts in question are arranged along the long axis of the body and define its type.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 64.

As regards *homodynamy*, another characteristic which appears to be universal among the Multituberculates is the fore-and-aft grinding motion between the alternating rows of tubercles upon the upper and lower molars.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 283.

homœo-. [NL. L. *homœo-*, E. *homeo-*, or as L., NL., E., etc., sometimes less prop. *homoio-*, F. *homéo-*, etc., < Gr. *ὅμοιος*, or *ὁμοῖος*, like, similar (L. *similis*), also the same, < *ὁμός*, the same: see *Homo*.] An element in English words from the Greek, meaning 'like, similar.' In words thoroughly Englished, as *homeopathy*, etc., the spelling *homeo-* is to be preferred.

homœodont (hō'mē-ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ὅμοιος*, like, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontog.*, simply conical, without crests or tubercles, as a molar tooth.

He divides the molar teeth of Mammalia into three categories, the simply conic, "*Homœodont*"; the vertically plicate, "Elasmodont"; and the cross-crested by junction of four tubercles, the "Zygodont."
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 834.

homœoid, *n.* See *homoeoid*.

homœomeral (hō-mē-om'ę-rąl), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμοιομερής*, consisting of like parts: see *homœomerous*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Containing two similar systems or strophes. (*b*) Consisting of pericopes each of which contains two systems metrically similar: as, a *homœomeral* poem.

Homœomeri (hō'mē-ō-mē'rī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅμοιος*, like, + *μηρός*, thigh.] In *ornith.*, in Garrod's and Forbes's arrangements, a division of mesomyodian passeres, embracing those forms which have the sciatic artery well developed, as is usual in birds: opposed to *Heteromeri*. The *Homœomeri* are divided into the *Tracheophonæ* and the *Haploöphonæ*. Also spelled *Homeomeri*.

homœomeria (hō'mē-ō-mē-rī'ą), *n.*; pl. *homœomeriæ* (-ē). [L.] Same as *homœomery*.

Anaxagoras of Clasomenæ (in Asia Minor), born about 500 B. C., reduced all origin and decay to a process of mingling and unmingling, but assumed as ultimate elements an unlimited number of primitive, qualitatively determinate substances, which were called by him seeds of things, by Aristotle elements consisting of homogeneous parts, and by later writers (employing a term framed from the Aristotelian phrasecology) *Homœomeriæ*.
Überweg, Hist. Phil. (tr. by Morris), § 24.

homœomeric1 (hō'mē-ō-mer'ik), *a.* [< *homœomery* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by sameness of parts or homogeneity of structure; advocating or receiving the doctrine of homœomery. Also *homeomeric*.

homœomeric2 (hō'mē-ō-mer'ik), *a.* [As *Homœomeri* + *-ic*.] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Homœomeri*; having the sciatic artery normally developed. Also *homeomeric*.

homœomerous (hō-mē-om'ę-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμοιομερής*, consisting of like parts, < *ὅμοιος*, like, + *μέρος*, part.] Having like parts; specifically, in *lichenol.*, having the gonidia and hyphæ distributed uniformly throughout the thallus, without evidence of stratification. Compare *heteromerous*. Also *homeomerous*, and improperly *homiomerous*.

homœomery (hō-mē-om'ę-ri), *n.* [< L. *homœomeria*, < Gr. *ὁμοιομέρεια*, the homogeneousness of the elements or first principles, < *ὁμοιομερής*, consisting of like parts: see *homœomerous*.] The doctrine, attributed by Aristotle and others to Anaxagoras, that the elements or primitive substances are bodies whose parts are similar to the whole; also, one of these elementary substances. Also *homeomery*, *homœomeria*.

homœomorph (hō'mē-ō-môrf), *n.* [< NL. *homœomorphus*: see *homœomorphous*.] A substance exhibiting homœomorphism. Also *homeomorph*.

homœomorphism (hō'mē-ō-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *homœomorph-ous* + *-ism*.] 1. Similarity in crystalline form, but not necessarily in chemical composition.—2. Same as *isomorphism*.

Also *homeomorphism*.

homœomorphous (hō'mē-ō-môr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *homœomorphus*, < Gr. *ὁμοιόμορφος*, of like form, < *ὅμοιος*, like, + *μορφή*, form.] Having a like crystalline form, but not necessarily analogous composition. Thus, topaz and danburite are closely similar in form, but apparently not related in chemical composition. Also used as synonymous with *isomorphous*. Also *homeomorphous*.

Homœomyarii (hō'mē-ō-mī-ā'ri-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅμοιος*, like, + *μῦς*, muscle, + L. *-arius*.] In *ornith.*, a division of birds proposed by Alix, founded upon the character of the flexor muscles of the back of the thigh. [Scarcely used.]

homœopath, homœopathic, etc. See *homeopath*, etc.

homœoplastic, *a.* See *homeoplastic*.

homœoprophoron (hō'mē-ō-prof'ō-ron), *n.*; pl. *homœoprophora* (-rą). [< LL. *homœoprophoron*, < Gr. **ὁμοιοπρόφορον*, alliteration, neut. of **ὁμοιοπρόφορος*, < *ὅμοιος*, like, + *προφορά*, utterance, < *προφέρειν*, bring to, utter.] In *anc. rhet.*, alliteration, especially as a fault in composition. Also called *parhomœon*.

homœoptoton (hō'mē-op-tō'ton), *n.* [< LL. *homœoptoton*, < Gr. *ὁμοιόπτωτος*, with a similar inflection, < *ὅμοιος*, like, + *πτῶσις*, case, inflection, < *πτωτός*, apt to fall, fallen, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *anc. rhet.*, the use of a series of nouns in the same case, of verbs with the same inflection, etc., especially at the close of successive clauses.

Homœosauria (hō'mē-ō-sâ'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Homœosaurus*.] An extinct suborder of rhynchocephalian reptiles, comprising forms without a beak formed by the premaxillæ, and without uncinate processes to the ribs. The *Homœosauridæ* form the principal family. Also *Homeosauria*.

homœosaurian (hō'mē-ō-sâ'ri-ąn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Homœosauria*.

Homœosaurus (hō'mē-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅμοιος*, like, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] The typical genus of *Homœosauria*, from the lithographic slates of Solenhofen, Bavaria. *V. Meyer*, 1847.

homœosemant (hō'mē-ō-sē'mant), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμοίσημος*, of like signification, < *ὅμοιος*, like, + *σῆμα*, a mark, sign (> *σημαίνειν*, mark, signify, *σημαντός*, verbal adj.).] One of several words having nearly the same meaning. [Rare.]

What we have long and loosely called synonyms are now understood to be, with trifling exceptions, pseudo-synonyms, by which are meant vocables approximating in import, but not equipollent or interchangeable. . . . The exact technicality is *homœosemants*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 172.

homœoteleuton (hō'mē-ō-te-lū'ton), *n.*; pl. *homœoteleuta* (-tą). [< LL. *homœoteleuton*, < Gr. *ὁμοιοτέλευτον*, like ending, rime, neut. of *ὁμοιοτέλευτος*, having a like ending, < *ὅμοιος*, like, + *τελευτή*, ending, < *τελεῖν*, end.] In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in the use of a succession of words or clauses concluding with the same sounds. *Homœoteleuton* is a more comprehensive term than *rime*, including rime, some forms of assonance, and all other cases of similarity of termination in successive words, clauses, or lines.

homœozoic (hō'mē-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὅμοιος*, the same, similar, + *ζωή*, life, + *-ic*.] Containing similar forms of life, as zones or belts of the ocean or of the surface of the earth. These zones are not parallel with lines of latitude, but undulate in subordination to climatic influences.

homofocal (hō-mō-fō'kąl), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + E. *focal*.] Confocal.

homogamous (hō-mog'ą-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμόγαμος*, married to the same wife, or to sisters, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, having all the florets hermaphrodite, as certain grasses and composite plants; bearing one kind of flowers.

homogamy (hō-mog'ą-mi), *n.* [< *homogam-ous* + *-y*.] The state of being homogamous; fertilization in a plant when the stamens and pistil of a hermaphrodite flower mature simultaneously.

Homogangliata (hō-mō-gang-gli-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **homogangliatus*: see *homogangliate*.] A name proposed by Owen for the *Articulata* of Cuvier, in accordance with a scheme of classification based on the nervous system in animals.

homogangliate (hō-mō-gang'gli-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **homogangliatus*, < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *γάγγλιον*, a ganglion.] I. *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a nervous system in which the ganglia are symmetrically arranged on right and left sides, as the *Annulosa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Homogangliata*.

homogen (hō'mō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμογενής*, of the same race, family, or kind: see *homogeneous*.] 1. *pl.* In *bot.*, in Lindley's classification, a group of exogenous plants characterized by the arrangement of the wood in the form of a series of wedges instead of in concentric circles, as in the stems of *Piperaceæ*, *Aristolochieæ*, *Menispermaceæ*, etc.—2. The offspring of the same or of specifically identical parents.

We can consider the different men as forming a relative *homogen*—a species, as M. de Quatrefages contends.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 179.

homogen† (hō'mō-jēn), *a.* [< F. *homogène*: see *homogeneous*.] Same as *homogeneous*.

Know you the sapor pontick? sapor styptick?
Or, what is *homogene*, or heterogene?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 5.

Homogenea (hō-mō-jē'nē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *homogeneus*: see *homogeneous*.] 1†. In

Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of *Infusoria* or *Animalcula:* approximately equivalent to *Protozoa*, though including some *Infusoria* proper, as *Urceolaria*, with *Cercaria* (*Spermatozoa*), *Vibrio*, *Proteus*, *Monas*, *Volvox*, etc. It is thus a heterogeneous group, like the *Polygastrica* of Ehrenberg.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *homogeneum*.

homogeneal (hŏ-mō-jē'nē-al), *a.* [As *homogeneous* + *-al*.] Homogeneous.

Things simply pure are inconsistent in the masse of nature, nor are the elements or humors in Mans Body exactly *homogeneall*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

A *homogeneal* existence. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, II. vi.

Homogenei (hŏ-mō-jē'nē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. of *homogeneus:* see *homogeneous*.] An order of lichens proposed by Acharius (1810), including the genera *Lecidea*, *Opegrapha*, *Caliciun*, etc., now referred to various orders.

homogeneity (hŏ'mō-jē-nē'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *homogénéité* = Sp. *homogeneidad* = Pg. *homogeneidade* = It. *omogeneità;* as *homogeneous* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being homogeneous; likeness or correspondence of parts or qualities; composition from like parts; agreement in elements or characteristics; congruity of constitution.

They appear, as they become more minute, to be reduced to a *homogeneity* and simplicity of composition which almost excludes them from the domain of animal life. *Whewell.*

Law of homogeneity, in *alg.*, the principle that only magnitudes of the same kind can be added together. This is laid down by Vieta, but is not admitted by modern mathematicians.—**Principle of homogeneity**, in *logic* and *metaph.*, the proposition that no two conceivable things can be without any similarity.

The three *principles of Homogeneity*, of Specification, and of Continuity or Affinity, as is now sufficiently evident, have a peculiar position in our intellectual constitution. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 658.

homogeneous (hŏ-mō-jē'nē-us), *a.* [< F. *homogène;* = Sp. *homogéneo* = Pg. *homogeneo* = It. *omogeneo*, < NL. *homogeneus*, < Gr. *ὁμογενής*, of the same race, family, or kind, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *γένος*, race, family, kind: see *genus*.] 1. Of the same kind; essentially like; of the same nature: said especially of parts of one whole: opposed to *heterogeneous*.

Every concept contains other concepts under it; and therefore, when divided proximately, we descend always to other concepts, but never to individuals; in other words, things the most *homogeneous* — similar — must in certain respects be heterogeneous — dissimilar. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic (1874), I. 210.

2. Having parts of only one kind; composed of similar parts or congruous elements. See *heterogeneous*.

If a series of rays of *homogeneous* light, travelling in *homogeneous* isotropic media, be at any place normal to a wave-front, they will possess the same property after any number of reflections and refractions. *Tait*, Light, § 216.

Homogeneous coördinates. See *coördinate*.—**Homogeneous equation, function, light, number, product, strain**, etc. See the nouns.—**Homogeneous steel.** Same as *cast-steel*.—**Syn.** Cognate, kindred, allied, akin, uniform; congenial.

homogeneously (hŏ-mō-jē'nē-us-li), *adv.* In a homogeneous manner; in the same or an accordant way; so as to be homogeneous.

homogeneousness (hŏ-mō-jē'nē-us-nes), *n.* Same as *homogeneity*.

homogenesis (hŏ-mō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *γένεσις*, birth: see *genesis*.] In *biol.*, the ordinary course of generation, in which the offspring is like the parent and runs through the same cycle of development. It contrasts with certain special modes of generation, as *heterogenesis*, *xenogenesis*, *parthenogenesis*, etc.

homogenetic (hŏ'mō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *homogenesis:* see *genetic*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by homogenesis; passing through the same cycle of existence as the parent.—2. Having a common origin; derived from the same structure, however variously modified, as organs or parts of any two or more animals: synonymous with *homologous* in its biological sense, and distinguished from *homoplastic*.

On the use of the term homology in modern soölogy and the distinction between *homogenetic* and homoplastic agreements. *E. R. Lankester*, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1870.

homogeneum (hŏ-mō-jē'nē-um), *n.*; pl. *homogenea* (-ȧ). [NL., neut. of *homogeneus:* see *homogeneous*.] Something homogeneous.—**Homogeneum affectionis**, in *alg.*, a term of an algebraic equation containing the unknown, but not to the highest power.—**Homogeneum comparationis**, the negative of the absolute term of an algebraic equation.

homogenize (hŏ-moj'e-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *homogenized*, ppr. *homogenizing*. [< *homogene* + *-ize*.] To make homogeneous; mix evenly, as several ingredients; reduce to an even standard.

The whole island would have become *homogenized* by the action of strong centripetal forces. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 201.

homogenous (hŏ-moj'e-nus), *a.* [Var. of *homogeneous*.] Having the same origin; derived from the same source; homogenetic: distinguished from *homoplastic*.

homogeny (hŏ-moj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμογένεια*, community of origin, < *ὁμογενής*, of the same race or family: see *homogeneous*.] 1. Sameness of nature or kind.

The fifth [means to induce and accelerate putrefaction] is, either by the exhaling, or by the driving back of the principall spirits, which preserve the consistence of the body; so that when their government is dissolved, every part returneth to his nature, or *homogeny*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 333.

2. In *biol.*, descent from a common ancestor; blood-relationship among animals. The term is used by Lankester in distinction from *homoplasy*, and as synonymous with *homology* in an ordinary sense.

homogonous (hŏ-mog'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, similar, + *γόνος*, offspring.] In *bot.*, having stamens and pistils of the same height in individuals of the same species, as some hermaphrodite flowers: same as *homostyled*, and opposed to *dimorphous*. Compare *heterogonous*. *Asa Gray*, 1877.

homogony (hŏ-mog'ō-ni), *n.* [< *homogon-ous* + *-y*.] The condition or state of being homogonous.

homograph (hō'mō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμόγραφος*, of the same letters (cf. *ὁμογραφεῖν*, write in the same manner), < *ὁμός*, the same, + *γραφή*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write.] In *philol.*, a word which has exactly the same form as another, though of a different origin and signification: thus, *base* the adjective and *base* the noun, *fair* the adjective and *fair* the noun, are homographs. See *homonym*.

homographic (hō-mō-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *γραφή*, a writing (see *homograph*), + *-ic*.] 1. In *geom.*, having the same anharmonic ratio or system of anharmonic ratios; capable of being brought into coincidence by a series of central projections upon planes; so related, as two figures, that to any point in one (without exception) only one point in the other corresponds, and vice versa, while to points situated in a line in either figure correspond collinear points in the other.—2. In *orthography*, relating to homography; employing the same character at all times and in all circumstances to represent the same sound: as, a *homographic* alphabet.—**Homographic transformation**, a transformation between homographic figures.

homography (hŏ-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [As *homograph-ic* + *-y*.] 1. In *orthography*, the representation of each sound by a distinctive character, which is employed for that sound alone.—2. In *geom.*, the relation between homographic figures.

homohedral (hō-mō-hē'dral), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμόεδρος*, having a like seat (base), < *ὁμός*, the same, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base.] Having equal or like sides; holohedral.

Homohedral or holohedral forms are those which, like the cube and octohedron, possess the highest degree of symmetry of which the system admits. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 82.

homoiomerous (hō-moi-om'e-rus), *a.* See *homœomerous*.

homoiousian (hō-moi-ō'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [Prop., according to the L. transliteration, **homœusian*, but the accepted form rests directly upon the Gr.; < LGr. *ὁμοιούσιος*, of like nature or substance, < *ὅμοιος*, like, similar, + *οὐσία*, being, < *ὤν*, fem. *οὖσα*, being, ppr. of *εἶναι* = L. *esse*, be: see *be*[1], *entity*, *ontology*. Cf. *homoöusian*.] I. *a.* 1. Having a similar nature.—2. [*cap.*] Relating to the Homoiousians or their belief.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] One of the Semi-Arians, followers of Eusebius, who maintained that the nature of Christ is similar to, but not the same with, that of the Father: opposed to *Homoöusian*.

homoiozoic (hō-moi-ō-zō'ik), *a.* Same as *homœozoic*.

homolateral (hō-mō-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + L. *latus* (*later-*), side.] 1. Same as *homohedral*.—2. Being on the same side.

homologa, *n.* Plural of *homologon*.

homologal (hō-mol'ō-gal), *a.* [As *homolog-ous* + *-al*.] Agreeable, or like one another. *Bailey*, 1731.

homologate (hŏ-mol'ō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *homologated*, ppr. *homologating*. [< ML. *homologatus*, pp. of *homologare* (> It. *omologare* = Sp. Pg. *homologar* = F. *homologuer*), < Gr. *ὁμολογεῖν*, agree, admit, assent, < *ὁμόλογος*, agreeing: see *homologous*.] To approve; allow; establish; ratify.

We may take the Doctor's facts without *homologating* his conclusions. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 227.

I do not, therefore, *homologate* everything which they have written both on the great Pyramid subject and anything else. *Piazzi Smyth*, Pyramid, p. 178.

homologation (hŏ-mol-ō-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *homologation* = Sp. *homologacion* = Pg. *homologação* = It. *omologazione*, < ML. as if **homologatio*(*n-*), < *homologare*, homologate: see *homologate*.] The act of homologating; approval; ratification; confirmation. Specifically, in *Scots law*, a technical expression signifying an act by which a person approves a deed, the effect of which approbatory act is to render that deed, though itself defective, binding upon the person by whom it is homologated.

homological (hō-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *homology* + *-ic-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by homology; having a structural affinity: distinguished from *analogical*, and opposed to *adaptive*. See *homology*.

I have . . . treated the metamorphoses at greater length than I should otherwise have done, on account of the great importance of arriving at a correct *homological* interpretation of the different parts of the mature animal. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 25.

2. In *geom.*, being in homology or plane perspective, as two figures in one plane.

homologically (hō-mō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a homological manner or sense; by means of homologies: distinguished from *analogically*.

homologize (hŏ-mol'ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *homologized*, ppr. *homologizing*. [< *homolog-ous* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To make homologous; make out or demonstrate the correspondence of. See *homologous*.

In the great class of molluska, though we can *homologize* the parts of one species with those of another, we can indicate but few serial homologies. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 381.

The parts of the segments of the cranium may be now more or less completely parallelized or *homologized* with each other. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 181.

II. *intrans.* To be homologous; specifically, in *biol.*, to correspond in structural position, either in different bodies or in parts of the same body: as, the maxillæ of insects *homologize* with the legs, the wings of a bird with the arms of a man, etc.

Two ventricles occur in the cerebrum of Scyllium, Rhina, and Acanthias which *homologize* with the lateral ventricles in the cerebrum of Mammalia. *Nature*, XXXIII. 333.

homologon (hŏ-mol'ō-gon), *n.*; pl. *homologons*, *homologa* (-gonz, -gȧ). [< Gr. *ὁμόλογον*, neut. of *ὁμόλογος*, agreeing: see *homologous*.] Something that corresponds to or agrees with another; a thing or an event that is essentially a repetition of another.

One of the curious *homologons* of history is this repetition in Europe of the course of events in Asia. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, i. 4.

homologous (hŏ-mol'ō-gus), *a.* [= F. *homologue* = Sp. *homólogo* = Pg. *homologo* = It. *omologo*, < NL. *homologus*, < Gr. *ὁμόλογος*, agreeing, correspondent, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *λέγειν*, speak, > *λόγος*, proportion, etc.] Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure; having correspondence or likeness. Specifically—(*a*) In *geom.*, corresponding in relative position and proportion; also, homological or in homology. (*b*) In *alg.*, having the same relative proportion or value, as the two antecedents or the two consequents of a proportion. (*c*) In *chem.*, being of the same chemical type or series; differing by a multiple or an arithmetical ratio in certain constituents, while the physical qualities are analogous, with small differences, as if corresponding to a series of parallels: as, the species in the several groups of alcohols, fatty acids, and aromatic acids are *homologous* with the others in the same group. (*d*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, corresponding in type of structure; having like relations to a fundamental type. Thus, the human arm, the fore leg of a horse, the wing of a bird, and the swimming-paddle of a dolphin or whale, being all composed essentially of the same structural elements, are said to be *homologous*, though they are adapted for quite different functions.

All physiologists admit that the swim-bladder is *homologous*, or "ideally similar" in position and structure, with the lungs of the higher vertebrate animals. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 188.

The tissues themselves, in some cases of dissimilar structure, may be *homologous*, but they are *homologous* tissues, and not *homologous* parts of a system of tissues. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 120.

homolographic (hŏ-mol-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὅλος*, whole, + *γράφειν*, write.] Maintaining or exhibiting the true proportions of parts; preserving true relative areas.—**Homolographic projection**, a method of laying down portions of the earth's surface on a map or chart so that equal areas on the sphere are represented by equal areas on the map.

homologue (hō'mō-log), *n.* [< F. *homologue*, < Gr. *ὁμόλογος*: see *homologous*.] That which is

homologous; something having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure. Thus, the corresponding sides, etc., of similar geometrical figures are *homologues;* the members of a homologous series in chemistry are *homologues;* an organ agreeing in the plan of its structure with a corresponding organ in a different animal, though differing in function, is a *homologue* of this corresponding organ. See *analogue*, 4.

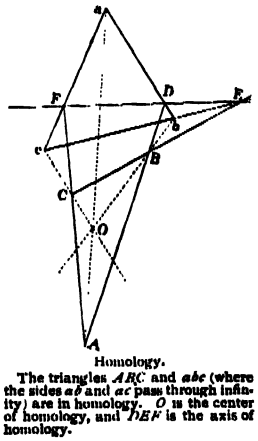
homologumena (hō″mō-lō-gū′me-nä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ὁμολογούμενος* (sc. *βιβλία*), neut. pl. of *ὁμολογούμενος*, ppr. pass. of *ὁμολογεῖν*, agree, admit, acknowledge: see *homologate, homologous.*] The books of the New Testament the authenticity and authority of which were generally acknowledged in the primitive church. The term is adopted from the church historian Eusebius (about A. D. 270–340), who classifies the books claiming authority as Christian Scriptures under three heads, according as they were received throughout the church, were disputed by some, or had never been recognized, calling these three classes homologumena, antilegomena, and spurious, respectively. He enumerates as homologumena the four Gospels, the Acts, the Epistles of Paul, the First Epistle of John, and the First Epistle of Peter; classes the Epistle of James, that of Jude, the Second of Peter, the Second and Third of John as antilegomena; and says that some reject the Apocalypse and the Gospel according to the Hebrews, while others regard them as homologumena. He mentions as spurious the Acts of Paul, the Pastor (of Hermas), the Apocalypse of Peter, the Epistle of Barnabas, and the book called the Teachings of the Apostles, as well as other writings purporting to be apostolic. Also written *homologoumena.*

homology (hō-mol′ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *homologies* (-jiz). [< Gr. *ὁμολογία*, agreement, conformity, < *ὁμόλογος*, agreeing: see *homologous.*] The state or character of being homologous; correspondence. Specifically—(*a*) In *biol.*, that relation between parts which results from their development from corresponding embryonic parts, either in different animals, as in the case of the arm of man, the fore leg of a quadruped, and the wing of a bird, or in the same animal, as in the case of the fore and hind legs in quadrupeds, or of the segments or rings and their appendages of which the body of a worm, a centiped, etc., is composed. Homology in this sense implies genetic relationship, and consequently morphological likeness or structural affinity; and it is distinguished from *analogy*, which usually results from physiological adaptation of unlike parts to like functions, and therefore implies a merely adaptive modification, which brings about a superficial resemblance between things quite unlike in structure, as between the wing of a bird and that of a butterfly. Several kinds of homology are distinguished: (1) *general*, which is the relation of an organism, or of any of its parts, to the general type or plan of such organisms or parts; (2) *serial*, which is the correspondence of metamerically multiplied parts in any organism, as of successive ribs, legs, vertebræ, etc., with one another; (3) *special*, which is the correspondence of a part or organ of one animal with the same part in another, as the homology between a horse's fore "knee" and the human wrist, etc. See *homologous, homologue.*

In the great class of mollusks, though it can easily be shown that the parts in distinct species are homologous, but few serial *homologies* can be indicated: that is, we are seldom enabled to say that one part is homologous with another part in the same individual.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 393.

(*b*) In *geom.*, the relation between two corresponding figures lying in the same plane which are such that corresponding points are collinear with a fixed point called the *center of homology*, while corresponding lines intersect on a fixed line called the *axis of homology.*—**Axis of homology.** See *axis*[1].—**Center of homology.** See *center*[1].—**Coefficient of homology.** See *coefficient.*



Homology.

The triangles *ABC* and *abc* (where the sides *ab* and *ac* pass through infinity) are in homology. *O* is the center of homology, and *DEF* is the axis of homology.

homomalous (hō-mom′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὅμαλος*, even, level, equal, < *ὁμός*, the same.] In *bot.*, having the leaves or branches all bent or curved to one side: applied particularly to mosses.

homomeral (hō-mom′e-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *μέρος*, part, + *-al.*] Alike in all their parts: applied to two or more things.

Homomorpha (hō-mō-môr′fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *μορφή*, form.] The series of insects in which metamorphosis is incomplete, the larvæ resembling the imagos to some extent, though wingless. The *Hemiptera, Orthoptera*, and *Pseudoneuroptera* are of this series, which is also called *Hemimetabola:* opposed to *Heteromorpha.*

homomorphic (hō-mō-môr′fik), *a.* [As *homomorph-ous* + *-ic.*] 1. Same as *homomorphous.*—2. In *entom.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Homomorpha;* hemimetabolic.

homomorphism (hō-mō-môr′fizm), *n.* [As *homomorph-ous* + *-ism.*] Mimicry or imitation of one thing by another; adaptive or analogical resemblance, without true homological or morphological similarity; superficial likeness without structural affinity or relationship. Also *homomorphy.*

homomorphous (hō-mō-môr′fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *μορφή*, form.] Analogous, not homologous, in form or aspect; superficially alike; exhibiting homomorphism. Also *homomorphic.*

Many examples occur, both among animals and among plants, in which families widely removed from one another as to their fundamental structure nevertheless present a singular, and sometimes extremely close, resemblance in their external characters. . . . *Homomorphous* forms are . . . found in different parts of the earth's surface. Thus, the place of the Cacti of South America is taken by the Euphorbiæ of Africa; or, to take a zoölogical illustration, many of the different orders of Mammalia are represented in the single order Marsupialia in Australia.

H. A. Nicholson, Manual of Zoöl., Int., § 7.

homomorphy (hō′mō-môr-fi), *n.* [As *homomorph-ous* + *-y.*] Same as *homomorphism.*

In his Kalkschwämme Haeckel proposed to term homophyly the truly phylogenetic homology in opposition to *homomorphy*, to which genealogic basis is wanting.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 845.

homonomous (hō-mon′ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμόνομος*, under the same laws, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *νόμος*, law.] Of or pertaining to homonomy; having the quality of homonomy, or that kind of special homology.

The rays of the pectoral and pelvic fins of fishes, the individual fingers and toes of the higher Vertebrata, are *homonomous* parts. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 64.

homonomy (hō-mon′ō-mi), *n.* [As *homonom-ous* + *-y.*] 1. The morphological relation or special homology existing between parts which are arranged along a transverse axis of the body, or in one segment only of its long axis. See *homonomous.*—2. Lack of distinction of parts, as the absence of segmentation, or the equivalence of the divisions of the body, among annelids: contrasted with *heteronomy. Encyc. Brit.*, II. 648. [Rare.]

homony† (hom′ō-ni), *n.* An obsolete form of *hominy.*

homonym (hō′mō-nim), *n.* [Formerly also *homonyme;* = F. *homonyme* = Sp. *homónimo* = Pg. *homonymo* = It. *omonimo*, < L. *homonymus*, < Gr. *ὁμώνυμος*, having the same name, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὄνυμα, ὄνομα*, name: see *onym, name.*] 1. One word used to express distinct meanings, or applied as a name to different things: as, *Heterops* is a *homonym* of eight different genera.—2. In *philol.*, a word which agrees with another in sound, and perhaps in spelling, but is not the same in meaning; a homophone: as, *meet, meat*, and *mete*, or the verb *bear* and the noun *bear.* The term is also loosely extended to include words spelled alike but pronounced differently, as *bow*, bend, *bow*, a weapon; *lead*, conduct, *lead*, a metal, etc. The words so designated may be akin or even ultimately identical in origin, as *air*[1], *air*[2], *bow*[1], *bow*[2], *meet*[1], *meet*[2]. See *homophone*, 2, *homograph*, 1.

Animal is a common name to man and beast, and yet not a *homonym;* for although one is the definition of man, another of beast, as they differ in names, yet convene they in one definition which answers to the common name of animal, and that is enough to hinder it here from being a *homonym;* but if animal be referred to a living animal and a painted, tis a *homonym*, because no definition is in common to a living animal and a painted that is accommodated to the common name of animal.

Burgeradicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Arbitrary homonym, a name arbitrarily borrowed from one thing to be applied to another, as *brougham* for a kind of coach.—**Casual homonym**, a word accidentally having the same sound as another.—**Tropical homonym**, a word used by a figure of speech in an essentially changed meaning. Thus, the *horn* of a dilemma is a tropical homonym of the *horn* of an ox.

homonymic (hō-mō-nim′ik), *a.* [< *homonym* + *-ic.*] Having the same name or sound; of or pertaining to homonymy or homonyms.

The *homonymic* designation of a thing by something which called to mind the sounds of which its name was composed. *Whitney*, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 454.

homonymical (hō-mō-nim′i-kal), *a.* [< *homonymic* + *-al.*] Same as *homonymic.*

homonymous (hō-mon′i-mus), *a.* [< L. *homonymus*, having the same name: see *homonym.*] 1. Of the same name; expressed or characterized by the same term. In optics, the double images of an object produced by the eyes under certain conditions are said to be *homonymous* if respectively on the same side as the eye in which they are produced—that is, when the right-hand image is that produced in the right eye, etc.; if the images are on opposite sides, they are called *heteronymous.*

The diplopia which exists when both eyes look down is *homonymous* (that is, the image formed by the affected eye is on the same side as that eye).

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 518.

2. Having the same sound, but different significations or origins, or applied to different things; equivocal; ambiguous; specifically, in *philol.*, of the character of homonyms. See *homonym*, 2.

It is a rule in art that words which are *homonymous*, of various and ambiguous significations, ought ever in the first place to be distinguished.

Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes, p. 19.

We can hardly doubt that it was Aristotle who first gave this peculiar distinctive meaning to the two words *homonymous* and synonymous, rendered in modern phraseology (through the Latin) equivocal and univocal.

Grote, Aristotle, p. 57.

Homonymous diplopia, diplopia in which the right-hand image is formed by the right eye: here the visual axes cross one another between the observer and the object. Also called *simple diplopia*, and contrasted with *crossed diplopia.*—**Homonymous genus, hemianopsia**, etc. See the nouns.

homonymously (hō-mon′i-mus-li), *adv.* In a homonymous manner.

As the eyes begin to converge, the images of both objects double *homonymously.* *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 109.

homonymy (hō-mon′i-mi), *n.* [= F. *homonymie* = Sp. *homonomía* = Pg. *homonymia* = It. *omonimia*, < Gr. *ὁμωνυμία*, a having the same name, identity, ambiguity, < *ὁμώνυμος*: see *homonym, homonymous.*] Sameness of name with a difference of meaning; ambiguity; equivocation; specifically, in *philol.*, the character of homonyms.

There being in this age two Patricks, . . . and, that the *homonymy* be as well in place as in name, three Bangors. *Fuller.*

Fallacy of homonymy. See *fallacy.*

homo-organ (hō′mō-ôr′gan), *n.* Same as *homorgan.*

Homoplasts or *homo-organs.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 842.

homoöusian (hō-mō-ö′si-an), *a.* and *n.* [Prop., according to the L. transliteration, *homoüsian*, but the accepted form rests directly on the Gr.; < LGr. *ὁμοούσιος*, consubstantial, neut. *ὁμοούσιον*, sameness of essence or of substance (prop. *ὁμοίουσιος*, a form found, but marked dubious), < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *οὐσία*, being, essence: cf. *homoiousian.*] I. *a.* 1. Having the same nature.—2. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Homoüsians or their doctrines.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] A member of the orthodox party in the church during the great controversy upon the nature of Christ in the fourth century, who maintained that the essence of the Father and the Son is the same, in opposition to the Homoiousians or Semi-Arians, who held that their natures are only similar, and to the Heteroöusians or rigid Arians, who maintained that they are different.

On the one hand he [Origen] closely approaches the Nicene *Homoousian* by bringing the Son into union with the essence of the Father, and ascribing to him the attribute of eternity. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 58.

homoöusie (hō′mō-ö-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμοούσιον*, sameness of essence or of substance: see *homoöusian.*] Identity of substance or being. [Rare.]

So long (continues von Hartmann) as man considers God to be another than himself, or a being not identical with himself—i. e., to introduce a useful phrase, so long as he is in the stage of a heterousian religious consciousness—he desires as a substitute for the absent *homoousie* or identity of being with God, a union as near, confident, and intimate as possible, through a personal relation of love. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 475.

homoöusious (hō-mō-ö′si-us), *a.* *Eccles.*, essentially the same; of like essence or substance: in the Arian controversy, specifically noting the doctrine of those who held that the Son was the same in essence as the Father: opposed to *heterousious.*

homopathy (hō-mop′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμοπάθεια*, sameness of feelings, sympathy, < *ὁμοπαθής*, of like feelings or affections, sympathetic, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *πάθος*, feeling. Cf. *homeopathy.*] Similarity of feeling; sympathy. [Rare.]

That sympathy, or *homopathy*, which is in all animals to the same purpose. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System.

homopetalous (hō-mō-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having all the petals formed alike; having all the florets alike, as a composite flower.

homophone (hō′mō-fōn), *n.* [= F. *homophone*, etc., < Gr. *ὁμόφωνος*, of the same sound or tone, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] 1. A letter or character expressing a like sound with another.—2. A word having the same sound as another, but differing in meaning and usually in derivation, and often in spelling; a homonym. Examples are *air*[1], *air*[2], *air*[3], *e'er, ayre, heir; bare, bear*[1], *bear*[2]; *flee, flew; no*[1], *no*[2], *know*[1]; *so, sow*[1], *sew*[1]; *ruff, rough; to, too, two; wait, weight.*

We have in English the four *homophones* rite, write, sight, and wright. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 29.

3. Same as *homophony*.

homophonic (hō-mō-fon'ik), *a.* [As *homophonous* + *-ic.*] Same as *homophonous*.

homophonous (hō-mof'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμόφωνος*, of the same sound or tone: see *homophone*.] 1. Of the same pitch; of like sound. Specifically—(*a*) In *anc. music*, unisonous; in unison: opposed to *antiphonic*. (*b*) In *mod. music*, noting a passage or a style in which one part or melody greatly predominates in importance over all the others; monodic; monophonic: opposed to *polyphonic*.

2. In *philol.*: (*a*) Agreeing in sound but differing in sense. See *homophone*, 2. (*b*) Expressing the same sound or letter with another: as, a *homophonous* hieroglyphic.—**Homophonous words or syllables**, words or syllables having the same sound, although expressed in writing by various combinations of letters.

homophony (hō-mof'ō-ni), *n.* [=F. *homophonie*, < Gr. *ὁμοφωνία*, unison, < *ὁμόφωνος*, of the same sound or tone: see *homophone*.] 1. Sameness of sound.—2. In *music*: (*a*) In *anc. music*, unison, or music in unison: opposed to *antiphony*. (*b*) In *mod. music*, monody; monophony: opposed to *polyphony*.

Also *homophone*.

homophyadic (hō'mō-fī-ad'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + MGr. *φυάς* (*φυαδ-*), a shoot, sucker, < *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *bot.*, characterized, as species of *Equisetum*, by the production of only one kind of stem, which bears both vegetative and fructifying portions. See *heterophyadic*.

homophylic (hō-mō-fil'ik), *a.* [< *homophyly* + *-ic.*] Characterized by or pertaining to homophyly. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 845.

homophyly (hō'mō-fil-i), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμοφυλία*, sameness of race, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *φυλή*, race, family.] Identity of genetic relationships: opposed to *homomorphism*.

homoplasmic (hō-mō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *homoplasmy* + *-ic.*] Same as *homoplastic*.

homoplasmy (hō'mō-plaz-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πλάσμα*, a thing molded, < *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] The quality or condition of being homoplastic; homomorphism. The term was used by Thiselton Dyer with reference to that mimetic resemblance which may exist, for example, between certain cacti and euphorbias.

homoplast (hō'mō-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πλαστός*, formed, molded, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] 1. An organ or part corresponding in external form to another, though of distinct nature.—2. That which is homoplastic, as any aggregate or fusion of plastids: opposed to *alloplast*. *Haeckel*.

homoplastic (hō-mō-plas'tik), *a.* [As *homoplast* + *-ic.*] In *biol.* and *bot.*, molded alike, or constructed in the same manner, but not having the same origin; analogical or adaptive, and not homological, in structure; homomorphous in texture: distinguished from *homogenous* or *homogenetic*. Also *homoplasmic*.

Darwinian morphology has further rendered necessary the introduction of the terms homoplasy and *homoplastic* to express that close agreement in form which may be attained in the course of evolutional changes by organs or parts in two animals which have been subjected to similar moulding conditions of the environment, but have no genetic community of origin, to account for their close similarity in form and structure. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 808.

homoplasy (hō'mō-plas-i), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πλάσις*, a forming, molding, < *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] The quality of being homoplastic; agreement in form and structure without community of origin, as of organs or parts of two different organs: opposed to *homogeny*: correlated with *analogy* or *heterology* as distinguished from *homology* in biological senses. The conceptions expressed by the terms *homoplasy* and *homogeny* are little different from those for which *analogy* and *homology* were earlier and more widely used, as in such a familiar instance as that of the wing of the bat being analogous to the wing of the butterfly and homologous with the fore leg of a horse. But the conceptions now rest upon evolutionary considerations, and are more precisely predicable, as when an organ of one animal may be similar in form as well as function to that of another, and hence *homoplastic*, though having a different origination, and hence not *homogenetic*. See extract under *homoplastic*.

The existence of these thread-cells is sufficiently remarkable, seeing that the Non-Palliate Opisthobranchs resemble in general form and habit the Planarian worms, many of which also possess thread-cells. But it is not conceivable that their presence is an indication of genetic affinity between the two groups, rather they are instances of *homoplasy*. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 659.

homopolar (hō-mō-pō'lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πόλος*, pole, + *-ar*[3].] In *morphology*, having equal poles: said of the figures called *stauraxonia homopola*. See *stauraxonia*.

homopolic (hō-mō-pol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πόλος*, pole, + *-ic.*] Same as *homopolar*.

See extract under *homaxonial*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 845.

homoproral (hō-mō-prō'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + L. *prora*, prora: see *proral*.] Having equal or similar proræ, as a pterocymba: opposed to *heteroproral*. See *prora*. *Sollas*.

homopter (hō-mop'tėr), *n.* A homopterous insect; one of the *Homoptera*. Also *homopteran*, *homopteron*.

Homoptera (hō-mop'tę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *homopterus*, having like wings: see *homopterous*.] 1. One of the two prime divisions of hemipterous insects founded by Latreille in 1817; a suborder of *Hemiptera*, contrasted with *Heteroptera*. It contains a very large number of bugs of the greatest diversity in form, normally with large wings, and hemielytra of like texture throughout (whence the name), which are usually folded in a slanting direction. They have a blunt face with inferior rostrum, eyes and ocelli usually present, antennæ commonly inserted in a depression below the eyes, and legs adapted for either walking or leaping. The group is often elevated to the rank of an order. It is principally composed of the *Cicadariæ*, of which the families are numerous, as *Cicadidæ*, *Fulgoridæ*, *Membracidæ*, *Cercopidæ*, etc.; but it contains also the aphids or plant-lice, the coccids or scale-insects, the *Aleurodidæ*, and *Psyllidæ*, which are often grouped under the name *Phytophthiria*.

2. A group coextensive with the preceding, except that the *Phytophthiria* are excluded. *Auchenorhynchi* is a synonym of *Homoptera* in this sense.

homopteran (hō-mop'tę-ran), *n.* Same as *homopter*.

homopteron (hō-mop'tę-ron), *n.* Same as *homopter*.

homopterous (hō-mop'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *homopterus*, < Gr. *ὁμόπτερος*, of or with the same plumage (having like wings), < *ὁμός*, the same, + *πτερόν*, wing, feather.] Having wings of the same or like texture throughout; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Homoptera*.

homoquinine (hō'mō-ki-nēn'), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + E. *quinine*, q. v.] A natural alkaloid found in cinchona.

Homoraphidæ (hō-mō-raf'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ῥαφίς*, a needle, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew, + *-idæ*.] A large family of marine sponges, of the suborder *Halichondrina* and the order *Cornacuspongiæ*. By Lendenfeld it is divided into numerous subfamilies and even lesser groups.

homorgan (hō'mōr-gan), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὄργανον*, organ.] In *morphology*, a similarly organized part; a homoplast: distinguished from *alloplast*. *Haeckel*. Also *homo-organ*.

homorganic (hō-mōr-gan'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὄργανον*, organ, + *-ic.*] 1. Similarly organized.—2. Produced by the same organs.

It is maintained by some ancient grammarians that the hard aspirates are the hard letters k, t, p, together with the corresponding winds or *homorganic* winds. *Max Müller*, Sci. of Lang., 2d ser., p. 161.

homoseismal (hō-mō-sīs'mal), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *σεισμός*, an earthquake: see *seismic*.] I. *n.* The curve uniting points at which an earthquake-wave synchronously reaches the earth's surface: the equivalent of the German *homoseiste*, a term introduced into seismological science by K. von Seebach to replace the hybrid term *coseismal*, used by certain seismologists writing in English.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of such a curve.

homoseismic (hō-mō-sīs'mik), *a.* Same as *homoseismal*.

homosporous (hō-mos'pō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, similar, + *σπόρος*, seed.] Having only one kind of asexually produced spores. See *heterosporous*.

homostaura (hō-mō-stâ'rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *σταυρός*, a cross.] Homostaural figures, collectively considered.

The simpler group, the *Homostaura*, may have either an even or an odd number of sides. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 844.

homostaural (hō-mō-stâ'ral), *a.* [As *homostaura* + *-al.*] In *morphology*, having a regular polygon as the base of a pyramidal figure: applied to the figures called *stauraxonia homopola*: distinguished from *heterostaural*. See *stauraxonia*.

homostyled (hō'mō-stīld), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *στῦλος*, pillar: see *style*[2].] In *bot.*, having styles of the same length and character: opposed to *heterostyled*. *Darwin*.

homotatic (hō-mō-tat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *τάσις* (*ταγ-*), strain, stress, < *τείνειν*, stretch.] In *mech.*, pertaining to a homogeneous stress.—**Homotatic coefficients**, fifteen coefficients of the equation of a certain biquadratic surface, upon which the axes of direct elasticity of a body depend.

homotaxeous (hō-mō-tak'sē-us), *a.* [< *homotaxis* + *-e-ous.*] Same as *homotaxial*.

homotaxial (hō-mō-tak'si-al), *a.* [< *homotaxis* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to homotaxis; in *geol.*, similarly disposed or arranged with reference to the order of succession of the overlying and underlying groups of fossiliferous strata, but not necessarily contemporaneous. Also *homotaxic*, *homotaxeous*.

When . . . the [geological] formations of distant countries are compared, all that we can safely affirm regarding them is that those containing the same or a representative assemblage of organic remains belong to the same epoch in the history of biological progress in each area. They are *homotaxial*; but we cannot assert that they are contemporaneous, unless we are prepared to include within that term a vague period of perhaps thousands of years. *Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 823.

homotaxially (hō-mō-tak'si-al-i), *adv.* In regard to or by homotaxis; with similar arrangement.

These Jurassic strata are evidently not *homotaxially* related to the other North American strata which have by some authors been referred to the Jurassic. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 232.

homotaxic (hō-mō-tak'sik), *a.* [The proper form would be **homotactic*, < *homotaxis* (*-tact-*) + *-ic.*] Same as *homotaxial*. *Huxley*.

homotaxis (hō-mō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *τάξις*, arrangement.] A term introduced into geology by Huxley, to express the idea of similarity of arrangement or of order in the fossiliferous deposits of various regions, while not necessarily including that of contemporaneity in the same: opposed to *heterotaxis*.

But the moment the geologist has to do with large areas or with completely separated deposits, then the mischief of confounding that "*homotaxis*" or "similarity of arrangement," which can be demonstrated, with "synchrony" or "identity of date," for which there is not a shadow of proof, under the one common term of "contemporaneity" becomes incalculable. *Huxley*, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., 1862, No. 24, p. xlvi.

homotaxy (hō'mō-tak-si), *n.* [< NL. *homotaxis*, q. v.] Same as *homotaxis*.

Homothalameæ (hō'mō-tha-lā'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *θάλαμος*, a bed-chamber.] A division of lichens proposed by S. F. Gray, 1821, including his orders *Collematiceæ*, *Usneaceæ*, and *Ramalinideæ*. These with others are placed by Tuckerman in the *Parmeliacei*.

homothermous (hō-mō-thėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *θέρμη*, heat.] Having the same bodily temperature; preserving the same degree of animal heat.

Such *homothermous* animals as whales, seals, walrus. *J. C. Rosse*, Cruise of Corwin (1881), p. 12.

homothetic (hō-mō-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *θετός*, verbal adj. of *τιθέναι*, put, place: see *thesis*.] In *geom.*, similar and similarly placed; in homology with reference to the line at infinity as axis of homology.

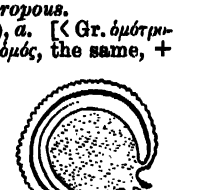
homotonous (hō-mot'ō-nus), *a.* [< L. *homotonus*, of the same tension, < Gr. *ὁμότονος*, of the same tone, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *τόνος*, tone.] Of the same tenor or tone; equable: applied to diseases which have a uniform tenor of rise, state, or declension.

homotony (hō-mot'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ὁμοτονία*, < *ὁμότονος*, of the same tone: see *homotonous*.] The act of maintaining the same tone; monotony. [Rare.]

Thomson has often fallen into the *homotony* of the couplet. *Langhorne*, Effusions of Friendship.

homotropal (hō-mot'rō-pal), *a.* [As *homotropous* + *-al.*] Same as *homotropous*.

homotropous (hō-mot'rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμότροπος*, having the same turn, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *τρόπος*, turn, direction, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Turned in the same direction as some other body, or directed in the same way as the body to which it belongs; specifically, in *bot.*, curved or turned in one direction: applied also to the embryo of an anatropous or a campylotropous seed, in which the radicle is next the hilum. *Gray*. This term, which was early introduced by Richard, is synonymous with *orthotropous* as used by him: an unfortunate confusion, the ovule and the embryo being designated by the same term. It is, moreover, superfluous when the ovule or seed is stated to be anatropous or orthotropous.



Campylotropous Seed of Chickweed, with homotropous embryo.

homotypal (hō'mō-tī-pal), *a.* [< *homotype* + *-al.*] Same as *homotypic*.

It is the object of serial homology to determine *homotypal* parts. *Brande.*

homotype (hō′mō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμότυπος*, having the same form (implied in deriv. *ὁμοτυπία*, sameness of form), < *ὁμός*, the same, + *τύπος*, impression, type, form.] In *biol.*: (*a*) That which is constructed on the same plan or type, as metameres of the body; that which exhibits serial homology. See *homology*. This is the original sense of the term, in which a homotype is a serial homologue, not an antitype or reversed repetition of another part. But serial parts may also be regarded as antitypic or symmetrical. Hence—(*b*) An organ or part of an organ symmetrical with or equivalent to another organ or part of an organ on the opposite side of the body; an antitypical, correlative, or reversed repetition of a part across a given axis.

homotypic (hō-mō-tip′ik), *a.* [< *homotype* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a homotype; of the same type; symmetrical with or corresponding to something else on the opposite part of the same axis. Thus, the right hand is *homotypic* of the left; the right and left eyes are *homotypic*.

homotypical (hō-mō-tip′i-kal), *a.* [< *homotypic* + *-al.*] Same as *homotypic*.

homotypy (hō′mō-tī-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμοτυπία*, sameness of form: see *homotype*.] In *biol.*: (*a*) Serial homology; the structural correlation or correspondence between any two segments of the body. Thus, any vertebra compared with another, the shoulder compared with the hip, or the elbow with the knee, exhibits homotypy. But such parts may also be regarded as expressing symmetry, reversed repetition, or antitypy. Hence—(*b*) That kind of general homology which may be observed between parts or organs which are symmetrical, or fellows of each other, as right and left; the homology of reversed repetition of parts on opposite halves or across a given axis.

homuncle (hō′mung-kl), *n.* [< L. *homunculus*: see *homunculus*.] Same as *homunculus*.

homuncular (hō-mung′kū-lär), *a.* [< *homuncule* + *-ar*³.] Resembling or characteristic of a homunculus.

homuncule (hō-mung′kūl), *n.* [< L. *homunculus*: see *homunculus*.] Same as *homunculus*, 2.

The giant saw the *homuncule* was irascible, and played upon him. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, vii.

homunculus (hō-mung′kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *homunculi* (-lī). [L., dim. of *homo* (*homin-*, *homon-*), a man: see *Homo*.] 1. A tiny human being that may be produced (according to a fancy of Paracelsus) artificially, without a natural mother. Being produced by art, it was supposed that art was incarnate in it and that it had innate knowledge of secret things.

2. A little man; a dwarf.

homy (hō′mi), *a.* [< *home* + *-y*¹.] Pertaining to or resembling home; homelike. Also spelled *homey*. [Colloq.]

I saw . . . plenty of our dear English "lady's smock" in the wet meadows near here, which looked very *homy*. *Kingsley*, Life (1864), II. 168.

They [English drawing-rooms] have a *homey* look, which ours sometimes lack. *Christian Union*, June 30, 1887.

Hon. An abbreviation of *honorable*, used as a title.

hondt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hand*. *Chaucer.*

Honduras bark. See *bark*².

hone¹ (hōn), *n.* [< ME. *hone*, *hoone*, a hone, < AS. *hān*, a stone (the dat. *hāne* is found twice in charters, in ref. to boundary-stones), = Icel. *hein*, a hone, = Norw. *hein*, *hen* = Sw. *hen*, dial. *hein*, a hone; perhaps = L. *cūneus*, a wedge (> E. *coin*¹, *coign*, *quoin*, q. v.), = Gr. *κῶνος*, a wedge, cone (> E. *cone*, q. v.), = Skt. *çāna*, a grindstone, < √ *çā*, *çi*, sharpen. The L. *cos* (*cot-*), a hone, is supposed to be from the same root.] 1. A stone used for sharpening instruments that require a delicate edge, and particularly for sharpening razors; an oilstone. A hone differs from a whetstone in being of finer grit and more compact texture. See *honestone*.

A *Hone*, a Bason, three Razors, and a Comb-case. *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

2. A thin piece of dry and stale bread; also, an oil-cake. [Prov. Eng.]—**German hone**, a soft, smooth, yellow stone obtained from the slate mountains near Ratisbon, and used almost exclusively for razor-setting.

hone¹ (hōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *honed*, ppr. *honing*. [ME. not found (cf. ME. *hene*, < AS. *hēnan*, stone, cast stones at); = Norw. *heina*, whet; from the noun.] To rub and sharpen on or as on a hone: as, to *hone* a razor.

Mr. Green . . . brought out a jack-knife, and commenced *honing* it on his shoe. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 286.

hone²†, *v. i.* [< ME. *honen*, *hoynen*.] To linger; delay.

Good brother, let us weynd sone,
No longer here I rede we *hone*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 11.

It may not helpe her for to *hone*, . . .
Than is goode tyme that we begynne.
York Plays, p. 349.

hone²†, *n.* [ME., < *hone*², *v.*] Delay; lingering.

Tharfore Eraclius ful sone
Strake of his heuyd with-outen *hone*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

hone³ (hōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *honed*, ppr. *honing*. [Prob. < F. *hogner*, formerly also *hoigner*, grumble, mutter, murmur, repine, whine, as a child or a dog, dial. (Norm.) *honer*, sing or hum in a low tone, *houiner*, lament.] I. *intrans.* To pine; long; yearn; moan. [Prov. Eng. and southern U. S.]

Some of the oxen in driving missed their fellows behind, and *honing* after them, bellowed, as their nature is. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 6.

Commending her, lamenting, *honing*, wishing himself anything for her sake. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 525.

He lies pitying himself, *honing* and moaning over himself. *Lamb*, The Convalescent.

Sometimes . . . I git kotch wid emptiness in de pit er de stummuck, an' git ter fairly *honin'* arter sump'n w'at got substance in it. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, p. 198.

II. *trans.* To long for; crave. [Prov. Eng. and southern U. S.]

hone⁴ (hōn), *n.* A kind of swelling in the cheek.

hone⁵ (hōn), *n.* A circular barrow or hill.

Districts abounding in circular barrows, or, as they are here [in Yorkshire, England] called from the Norse name, *hones*, and, redundantly, *hone*-hills. *Archæologia*, XLII. 170.

hone⁶ (hōn), *n. pl.* A dialectal contraction of *hosen*, plural of *hose*.

hone⁷ (hōn), *interj.* See *och hone*.

honest (on′est), *a.* [< ME. *honest*, *onest*, < OF. *honeste*, later *honneste*, F. *honnête* (> D. Dan. *honnet* = Sw. *honnett*) = Pr. *honest* = Sp. Pg. *honesto* = It. *onesto*, < L. *honestus*, full of honor, honorable, worthy, virtuous, decent, < *honor*, *honos*, honor (see *honor*), + suffix *-tu-s*. The initial *h* in *honest*, *honor*, etc., is merely etymological, the sound having already disappeared when the word came into ME. use. See remarks under *H*, 1.] 1. Having a sense of honor; having honorable feelings, motives, or principles; free from deceit or hypocrisy; true, candid, upright, or just in speech and action; fair in dealing, or sincere in utterance; worthy to be trusted.

Be thou lowely and *honest*
To riche and pouere, in worde and dede,
And thou thy name to worshyp shall sprede.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 109.

Hee chides great men with most boldnesse, and is counted for it an *honest* fellow.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Blunt Man.

This it is to have to do
With *honest* hearts: they easily may err,
But in the main they wish well to the truth.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 271.

Specifically—(*a*) Having the virtue of chastity; chaste; virtuous: said of a woman.

Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

Shee may be an *honest* woman, but is not beleeu'd so in her Parish, and no man is a greater Infidel in it then her Husband.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Handsome Hostesse.

(*b*) Having no disposition to cheat, steal, or lie.

There's an *honest* conscionable fellow; he takes but ten shillings of a bellows mender.
Middleton, The Phœnix, iv. 1.

An *honest* treasurer, like a black-plumed swan,
Not every day our eyes may look upon.
O. W. Holmes, The School-Boy.

2. Characterized by or proceeding from honorable motives or principles; marked by truth, justice, sincerity, fairness, etc.: as, an *honest* transaction; *honest* opinions or motives; an *honest* effort.

Therefore, whosoever maketh any promise, binding himself thereunto by an oath, let him foresee that the thing which he promiseth, be good, and *honest*, and not against the commandement of God.
Homilies, Against Swearing, ii.

But yet an *honest* mind I bore
To helpless people that were poor.
Jane Shore (Child's Ballads, VII. 197).

Honest labor bears a lovely face.
Chettle, *Dekker*, *and Haughton*, Patient Grissel, i. 1.

3. Of honorable quality; creditable; reputable; proper; becoming: as, a man of *honest* report.

Glad poverte is an *honeste* thyng certeyn.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 327.

Vpon thi trencher no fyllthe thou see,
It is not *honest*, as I telle the.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Therefore while we may (yea alwaies if it could be) be reioyce and take our pleasures in vertuous and *honest* sort, it is not only allowable, but also necessary and very naturall to man. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 24.

Provide things *honest* in the sight of all men.
Rom. xii. 17.

4†. Excellent in quality; good.

And eke the londe is so *honest*
That it is plentuous and plaine;
There is no idell ground in vaine.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

5. Of honorable appearance; fair-seeming; having the semblance of truthfulness, fairness, etc.

I'll devise some *honest* slanders
To stain my cousin with.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

Thy eye was ever chaste, thy countenance, too, *honest*,
And all thy wooings was like maidens' talk.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.

Bacchus . . . shows his *honest* face.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

6. Open; undisguised; boldly or frankly showing purpose, character, or quality, whether good or bad: as, the *honest* pursuit of pleasure or gain; an *honest* rogue.

But as soon as the door opened, and he beheld the *honest* swindling countenance of a hotel porter, he felt secure against anything but imposture.
Howells, Venetian Life, ii.

To make an honest woman of, to marry: used in reference to a woman whom a man marries after he has dishonored her, especially if under promise of marriage. [Colloq. and rustic.]=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Conscientious, trustworthy, trusty, frank.

honest† (on′est), *v. t.* [< ME. *honesten*, < L. *honestare*, honor, adorn, grace, < *honestus*, honorable: see *honest*, *a.*] To do honor to; grace; adorn. *Wyclif.*

You should please God, benefite your countrie, and *honest* your owne name, if you would take the paines to impart to others what you learned of such a Master.
Acham, The Scholemaster, p. 21.

For fear of men, for loss of life or goods, yea, some for advantage and gain, will *honest* it [the mass] with their presence, dissembling both with God and man.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 48.

Sir Amorous, you have very much *honested* my lodging with your presence. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

honestate† (on′es-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *honestatus*, pp. of *honestare*, honor: see *honest*, *v.*] To honor. *Cockeram.*

honestation† (on-es-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **honestatio(n-)*, < *honestare*, honor, adorn: see *honestate*, *v.*] Adornment; grace.

By which virtuous qualities and *honestations* [prudence and sagacity] they have been more happy than others in their applications to move the mindes of men.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. x. 6.

honestet, *n.* A Middle English form of *honesty*.

honestete†, **honestetee**†, *n.* [ME. (mod. E. as if **honestity*), < OF. *honestete*, *honnestete*, F. *honnêteté* = Pr. *honestete*, *honestetat* = Sp. *honestidad* = Pg. *honestidade*, < L. as if **honestita(t-)s*, for which only *honesta(t-)s*, > ult. E. *honesty*: see *honesty*.] Middle English variants of *honesty*.

Wedded with fortunat *honestetes*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 466.

honest-hearted (on′est-här′ted), *a.* Of an honest heart; true; faithful.

A very *honest-hearted* fellow, and as poor as the king.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

honestly (on′est-li), *adv.* [< ME. *honestly*, *onestly*; < *honest* + *-ly*².] 1†. Honorably; in a manner to do honor to; properly.

In hir atire to the tempull tomly ho yode,
There *onestly* sho offert, honourt hir goddes
With giftes of golde & of gode stones.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3001.

Wherefore brethren couet to prophecy, & forbid not to speake with tongues. And let all thynges be done *honestlye* and in order. *Bible of* 1551, 1 Cor. xiv. 40.

2. In an honest manner; with honesty.

Either society [the Bank or the Athenæum] may pay its debts *honestly*, [or] either may try to defraud its creditors.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

honestone (hōn′stōn), *n.* A compact, fine-grained, homogeneous rock fit to be used for hones; a very silicious clay slate, having a conchoidal fracture across the grain of the rock. Also called *novaculite*.

honesty (on′es-ti), *n.* [< ME. *honeste*, *honestee*, < OF. *honeste*, *honneste*, *oneste*, *onneste*, *honestet* = Pr. *honestat* = Sp. *honestad* = It. *onestà*, < L. *honestā(t-)s*, honor, reputation, character, worthiness, honesty, < *honestus*, honorable, honest: see *honest*. Cf. *honestete*.] 1. The character or quality of being honest or honorable; upright disposition or conduct; sincerity; honor; virtue.

Corruption wins not more than *honesty*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

I cannot now, in *honesty*, but frankly tell you, that many of these flies I have named, at least so made as we make them here, will peradventure do you no great service in your southern rivers. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 263.

A lawyer's dealings should be just and fair,
Honesty shines with great advantage there.
Cowper, Hope, l. 402.

Specifically—(*a*) Chastity; virtuous reputation; honor.

And also thynketh on myn *honeste*
That floureth yet, how foule I sholde it shende.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1576.

She said her *honesty* was all her dowry.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 3.

(*b*) The virtue of respecting the property rights of others; the absence of any disposition to cheat, steal, or lie.

Villon, who had not the courage to be poor with *honesty*, now whiningly implores our sympathy, now shows his teeth . . . with an ugly snarl.
R. L. Stevenson, Villon, Poet and Housebreaker.

2†. Decency; good manners.

For *honestee*
No vileyns word as yet to hym spak he.
Chaucer, Prol. to Friar's Tale, l. 3.

Alas, alas!
It is not *honesty* in me to speak
What I have seen and known.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

3†. Liberality.

A noble gentleman 'tis, if he would not keep so good a house. . . . Every man has his fault, and *honesty* is his.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 1.

4†. Credit; reputation.

When Sir Thos. More was at the place of execution, he said to the hangman, "I promise thee that thou shalt never have *honestie* in the stryking of my head, my necke is so short." *Hall*, Chron., p. 226.

I beseech you to remember me when you talk with your good God, that he may give me the strength of his Spirit, that I manfully yielding my life for his truth may do you some *honesty*, who have put me into his service.
J. Careless, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 406.

5. In *bot.*, a name of several plants, especially of a small cruciferous plant, *Lunaria annua* (*L. biennis*): so called from the transparency of its dissepiments. The perennial honesty is *L. rediviva;* the maiden's-honesty is *Clematis Vitalba.*—**Syn.** 1. *Honesty, Honor, Integrity, Probity. Rectitude, Uprightness;* equity, trustworthiness, trustiness, fidelity, fairness, candor, veracity, plain-dealing; frankness. The first six words apply primarily to the spirit of the person, and by extension to conduct, etc. They may be negative or positive, expressing the spirit or the act of refraining or of doing. *Honesty* belongs to the absolute principle of right; *honor*, on the other hand, belongs to accepted standards of what is due to others or to one's self. Conformity to an exalted standard of *honor* is more creditable and illustrious than simple *honesty*. In earlier usage *honest* and *honesty* retained much of their Latin significance of *honorable* and *honorableness* in the objective sense. (See Rom. xii. 17.) *Integrity* means soundness, and is used with especial reference to trusts (as, a man of strict business *integrity*), but it may consider a person as inspected and found whole by others or by himself. *Probity* is tested *honesty*, tried and proved *integrity*. *Rectitude* and *uprightness* draw their meanings from the idea of standing up straight, and hence matching the standard of right, but *uprightness* is more manifestly connected with this idea, and hence, as well as on account of its native origin, is much the more vigorous of the two. See *justice*.

"*Honesty* is the best policy," but he who acts on that principle is not an honest man. *Whately.*

The sense of *honour* is of so fine and delicate a nature that it is only to be met with in minds which are naturally noble, or in such as have been cultivated by great examples, or a refined education.
Addison, Guardian, No. 161.

He [Savage] had not sufficient resolution to sacrifice the pleasure of affluence to that of *integrity*. *Johnson.*

Of commercial fame, but more
Famed for thy *probity* from shore to shore.
Cowper, In Memory of John Thornton.

The command of the political ruler is at first obeyed, not because of its perceived *rectitude*, but simply because it is his command, which there will be a penalty for disobeying. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 44.

I know also, my God, that thou . . . hast pleasure in *uprightness*. 1 Chron. xxix. 17.

honewort (hōn'wėrt), *n.* [< *hone*[4] + *wort*[1].] A name applied to several umbelliferous plants, as *Sison Amomum*, the stone-parsley, *Trinia vulgaris*, and *Cryptotænia Canadensis:* so named because formerly used to cure the swelling called a hone.

honey (hun'i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hony, honie;* < ME. *hony, huny, huni, honig,* < AS. *hunig* = OS. *honeg, hanig* = OFries. *hunig* = MD. *honig, honing*, D. *honig* = MLG. *honnich*, LG. *honnig* = OHG. *honag, honang*, MHG. *honec, hünic*, G. *honig* = Icel. *hunang* = Sw. *honung, honing* = Dan. *honning*, honey; root unknown. The Goth. word is different, *milith* = Gr. *μέλι* (*μελιτ-*) = L. *mel*, etc.: see *mildew, mell*[2].] I. *n.* 1. A sweet viscid fluid collected from the nectaries of flowers and elaborated for food by several kinds of insects, especially by the honey-bee, *Apis mellifica*. It is deposited by the honey-bee in the cells of the honeycomb. Honey, when pure, is of a whitish color tinged with yellow, of a spicy sweetness and an agreeable smell; it is soluble in water, and becomes vinous by fermentation. It is essentially a solution of dextrose and levulose with volatile oils and occasionally cane-sugar. Bees often fill their cells with other substances than the nectar of flowers, as molasses, honeydew, or the juices of fruits, but the product is not true honey.

Thy mete shall be mylk, *honye*, & wyne;
Now, dere soule, latt us go dyne.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 157.

The yellow-banded bees . . .
Fed thee, a child, lying alone,
With whitest *honey* in fairy gardens cull'd.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

2. Figuratively, sweetness or charm.

I, of ladies most deject and wretched,
That suck'd the *honey* of his music vows.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

Come, Henley's oratory, Osborne's wit!
The *honey* dropping from Favonio's tongue.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 67.

3. Sweet one; darling: a trivial word of endearment.

Mi *hony*, mi hert, al hol thou me makest
With thi kinde cumfort of alle mi kesse kold.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1656.

O she was fair, O dear! she was bonnie,
A ship's captain courted her to be his *honey*.
Bonnie Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 47).

"Come to ole Candace! . . . *Honey*, darlin', ye a'nt right—dar's a dreffel mistake somewhar."
H. B. Stowe, Minister's Wooing, xxiii.

Clarified honey, honey melted in a water-bath and freed from scum.—**Honey of borax**, clarified honey and borax, applied to the mouth as a remedy in aphthous affections.—**Unripe honey**, honey from which the water has not been sufficiently evaporated. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 73.—**Virgin honey**, honey that flows spontaneously from the comb when the cells are uncapped.—**Wild honey**, honey made by wild bees, or bees not kept by man.

John was clothed with camel's hair; . . . and he did eat locusts and *wild honey*. Mark i. 6.

II. *a.* Having the nature of honey; sweet; luscious.

Prin. He speaks not like a man of God's making.
Arm. That's all one, my fair, sweet, *honey* monarch.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

honey (hun'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *honeyed* (also *honied*), ppr. *honeying*. [< *honey*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cover with or as with honey; sweeten; make delicious: as, "*honeyed* lines of rhyme," *Byron.*—2. To talk sweetly to; coax; flatter.

Can'st thou not *honey* me with fluent speech,
And even adore my topless vilany?
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, iv.

II. *intrans.* To become sweet; be or become complimentary or tender; use endearments; talk fondly. [Rare.]

Honeying and making love. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

honey-ant (hun'i-ant), *n.* An ant of the genus *Myrmecocystus*, as *M. mexicanus* or *M. melliger*, of southwestern North America. The latter is found at an elevation of from 6,000 to 7,500 feet. In one form of the workers the abdomen is found in summer distended with honey to the size of a pea or a small grape, and appears pellucid. Later in the season, when food is scarce, these animated stores of honey are devoured by the other ants, and they are also dug up and eaten by the inhabitants of the country. See *honey-bearer*.

The *honey-ants* are a nocturnal species.
R. A. Proctor, Nature Studies, p. 24.

honey-badger (hun'i-baj'ėr), *n.* The ratel, *Mellivora ratellus:* so called from its fondness for honey.

honey-bag (hun'i-bag), *n.* An enlargement of the alimentary canal of the bee in which it carries its load of honey. This enlargement is in the esophagus or gullet, and corresponds to the sucking-stomach or crop of other *Hymenoptera* and of *Lepidoptera* and *Diptera*. In it the bee stores the honey gathered from flowers, which it disgorges into the cells of the honeycomb. Also called *honey-stomach*.

And, good monsieur, have a care the *honey-bag* break not; I would be loth to have you over-flown with a *honey-bag*, signior. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

honey-balm (hun'i-bäm), *n.* A European labiate plant, *Melittis melissophyllum*.

honey-basket (hun'i-bas'ket), *n.* In *entom.*, the corbiculum or structure on the legs of bees in which pollen mingled with honey is conveyed to the hive. See cut under *corbiculum*.

honey-bear (hun'i-bār), *n.* 1. An East Indian bear, *Melursus* or *Prochilus labiatus;* the sloth-bear or aswail. See cut under *aswail*.—2. The kinkajou, *Cercoleptes caudivolvulus*. See cut under *kinkajou*.

honey-bearer (hun'i-bār'ėr), *n.* One of the honey-ants whose office it is to receive and carry in its abdomen the honey which has been gathered by the workers.

The workers take it [the honey] home with them and give it to the *honey-bearers*, who swallow . . . it, . . . keep it in their crops ready for use, exactly as bees keep it in cells. . . . The *honey-bearers*, in short, have been converted into living honey-jars. When the workers are hungry they caress a *honey-bearer* and . . . sip it [the honey] from her throat.
R. A. Proctor, Nature Studies, p. 24.

Honey-bearer (*Myrmecocystus melliger*), with distended abdomen. (Line shows natural size.)

honey-bee (hun'i-bē), *n.* A bee that collects and stores honey; specifically, the hive-bee, *Apis mellifica*. See cuts under *bee*.

So work the *honey-bees;*
Creatures that, by a rule in nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

honeyberry (hun'i-ber'i), *n*; pl. *honeyberries* (-iz). 1. The berry of *Celtis australis*.—2. The berry of *Melicocca bijuga*.

honey-bird (hun'i-bėrd), *n.* 1. A bird which feeds on the sweets of flowers; one of the *Nectariniidæ* or *Meliphagidæ;* a honey-sucker.—2. Same as *honey-guide*.—3. A bee. *Davies.* [Rare.]

The world have but one God, Heav'n but one Sun,
Quails but one Chief, the *Honey-birds* but One,
One Master-Bee.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

honey-blob (hun'i-blob), *n.* The gooseberry. [Scotch.]

He saw out of the coach-window a woman selling the sweet yellow gooseberries, . . . and he cried, "Gie me a ha'porth of *honeyblobs*."
E. B. Ramsay, Scottish Life and Character, p. 254.

honey-bloom (hun'i-blōm), *n.* The spreading dog's-bane or Indian hemp, *Apocynum androsæmifolium*, a common American plant.

honey-bread (hun'i-bred), *n.* A small leguminous tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*, a native of the Mediterranean region. Also called *St. John's bread*. See cut under *Ceratonia*.

honey-brown (hun'i-broun), *n.* In *entom.*, a pale-yellowish and generally somewhat translucent brown.

honey-buzzard (hun'i-buz'ärd), *n.* A bird of prey of the genus *Pernis*, subfamily *Buteoninæ*, and family *Falconidæ;* a pern. The common European species, *P. apivorus*, is also found in Africa. It does not eat honey, but breaks into the nests of bees and wasps to get at their larvæ.

honey-cell (hun'i-sel), *n.* A cell in a honeycomb.

His [Emerson's] laconic phrases are the *honey-cells* of thought. *E. C. Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 172.

honeycomb (hun'i-kōm), *n.* [< ME. *honycomb, hunycomb, honycoom, huny-camb,* < AS. *hunigcamb,* < *hunig*, honey, + *camb*, comb. The name is not found outside of E.; other words for 'honeycomb' are D. *honigcoom* = Icel. *hunangsseimr*, lit. 'honey-string'; Sw. *honungskaka* = Dan. *honningkage*, lit. 'honey-cake'; G. *honigscheibe*, lit. 'honey-shive,' or *honig-wabe*, lit. 'honey-cake,' *bienen-wabe*, lit. 'bee-cake,' or simply *wabe*, lit. 'cake' or 'wafer,' or 'waffle': see *wafer, waffle*. The L. term was *favus* (see *favus*); the Gr., *μελικηρίς* or *μελικήριον*.] 1. A structure of wax of a firm texture, consisting of hexagonal cells with concave bottoms ranged side by side, formed by bees for the reception of honey and of their eggs.

And they gave him a piece of a broiled fish, and of an *honeycomb*. Luke xxiv. 42.

I have eaten my *honeycomb* with my honey. Cant. v. 1.

And well his words became him: was he not
A full-cell'd *honeycomb* of eloquence
Stored from all flowers? *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

2†. Sweet one; darling: a trivial term of endearment. Compare *honey*, 3.

What do ye, *hony comb*, sweete Alisoun?
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 512.

3. Any substance, as a casting of iron, etc., having cells like those of a honeycomb.

A scratch or spot of *honey-comb* in the grooves renders the rifle completely useless for match-shooting.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 146.

Specifically—4. In *mammal.*, the reticulum or second stomach of a ruminant. See cut under *ruminant*.—**Honeycomb bottom**, same as *hawse-pipe bottom* (which see, under *hawse-pipe*).—**Honeycomb decoration**, in *ceram.*, a name given to the Mayflower decoration, from the resemblance of the crowded blossoms to a honeycomb.—**Honeycomb moth**, a tineid moth of the genus *Galleria*, which infests beehives, depositing its eggs in the comb, where the larvæ are developed and undergo their transformations. *G. cereana* or *mellonella*,

about an inch long, and *G. alveoria*, about half an inch, are perhaps the worst enemies of the bee. See cut under *bee-moth*.—**Honeycomb sponge**, the grass-sponge.—**Honeycomb stitch**, a stitch used in producing gathers, as in the stiff material used for smock-frocks and the like, the result being a pattern of lozenges covering the whole surface, held at their intersections by loops of thread, usually of a different color from that of the material.—**Honeycomb tripe**, the part of tripe which is honeycombed or divided into numerous small cells. It is the second stomach of a ruminant, or second part of the cardiac division of the whole stomach, next to the paunch proper or rumen, and is technically called the *reticulum*. See cut under *ruminant*.—**Honeycomb work**, a name given to ancient representations of armor of a flexible character, as the hauberk or broigne. They show a series of open hexagons, separated by a slender bar or ridge, or sometimes openings more nearly approaching the form of circles. They may be assumed to represent indifferently chain-mail or a garment of fence made by sewing rings or small plates of metal on leather or linen.

honeycomb (hun'i-kōm), *v. t.* [< *honeycomb*, *n.*] To fill with cells or holes, as wood or earth, by perforation or excavation, in the manner of a honeycomb.

The rock itself over which the fort was raised is *honeycombed* with excavated passages for infantry and cavalry.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 180.

There is the insignificant-looking worm, the "jeugen," which insidiously *honeycombs* the poles.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), II. 7.

honeycombed (hun'i-kōmd), *a.* 1. Perforated or excavated like a honeycomb; specifically, having little cells, as cast metal when not solid.

This geyser presents a shallow basin, with rather ill-defined margin, formed of thin plates of *honeycombed* geyserite.
Science, IV. 22.

2. Decorated with a honeycomb pattern—either the Mayflower pattern or one of hexagons.

honeycombing (hun'i-kō-ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *honeycomb*, *v.*] An ornamental pattern produced in thin material by running stitches diagonally across the fabric, and drawing up these threads so that the lozenge-shaped spaces between them shall be puffed and in relief; smocking.

honey-creeper (hun'i-krē″pėr), *n.* Any bird of the American family *Cœrebidæ* or *Dacnididæ*; a guitguit. The species are quite numerous; one, *Certhiola bahamensis*, occurs in the United States. See cut under *Cœrebinæ*.

honey-crock (hun'i-krok), *n.* A crock or pot of honey.

Like foolish flies about an *honey-crock*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 33.

honeydew (hun'i-dū), *n.* [= D. *honigdaauw* = G. *honigthau* = Dan. *honningdug* (cf. Sw. *honungsdagg*); as *honey* + *dew*. Cf. *honey-rore* and *mildew*.] 1. A saccharine substance found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops like dew. There are two kinds, one secreted from the plants, and the other by plant-lice, bark-lice, and leaf-hoppers. Bees and ants are said to be fond of honeydew. The name is properly applied to the sugary secretion from the leaves of plants, occurring most frequently in hot weather. It usually appears as small glistening drops, but if particularly abundant may drip from the leaves in considerable quantity, when it has been called *manna*. The manna-ash, *Fraxinus Ornus*, exhibits this phenomenon, as does *Cardus arctioides*.

For he on *honey-dew* hath fed,
And drunk the milk of Paradise.
Coleridge, Kubla Khan.

Although further and thorough investigation is necessary to establish the fact, this will be the final solution—that the *honey-dew* is largely the product of the Pulvinaria, the sap being by it extracted from the tree, and elaborated by the insect organism into this sweet substance, as is a similar or perhaps identical substance by some of the Aphides, and honey by the honey-bee. *Science*, III. 737.

2. A kind of chewing-tobacco prepared with molasses. [Trade-name.]

honeydewed (hun'i-dūd), *a.* [< *honeydew* + *-ed*².] Covered with honeydew.

Three accounts have been published in Eastern Prussia of white and white-spotted horses being greatly injured by eating mildewed and *honeydewed* vetches.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 331.

honey-eater (hun'i-ē″tėr), *n.* One who or that which eats honey. Specifically—(*a*) Any bird of the family *Meliphagidæ*; a honey-sucker. (*b*) A honey-bear.

honeyed (hun'id), *p. a.* [Also *honied*; < *honey* + *-ed*².] 1. Covered with, abounding in, or as sweet as honey.

Fair was the day, the *honeyed* beanfield's scent
The west wind bore unto him.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 379.

Hence—2. Sweet; dulcet; soothing; mollifying: as, *honeyed* words.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still,
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and *honey'd* sentences.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

The *honeyed* breath of praise. *O. W. Holmes*, Agnes.

honeyedness (hun'id-nes), *n.* Sweetness; allurement.

honey-flower (hun'i-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Melianthus*, ornamental shrubs from the Cape of Good Hope, the flowers of which yield much honey.

honey-fly†, *n.* A honey-bee.

Up, up, ye princes! prince and people, rise,
And run to schoole among the *honey-flies*.
Du Bartas (trans.).

honeyfugle (hun'i-fū″gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *honeyfugled*, ppr. *honeyfugling*. [< *honey* + **fugle*, of no appar. origin, and prob. a mere addition.] To cajole; wheedle. [Slang, southern and western U. S.]

honey-garlic (hun'i-gär″lik), *n.* A plant of the genus *Nectaroscordum*, natural order *Liliaceæ*, placed by Bentham and Hooker under *Allium*. *N. siculum* (the *Allium siculum* of authors) is a native of Sicily. It has a slender flower-scape 3 or 4 feet high, with a cluster of long, pendulous green or purplish flowers having honey-pores.

honey-guide (hun'i-gīd), *n.* A non-passerine African bird of the family *Indicatoridæ*, supposed to guide the honey-hunters to their spoil; an indicator. Also called *honey-bird*.

honeyless (hun'i-les), *a.* [< *honey* + *-less*.] Destitute of honey.

But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them *honeyless*.
Shak., J. C., v. 1.

honey-locust (hun'i-lō″kust), *n.* An ornamental North American tree, *Gleditschia triacanthos*. The water honey-locust is *G. monosperma*, also an American tree, growing from Illinois southward. The name is sometimes given to the mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora*, a native of the southwestern United States.

At sunset he stood under the *honey-locust* tree on the levee, where he was wont to find his father waiting for him.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXV. 550.

honey-lotus (hun'i-lō″tus), *n.* A name sometimes given to *Melilotus alba*, the white melilot or sweet clover, a widely distributed European plant thoroughly naturalized in America.

honey-mesquit (hun'i-mes-kēt″), *n.* The algaroba or mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora*, a small tree of the southwestern United States. Also called *honey-pod* and sometimes *honey-locust*.

honeymonth† (hun'i-munth), *n.* Same as *honeymoon*. [Rare.]

Sometimes the parties fly asunder even in the midst of courtship, and sometimes grow cool in the very *honeymonth*.
Tatler, No. 192.

honeymoon (hun'i-mön), *n.* [< *honey* + *moon*, 'month.' Cf. *honeymonth*.] 1. The first month after marriage; the interval, of whatever length, commonly spent by a newly married couple in traveling, visiting, or other recreation, before settling down to their ordinary occupations.

I was more than once nearly choked with gall during the *honeymoon*, and had lost all comfort in life before my friends had done wishing me joy.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 2.

Hence—2†. A time of prosperity or enjoyment; an occasion of advantage.

I was there entertained as well by the great friends my father made, as by mine owne forwardnesse, where, it being now but *honey-moone*, I endeavoured to court it.
Lyly, Euphues.

honeymoon (hun'i-mön), *v. i.* [< *honeymoon*, *n.*] To keep one's honeymoon; take a wedding-trip.

So do not I, dear, till I have found some decent sort of body to *honeymoon* along with me.
Trollope, Dr. Thorne, iv.

As soon as I can get his discharge, and he has done *honeymooning*, we shall start.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xlvii.

honey-moth (hun'i-môth), *n.* A European pyralid moth, *Achræa grisella*, which lives in the hives of the honey-bee.

honey-mouthed (hun'i-mouthd), *a.* Soft or sweet in speech.

If I prove *honey-mouth'd*, let my tongue blister.
Shak., W. T., ii. 2.

honey-pod (hun'i-pod), *n.* Same as *honey-mesquit*.

honey-pot (hun'i-pot), *n.* A receptacle of various kinds, made of wax or other substance, and often of considerable size, in which many species of wild bees store their honey.

honey-pots (hun'i-pots), *n. pl.* A boys' game in which the players roll themselves up and are then pretended to be carried to market by others as honey, the amusement consisting in the difficulty of continuing in the required position. *Halliwell*.

honey-ratel (hun'i-rā″tel), *n.* Same as *honey-badger*. *J. G. Wood*.

honey-rore†, *n.* Honeydew. *Nares*.

He on a sudden felt loves *honey-rore*
Soak in, and wonted flames to heat his heart,
And to o'respread his bones and every part.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

honey-stalk (hun'i-stâk), *n.* A sweet species of clover, upon which cattle are apt to overfeed.

With words more sweet, and yet more dangerous,
Than baits to fish, or *honey-stalks* to sheep.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

honey-stomach (hun'i-stum″uk), *n.* Same as *honey-bag*.

honeystone (hun'i-stōn), *n.* Same as *mellite*.

honey-strainer (hun'i-strā″nėr), *n.* A machine in which honeycomb, after a thin slice has been cut off to open the cells, is placed, and revolved rapidly, to extract the honey by centrifugal force. The empty comb is replaced in the hive to be refilled.

honey-sucker (hun'i-suk″ėr), *n.* A bird that sucks the sweets of flowers; a honey-eater or honey-bird; a nectar-bird: specifically applied

Honey-sucker (*Cæreba cærulea*).

to the *Meliphagidæ*, and less technically to sundry other small, chiefly slender-billed, birds, as the *Nectariniidæ*, *Cærebidæ*, etc.

honeysuckle (hun'i-suk'l), *n.* [< ME. *honysocle*, *huniuocle* (the alleged AS. **hunigsucle* is due to a mistake), a dim. form of the more common ME. *honysouke*, < AS. *hunisuce*, *hunisuge*, *hunigsuge*, < *hunig*, honey, + *sūcan*, *sūgan*, suck: see *honey* and *suck*. The name was applied to various plants, the ME. forms being variously glossed *ligustrum* (privet), *locusta* (for *ligustrum*?), *cerifolium* (chervil), *serpillum* (wild thyme), *apiago* (which elsewhere glosses AS. *beówyrt*, 'bee-wort,' and MHG. *binsuge*, *binesaug*, as if 'bee-suck'); the AS. forms are always glossed *ligustrum* (privet). The name means 'a plant from which honey is sucked,' namely by bees, as the name *apiago* (< L. *apis*, a bee) and the MHG. *binsuge*, above mentioned, indicate. Other names are E. *woodbine*, ML. *caprifolium* (glossing ME. *wodebynde*, woodbine), D. *kamperfoelie*, F. *chèvrefeuille*, etc. (see *caprifole*, *caprifolium*), G. *geissblatt*, lit. 'goat-leaf,' etc.] 1. A name of upright or climbing shrubs of the genus *Lonicera*, natural order *Caprifoliaceæ*, natives of the temperate parts of both hemispheres. They have entire opposite leaves, and axillary, often fragrant, white, red, or yellow flowers, which are succeeded by sweetish red or purple berries. The common honeysuckle, *L. Periclymenum*, a native of central and western Europe, cultivated in the United States, is also known by the name of *woodbine*, and is probably the 'twisted eglantine' of Milton. *L. Caprifolium*, which is frequent in gardens, and is characterized by the upper pairs of leaves being united into a cup, and *L. Xylosteum*, the fly-honeysuckle, are also found in England, the latter only being probably native. *L. sempervirens* (trumpet or coral honeysuckle), a native of North America, is cultivated on account of the beauty of its large flowers, which are red on the outside and yellowish within. *L. ciliata* is the American fly-honeysuckle; it has a honey-yellow corolla slightly tinged with purple. *L. flexuosa* is the Chinese honeysuckle, and *L. Tatarica* the Tatarian honeysuckle. The bark of *L. coryphosa* is used for dyeing black in China, and the berries of *L. cærulea* are a favorite food at the Kamtchatkadales.

Flowering Branch and Fruit of Trumpet or Coral Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

So doth the woodbine the sweet *honeysuckle*
Gently entwist. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

I left this place, and saw a brother of the angle sit under that *honeysuckle* hedge, one that will prove worth your acquaintance. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 111.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting *honey-suckle*.
Milton, Comus, l. 545.

3. A plant of some other genus. The name *honeysuckle* is very generally applied in northern New England to the genus *Aquilegia*, of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, and particularly to the native wild columbine, *A. Canadensis*. The African fly-honeysuckle is *Halleria lucida*, of the natural order *Scrophularineæ*; the Australian honeysuckles belong to the genus *Banksia*, natural order *Proteaceæ*, as *B. serrata* and *B. integrifolia*. The bush-honeysuckles, of the genus *Diervilla* (a near relative of *Lonicera*, the true honeysuckle), are low shrubs of North America, China, and Japan, extensively cultivated for their profuse, mostly rose-colored flowers. The dwarf honeysuckle is *Cornus Suecica*, of the natural order *Cornaceæ*, a native of north temperate or arctic countries; the French honeysuckle is *Hedysarum coronarium*, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*; the ground-honeysuckle is *Lotus corniculatus*, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*; the New Zealand honeysuckle is *Knightia excelsa*, of the natural order *Proteaceæ*; the Tasmanian honeysuckle is *Banksia australis*; the West Indian honeysuckle is *Tecoma capensis*; the purple honeysuckle or azalea is *Rhododendron nudiflorum*; the white honeysuckle is *Rhododendron viscosum*, of the natural order *Ericaceæ*. Various species of *Desmodium* are also so called. See *Banksia*, *Diervilla*, *Lonicera*, *Cornus*, *Hedysarum*, *Desmodium*, *Halleria*, *Tecoma*, *Rhododendron*.

According to Culpepper, the white *honeysuckle* and red *honeysuckle* were names of the white and red sorts of meadow trefoil. In the West of England the red clover is still called *honeysuckle*. *Halliwell.*

3. The flower of any of the above plants.

Woodbine that beareth the *honeysuckle*.
Baret, Alvearie, 1580.

honeysuckle-apple (hun'i-suk-l-ap'l), *n.* A fungus, *Exobasidium Azaleæ*, occurring on the branches of *Rhododendron* (*Azalea*) *nudiflorum*. It is eaten by children. Also called *swamp-apple*. [New Eng.]

honeysuckle-clover (hun'i-suk-l-klō'vėr), *n.* The common white clover, *Trifolium repens*.

honeysuckled (hun'i-suk'ld), *a.* [< *honeysuckle* + *-ed*².] Covered with honeysuckles.

honeysuckle-tree (hun'i-suk-l-trē), *n.* A plant of the genus *Banksia*, natural order *Proteaceæ*, of several species, particularly *B. marginata* (*B. australis*), *B. collina*, *B. latifolia*, and *B. ericifolia*. They are large shrubs or small trees, natives of Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania, the flowers of which yield an abundance of honey.

honey-sugar (hun'i-shug'ăr), *n.* The solid constituent of honey after granulation. It is said to be chiefly glucose.

honey-sweet (hun'i-swēt), *n.* The meadow-sweet, *Spiræa ulmaria*.

honey-sweet (hun'i-swēt), *a.* [< ME. *honyswete* = D. *honigsoet*, etc.] Sweet as honey.

For which this Januarie of whom I tolde,
Considered hath inwith his dayes olde,
The lusty lyf, the vertuous quyete,
That is in marriage *hony-swete*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 152.

Prithee, *honey-sweet* husband, let me bring thee to Staines. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

honey-tongued (hun'i-tungd), *a.* Speaking sweetly, softly, or winningly.

Consciences, that will not die in debt,
Pay him the due of *honey-tongued* Boyet.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

honey-tube (hun'i-tūb), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the siphonets or small tubular projections on the upper surface of the abdomen of an aphis: so called because a sweet fluid called *honeydew* is extruded from them.

honeyware (hun'i-wār), *n.* Same as *bladderlocks*.

honeywort (hun'i-wėrt), *n.* 1. The crosswort, *Galium cruciata*.—2. A plant of the genus *Cerinthe*, of the natural order *Boraginaceæ*. *C. major* is a small European annual. The rough honeywort is *C. aspera*. It grows about a foot high, and has oval, stem-clasping, bluish-green leaves, with white rough dots, and racemes of purplish flowers, which secrete much honey.

hong¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *hang*.

hong² (hong), *n.* [Chin. *hang*, in Canton *hong*, a row or series.] 1. A Chinese warehouse, consisting of a succession of rooms or storehouses.—2. Formerly, as used by the Chinese, one of the foreign factories maintained at Canton in the early days of trade with China; now, any foreign mercantile establishment in China, Japan, etc.—**Hong merchants**, a body of from eight to twelve Chinese merchants at Canton, who once had the sole privilege of trading with Europeans, and were responsible for the conduct of the foreigners with whom they dealt and for their payment of customs-duties. By the treaty of 1842 their peculiar functions ceased.

honiet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *honey*.

honied, *p. a.* See *honeyed*.

hôniset, honish†, *v. t.* [ME. *honisen, hunyschen*, < OF. *honis-*, stem of certain parts of *honir, hounir* = Pr. *aunir* = It. *onire*, < OHG. *hōnjan* (= Goth. *haunjan* = AS. *hȳnan*), disgrace, degrade, shame.] To destroy; ruin.

He [God] fyndeth al fayre a freke with-inne
That hert honest and hol, that hathel he honoures, . . .
And harde *honyeez* thise other and of his erde flemes [banishes from his abode].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 596.

honi soit qui mal y pense. See *Order of the Garter*, under *garter*.

Honiton lace. See *lace*.

honk (hongk), *n.* [Imitative.] The cry of the wild goose.

I heard the tread of a flock of geese, or else ducks, on the dry leaves in the woods by a pondhole behind my dwelling, where they had come up to feed, and the faint *honk*, or quack, of their leader as they hurried off.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 267.

honk (hongk), *v. i.* [< *honk*, *n.*] To emit the cry of the wild goose.

As the air grows colder, the long wedges of geese flying south, with their commodore in advance, and *honking* as they fly, are seen high up in the heavens.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 169.

The sound of the heavy wing strokes [of geese] and the *honking* seemed directly overhead.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 61.

honker (hong'kėr), *n.* That which honks, as a goose; specifically, the common wild goose of America, the Canada goose, *Bernicla canadensis*. See cut under *Bernicla*. [U. S.]

My first *Honker*. Well do I remember the morning on which he measured his length on the grass and flopped his life out in vain attempts to rise.
Forest and Stream, May 22, 1884.

Pretty soon a big flock [of wild geese], led by an old *honker*, comes sailin' along, sees our decoys, an' lights.
New York Evening Post, Aug. 28, 1885.

honor, honour (on'or), *n.* [The second spelling is still prevalent in England; early mod. E. *honor, honour*, < ME. *honour, honor, honur*, pronounced and sometimes written without the aspirate, *onour, onur* (earliest form in *-ur*), < AF. *honur*, later *honor, honour*, OF. *honur, hunur, honor, hounor, hounour, onor, ounor, ounour*, even *henor, enur, enur, annor* (the accent being on the last syllable), later *honeur, honneur*, F. *honneur* = Pr. *honor, onor* = Sp. Pg. *honor* = It. *onore*, < L. *honor, honos* (*honōr-*) (the form *honos* being the older, and that which is used almost exclusively in Cicero), honor, repute, etc.; root unknown. Hence ult. *honest*, etc.] 1. Respect blended with some degree of reverence; esteem due to worth or exalted merit of any kind; deferential approbation or admiration.

For men suld hald that haly tre
In *honors* als it aw to be.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

Thou art clothed with *honour* and majesty. Ps. civ. 1.

A prophet is not without *honour*, save in his own country. Mat. xiii. 57.

But what is this *honour*, I mean *honour* indeed, and that which ought to be so dear unto us, other than a kind of history, or fame following actions of virtue?
Raleigh, Hist. World, V. iii. § 2.

Fortune placed him [James I.] in a situation in which his weaknesses covered him with disgrace, and in which his accomplishments brought him no *honour*.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

2. Personal title to high respect or esteem; elevation of character; a controlling sense of what is right, true, and due; probity of feeling and conduct: often applied specifically to loyalty and high courage in men and chastity in women, as virtues of the highest consideration.

To extort and take away the right of the poor is against the *honor* of the king. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Heaven so comfort me
As I am free from foul pollution
With any man! my *honour* ta'en away,
I am no woman.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 2.

From the field of Pavia, where France suffered one of the greatest reverses in her annals, Francis writes to his mother: "All is lost except *honor*." *Sumner*, Orations, I. 60.

A man of a nice sense of *honour* is one who is punctilious in doing things which he could not be punished for neglecting, and whose neglect would arouse but little disapprobation. *C. Mercier*, Mind, X. 13.

3. A state, condition, circumstance, or character which confers or attracts high consideration and respect; hence, a person of such condition or character; a source or ground of esteem, respect, or consideration, as elevated rank, dignity, conduct, etc.: as, a post of *honor*; I have not the *honor* of his acquaintance; he is an *honor* to his country.

He preide god yeve hem good a-venture and grace to do so that it myght be savacion to theire soules, and *honour* to theire soules, and *honour* to theire bodyes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 590.

Erasmus, the *honour* of learning of all oure time, saide wiselie that experience is the common scholehouse of foles, and ill men. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 62.

But a trouble weigh'd upon her,
And perplex'd her, night and morn,
With the burthen of an *honour*
Unto which she was not born.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

Hence—**4.** That which attracts respect or admiration; distinction; adornment.

Therefore he bids thee stand, thou proud man,
Whilst, with the whisking of my sword about,
I take thy *honours* off.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

The grateful tree was pleas'd with what he said,
And shook the shady *honours* of her head.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 769.

He spoke, and speaking in proud triumph spread
The long-contended *honours* of her head.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 140.

5. A manifestation or token of esteem; a mark of respect, distinction, or high consideration: as, to do one *honor*; the *honor* of knighthood; the *honors* of war; military *honors*.

That it myght you please me do such *honoure*
That ye the Armes wold fouchesafe to bere
Off Luxemborugh.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2041.

Others . . . came, and were healed: who also honoured us with many *honours*. Acts xxviii. 9, 10.

She may help you to many fair preferments, . . .
And lay these *honours* on your high desert.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

We will do him
No customary *honour*: since the knight
Came not to us, of us to claim the prise,
Ourselves will send it after.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

6. With a possessive personal pronoun, a deferential title of address or denotation formerly used for men of superior condition generally, but now (except as a mark of servility) restricted in England to the holders of certain offices, particularly judges, including those of the county courts, and in the United States to mayors, judges, and magistrates: as, *your honor*; *his honor* the judge.

Your honours shall perceive how I will work
To bring this matter to the wished end.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

My master (said I) . . . is come to Bath to recruit. . . . I told Thomas that *your Honour* had already inlisted five disbanded chairmen. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

"Judge—*your honor*—" said Mr. Bender, "I am entered here, so to speak, as a defendant."
W. A. Butler, Mrs. Limber's Raffle, ix.

7. In *Eng. law*, a seigniory of several manors held under one baron or lord paramount. Although it was not a distinct organization, but an aggregate of several manors, one court-baron was often held for the whole, but regarded as the court of each several manor. The name seems also to have been sometimes applied to a single great manor, escheating to the king, and farmed out for him, or granted by him anew.

A Man possessed of five Earldoms, Lancaster, Leicester, Rerrers, Lincoln, and Salisbury, besides the Liberties of Pickering, and the *Honour* of Cockermore.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 106.

8. In *whist*, one of the four highest trump-cards. See *whist*.

Honours—i. e. ace, king, queen, and knave of trumps—are thus reckoned: if a player and his partner, either separately or conjointly, hold—(i) the four *honours*, they score four points; (ii) any three *honours*, they score two points; (iii) only two *honours*, they do not score.
Club Code, quoted in Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 546.

9. *pl.* Civilities paid; hospitalities or courtesies rendered, as at an entertainment.

As I was introduced [to the Greek patriarch] by the dragoman, or interpreter from the consul, I had all the *honours* done me that are usual at an eastern visit.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 15.

Then hire a slave, or (if you will) a lord,
To do the *honours*, and to give the word.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 100.

Neither is it slight praise to say of a woman that she does well the *honors* of her house in the way of hospitality. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 262.

A very old man (a fragment, like the castle itself) emerged from some crumbling corner to do me the *honors*.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 189.

10. Special rank or distinction conferred by a university, college, or school upon a student for eminence in scholarship or success in some particular subject: usually in the plural.

I very early in the Sophomore year gave up all thoughts of obtaining high *honors*.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 6.

The son, after bearing away all the best *honours* of Cambridge, was ordained.
J. C. Jeaffreson, Live it Down, I. 115.

11. In *golf*, the right to play off first from the tee.—**Act of honor.** See *act*.—**An affair of honor**, a duel.—**Code of honor.** See *code*, and *laws of honor*, below.—**Court of honor**, a body of persons sitting as a court to de-

termine questions concerning honor or honorable conduct as affecting individuals or a community. Specifically—(*a*) One of a class of courts which formerly existed in Europe for regulating and settling matters relating to the laws of honor, and for correcting encroachments in matters of coat-armor, precedency, etc. They were courts of chivalry. (*b*) In several European armies, a court composed of officers authorised to inquire into and punish all breaches of the principles of honor on the part of officers.—**Debt of honor.** See *debt*.—**Honor bright!** a protestation of or appeal to honor. [Colloq.]—**Honors are easy.** See *easy*.—**Honors of war,** formal military manifestations of respect; specifically, the privileges granted to a capitulating force at the discretion of a victorious commander. Permission to march out *with all the honors of war* is the right accorded to a surrendering garrison of marching out of their camp or intrenchments with all their arms, and with colors flying, drums beating, etc.—**Last honor,** usually **last honors,** a ceremony of respect paid to the dead; funeral rites; obsequies.

As soon as the prince Facilidas had paid the *last honours* to his father, he set about composing those disorders which had so long distracted the kingdom by reason of the difference of religion. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 401.

Laws of honor, the laws or established rules of honorable conduct; especially, the regulations concerning the occasions for fighting duels and the methods of conducting them in an honorable manner. Such laws were formerly generally recognised and rigidly enforced by public opinion.—**Maid of honor,** a lady in the service of a queen, whose duty it is to attend the queen when she appears in public.

Poor soul! I had a *maid of honour* once;
She wept her true eyes blind for such a one,
A rogue of canzonets and serenades.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

On or upon my honor, words accompanying a declaration, and pledging one's honor or reputation for the truth of it. The members of the British House of Lords, in their judicial capacity, give their verdict on their honor.

Look, the good man weeps!
He's honest, *on mine honour*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1.

York. Upon thine honour, is he prisoner?
Buck. Upon mine honour, he is prisoner.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Point of honor. (*a*) A scruple arising from sense of duty or delicacy of feeling, which determines the action of a man on a particular occasion: as, he hesitated on a *point of honor*. (*b*) Under the code or laws of honor, the obligation to demand or grant satisfaction for a wrong or an insult, especially by means of a duel.

The *point of honor* has been doom'd of use
To teach good manners and to curb abuse. . . .
'Tis hard, indeed, if nothing will defend
Mankind from quarrels but their fatal end.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 163.

To do honor to. (*a*) To treat with special or marked respect; manifest approbation of; confer honor upon: as, to *do honor to* a man or *to* his actions. (*b*) To gain respect for by honorable or laudable action; do something that brings honor or credit to: as, to *do honor to* one's self, or *to* one's profession or country.—**To make one's honors†,** to make obeisance; do reverence.

They paced once about, in their ring, every pair *making their honours*, as they came before the state.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

Caroline arose from her seat, made her curtsey awkwardly enough, with the air of a boarding-school miss, her hands before her. My father let her *make her honours*, and go to the door. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, II. 190.

Word of honor, a verbal promise or engagement which cannot be violated without disgrace.—**Syn. 1.** *Fame, Renown*, etc. (see *glory*[1], *n.*); repute, consideration, esteem, credit, respect, homage, civility, deference, high-mindedness, nobleness.—**2.** *Integrity, Probity*, etc. See *honesty*.

honor, honour (on'ọr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *honor, honour;* < ME. *honouren, honuren,* rarely *honoren, honren,* sometimes without the aspirate, *onouren,* < AF. *honurer,* OF. *honurer, honorer, honourer, onorer,* etc., F. *honorer* = Pr. *honorar, honrar, onrar* = Sp. Pg. *honrar* = It. *onorare,* < L. *honorare,* honor, < *honor, honos,* honor, pay respect to, grace: see *honor, n.*] **1.** To hold in honor; regard with honor; treat with deference; respect; revere; when said of the Supreme Being, to reverence; adore; worship.

That man that schal the wedde bifor god with a ryng,
Loue thou him & *honoure*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

That all men should *honour* the Son, even as they *honour* the Father. John v. 23.

Hee [Bacchus] taught them the vse of Wine, Oyle, and Sacrificing: in memorie whereof, Posteritie *honored* him for a god. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 452.

2. To bestow honor upon; do or bring honor to; distinguish honorably or respectfully; favor (with) as an honor: as, to *honor* one with a title.

Thus shall it be done to the man whom the king delighteth to *honour*. Esther vi. 9.

I may not evermore acknowledge thee, . . .
Nor thou with public kindness *honour* me.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxvi.

A custom
More *honour'd* in the breach than in the observance.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

To whom to nod, whom take into your coach,
Whom *honour* with your hand.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 108.

3. To perform some duty of respect or credit toward: as, to *honor* an invitation or an introduction; specifically, in *com.*, to accept and pay when due: as, to *honor* a bill of exchange.

"With great pleasure"—and Saffron *honoured* a challenge to wine. *D. Jerrold*, Men of Character, I. 69.

honorable, honourable (on'ọr-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *honourable, onorable,* < OF. *honorable, onorable,* F. *honorable* = Sp. *honorable* = It. *onorabile,* < L. *honorabilis* (rare), that procures honor or esteem, < *honorare,* honor: see *honor, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Worthy of being honored; entitled to deference or respect on account of character or rank; eminent; illustrious.

Too the Courte of the Kyng till hee comme were,
Too looke on Olympias the *onorable* Queene.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 577.

Many of them believed; also of *honourable* women which were Greeks . . . not a few. Acts xvii. 12.

2. Actuated by principles of honor or a scrupulous regard to rectitude or reputation; acting justly or in good faith.

Thou a wretch, whom, foll'wing her old plan,
The world accounts an *honorable* man,
Because forsooth thy courage has been tried,
And stood the test perhaps on the wrong side.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 738.

3. Conferring or suitable for honor or distinction; creditable; reputable.

I'll to the court in the morning: we must all to the wars, and thy place shall be *honourable*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Nought is more *honourable* to a knight,
Ne better doth beseeme brave chevalry,
Then to defend the feeble in their right.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 1.

Honourable wounds from battle brought. *Dryden.*

4. Consistent with or conformable to honor or reputation; honest; sincere; marked by probity or good faith: as, *honorable* intentions or motives; an *honorable* character.

If that thy bent of love be *honourable*,
Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

All great & *honourable* actions are accompanied with great difficulties, and must be both enterprised and overcome with answerable courages.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 26.

God send us an *honourable* Peace.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 27.

The discussions between the Roman orders are on the whole *honourable* to both parties. It is possible to understand both sides, to enter into the feelings of both sides. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 297.

5. Held in honor; worthy of respect; free from shame or disgrace; respectable: as, *honorable* poverty.

I acknowledge that Marriage is an *honourable* condition.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60.

Seven happy years of health and competence,
And mutual love and *honourable* toil.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

6. Performed or accompanied with marks of honor or with testimonials of esteem: as, an *honorable* burial.

An *honourable* conduct let him have.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

I kept my seat on the sopha, and when the person got up at the right hand of the Cashif, the Cashif call'd to me to take his place, and shew'd me great civility; which was more *honourable* than if I had placed myself lower at the table. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 57.

7. Of respectable quality or amount; adequate to requirement; sufficient: as, an *honorable* salary. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Dined with Lord Cornebury, now made L. Chamberlaine to the Queene; who kept a very *honorable* table.
Evelyn, Diary, May 24, 1666.

8. An epithet put before a person's name as a conventional title of respect or distinction. In Great Britain this title is bestowed upon the younger sons of earls and the children of viscounts and barons, and upon persons occupying official places of trust and honor; also upon the House of Commons as a body, as formerly upon the East India Company. In the United States it is commonly given to persons who hold or have held any considerable office under the national or State government, particularly to members and ex-members of Congress and of State legislatures, to judges, justices, and some other judicial officers, as well as to certain executive officers. Abbreviated *Hon.*—**Honorable discharge.** See *discharge*.—**Honorable ordinary,** in *her.* See *ordinary*.—**Right Honorable,** in Great Britain, a title given to all peers and peeresses of the United Kingdom, to the eldest sons and all the daughters of peers above the rank of viscount, to all privy councilors, and to some civic functionaries, as the mayors of London and Dublin.

The *Right Honorable* gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests and to his imagination for his facts.
Sheridan, Speech in Reply to Mr. Dundas.

—**Syn. 1.** *Honorary, Honorable.* See *honorary*.—**2.** Just, upright, conscientious, high-minded, magnanimous. See comparison under *honesty*.

II. *n.* **1.** An honored or distinguished person.

Hector full onestly that *onorable* thanket:
And yet the batell on bent was breme to behold!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6709.

2. One who bears the formal or official title of *honorable*. [Colloq.]

honorableness, honourableness (on'ọr-a-bl-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being honorable; dignity; distinction; eminence: as, *honorableness* of rank.

Honorablenesse is a noble ordering of weightie matters, with a lustie heart, and a liberall vsing of his wealth, to encrease of honour. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 35.

2. Honorable conduct, character, or quality; reputableness; respectability.

The wages of labour vary with the ease or hardship, the cleanliness or dirtiness, the *honourableness* or dishonourableness, of the employment.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. 10.

The Fijians, believing in the *honourableness* of murder, are regarded by us with astonishment.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 260.

honorably, honourably (on'ọr-a-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *honourably;* < *honorable* + *-ly*[2].] In an honorable manner; in a manner conferring or consistent with honor.

When I am dead, speak *honourably* of me.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

honorancet, honourancet, *n.* [< ME. *honorance, honurance,* < OF. *honorance, onorance,* < *honorer,* honor: see *honor, v.*] An honoring; the act of paying homage, respect, or worship.

In ye *honurance* of thesu crist of heuene, and of his der worȝi moder seynt marie, and of ale halowene, and specialliker of yt bliaful corsant seynt Nicholaus, yis fraternite is bygunnen. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

As honour is in *honourance*, in him that honours rather than him that is honoured, so disgrace is in him that casts it, not in him that endures it. *South*, Works, VIII. ix.

honorarium (on-ọ-rā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *honoraria* (-ä). [< L. *honorarium* (sc. *donum*), a present made on being admitted to a post of honor, neut. of *honorarius,* honorary: see *honorary*.] A fee for services rendered, especially by a physician or other professional person. In England, when used of the fee of a barrister, it has reference to the fact that at common law barristers had no legal right to recover compensation for their services. Also *honorary*.

Each of the directors must hold at least ten shares, and be elected by ballot of stockholders. While fixing the salaries of employes, they receive no *honorarium* themselves. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 920.

honorary (on'ọr-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *honoraire* = Sp. Pg. *honorario* = It. *onorario,* < L. *honorarius,* of or relating to honor, conferring honor, < *honor,* honor: see *honor*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Done or made in token of honor; honoring.

Beside their real tombs, many have found *honorary* and empty sepulchres. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

I have near a hundred *honorary* letters from several parts of Europe. *Swift*, Bickerstaff Papers.

2. Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor, without customary requirements or obligations: as, an *honorary* degree or title.—**3.** Holding a title or place conferred as an honor. An honorary member of a society or an institution may or may not take an active part in its proceedings or the promotion of its objects, but has no share in its management. An honorary officer, as distinguished from the regular officers of the same body, renders services without compensation, or without the full power or obligations of the office.

To the justices in active service the Russian law adjoins others called *honorary*, who are also elected, and in the same way, but who can sit only in civil cases, and then only when requested to do so by the parties to the suit, or as assistants to the acting magistrates.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 924.

Honorary feud. See *feud*[2].—**Honorary service,** in *Eng. law,* a service incident to grand serjeanty and commonly annexed to some honor.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Honorary, Honorable. Honorary* refers to that which exists or is done for the sake of conferring honor: as, an *honorary* degree, *honorary* membership; *honorable,* to that which is worthy of honor, confers honor, or is consistent with the sentiment of honor: as, an *honorable* man (in two senses); an *honorable* alliance; an *honorable* motive.

II. *n.*; pl. *honoraries* (-riz). Same as *honorarium*.

In some universities, the salary makes but a part . . . of the emoluments of the teacher, of which the greater part arises from *honoraries* or fees of his pupils.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 1.

honor-court (on'ọr-kōrt), *n.* In *Eng. law,* a court held within an honor or seigniory.

honored, honoured (on'ọrd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *crowned*.

honorer, honourer (on'ọr-ėr), *n.* [< *honor, honour,* + *-er*[1].] One who honors.

Let us study dayly and diligently to shew our selues to be the true *honourers* and lovers of God.
Homilies, Sermon against the Feare of Death, iii.

I now have cancell'd all
The thoughts of her, and offer thee myself,
Myself thy perfect *honourer*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iii. 2.

honorific (on-ọ-rif'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *honorifique* = Sp. Pg. *honorifico* = It. *onorifico,* < L.

honorificus, that does honor, honorable, < *honor*, honor, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, do, make.] **I.** *a.* Conferring honor; importing respect or deference.

Mr. Freeman (in his Comparative Politics, pp. 72, 73) has given a long list of *honorific* names belonging to classes or institutions, which indicate the value once set by advancing societies on the judgment of the old.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 23.

A very eminent professor wrote a highly courteous and *honorific* letter to the papers.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 51.

II. *n.* A word or syllable used as a mere honorific term: as, for example, in the languages of China and Japan, *kwei*, honorable, *kao*, eminent, *lao*, venerable, *go*, imperial, *o*, great or august, used for the second and third personal pronouns when speaking to or of another: as, *kwei kwoh*, your (honorable) country; *go sei mei*, your (imperial) name, etc.

Bailey remarks of the Veddahs that in addressing others "they use none of the *honorifics* so profusely common in Singhalese." *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 398.

The absolutely necessary personal references are introduced by *honorifics:* that is, by honorary or humble expressions. *The Atlantic*, LX. 517.

honorify (ō-nor'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *honorified*, ppr. *honorifying*. [< OF. *honorifier*, < ML. *honorificare*, < L. *honorificus*, that does honor: see *honorific*.] To do honor to; confer honor upon. [Rare.]

Making large statues to *honorify*
Thy name, memorial's rites to glorify.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

honorless, honourless (on'ọr-les), *a.* [< *honor*, *honour*, + *-less*.] Without honor; not honored.

The residue, and the hugie heape of such as there lay slayne,
Both numbreleese and *honourlesse* they burne.
Phaer, Æneid, ii.

And so, reciprocally, will an *honourless* king promote the worship of a fearless God. *Warburton*, Works, IX. xiv.

honor-man (on'ọr-man), *n.* One who takes honors on graduation from a college or university.

The anxious classical *honour-man* could not scribble down a whole ode of Pindar without becoming aware of what he was doing. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 223.

honorous†, honourous†, *a.* [< OF. *honoros*, *onoros*, < L. as if **honorosus*, honorable, < *honor*, honor: see *honor*.] Honorable.

The Kyng armed was with fair Ermynee,
Hys swet doughter ful maydenly to vew,
Hys *honorous* fader with harnois new.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1321.

honor-point (on'ọr-point), *n.* In *her.*, the point just above the center of the escutcheon or fesse-point.

hontet, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *hunt*. *Chaucer*.

honved (hon'ved), *n.* [Hung., lit. 'defenders of the fatherland.'] The landwehr of Hungary, exclusive of artillery. The name was used in 1848–9 to denote, first the volunteers, and then the entire revolutionary army.

hony†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *honey*.

hoo[1] (hō), *interj.* [A sonorous syllable, a var. of *ho*, *ha*, etc.: see *ho*[1]. Also redupl. *hoohoo*, q. v.] An exclamation variously used to express excitement, delight, contempt, etc., according to the mode of utterance.

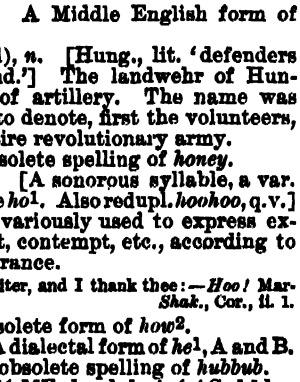
Take my cap, Jupiter, and I thank thee:—*Hoo!* Marcius coming home! *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

hoo[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *how*[2].

hoo[3] (hō), *pron.* A dialectal form of *he*[1], A and B.

hoobub†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hubbub*.

hood (hůd), *n.* [< ME. *hood*, *hod*, < AS. *hōd*, a hood, = OFries. *hōd* = D. *hoed* = MLG. *hōt*, LG. *hood*, a hat, = OHG. *huot*, *hōt*, MHG. *huot*, a hat, hood, helmet, G. *hut*, a hat; akin to *head*, and more remotely to *hat:* see *head*[1], *hat*[1].] 1. A covering for the head, of soft or flexible material, as cloth, leather, or chain-mail (in a suit of armor), usually extending over the back of the neck and sometimes the shoulders, and often attached to a garment worn about the body: as, the *hood* of a monk; the *hood* of an academic gown. See also cut under *casmail*.



A, hood of the middle ages; *B*, hood like *A*, but worn by fitting the face-opening around the head and twisting the cape of the hood into a wreath; *C*, hawk's hood with long tail, or tiroire; *D*, hawk's hood without the tail. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

His cote wad of a cloute that cary was y-called,
His *hod* was full of holes & his heer oute.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 422.

On bad me by a *hood* to cover my head;
But for want of mony, I myght not be sped.
Lydgate, London Lackpenny.

They should be good men; their affairs as righteous:
But all *hoods* make not monks. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

2. In *falconry*, a covering for the entire head of a hawk. It is usually adorned with a plume of feathers, and sometimes with small bells. Its especial purpose is to blind the hawk, and it is removed when the quarry is to be pursued.

3. A cover of a carriage for the protection of its occupants, made so that it can be folded or turned back, or removed.—4. Something that resembles a hood in form, position, or use, as the upper petal or sepal of certain flowers, a chimney-cowl, etc.; specifically, in *zoöl.*, a conformation of parts or an arrangement of color on or about the head, like or likened to a hood. See phrases under *hooded*.

A pair of very conspicuous white, black-edged spectacle-like marks on the expansible portion of the neck, called the *hood*. *Günther*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 190.

As the quadrants or *hoods* dip under the water, they close one end of a division [of a gas-meter].
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 351.

5. The hooded seal, *Cystophora cristata*. [Newfoundland.]—6. In *ship-building*, the foremost and aftermost planks of a ship's bottom, both inside and outside.—**French hood**, a head-dress worn by women in the sixteenth century, of which the front band was depressed over the forehead and raised in folds or loops over the temples.

For these loose times, when a strict sparing food
More's out of fashion then an old *French hood*.
Herbert, Hygiasticon.

To fly out of the hood. See *fly*[1], *v. t.*—**To glaze one's hood†.** See *glaze*.—**To put a bone in any one's hood†.** See *bone*[1].—**To put an ape in one's hood†.** See *ape*.

hood (hůd), *v. t.* [< ME. *hooden*, *hoden*, cover with a hood, cover; from the noun.] 1. To cover the head of with a hood; furnish with a hood: as, to *hood* a falcon; to *hood* a chimney.

When he [Scipio] was at Alexandria and disbarked, as he came first to land, he went *hooded*, as it were, with his robe cast over his head. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 358.

I will assure you, he can sleep no more
Than a *hooded* hawk.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 2.

The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crown'd.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 198.

Some young shepherdess, in the linen cap and long white *hooded* cloak of Barbizon. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 430.

Hence—2. To cover; hide; blind.

I would to God that I were *hooded*, that I saw less; or that I could perform more. *Bacon*, Letters, ii.

While grace is saying, *hood* mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say amen.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

The Spirit of intolerance, no longer *hooded* in the darkness of the cloister, now stalked abroad in all his terrors. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

-hood. [< ME. *-hode*, *-hod* (also, with mutation of vowel, *-hed*, *-hede*, > E. *-head*), < AS. *hād*, prop. state, condition, quality, also a person, sex; in comp., condition, quality (as in *cild-hād*, childhood, *werhād*, manhood, *preóst-hād*, priesthood, *mǣdenhād*, ME. *maidenhod*, *maidenhed*, E. *maidenhood*, *maidenhead*, etc.); = OS. *hēd*, condition, honor, = OHG. *heit*, condition, quality, sex, rank, MHG. *heit*, way, manner, = Icel. *heidhr* = Dan. *hæder* = Sw. *heder*, honor, = Goth. *haidus*, way, manner; as a suffix, = OS. *-hēd* = OFries. *-hēd* = D. *-heid* = MLG. *-heit*, LG. *-hed* = OHG. *-heit*, MHG. G. *-heit* and (after adjectives in *-lich* and *-ig*) *-keit* (Sw. *-het*, Dan. *-hed*, prob. after LG.); = Skt. *ketu*, brightness, appearance, < √ *kit*, perceive, know.] A suffix denoting 'state, quality, character,' as in *childhood*, *boyhood*, *manhood*, *maidenhood*, *fatherhood*, *brotherhood*, *sisterhood*, *knighthood*, *priesthood*, *Godhood*, etc. Such compounds, which are properly abstract, are sometimes used concretely with a collective sense, as *brotherhood*, *sisterhood*, *priesthood*, etc., meaning a body or an association of brothers, sisters, priests, etc. It is equivalent to *-head*, as in *maidenhead*, *Godhead*, the form *Godhead* being now usual in the concrete sense. The suffix, originally attachable to nouns only, is in Middle English and modern use sometimes found with adjectives, as in *falsehood*, and in pseudo-archaic forms like *drearihead*, *drowsihead*, *lustihead* (*-hed*), etc., used by Spenser and his imitators (Thomson, etc.).

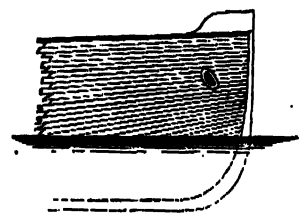
hood-cap (hůd'kap), *n.* 1. The hooded or bladder-nosed seal, *Cystophora cristata*. See cut under *Cystophorinæ*.—2. A close head-dress worn by women in the reign of Henry VIII. It was a close cap or bonnet covering the sides of the face.

The Versailles portrait of Katherine of Arragon is remarkable for the *hood-cap* of five corners.
W. Thornbury, Art Jour., N. S., XV. 127.

hood-cover (hůd'kuv'ėr), *n.* Same as *hood*, 3.

hooded (hůd'ed), *p. a.* 1. Wearing, or covered or furnished with, a hood.—2. Specifically, in *zoöl.*, having on the head any formation of parts or arrangement of colors like or likened to a hood, as in mammals, birds, etc.; cucullate; capistrate.—3. In *bot.*, cucullate; having the apex or sides curved upward or arched over so as to resemble the point of a slipper or a hood, as the spathe of the Indian turnip or the lip of *Cypripedium* and *Calypso*. See cut under *Cypripedium*.—**Hooded crow**, *Corvus cornix*. See *crow*[2]. Also called *hoodie-crow*, *Danish crow*, *Kentish crow*, *market-Jew crow*, *Northern or Norway crow*, *scald crow*, *Scremerton crow*.—**Hooded merganser**, an anserine bird of the family *Anatidæ*, the *Lophodytes cucullatus*.—**Hooded oriole**, a bird of the family *Icteridæ*, the *Icterus cucullatus*.—**Hooded seal**, the bladder-nosed seal, *Cystophora cristata*. See cut under *seal*.—**Hooded snake**, a snake in which the elastic skin of the neck is distended over elongated and very movable ribs, suggesting a hood or cowl, as in the cobra. These serpents belong to the family *Elapidæ* or *Najidæ*, and especially to the genus *Naja*, as the Indian cobra, *N. tripudians*, or the Egyptian asp, *Naja haje*. The hamadryad, *Ophiophagus elaps*, is also a hooded snake. See cut under *cobra-de-capello*.—**Hooded warbler**, an American bird of the family *Sylvicolidæ*, the *Myiodioctes mitratus*.

hood-end, hooding-end (hůd'end, hůd'ing-end), *n.* In *ship-building*, the end of a plank which fits into the rebate of the stem-post or the stern-post.


Hood-ends of Planks.

hood-gastrula (hůd' gas' trů-lą), *n.* An amphigastrula.

hoodie (hůd'i), *n.* Same as *hoodie-crow*. [Scotch.]

hoodie-crow, hoodie-craw (hůd'i-krō, -krâ), *n.* [Sc., also *hoddy-craw*, *huddit-craw*, *hoodit-craw*, i. e. hooded crow; also simply *hoodie*, *hoody*, *hoddy:* see *hoddy*.] The hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*. [Scotch.]

They are sitting down yonder like *hoodie-crawes* in a mist.
Scott, Antiquary, viii.

On the rabbit burrows on the shore there gathered hundreds and hundreds of *hoodiecrows*, such as you see in Cambridgeshire. *Kingsley*, Water-Babies, p. 237.

hooding (hůd'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hood*, *v.*] 1. A covering.—2. The strip of leather that connects the two parts of a flail.

hooding-end, *n.* See *hood-end*.

hood-jelly (hůd'jel'i), *n.* A name of the *Hydromedusæ* or acalephs proper, such as jelly-fish and sea-nettles. *Haeckel*.

hoodless (hůd'les), *a.* [< ME. *hodles;* < *hood* + *-less*.] Having no hood.

hoodlum (höd'lum), *n.* [A word of no definite derivation, appar. originating in California in the slang of the ruffians of whom it has become the designation.] A young hectoring street rowdy; one of a gang of ruffians; a lounging, good-for-nothing, quarrelsome fellow; a rough. [Slang, western U. S.]

You at the East have but little idea of the *hoodlums* of this city [San Francisco]. They compose a class of criminals of both sexes, far more dangerous than are to be found in the Eastern cities. They travel in gangs, and are ready at any moment for the perpetration of any crime.
Boston Journal, August, 1877.

hoodman† (hůd'man), *n.* [< *hood* + *man*.] The person blindfolded in the game of hoodman-blind, now called *blindman's-buff*.

Re-enter Soldiers with Parolles.
Ber. A plague upon him! muffled. . . .
1 *Lord. Hoodman* comes. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

hoodman-blind (hůd'man-blind'), *n.* A play in which a person blinded is to catch one of the others and tell his name; blindman's-buff.

What devil was 't
That thus hath cosen'd you at *hoodman-blind?*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

Here [at Bracebridge Hall] were kept up the old games of *hoodman blind*, shoe the wild mare, hot cockles, steal the white loaf, bob apple, and snap dragon.
Irving, Christmas Eve.

hood-mold, hood-molding (hůd'mōld, -mōl'ding), *n.* In *arch.*, the projecting molding of the arch over a medieval door or window, etc., whether inside or outside. Also called *label*, *drip*, *dripstone*, or *weather-molding*. See cuts under *dripstone*.

hoodock (hůd'ọk), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Miserly. [Scotch.]

My hand-waled curse keep hard in chase
The harpy, *hoodock*, purse-proud race.
Burns, To Major Logan.

hoodoo (hö'dö), *n.* [An irreg. var. of *voodoo*, or so regarded.] 1. Same as *voodoo*.

The prospect of pleasing his party and at the same time escaping a *hoodoo* must be irresistibly attractive.
New York Sun, March 20, 1889.

2. [From the verb.] A bewitchment; an occult cause of bad luck; hence, a person supposed to bring bad luck: opposed to *mascot*. [Colloq.] —3. A name given in the northwestern United States to certain grotesque columns, the products of volcanic action and erosion, left standing on the slopes of mountains and in deep gulches.

hoodoo (hö'dö), *v. t.* 1. Same as *voodoo*.—2. To bring or cause bad luck to, as a person or an enterprise. [Colloq.]

hood-sheaf (hůd'shēf), *n.* A sheaf used to cover other sheaves when set up in shocks.

hood-shy (hůd'shī), *a.* In *falconry*, afraid of the hood; unwilling to have the hood put on: said of a hawk.

hood-top (hůd'top), *n.* The hood or cover of a carriage. See *hood*, *n.*, 3.

hoodwink (hůd'wingk), *v. t.* [< *hood* + *wink*; prob. orig. in ref. to hooding a hawk: see *hood*, *n.*, 2.] 1. To blind by covering the eyes; blindfold.

We'll have no Cupid *hoodwink'd* with a scarf,
Bearing a Tartar's painted bow of lath.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

When the hawk was not flying at her game, she was usually *hood-winked*, with a cap or hood provided for that purpose, and fitted to her head.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 91.

2. To cover; hide.

Had it pleased him not to *hoodwink* his own knowledge, I nothing doubt but he fully saw how to answer himself.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

For the prize I'll bring thee to
Shall *hoodwink* this mischance.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

3. To blind mentally; deceive by disguise; impose upon.

He, *hoodwinked* with kindness, least of all men knew who struck him. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Some to the fascination of a name
Surrender judgment *hood-wink'd*.
Cowper, Task, vi. 102.

—**Syn. 3.** See *deceive*.

hoodwinkt, *n.* [< *hoodwink*, *v.*] Disguise; concealment. *Davies.*

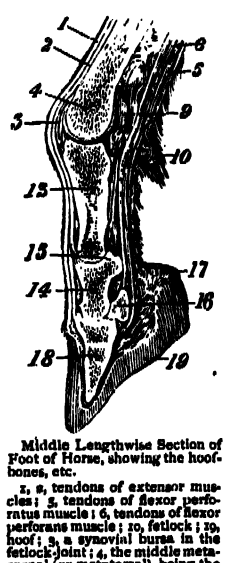
No more dooth she laboure too mask her Phansye with *hudwinck*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 176.

hoodwort (hůd'wėrt), *n.* A small American plant, *Scutellaria lateriflora*, with axillary blue flowers.

hoody (hůd'i), *n.* Same as *hoodie-crow*. *Montagu.*

hooer (hö'ėr), *n.* Same as *huer*.

hoof (höf), *n.*; pl. *hoofs* (höfs), rarely *hooves* (hövz). [< ME. *hoof*, *hof*, pl. *hoves*, *hovys*, < AS. *hōf* = OS. OFries. *hōf* = D. *hoef* = LG. *hōf* = OHG. MHG. *huof*, G. *huf* = Icel. *hōfr* = Sw. *hof* = Dan. *hov*, hoof. Cf. OBulg. Bohem. Pol. Russ. *kopyto*, hoof, referred to *kopati*, Russ. *kopate*, etc., dig; cf. Skt. *çapha*, a hoof, esp. a horse's hoof.] 1. The casing of hard horny substance which sheathes the ends of the digits or incases the foot in many animals. A hoof differs from a nail or claw only in being blunt and large enough to inclose the end of the limb; and almost every gradation is to be found between such structures as the human nails, or the claws of a cat, and the hoofs of a horse or an ox. The substance is the same in any case, and the same as horn, being modified and greatly thickened cuticle or epidermis. See *hoofed*.



Middle Lengthwise Section of Foot of Horse, showing the hoof-bones, etc.

1, 2, tendons of extensor muscles; 3, tendons of flexor perforatus muscle; 6, tendons of flexor perforans muscle; 10, fetlock; 19, hoof; 5, a synovial bursa in the fetlock-joint; 4, the middle metacarpal (or metatarsal), being the "cannon-bone"; 9, a sesamoid bone or "nut-bone" behind the fetlock-joint; 12, the proximal phalanx, fetter-bone, or great pastern; 14, the median phalanx, coronary, or small pastern; 13, interphalangeal articulation; 16, a sesamoid bone or nut-bone in tendon of flexor perforans, called the navicular bone by veterinarians, but not to be confounded with the navicular of anatomy in the tarsus or hock; 17, part of coronet; 18, the distal phalanx, or coffin-bone.

With the *hoofs* of his horses shall he tread down all thy streets. Ezek. xxvi. 11.

Whatsoever parteth the *hoof*, and is clovenfooted, . . . that shall ye eat. Lev. xi. 3.

On burnish'd *hooves* his war-horse trode.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iii.

2. A hoofed animal; a beast.

Our cattle also shall go with us; there shall not an *hoof* be left behind. Ex. x. 26.

He had not a single *hoof* of any kind to slaughter.
Washington.

3. In *geom.*, an ungula or part of a cylinder or cone cut off by a plane cutting both the base and the curved surface.—4. In *tortoise-shell manuf.*, one of the smaller plates of translucent shell forming the head.—**Cleft hoof, cloven hoof**, the pair of hoofs of cloven-footed ungulates, as the ruminants. Each half of the supposed hoof is a complete hoof for its own digit.—**False hoof**, the hoof of a functionless digit, on which an animal does not walk, as one of the pair behind and above the other hoofs of the ox, deer, pig, etc.—**On the hoof**, alive; not butchered: used by cattle-men and butchers.—**To show the cloven hoof.** See *cloven*.

hoof (höf), *v. t.* [< *hoof*, *n.*] 1. To walk, as cattle; foot: with an indefinite *it*. [Colloq. or slang.]

To *hoof it* o'er as many weary miles . . .
As e'er the bravest antler of the woods.
Scott, Ethwald, from Notes to L. of the L.

2. To kill (game) by shooting it on the ground. [Colloq., southern U. S.]

hoof-bound (höf'bound), *a.* In *farriery*, having a dryness and contraction of the hoof which occasions pain and lameness.

hoof-cushion (höf'kůsh'on), *n.* Same as *hoof-pad*.

hoofed (höft), *a.* [< *hoof* + *-ed*².] Having a hoof or hoofs; ungulate, whether artiodactyl or perissodactyl: distinguished from *clawed*.—**Hoofed quadrupeds**, the mammalian order *Ungulata*.

hoofing-place (höf'ing-plās), *n.* The place where a flock is herded. [Prov. Eng.]

Wherever he herds the lord's sheep, the several other shepherds are to give way to him, and give up their *hoofing-place*. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 22.

hoofless (höf'les), *a.* [< *hoof* + *-less*.] Having no hoof or hoofs.

hoof-mark (höf'märk), *n.* The mark or trace left by an animal's hoof in stepping.

hoof-pad (höf'pad), *n.* A protecting cushion fastened to a horseshoe or fixed to a horse's foot to prevent interference or injury, or to correct malformation.

hoof-pick (höf'pik), *n.* A curved hook or hooked knife-blade used to remove stones, balls of snow, etc., from the bottom of a horse's hoof.

hoof-shaped (höf'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a horse's hoof.

hoof-spreader (höf'spred'ėr), *n.* A device fitted to the foot of a horse to correct narrowness or malformation.

hoofy (hö'fi), *a.* [< *hoof* + *-y*¹.] Belonging to a hoof. In the quotation there is an allusion to Hippocrene, a fountain near Helicon, said to have burst forth when the ground was struck by the hoof of Pegasus.

Then parte in name of peace, and softly on
With numerous feete to *Hoofy* Helicon.
Herrick, Appendix, p. 441.

hoohoo (hö'hö'), *interj.* [A redupl. of *hoo*¹.] An exclamation of excitement or delight, used to express approval or assent.

hoohoo (hö'hö'), *v. t.* [< *hoohoo*, *interj.*] To say "Hoohoo" to; approve by saying "Hoohoo": with reference to mobs or savages.

He was heartily *hoohooed*.
Assoc. Press Despatch, Sept. 1, 1887.

hook (hůk), *n.* [< ME. *hok*, < AS. *hōc*, sometimes spelled (to show the long vowel) *hooc* = MD. *hoek*, *hoeck*, a hook, D. *hoek*, a hook, angle, corner, quarter, cape (> Dan. Sw. *huk*, a cape), = LG. *huk*, a hook, edge, corner; the kindred forms have a different vowel, and agree with AS. *haca*, a bolt or bar of a door, ME. **hake*, E. dial. *hake*, a hook: see *hake*¹, *hake*², *hatch*¹.] 1. A curved or angular piece of metal or other firm substance, either separate or forming part of another object, adapted to catch, hold, pull down, or sustain something: as, a fish-*hook*; the *hook* of a gate-hinge; a pot*hook*; a crochet-*hook*; a cotton-*hook*; a car-*hook*; the *hooks* of the teasel.

I will put my *hook* in thy nose, and my bridle in thy lips. Isa. xxxvii. 29.

His buckler prov'd his chiefest fence;
For still the shepherd's *hook*
Was that the which King Alfred could
In no good manner brook.
King Alfred and the Shepherd.

2. A curved instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle, especially one with a broad blade and a smooth edge; an instrument for cutting or lopping.

Make redie nowe iche nedeful instrument, . . .
The *hokes* that the fern awale shall bite,
And billes all theos brerers [read *brerse*] up to smyte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Great Kings and Consuls, who haue oft for blades
And glistering Scepters handled *hookes* and spades.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

3. A projecting point or spit of land on the sea- or lake-coast, which ends with a recurved or hook-shaped form: as, Sandy *Hook*, near New York.

Hooks are of the highest importance, being sometimes the only natural harbor along low flat coasts.
Foster and Whitney's Lake Superior Report, II. 260.

4. In *musical notation*, a pennant attached to the stem of eighth-notes, sixteenth-notes, etc.: as, ♪ Hook. Also called *flag*.—5. One of the projecting points of the thigh-bones of cattle. Also called *hook-bone*.—6. In *ship-building*, same as *breast-hook*.—7. That which catches; a snare; a trap.

A shop of all the qualities that man
Loves woman for; besides, that *hook* of wiving,
Fairness, which strikes the eye.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

Mak sure the nooks
Of Maky's-muir crooks;
For the wily Scot takes by nooks, *hooks*, and crooks.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 117).

8. A catch; an advantage. [Vulgar.]—9. In *agri.*, a field sown two years in succession. [Local, Eng.]—**Barbless hook**, a fishing-hook with no barb; a needle-point hook. Such hooks have been used by the Japanese for centuries, and have recently been introduced into America. They are much used by fish-breeders, in order to avoid injuring fish taken to be kept for spawning.—**Blunt hook**, a surgical instrument for seizing without piercing or tearing.—**By hook or by crook.** See *crook*.—**Calvarian hook.** See *calvarian*.—**Cross-eyed hook**, a hook used on trawl-lines, having the eye at the upper end of the shank at right angles to the direction of the point from the shank.—**Extension hook**, a kind of fish-hook; a trap-hook.—**Hook and butt**, a method of placing the ends of timbers so that they resist the tendency of tensile strain to part them. See *hook-scarf*.—**Hook and eye**, a metallic fastening for garments, consisting of a hook, commonly of flattened wire bent to the required shape, and an eye, usually of the same material, into which the hook fits. Under the name of *crochet and loop*, this form of fastening was in use as early as the fourteenth century.

The machinery of the frocks reminds one of the wedding morning in "Pickwick," when all the girls were crying out to be "done up," for they had *hooks and eyes* (on the back of their dresses), and the girls were helpless by themselves. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago (1887), p. 106.

Hook-and-ladder company, a company of firemen provided with a carriage containing ladders and large hooked instruments for tearing down buildings.—**Hook of nets.** Same as *gang of nets* (which see, under *gang*).—**Kirby hook**, a kind of fish-hook having the point bent to one side of the axis of the shank. It is the form most used in the United States. There are two sorts, *long-shank* and *short-shank*.—**Limerick hook**, a fish-hook first made at Limerick, Ireland, better adapted for artificial flies than for use with bait.—**Needle-point hook**, a barbless hook.—**Off the hooks.** (*a*) Out of adjustment; unhinged.

He lives condemned to his share at Bruxels,
And there sits filing certain politic hinges,
To hang the states on he has heaved *off the hooks*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

(*b*) Disordered; disturbed; sick. [Slang.]

In the evening by water to the Duke of Albemarle, whom I found mightily *off the hooks* that the ships are not gone out of the river. *Pepys*, Diary.

(*c*) Out of existence; dead. [Slang.]

The attack was so sharp that Matilda was very near *off the hooks*. *Thackeray.*

And Achille cried, "Odsooks!
I fear, by his looks,
Our friend, François Xavier, has popp'd *off the hooks!*"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 32.

On one's own hook, on one's own account or responsibility; by or for one's self. [Colloq.]—**Pulley-suspension hook**, an S-hook (a double hook in the form of the letter S) which can be caught above a beam or rafter to afford a hold for a pulley, as for the block of a hay-fork.—**Sponge-hook**, a hooked two-pronged iron tool at the end of a wooden pole, with which sponges are gathered from the bottom. [Florida, U. S.]—**Standing part of a hook**, that part of a hook which is attached to a block or chain by means of which power is applied to it. The opposite end is called the *point*.

hook (hůk), *v.* [< ME. *hoken*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To fasten with a hook or hooks; catch or seize with or as if with a hook: as, to *hook* a trout.

The harlot-king
Is quite beyond mine arm, . . . but she
I can *hook* to me. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

At last I *hook'd* my ankle in a vine.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. To attack with the horns; catch on the horns: as, to be *hooked* by a cow.—3. To catch by artifice; entrap; insnare.

Hook him, my poor dear, *hook* him at any sacrifice.
W. Collins, Armadale.

4. To steal by grasping; catch up and make off with. [Colloq. or slang.]

Is not this braver than sneak all night in danger,
Picking of locks, or *hooking* cloths at windows?
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iii. 2.

I *hooked* the apples, leaped the brook, and scared the musquash and the trout. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 288.

5. To attach by means of a hook, literally or figuratively.

The larboard galley, crippled but not daunted, swung round across his stern, and hooked herself venomously on to him. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xx.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bend; be in or take the form of a hook.

Her bill *hooks* and bends downwards. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 383.

2. To become attached by means of a hook, or something resembling a hook: as, a chain that *hooks* on to the watch.

Ful. Go, with her, with her; [to Bardolph] *hook* on, *hook* on. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

3. To have a habit of attacking with the horns: said of a cow or other horned animal.—**4.** To turn away; depart; decamp: now (transitively) with an indefinite *it*, as a slang phrase.

Hokit out of havyn all the hepe somyn,
Hade bir at hor bake.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4621.

[That is, 'All the heap (fleet) together *hooked* out of haven, had the wind at their back.']

Every school-boy knows that the lion has a claw at the end of his tail, with which he lashes himself into fury. When the experienced hunter sees him doing that, he, so to speak, *hooks it*. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lx.

Hooka (a simple form).

hooka, hookah (hö'kä), *n.* [E. spelling of Hind. and Pers. *huqqa*, a pipe for smoking, Pers. also a casket, < Ar. *huqqa*, a pipe for smoking, a casket, a box for pomatum; cf. Ar. *huqq*, a hollow place.] In India, the water-pipe for smoking. The smoke is drawn through water by means of a long flexible tube. The apparatus is commonly made of expensive materials and elaborately ornamented. Also spelled *hukah*. See *narghile*, *hubble-bubble*.

Sublime tobacco! . . .
Divine in *hookas*, glorious in a pipe,
When tipped with amber, mellow, rich, and ripe.
Byron, The Island, ii. 19.

The good old *hookah* days are past; cheroots and pipes have now usurped the place of the aristocratic silver bowl, the cut-glass goblets, and the twisted glistening snake with silver or amber mouth-piece. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 187.

hook-and-eye, *n.* See *hook and eye*, under *hook*.

hooka-stand (hö'kä-stand), *n.* A stand for supporting the bowl of the hooka at a convenient height from the ground.

hook-beaked (hůk'bēkt), *a.* Having a curved beak or bill; curvirostral.

hookbill (hůk'bil), *n.* [< *hook* + *bill*[1].] **1.** A curved or hooked bill or beak of a bird.—**2.** A spent male salmon whose jaws have become hooked.

hook-bill (hůk'bil), *n.* [< *hook* + *bill*[2].] A billhook with a curved end.

hook-billed (hůk'bild), *a.* Having a curved bill; hook-beaked.

hook-block (hůk'blok), *n.* A pulley-block fitted with a hook at one end.

hook-bolt (hůk'bōlt), *n.* A bolt having one end in the form of a hook.

hook-bone (hůk'bōn), *n.* Same as *hook*, 5.

hook-climber (hůk'klī'mėr), *n.* A plant that climbs by the aid of hooks, as those developed on *Galium*, *Rubus*, *Rosa*, *Uncaria*, etc. These hooks, according to Darwin, do not circumnutate as do tendrils, but act by hooking over the supports on which they climb.

hooked (hůkt or hůk'ed), *a.* [< ME. *hoked*; < *hook* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Bent like a hook; hook-shaped.

The bill is short, strong, and very much *hooked*. *Pennant*, British Zoöl., The Peregrine Falcon.

He clasps the crag with *hooked* hands. *Tennyson*, The Eagle.

2. Having a hook or hooks; furnished with hooks: as, a *hooked* stick; a *hooked* chariot (one having sharp hooks projecting outward for offensive purposes, as used in ancient war).

The *hooked* chariot stood,
Unstain'd with hostile blood.
Milton, Nativity, l. 56.

Hooked gearing. See *gearing*.—**Hooked tool.** (*a*) A tool with one end bent to form three sides of a square, one side being prolonged to serve as a handle. (*b*) A chisel with the end bent at an angle, used in marble-cutting where the square chisel cannot conveniently be employed. (*c*) A tool similar to a scorper, used in wood-turning. (*d*) A bent knife for paring hoofs.

hookedness (hůk'ed-nes), *n.* [< *hooked* + *-ness*.] The state of being bent like a hook; incurvation.

hooker[1] (hůk'ėr), *n.* [< *hook* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which hooks. Specifically—(*a*) One who fishes with hook and line; also, a fishing-vessel engaged in fishing with the hook; distinguished from *netter*. (*b*) In the *sponge-fishery*, one who hooks up sponges. [Florida, U. S.] (*c*) An iron rod bent more or less like a hook at one end, used to hook up or pull out racoon-oysters, or knock the bunches of them to pieces. [Georgia, U. S.]

2. [Formerly *hoker*.] A thief; a filcher; a shoplifter.

A cunning filcher, a craftie *hooker*. *Florio*.

These sly theeues and night-*hookers* . . . committed such felonious outrages. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 4.

hooker[2] (hůk'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *howker* (= G. Dan. *huker*), < D. *hooker*, < *hoek*, a hook. It was also called in D. *hoekboot*, MD. *hoeckboot*, a fishing-boat, < *hoek*, = E. *hook*, + *boot* = E. *boat*.] A two-masted Dutch vessel; also, a small fishing-smack used on the Irish coasts.

(*Hooker* or Howker).—A coast or fishing vessel—a small hoy-built craft with one mast, intended for fishing. *Hookers* are common on our coasts, and greatly used by pilots, especially off Irish ports. See Smyth's "Sailor's Word-Book." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 420.

[Sometimes used in contempt for any ill-conditioned or disorderly vessel.

I was overjoyed to find that the old *hooker* actually made two and a half knots. *The Century*, XXVI. 945.

Something to set the old *hooker* creaking. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxviii.]

Hookeria (hů-kē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., after the English botanist Sir W. J. *Hooker* (1785–1865).] A genus of pluricarpous mosses, the type of the tribe *Hookeriæ*.

Hookerieæ (hůk-ę-ri'ę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hookeria* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of pluricarpous mosses, typified by the genus *Hookeria*. They are characterized by having the calyptra conical or mitrate, and nearly entire at the base; the capsule suberect, horizontal, or pendulous, and usually long-pediceled; and the peristome double, of 16, usually lanceolate, teeth. The same as *Hookeriaceæ* of Müller and *Hookerici* of other authors.

Hooker's green. See *green*[1].

Hooke's gearing. See *gearing*.

hookey[1] (hůk'i), *n.* Same as *hockey*[1].

hookey[2], *n.* See *hooky*[2].

hookheal (hůk'hēl), *n.* The common labiate plant *Brunella* (or *Prunella*) *vulgaris*, the heal-all. Also called *hookweed*.

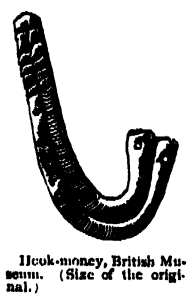
hooking-frame (hůk'ing-frām), *n.* A wooden frame fitted with hooks, on which fabrics may be hung for convenience in folding and measuring.

hook-ladder (hůk'lad'ėr), *n.* A ladder with a hook or hooks at the top for holding.

hook-land (hůk'land), *n.* Land plowed and sowed every year. [Eng.]

hooklet (hůk'let), *n.* [< *hook* + *-let*.] A small hook or hook-shaped process. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, a hamulus. (*b*) In *entom.*, one of the minute hook-shaped bristles found on the front edge of the posterior wings of many insects, and serving to hold the two wings of a side together during flight.

hook-money (hůk'mun'i), *n.* A currency of Ceylon in the seventeenth century, consisting of pieces of pure silver twisted into the form of fish-hooks. Similar "coins" of silver wire were made in Lar, Persia, and were called *larins*; specimens also circulated in the Maldive islands. Some of the larins bear a brief inscription in Arabic letters.



Hook-money, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

hook-motion (hůk'mō'shon), *n.* In the steam-engine, a valve-gear which is reversed by V-hooks.

hook-nebbed†, *a.* [ME. *huke-nebbyde*; < *hook* + *neb* + *-ed*[2].] Having a hooked beak.

[He was] *huke-nebbyde* as a hawke, and [had] a hore berde. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1082.

hook-net (hůk'net), *n.* A fishing-net having a kind of pocket formed by an L-shaped continuation. *E. H. Knight*.

hook-nose (hůk'nōz), *n.* A nose with a pronounced curve, suggesting the beak of a hawk; an aquiline nose.

Mr. Barton was immediately accosted by a person well-stricken in years, tall, and raw-boned, with a *hook-nose*, and an arch leer, that indicated at least as much cunning as sagacity. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

He had a *hook nose*, handsome after its kind, but too high between the eyes. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 1.

hook-nosed (hůk'nōzd), *a.* Having a curvated or aquiline nose.

I may justly say with the *hook-nosed* fellow of Rome, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

hook-pin (hůk'pin), *n.* A tapering iron pin with a hooked head, used for pinning the frame of a floor or roof together.

hook-rope (hůk'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope six or eight fathoms long, with a hook and thimble spliced at one end, and whipped at the other, used in dragging chain cables out of the lockers, etc.

hook-scarf (hůk'skärf), *n.* A method of uniting timbers endwise so that they lock into each other. See *scarf*. *E. H. Knight*.

hook-squid (hůk'skwid), *n.* One of the decapodous cephalopod mollusks of the family *Onychoteuthidæ* (allied to the common squids or calamaries), remarkable for the length of their tentacles, the clubbed extremities of which are armed with hooks having their bases furnished with suckers, which the animals employ to seize their prey. They are often of large size, some attaining the length of 6 feet, and are much dreaded by bathers. They occur in most seas.

hook-sucker (hůk'suk'ėr), *n.* A fish which takes a hook or bait by a sucking motion.

hook-swivel (hůk'swiv'l), *n.* The swivel of a gorge-hook, used by anglers to enable them to put on or take off the bait.

hook-tip (hůk'tip), *n.* One of certain moths, particularly those of the genus *Platypteryx*, of which the wings are tipped with hooks. The scalloped hook-tip is *P. lacertula*; the pebble hook-tip is *P. falcula*.

hook-tool (hůk'tōl), *n.* **1.** A hand-tool used in metal-turning, which is hook-shaped, and extends beyond the rest that supports it; a hanging-tool.—**2.** A bent tool for wood-turning, used in bottoming boxes, lids, or other hollow work.

hookum (hö'kum), *n.* [Hind. *hukm*, a command, order, decree: see *hakim*.] In India, an order or instruction from a person in authority. Compare *hakim*.

We had no *hookum* from the commissioner or deputy, but Hay's chuprassie worked very hard in and about the valleys and high-road. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 226.

hookumpake (hůk'um-pāk), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's cry.] The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Worcester county, Maryland, U. S.]

hookweed (hůk'wēd), *n.* Same as *hookheal*.

hook-wrench (hůk'rench), *n.* A spanner having a curved or hooked end for grasping a nut or coupling-piece on a hose.

hooky[1] (hůk'i), *a.* [< *hook*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.—**2.** Given to hooking: as, a *hooky* cow. [Colloq.]—**3.** Hooked. *Davies*.

A miniature sketch of his *hooky* nose. *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Courtship.

hooky[2] (hůk'i), *n.* [In allusion to *hook*, *v. i.*, 4.] A pupil absent from school without leave; a truant: only in the phrase *to play hooky*, equivalent to *to play truant*. Also *hookey*. [School slang.]

He moped to school gloomy and sad, and took his flogging along with Joe Harper for *playing hookey* the day before. *S. L. Clemens*, Tom Sawyer, p. 100.

hool[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *whole*. *Chaucer*.

hool[2] (höl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *hull*[1].

Poor Leezie's heart maist lap the *hool*. *Burns*, Hallowe'en.

hoolee (hö'lē), *n.* [Also *hooly*, *hoolee*, *huli*, prop. *holi*; < Hind. *holī*.] The great festival or carnival of the Hindus, held in the spring in honor of Krishna. The occasion is one of boisterous merry-making and fooling. Friends and strangers are pelted with red powder, or drenched with a yellow liquid from squirts. There is continual singing and dancing, more or less obscene, and tricks are played closely resembling the April-fooling of the English.

hoolock (hö'lok), *n.* [Also *hulock*, *yulock*, *yolock*; from a native name.] A species of *Hylobates* or gibbon, *H. hoolock*, inhabiting Assam in British India.

hooly (hůl'i), *a.* [Sc., also *huly*, in Aberdeen *heelie*, perhaps orig. **huvely*, < **huve*, *hufe*, *hove*, tarry, delay: see *hove*[1].] Slow; cautious; careful.

hooly (hůl'i), *adv.* [Sc., < *hooly*, *a.*] Slowly; cautiously; softly; carefully; moderately. Also *hoolie*.

Deal *hooly* wi' my head, maidens,
Deal *hooly* wi' my hair,
For it was washen late yestreen,
And it is wonder sair.
Sweet Willie (Child's Ballads, II. 96).

O *hooly, hooly* gaed she back,
As the day began to peep.
Fair Annie of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 102).

Hooly and fairly, softly and smoothly; cautiously and moderately.

Hooly and fairly nun ride far journies.
Ferguson's Scottish Proverbs, p. 13.

Hoon (hön), *n.* Same as *Hun*[1]. *Sir W. Jones.*

hoondee (hön'dē), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *hundī*, a bill of exchange.] An East Indian draft or bill of exchange drawn by or upon a native banker or shroff.

hoop[1] (höp or hüp), *n.* [< ME. *hoope, hope*, a hoop, < AS. **hōp*, not found in the same sense of 'hoop,' but what seems to be essentially the same word is found in comp., *fen-hōp, mōr-hōp* (poet.), a hollow or pool, or a mound or hummock, or more prob. a recess, in a fen or moor; *hōp-gehnǽst* (poet.), the dashing of the waves (against the shore of a bay?), deriv. *hōpig* (poet.), in hills and hollows (of the waves); also in compound place-names, as *Eást-hope, Bethlinghōp*, etc. (see *hope*[2], 2); further in comp. *hōp-pāda*, in a gloss, i. e. a 'hoop-tunic,' or circular cloak (?); = OFries. *hōp*, a hoop, band, = North Fries. *hop*, a hoop, band, ring, = D. *hoep* (also dim. *hoepel*), a hoop, = Icel. *hōp*, a small landlocked bay or inlet (named appar. from its circular form), > E. *hope*[3], a bay or inlet: see *hope*[2] and *hope*[3]. Root unknown.] **1.** A circular band or flattened ring of wood, metal, or other material; especially, a band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, etc., or for any similar purpose; also, that part of a finger-ring which surrounds the finger, as distinguished from the chaton.

A *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring
That she did give me. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.

The performance of leaping through barrels without heads, and through *hoops*, especially the latter, is an exploit of long standing. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 317.

2. A large ring of wood or iron for a child to trundle.

The boy . . .
Had tost his ball and flown his kite, and roll'd
His *hoop* to pleasure Edith.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. A circular band of stiff material serving to expand the skirt of a woman's dress: often used, either in the singular or in the plural, for the skirt itself so expanded. The hoop or hoop-skirt was evolved from the farthingale of the sixteenth century. (See *farthingale.*) The time of its greatest extravagance was the middle of the eighteenth century, when the bell-shaped skirt was expanded to enormous dimensions by hoops. At a later time the hoop consisted of two separate structures, one over each hip, the two being held together by a girdle. The use of hoops continued with some intermissions till about 1820. About 1852 skirts began to be expanded again by the use of crinoline petticoats (see *crinoline*), for which were afterward substituted underskirts (called *hoop-skirts*) with a series of hoops, at first of rattan and whalebone and afterward of flat flexible steel, which at times were nearly as large as those of a century earlier. They went out of use again about 1870.

Th' important charge, the petticoat, . . .
Though stiff with *hoops*, and arm'd with ribs of whale.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 120.

But from the *hoop's* bewitching round,
Her very shoe has power to wound.
E. Moore, Spider and Bee, Fable x.

It may be noticed that by the end of 1787 *hoops* had almost entirely gone out of fashion.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 291.

4. Something resembling a hoop; anything circular: technically applied in botany to the overlapping edge of one of the valves of the frustule of the *Diatomaceæ.*

Hast thou forgot
The foul witch Sycorax, who, with age and envy,
Was grown into a *hoop?* *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Each organism forms a small box, the silicious walls of which completely enclose a space; these walls in many, if not in all, species are formed by two distinct plates or valves, each possessing its own *hoop*, one of which embraces or slides over the other like the lid of a box. This *hoop*, connecting zone or belt, may be single, double, or of complex structure. *Challenger Reports*, II. 3.

5†. A certain quantity of drink, up to the first hoop on a quart pot (which was formerly bound with hoops like a barrel).

I believe *hoopes* in quart pots were invented that every man should take his *hoope*, and no more.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse.

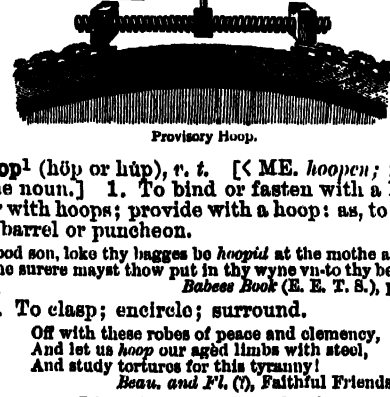
6†. An old English measure of capacity, variously estimated at from 1 to 4 pecks.

Half a *hoop* of corn.
Tullie, Siege of Carlisle, p. 22. (*Halliwell.*)

7. The casing inclosing a pair of millstones; also, a reinforcing band about one of the stones.

—Provisory hoop, in *cask-making*, a device for straining up and holding the staves. It consists of a chain and double screws for tightening it. See cut in next column.

—To set the cock on hoop. See *cock*[1].



Provisory Hoop.

hoop[1] (höp or hüp), *v. t.* [< ME. *hoopen;* from the noun.] **1.** To bind or fasten with a hoop or with hoops; provide with a hoop: as, to *hoop* a barrel or puncheon.

Good son, loke thy bagges be *hoopid* at the mothe a-bove,
The surere mayst thow put in thy wyne vn-to thy behoue.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

2. To clasp; encircle; surround.

Off with these robes of peace and clemency,
And let us *hoop* our aged limbs with steel,
And study tortures for this tyranny!
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, v. 2.

I *hoop* the firmament, and make
This my embrace the zodiack. *Cleaveland.*

hoop[2] (höp), *v.* and *n.* Same as *whoop.*

hoop[3]† (höp), *n.* [Also *whoop, houpe, hoope;* < F. *huppe*, OF. *huppe, hupe* = It. *upupa*, formerly also *upega*, < L. *upupa* = Gr. ἔποψ, a hoopoe; prob. orig. imitative of the bird's cry; hence the variation of forms. Cf. OHG. *wituhopfo, -hoffo*, MHG. *witehopfe*, G. *wiedehopf*, > appar. MD. *weedhoppe, wedehoppe* (also simply *weede, wede*, and *hoppe*, D. *hop*), a hoopoe, lit. 'wood-hopper,' < OHG. *witu.* = AS. *widu, wudu*, E. *wood*[1], + OHG. **hopfōn*, MHG. G. *hopfen* = AS. *hoppian*, E. *hop*[1]; but the second element may have been suggested by the imitative name. Cf. Servian *hupak, hupac*, hoopoe; the general Slavic name is also imitative, in another form, OBulg. *vŭdodŭ, vŭdidŭ*, Bohem. *dud*, Pol. *dudek*, Russ. *udodŭ*, Little Russ. *vdod, vudvud, udod, odud, udul*, etc. See *hoopoe*, the form now in use.] Same as *hoopoe.*

hoop[4] (höp), *n.* [Perhaps another use of *hoop*[3].] A bullfinch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hoop-ash (höp'ash), *n.* **1.** A species of ash, *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, so called from the use of its flexible wood in making hoops. Also called *black ash, ground-ash.*—**2.** The American nettle-tree, *Celtis occidentalis.* See *hackberry.*

hoop-bee (höp'bē), *n.* A fossorial bee of the genus *Eucera.*

hoop-cramp (höp'kramp), *n.* In *coopering*, a clutch for clasping and holding in position the lapped ends of a barrel-hoop.

hoop-driver (höp'drī'vėr), *n.* A hand-tool used in driving the hoops over a barrel; also, a power-machine for doing the same work.

hooper[1] (hö'pėr or hüp'ėr), *n.* [< *hoop*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

hooper[2] (hö'pėr), *n.* [< *hoop*[2] + *-er*[1]; its cry is said to resemble the syllable *hoop.*] The European whooping swan, *Cygnus musicus:* so called from its cry. It is one of several swans which have the windpipe peculiarly coiled in a cavity of the breast-bone, and the bill not tuberculate. The adult is snow-white, with black feet, and a black bill blotched with yellow.

hooper[3] (hö'pėr), *n.* Same as *hoopoe.*

hooper's-hide†, *n.* The game of blindman's-buff. *Nares.*

But Robbin finding him silly,
Most friendly took him aside,
The while that his wife with Willy
Was playing at *hooper's hide.*
The Winchester Wedding (old ballad).

hooping (hö'ping or hüp'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hoop*[1], *v.*] **1.** Hoops in general, or the materials used for hoops.—**2.** The hoops used in building or strengthening any article, as the hoops shrunk on a built-up gun.

For the whole length of the breech-screw, *hooping* is of no avail, for only longitudinal strains are here developed.
Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 77.

hooping-cough (hö'ping-kôf'), *n.* See *whooping-cough.*

hoop-iron (höp'ī'ėrn), *n.* Strap-iron or thin ribbon-iron from which hoops are made for baling cotton, securing packing-boxes, etc.

hoopkoop-plant (höp'köp-plant), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A low, spreading leguminous plant, *Lespedeza striata*, originally from China or Japan, but introduced (about 1850) into the southern Atlantic States, where it is rapidly spreading in old fields and waste places. It is greedily eaten by cattle.

hoople (hö'pl), *n.* [Dim. of *hoop*[1], after D. *hoepel*, dim. of *hoep.*] A child's hoop, usually trundled with a wand called a *hoople-stick.* [New York, U. S.]

hoop-lock (höp'lok), *n.* A fastening formed by interlocking notches in the ends of a barrel-hoop.

hoop-net (höp'net), *n.* A net the mouth of which is stretched upon a hoop, as a handle-net, dip-net, scoop-net, etc. A hoop-net with a rectangular or circular opening is often used to capture fish under the ice.

hoopoe, hoopoo (hö'pō, -pö), *n.* [The form *hoopoe* was doubtless orig. pron. like *hoopoo*, which, with *hoopoop*, first appears about 1667–78; an imitative var. or clipped reduplication of the earlier *hoop*, appar. after L. *upupa:* see *hoop*[3].] A tenuirostral non-passerine bird of the family *Upupidæ.* The best-known species is *Upupa epops*, the common hoopoe of Europe, a bird about 12 inches long,

Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*).

with a slender, sharp, decurved bill about 2½ inches long, and a large, thin, compressed, and semicircular crest, erectile at will, on the head. The general color is buff of some shade, varied with black and white on the wings and tail. The bird is insectivorous and migratory, and is widely diffused in Europe, Asia, and Africa. There are several other species of *Upupa.* The birds of the neighboring family *Irrisoridæ* are known as *wood-hoopoes.* Also *hooper.*

"Vannellus" (the lapwing) is a new-made name of the French "vanneau": which bird, by a great mistake, hath been generally taken to be the upupa of the ancients, which is now by all acknowledged to be the *hoopoo.*
Ray, Dictionarium Trilingue, p. 22.

You know the holy birds who run up and down on the Prado at Seville among the ladies' pretty feet—eh? with hooked noses and cinnamon crests? Of course. *Hoopoes*—Upupa, as the classics have it.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxvi.

hoopoop†, *n.* Same as *hoopoe.* *Charleton.*

hoop-petticoat (höp'pet'i-kōt), *n.* **1.** Same as *hoop-skirt.*

Must we accept the costume of to-day, and carve, for example, a Venus in a *hoop-petticoat?*
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, xiv.

2. A plant, *Narcissus Bulbocodium*, a native of heaths in France, so called from the shape of its flowers. See *narcissus.*

The daffodil, the "pheasant-eye," and the *hoop-petticoat* are all narcissuses, and bloom freely in-doors.
J. Habberton, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 367.

hoop-pine (höp'pīn), *n.* A large coniferous tree, *Araucaria Cunninghami*, a native of eastern Australia, where it attains a height of 200 feet and a diameter of 6 feet. Also called the *Moreton Bay pine.*

hoop-pole (höp'pōl), *n.* A smooth, straight shoot of green wood, usually a sapling of small diameter, for making hoops for casks. [U. S.]

hoop-ring†, *n.* [< ME. *hope-ring;* < *hoop*[1] + *ring*[1].] A finger-ring.

A gret ring of gould on his lyttell finger on his right hand, like a wedding ringe, a *hope-ringe.*
MS. Ashmole, 802, fol. 56. (*Halliwell.*)

Hoop-rings and childrens whistles, and some forty or fifty dozen of gilt-spoons, that's all.
W. Cartwright, Lady Errant (1651).

hoop-shell (höp'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Trochus;* a top-shell.

hoop-skirt (höp'skėrt'), *n.* A petticoat stiffened and expanded by means of hoops of rattan, whalebone, or steel. Also *hoop-petticoat.*

The *hoop-skirts* now in vogue typify the swelling conceit, the empty pride and vanity, which, beginning with the upper circles, is mimicked and caricatured by all the orders of society, from the family of the millionaire down to that of the humble grocer and fruit-dealer.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 318.

hoop-snake (höp'snāk), *n.* A snake fabled to take its tail in its mouth and roll along like a hoop; specifically, *Abastor erythrogrammus*, a harmless species of the family *Colubridæ*, abundant in the southern United States.

hoop-tree (höp'trē), *n.* A shrub or low tree, *Melia sempervirens*, a native of the warm parts of both hemispheres.

hoor, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *hoar*. *Chaucer*.

hoose, hoose (hös, höz), *n.* [A dial. var. of *hoarse* (ME. *hose*, etc.): see *hoarse;* prob. confused in part with *hoast, haust, whoost*, etc.] A disease incident to cattle, especially to calves, characterized by a husky cough, loss of appetite, dry muzzle, coat rough and staring, quickened respiration, the horns hot, but the ears, nose, and legs cold, and the bowels frequently constipated. It is caused by the filling of the bronchial tubes and air-passages with hair-like white worms, the eggs of which are found on the grass in damp pastures.

Hoosier (hö'zhėr), *n.* [A name of homely form, doubtless of some forgotten local origin. Various stories are told to account for it, but none are authenticated by evidence.] An inhabitant of the State of Indiana: a nickname: also used adjectively. [U. S.]

It has been in my mind since I was a *Hoosier* boy to do something toward describing life in the back-country districts of the Western States.
E. Eggleston, Hoosier Schoolmaster, p. 5.

hoot (höt), *v.* [< ME. *houten, huten, hoten*, prob. of Scand. origin, < OSw. *huta*, in the phrase *hut ut en*, cast out with contempt, as one would a dog, lit. 'hoot out one,' Sw. *huta ut*, take one up sharply, lit. 'hoot out.' Cf. MHG. *hiuzen, hūzen*, call to the pursuit; imitative words, in so far as they rest upon the exclamatory syllables, Sw. *hut*, begone, Sc. *hoot, hout*, q. v. (cf. W. *hwt*, off, away, Ir. *ut*, out, pshaw, Gael. *ut ut*, interj. of dislike), D. *hui*, Dan. *huj*, ho, halloo. The reg. form repr. ME. *houten* would be *hout* (riming with *shout*, so reg. *houp* for *hoop*[2]); but the imitation preserves the more sonorous sound.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To cry out or shout in contempt.

And thow, Astrot, *hot* out and haue oute oure knaues,
Coltyng and al hus kynne oure catel to saue.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 289.

The people poynted at her for a murtherer, yonge children *howted* at her. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse.

I am wretched!
Open'd, discover'd, lost to my wishes!
I shall be *hooted* at.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

The agitators harangued, the mobs *hooted*. *Disraeli*.

2. To cry as some owls: distinguished from *screech*.

The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots* and wonders
At our quaint spirits. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 3.

II. *trans.* To drive or pursue with cries or shouts uttered in contempt; utter contemptuous cries or shouts at.

Away, and let me shift; I shall be *hooted* else.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

His play had not been *hooted* from the boards.
Macaulay, Madame D'Arblay.

hoot (höt), *n.* [< *hoot, v.*] A cry or shout in contempt.

hoot (höt), *interj.* [See *hoot, v.*] An exclamation expressive of dissatisfaction, of some degree of irritation, and sometimes of disbelief: equivalent to *fie, tut, tush, pshaw*, etc. Also *hoot-toot, hout, hout-tout*. [Scotch.]

hooting-owl (hö'ting-oul), *n.* Same as *hoot-owl*.

hoot-owl (höt'oul), *n.* An owl that hoots: distinguished from *screech-owl*.

He could hear the . . . quail, *hoot-owl*, and screech-owl sing to perfection. *Connecticut Courant*, June 9, 1887.

hoot-toot (höt'töt'), *interj.* Same as *hoot*.

hoove[1]†, *v. i.* Same as *hove*[3].

hoove[2], **hooven** (höv, hö'vn), *n.* [< *hooven, a.*] A disease of cattle in which the stomach is inflated with gas, caused generally by eating too much green food. Also *hove*.

hooven, hoven[2] (hö'vn, hō'vn), *a.* [Orig. pp. (dial. *hooven*) of *heave*, q. v.] Affected with the disease called hoove: as, *hooven* cattle.

hop[1] (hop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hopped*, ppr. *hopping*. [< ME. *hoppen*, hop, leap, dance, < AS. *hoppian* (found only once, in the sense of 'hop, leap,' but the sense of 'dance' is proved by the deriv. *hoppestre*, a female dancer), also *hoppetan* = MD. *hoppen, hobben*, freq. *hoppelen*, leap, dance, D. *hoppen*, hop, = OHG. **hopfōn*, MHG. G. *hopfen* (also *hoppen*, freq. *hoppeln*, of LG. origin) = Icel. *hoppa*, hop, skip, = Sw. *hoppa*, hop, leap, jump, = Dan. *hoppe*, hop, skip, jump. Other forms are AS. **hyppan*, ME. *hyppen, hoppen, hippen*, E. dial. *hip*, hop, skip, etc. (see *hip*[3]), and AS. *hoppetan*, ME. **hoppēten*, E. dial. *hoppet*, hop (see *hoppet*); not found in Goth. Hence *hopper*[1], *hopple, hobble*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To leap, or move by successive leaps or sudden starts; skip, as birds; frisk or dance about; spring; specifically, as applied to persons, to spring or leap with one foot.

He cam *hawping* on as foot,
And winking wi' as ee.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 398).

Every elf, and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from brier.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 2.

The painted birds, companions of the spring,
Hopping from spray to spray, were heard to sing.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 46.

2. To limp; halt; walk lame.

The limping smith observ'd the sadden'd feast,
And *hopping* here and there, himself a jest,
Put in his word. *Dryden*, Iliad, i.

A diminutive old hag, who, with crutches, *hopped* forward to Abudah.
Sir C. Morell, tr. of Tales of the Genii, p. 25.

3†. To dance.

We olde men, I drede, so fare we,
Tíl we be roten, can we nat be rype:
We *hoppen* alway, whil the world wol pype.
Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 22.

Where wooers *hoppe* in and out, long time may bring
Him that *hoppeth* best at last to have the ring.
J. Heywood, Proverbs.

Hopping mad, so mad as to hop or jump about in rage; violently angry. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Miss Fustick said Liddy Ann was too old to wear plumes. Old Miss C—— went straight and told her; which made Liddy Ann *hoppin' mad*.
Mrs. Whitcher, Widow Bedott, p. 275.

=Syn. *Leap, Trip*, etc. See *skip*.

II. *trans.* 1. To jump over. [Colloq.]—2. In cutting rasps, to carry (the punch) with a skipping movement the required distance between the teeth: as, to *hop* the punch.—**To hop the twig.** (*a*) To escape one's creditors. (*b*) To die. [Slang in both senses. The latter is more common.]=Syn. See *skip, v. i.*

hop[1] (hop), *n.* [= Dan. *hop* = Sw. *hopp*, a leap on one foot; from the verb.] 1. A leap, especially on one foot; a light spring.—2. A dance; a dancing-party. [Prov. Eng.; colloq., U. S.]

Dancings are here [north of England, 1776] vulgarly called *Hops*. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 302, note.

I remember last Christmas, at a little *hop* at the Park, he danced from eight o'clock till four.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, ix.

The visitors lived in huge hotels, at one or other of which there was a ball every night—a *hop* was the charming Saratoga expression.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 166.

Hop, skip, and jump, the act of taking in succession a leap with one foot, a skip, and a jump with both feet.

hop[2] (hop), *n.* [< ME. *hoppe* ("*hoppe*, sede for beyre [var. *bere*], hummulus, secundum extraneos"—Prompt. Parv., A. D. 1440—the earliest instance in E.), < MD. *hoppe*, D. *hop* = MLG. LG. *hoppe* = OHG. *hopfo*, MHG. *hopfe*, G. *hopfen*, the hop. The ML. *hupa*, F. *houblon, houbelon*, Walloon *hubillon*, hop, OF. *hoppe, houppe*, beer, are of D. origin. The MD. *hommel*, Icel. *humall*, Sw. Dan. *humle*, > ML. *humulus, hummulus*, NL. *humulus*, the hop, may be ult. connected with *hop*[2]; but evidence is lacking.] 1. A plant, *Humulus Lupulus*, of the natural order *Urticaceæ*, with long twining stems and abundant 3- to 5-lobed leaves. The female flowers, which grow in strobiles or catkins, are used to impart a bitter flavor to malt liquors, and to preserve them from fermentation, their active properties depending on the presence of an aromatic and mildly narcotic resin, called *lupulin*, secreted by the scales and fruit. The hop-plant is a dicecious perennial, indigenous in temperate Europe, Asia, and North America. It is trained upon poles, and requires to be cultivated with great care; a full crop is not produced till the fourth or fifth year after planting. The hops when ripe are picked by hand, dried in a kiln called an *oast*, and packed into bags or pockets. They can be kept several years by tight packing. In medicine hops are used as a tonic and soporific, in tincture and infusion, and in some cases in bulk.

Male Flowering Branch (*1*) and Fruiting Branch (*2*) of Hop (*Humulus Lupulus*).
a, male flower; *b*, female flower; *c*, single fruit; *d*, embryo.

A land of *hops* and poppy-mingled corn.
Tennyson, Alymer's Field.

There are makers of beer who substitute for the clean bitter of the *hops* some deleterious drug.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 141.

2. *pl.* The flowers of this plant, as used in brewing, medicine, etc.—3. Wood fit for hop-poles. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hop[2] (hop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hopped*, ppr. *hopping*. [< *hop*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To treat with hops: as, to *hop* ale.

The worts [in operations of brewing beer] are then boiled and *hopped* in the copper.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 140.

The beers are very strongly *hopped*.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 229.

II. *intrans.* To pick or gather hops.

After that, I was a-*hopping*, and made my 15*s.* regular at it, and a-haymaking.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 104.

hop-back (hop'bak), *n.* The vessel beneath the copper which receives the infusion of malt and hops, and the perforated bottom of which strains off the hops from the unfermented beer.

hopbind† (hop'bīnd), *n.* [< *hop*[2] + *bind*.] Same as *hopbine*.

It is . . . made felony without benefit of clergy, maliciously to cut any *hop-binds* growing in a plantation of hops. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xvii.

hopbine (hop'bīn), *n.* [Prop. *hopbind*, q. v. Cf. *woodbine, woodbind*.] The climbing or twining stem of the hop-plant.

hop-bush (hop'bush), *n.* A shrub, *Dodonæa triquetra*, of the natural order *Sapindaceæ*, a native of Australia, where the capsules are used as a substitute for hops.

hop-clover (hop'klō'vėr), *n.* Same as *hop-trefoil*, 1.

hop-cushion (hop'kush'on), *n.* Same as *hop-pillow*.

hop-dog (hop'dog), *n.* A tool used for drawing hop-poles out of the ground. [Prov. Eng.]

hop-drier (hop'drī'ėr), *n.* A heated room or inclosure fitted with trays, etc., for drying hops; a hop-kiln.

hope[1] (hōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hoped*, ppr. *hoping*. [< ME. *hopen*, hope, sometimes merely expect, think, guess, without implication of desire; < AS. *hopian* (pret. *hopode*), hope, look for (followed by prep. *tō*, to, or by a clause with *thæt*, that), = D. *hopen, hoopen* = MLG. LG. *hopen, hapen* = MHG. *hoffen*, G. *hoffen* = Icel. *hopask*, refl., = Sw. *hoppas*, refl., = Dan. *haabe*, hope. Root unknown; the L. *cupere*, desire, does not agree phonetically: see *cupidity*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To entertain or indulge an expectation of something desired.

But if we *hope* for that we see not, then do we with patience wait for it. Rom. viii. 25.

Are we to *hope* for more rewards or greatness,
Or any thing but death, now he is dead?
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

2. To have confidence; trust with earnest expectation of good.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? *hope* thou in God. Ps. xlii. 11.

And I can weep, can *hope*, and can despond,
Feel wrath and pity, when I think on thee!
Cowper, Task, iii. 841.

Hope humbly then; with trembling pinions soar.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 91.

To hope against hope, to hope without hopeful prospect or encouragement; hope in the absence of all the conditions which justify hope.

II. *trans.* 1. To desire with expectation; look forward to as desirable, with the expectation of obtaining: with a clause (with or without *that*) or, less commonly, a noun as object.

My father dead, my fortune lives for me;
And I do *hope* good days, and long, to see.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

Now am I feeble grown; my end draws nigh;
I *hope* my end draws nigh.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

[*Hope* is also loosely used as synonymous with *desire*, *long for*, or *wish*.]

2†. To expect; regard as likely to happen: not implying desire: with a clause as object.

Thare ere many maners of thynkynges, whilke ere beste to the I cane noghte say, bot I *hope* the whilke thou felis maste sauour in and maste riste for the tyme it es beste for the. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

Oure manciple, I *hope* he wil be deed.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 109.

In his bosum he hid his hand
And said he hurt it on a brand,
"Thar-on," he said, "I haue slike pine [pain]
That I *hope* my hand to tyne [lose]."
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

3. To imagine; have an impression; think: with an effect of irony: as, I *hope* I know what I am talking about. [Colloq.]

Why, very well; I *hope* here be truths.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

hope[1] (hōp), *n.* [< ME. *hope*, hope, expectation, ground or object of hope, < AS. *hopa* (also in comp. *tō-hopa*) = D. *hoop* = MHG. *hoffe* = Sw. *hopp* = Dan. *haab*, hope; from the verb.] **1.** Expectation of something desired; desire accompanied by expectation.

Captain Swan . . . and his Men being now agreed, and they incouraged with the *hope* of gain, which works its way thro' all Difficulties, we set out from Cape Corrientes, March the 31st, 1686. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 280.

Hope is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing which is apt to delight him.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 9.

It was natural that the rage of their disappointment should be proportioned to the extravagance of their *hopes*.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future disposition or conduct of some person; trust, especially a high or holy trust.

Who [Abraham] against *hope* believed in *hope*, that he might become the father of many nations. Rom. iv. 18.

We have receiv'd a comfortable *hope*
That all will speed well.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

Just so much *hope* I have of thee
As on this dry staff fruit and flowers to see!
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 387.

3. That which gives hope; one who or that which furnishes ground of expectation or promise of desired good; promise.

When their brave *hope*, bold Hector, march'd to field,
Stood many Trojan mothers sharing joy.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1433.

I was my parents' only *hope*,
They ne'er had ane but me.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 330).

Then they [the nobles] enacted, that Edwi Brother of Edmund, a Prince of great *hope*, should be banish't the Realm. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. The object of hope; the thing hoped for.

For we are saved by hope; but *hope* that is seen is not hope: for what a man seeth, why doth he yet hope for?
Rom. viii. 24.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth less than a mother's *hope*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6.

5†. Expectation, without reference to desire; prognostication. [Rare.]

By how much better than my word I am,
By so much shall I falsify men's *hopes*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

Forlorn hope. See *forlorn*. = **Syn. 3.** Reliance, dependence.

hope[2] (hōp), *n.* [< ME. *hope*, a valley, < AS. **hōp*, prob. in the same sense, but it is not found except in comp., with indeterminate sense: see *hoop*[1].] **1.** A hollow; a valley; especially, the upper end of a narrow mountain valley when it is nearly encircled by smooth green slopes: nearly equivalent to *comb*[3]. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Now ferkes to the fyrthe thees fresche mene of armes, . . .
Thorowe *hopes* and hymlande hillys and other.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2503.

Descending by a path towards a well-known ford, Dumple crossed the small river, . . . and approached . . . the farm-steading of Charlie's-*hope*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

The survey of 1542 describes the Redesdale men as living in sheels during the summer months, and pasturing their cattle in the grains and *hopes* of the country on the south side of the Coquet, about Wilkwood and Ridlees.
Hodgson, Northumberland (1827), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 86.

2. A mound; a hill. [Prov. Eng.] This word occurs in several place-names, as *Easthope*, *Kirkhope*, *Stanhope*, etc.

hope[3] (hōp), *n.* [< Icel. *hōpr*, a small landlocked bay or inlet, named appar. from its circular form, the word being prob. identical with *hōp*, a recess or inlet, = AS. **hōp*, E. *hoop*[1], a circular band: see *hoop*[1], and cf. *hope*[2], a valley.] An inlet; a small bay; a haven.

To the north is St. Margaret's *Hope*, a very safe harbour for ships. *Wallace*, Orkney, p. 8.

It was a little hamlet which straggled along the side of a creek formed by the discharge of a small brook into the sea. . . . It was called Wolf's-*hope* (i. e. Wolf's haven).
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xii.

Hopea (hō'pē-ä), *n.* [NL., after John *Hope*, professor of botany in Edinburgh (1725–86).] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Dipterocarpeæ*. It is characterized by a short calyx-tube of five parts, two of which are extended into wings, a 5-cleft convolute corolla, 15 or 10 stamens, and a 3-celled ovary. They are resinous trees, with entire coriaceous leaves and flowers often secured along the ramifications of the panicle. Ten species are known, natives of tropical Asia. *H. odorata* is an evergreen tree, 80 feet or more in height, a native of British Burma and the Andaman Islands. The wood is yellow or yellowish-brown, hard, and close-grained. It is the chief timber-tree of southern Tenasserim, being used for house-building, cart-wheels, etc. The tree yields a yellow resin, used by the natives, when mixed with beeswax and red ocher, to make a wax used to fasten their arrow- and spear-heads.

hopeful (hōp'fûl), *a.* and *n.* [< *hope*[1] + *-ful*.]
I. *a.* **1.** Full of hope; having desire with expectation of its fulfilment.

If ever he have child, abortive be it, . . .
Whose ugly and unnatural aspect
May fright the *hopeful* mother at the view.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

For the air of youth,
Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood will reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy spirits down. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 543.

2. Having qualities which excite hope; promising advantage or success: as, a *hopeful* prospect: often used ironically.

Horse could never passe;
Much lesse their chariots, after them: yet for the foot there was
Some *hopefull* service, which they wisht.
Chapman, Iliad, xii.

While they [the people] were under the sense of their present miseries, Samuel puts them into the most *hopefull* way for their deliverance.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

A republic in an over-civilized, highly centralized, bureaucratically governed country, with a religiously hollow, hasty, violent, excitable people, seems of all social experiments the least *hopeful*.
British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 429.

Among others, one of Lady Lizard's daughters, and her *hopeful* maid, made their entrance.
Steele, Guardian, No. 65.

= **Syn. 1.** Confident, sanguine, buoyant, enthusiastic.

II. *n.* A more or less wilful, troublesome, or incorrigible boy or girl, regarded ironically as the rising hope of the family. [Colloq.]

The young *Hopeful* was by no means a fool, and in some matters more than a match for his father.
Trollope, Dr. Thorne, xxiv.

Mrs. Dr. Land's youngest *hopeful*, who had been brought away from home because it was discovered that she had been meditating a matrimonial alliance with the butler.
The Atlantic, LIX. 185.

hopefully (hōp'fûl-i), *adv.* In a hopeful or encouraging manner; in a manner to excite hope; with ground for expectation of advantage, success, or pleasure.

hopefulness (hōp'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hopeful, or of giving ground for hope.

hopeite, hopite (hō'pīt), *n.* [After Professor Thomas Charles *Hope* of Edinburgh (1766–1844).] A transparent, light-colored mineral, a hydrous zinc phosphate, found in the calamine-mines of Altenberg, near Aix-la-Chapelle.

hopeless (hōp'les), *a.* [= Dan. *haabløs* = Sw. *hopplös*; as *hope*[1] + *-less*.] **1.** Without hope; having no expectation of gaining or attaining the thing desired; despairing.

I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

Hopeless grief that knows no tears.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 51.

2. Affording no ground of hope or expectation of good; despaired of: as, a *hopeless* case; a *hopeless* scamp.

The most *hopeless* idleness is that most smoothed with excellent plans. *Bagehot*, Eng. Const. (Boston ed.), p. 150.

3†. Unhoped for; unexpected.

His watry eies drizling like deawy rayne
He up gan lifte toward the azure skies,
From whence descend all *hopeless* remedies.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 34.

Giuing thanks to God for so *hopeless* a deliuerance, it pleased his Diuine power, both they and their prouision came safely aboord.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 94.

= **Syn. 1.** Desponding, discouraged. — **2.** Incurable, irremediable, incorrigible, irreparable.

hopelessly (hōp'les-li), *adv.* In a hopeless manner; without hope; utterly; irretrievably.

For thus their sense informeth them, and herein their reason cannot rectifie them; and therefore *hopelessly* continuing in mistakes, they live and die in their absurdities.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

hopelessness (hōp'les-nes), *n.* The state of being hopeless; discouragement; despair.

hoper (hō'pėr), *n.* One who hopes. *Swift.*

hopes (hōps), *n.* A plant, *Matthiola incana*, the common stock.

hop-factor (hop'fak'tor), *n.* A dealer in hops; one who buys and sells hops, either on his own account or for a commission.

hop-feeder (hop'fē'dėr), *n.* An insect which feeds upon the hop.

hop-flea (hop'flē), *n.* A very small coleopterous insect, *Haltica concinna*, destructive to hops. It is about one tenth of an inch long. The turnip-flea is another species of this genus.

hop-fly (hop'flī), *n.* An aphid, *Phorodon humuli*, found on hops.

hop-frame (hop'frām), *n.* A trellis or frame of poles or wires, on which growing hop-vines may be supported.

hop-frogfly (hop'frog'flī), *n.* Same as *hop-frothfly*.

hop-frothfly (hop'frôth'flī), *n.* A species of froth-fly, *Aphrophora interrupta*, or *Amblycephalus interruptus*, which does much damage in hop-plantations, where it sometimes appears in great multitudes. It is about one fourth of an inch long, and of a yellow color variegated with black.

hop-garden (hop'gär'dn), *n.* Same as *hop-yard*.

Accounting new land best for hops, the Kentish planters plant their *hop-gardens* with apple-trees at a large distance, and with cherry-trees between.
Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.

hop-harlott, *n.* Same as *hap-harlot*.

hop-hornbeam (hop'hôrn'bēm), *n.* The American ironwood, *Ostrya Virginica*: so called from the resemblance of the inflated involucre to the fruit of the hop.

hopingly (hō'ping-li), *adv.* With hope; with expectant desire.

hopite, *n.* See *hopeite*.

hop-jack (hop'jak), *n.* In *brewing*, a vat which has a false bottom to retain the solid contents of the mash-tubs, and to allow the wort to flow away. Before the wort enters this vat it is boiled, and the hops are then added.

hop-kiln (hop'kil), *n.* An apartment for drying hops; a hop-drier.

Hopkinsian (hop-kin'zi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hopkins* (see def.) + *-ian*. The surname *Hopkins* is a patronymic possessive or genitive of *Hopkin*, which stands for *Hobkin*, < *Hob*, a familiar form of *Robin* or *Robert* (see *hob*[2]), + dim. *-kin*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the New England divine Samuel Hopkins (1721–1803), or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* An adherent of the theological system founded by Hopkins and developed by Emmons and others.

Also called *Hopkinsonian*.

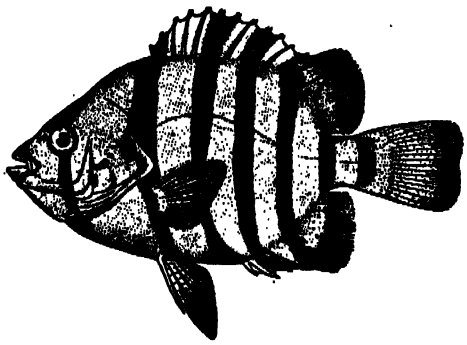
Hopkinsianism (hop-kin'zi-an-izm), *n.* [< *Hopkinsian* + *-ism*.] The theological principles or doctrines maintained by Dr. Samuel Hopkins. Hopkinsianism was Calvinistic, and a development of the system taught by Jonathan Edwards. It laid especial stress on the sovereignty and decrees of God, election, the obligation of impenitent sinners to submit to the divine will, the overruling of evil to the good of the universe, sin and holiness as not inherent in man's nature apart from his exercise of the will and as belonging to each man exclusively and personally, eternity of future punishment, etc. As a distinct system Hopkinsianism no longer exists, but much of it reappears in the so-called New England theology.

Puritan theology had developed in New England into Edwardism, and then into *Hopkinsianism*, Emmonsism, and Taylorism. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 706.

Hopkinsonian (hop-kin-sō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hopkins* + *-on-ian*.] Same as *Hopkinsian*.

Hoplegnathidæ (hop-leg-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplegnathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, named from the genus *Hoplegnathus*. It is characterized by perfect ventral fins, the absence of a bony stay for the preopercle, a continuous lateral line, naked jaws, and jaw-teeth coalescent into a trenchant lamella. Four species are known, inhabitants of the Pacific ocean. Also erroneously written *Hoplognathidæ*.

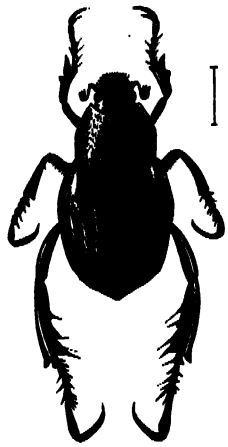
Hoplegnathus (hop-leg'nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (originally *Oplegnathus*): so called in ref. to the form of the jaws, likened to a horse's hoof; irreg. < Gr. ὁπλή, hoof (< ὅπλον, a shield, armor, arms), + γνάθος, jaw.] The typical genus of the family *Hoplegnathidæ*, remarkable for



Hoplognathus fasciatus.

exposed naked jaws, which somewhat resemble the margin of a hoof.

Hoplia (hop'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1803), < Gr. *ὅπλα*, arms: see *hoplite*.] A large genus of scarabæoid beetles, typical of the family *Hopliidæ*, having the last abdominal segment very short and the pygidium vertical in both sexes. There are more than 100 species, of all parts of the world; 12 are North American.



Hoplia mucorea.
(Line shows natural size.)

Hoplichthyidæ (hop-lik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Hoplichthys*. The body and head are much depressed, a single dorsal row and on each side a lateral row of large plates are developed, the body is bony, and the interopercuium is reduced and separated from the other opercular bones. The only known species, *Hoplichthys langsdorfi*, is an inhabitant of the Japanese seas.

Hoplichthys (hop-lik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅπλον*, a large shield, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of fishes, representing the family *Hoplichthyidæ*. Also written *Oplichthys*.

Hopliidæ (hop-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplia* + *-idæ*.] A family of the melolonthid group of scarabæoid beetles, proposed by Burmeister in 1844, but not generally adopted.

hoplite (hop'līt), *n.* [< L. *hoplites*, < Gr. *ὁπλίτης*, a heavy-armed foot-soldier, < *ὅπλον*, lit. an implement or tool, pl. *ὅπλα*, implements of war, arms and armor.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a heavy-armed foot-soldier, armed with helmet, cuirass or thorax, and greaves, and bearing a large shield, and, as weapons, a sword, one or more spears or javelins, and sometimes a battle-ax.

Hoplite.—Achilles and Troilus, from a cup by Euphronius, about 480 B. C.

Hoplocephalus (hop-lō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅπλον*, a large shield, + *κεφαλή*, head.] An Australian genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidæ*, having smooth scales in from 15 to 21 rows, entire subcaudal scutes, and no distinct neck. They are viviparous, very poisonous, and when irritated spread the neck to some extent like a cobra. *H. superbus* is an example. *G. Cuvier*, 1829.

Hoplonemertea (hop'lō-ne-mėr'tē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅπλα*, arms, armor, + NL. *Nemertea*, q. v.] A division of nemertean worms, correlated with *Schizonemertea* and *Palæonemertea*, containing those in which the mouth is in front of the ganglia and the proboscis is armed with a stylet, as in *Nemertes* proper, *Amphiporus*, etc. *Hubrecht*. Same as *Tremacephalidæ* (Keferstein).

hoplonemertean (hop'lō-ne-mėr'tē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hoplonemertea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hoplonemertea*.

hoplonemertine (hop'lō-ne-mėr'tin), *a.* and *n.* Same as *hoplonemertean*.

Hoplonemertini (hop-lō-nem-ėr-tī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅπλα*, arms, armor, + NL. *Nemertini*, q. v.] Same as *Hoplonemertea*.

Hoplophoridæ (hop-lō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil armadillos of South America, named from the genus *Hoplophorus*; the glyptodons: same as *Glyptodontidæ*, 1. See cut under *Glyptodon*.

Hoplophorus (hop-lof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁπλοφόρος*, bearing arms, armed, < *ὅπλα*, arms, armor, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. A genus of crustaceans. Also written *Oplophorus*. *Milne-Edwards*, 1837.—2. The typical genus of *Hoplophoridæ*. Several species are described from the Pleistocene of South America, as *H. euphractus*, *H. ornatus*. *Lund*, 1839.

Hoplopidæ (hop-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of mites, typified by the genus *Hoplopus*. Also *Hoplopini*. *Canestrini and Fanzago*, 1877.

hoplopleurid (hop-lō-plö'rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Hoplopleuridæ*.

Hoplopleuridæ (hop-lō-plö'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅπλα*, arms, armor, + *πλευρά*, rib, + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct Cretaceous and early Tertiary fishes, with the body generally provided with four rows of subtriangular scutes with intermediate scale-like smaller ones, and the head long and with produced jaws. It includes the genera *Dercetis*, *Leptotrachelus*, *Saurorhamphus*, etc. *Dercetidæ* is a synonym.

Hoplopterus (hop-lop'tę-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅπλα*, arms, armor, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] A genus of plovers having a horny spine on each wing; the spur-winged plovers. *H. spinosus* is an example. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1831.

Hoplopus (hop'lō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅπλα*, arms, armor, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of scarabæoid beetles: synonymous with *Anomala*. *Samouelle*, 1819. (*b*) A genus of wasps, of the family *Odynerida*, with about 20 European species. Also, improperly, *Oplopus*. *Wesmael*, 1833. (*c*) In *Arachnida*, a genus of mites, typical of the family *Hoplopidæ*, erected for the reception of the *Œculus echinipes* of Dufour when this mite was proved to possess eyes. *Canestrini and Fanzago*, 1877.

hop-marjoram (hop'mär'jō-ram), *n.* A small labiate plant, *Origanum Dictamnus*, a native of Crete.

hop-medick (hop'med'ik), *n.* Same as *hop-trefoil*, 2.

hop-mildew (hop'mil'dū), *n.* A fungus, *Sphærotheca humuli*, living upon the hop.

hop-oil (hop'oil), *n.* An acrid oil obtained by pressure from the flower-heads of the hop, *Humulus Lupulus*.

hop-o'-my-thumb (hop'ọ-mī-thum'), *n.* [For *hop on my thumb*, early mod. E. *hoppe upon my thombe* (Palsgrave), meaning a person so small that he can hop or dance upon one's thumb.] A tiny dwarf: sometimes applied in derision to a diminutive person.

> He . . . was always wild ever since he was a *hop-o'-my thumb* no higher than the window-locker.
> *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 67.

> At the next station we drank large quantities of hot milk, flavored with butter, sugar, and cinnamon, and then pushed on, with another chubby *hop-o'-my-thumb* as guide and driver. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 58.

hopper[1] (hop'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *hopper*, *hoper*, a mill-hopper, a seed-basket, a basket (not found in lit. sense), < AS. **hoppere*, a dancer (a masc. form to *hoppestre*, a female dancer (see *hoppestere*), not found, and probably an invention of Somner's), < *hoppian*, hop: see *hop*[1].] 1. One who or that which hops.

> Here were a *hopper* to hop for the ring.
> *J. Heywood*, The Four P's.

Specifically—(*a*) A cheese-hopper. (*b*) A butterfly: same as *skipper*. (*c*) A grasshopper. (*d*) A saltatorial homopterous insect; a cercopid, in a broad sense: as, a frog*hopper*; a tree-*hopper*. (*e*) A saltatorial beetle; one of the *Halticidæ*. (*f*) A seal of the second year. [Newfoundland.] (*g*†) A wild swan. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 24.

2. *pl.* A game in which the players hop or leap on one leg; hop-scotch.—3. A trough, usually shaped like an inverted cone, through which grain or anything to be ground or crushed passes into a mill: so called because at one time it had a hopping or shaking motion. It is now stationary, and leads the grain to the shaking-shoe.

> The feed *hopper* of the thrashing-machine.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 26.

4. A tray or basket in which a sower carries seed; a seed-basket.

> He heng an *hoper* on his bac in stude of a scrippe,
> A busschel of bred-corn he bringeth ther-inne.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), vii. 57.

5. A boat having a compartment with a movable bottom, to receive the mud or gravel from a dredging-machine and convey it to deep water, where, on opening the bottom, the mud or gravel falls out. Also called *hopper-barge*.—6. Same as *hopper-car*.

> Of the fifty-seven *hoppers* thrown over Opequan bridge, one-half can be put into suitable order again.
> *New York Tribune*, June 10, 1862.

7. In a double-action pianoforte movement, a piece attached to the back of a key to raise the hammer. It permits the key to escape from the hammer after having impelled it, so that the hammer can immediately fall away from the string. Also called *grasshopper*.

8. Same as *hoppet*, 3.

hopper[2] (hop'ėr), *n.* [< *hop*[2], *v. i.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. A hop-picker.

> Many of these *hoppers* are Irish, but many come from London. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xi.

2. In *brewing*, a vat in which the infusion of hops is prepared to be added to the wort.

hopper-boy (hop'ėr-boi), *n.* A rake moving in a circle, used in mills to draw the meal over an opening in the floor, through which it falls.

hopper-cake (hop'ėr-kāk), *n.* [Cf. *hockey-cake*.] A seed-cake with plums on it, with which farmers treat their servants when seed-time is finished. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

hopper-car (hop'ėr-kär), *n.* On railroads, a car for carrying coal, gravel, etc., in form resembling the hopper of a mill. Also *hopper*.

hopper-closet (hop'ėr-kloz'et), *n.* A water-closet having a pan standing above a trap and kept clean by flushing.

hopper-hipped† (hop'ėr-hipt), *a.* Lame in the hip.

> She is bow-legged, *hopper-hipped*.
> *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, ii. 1.

hopper-hood (hop'ėr-hůd), *n.* A hooded seal in its second year; a bedlamer.

hop-pest (hop'pest), *n.* An insect specially injurious to hops.

hoppestere†, *n.* [ME., mod. E. as if **hopster*, lit. a dancerss, < AS. *hoppestre*, a dancerss, a female dancer, < *hoppian*, hop, dance, + *-stre*, fem. suffix, E. *-ster*.] A woman who dances.

> Yet sawgh I brent the schippes *hoppesteres*,
> The hunte strangled with the wilde beres.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1159.

[That is, literally, 'Further I saw burnt the dancing ships, the hunter strangled by the wild bears.' The true explanation appears on comparing the original *bellatrices carinæ* (Statius, Thebaid, vii. 57), lit. 'warlike ships,' *bellatrices* being misread as **ballatrices*, fem. of LL. *ballator*, a dancer (> Sp. Pg. *ballador*, a dancer: see *bayadere*), < *ballare*, dance: see *ball*[2].]

hoppet (hop'et), *v. i.* [< ME. **hoppeten*, < AS. *hoppetan*, hop: see *hop*[1], *v.*] To hop. [Prov. Eng.]

hoppet (hop'et), *n.* [A variation of *hopper*[1], *n.*, after *hoppet*, *v.*] 1. A hand-basket.—2. In *mining*, the dish used by miners to measure ore in.—3. In *glass-making*, a conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water for the use of the cutter: sometimes called a *hopper*, from its resemblance to the hopper of a mill.—4. An infant in arms. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

hop-picker (hop'pik'ėr), *n.* 1. One who picks hops.—2. A contrivance for picking hops; specifically, a combined mill and cleaning-machine for stripping hops from the vines, sorting them, and freeing the catkins from the leaves and stems.

hop-pillow (hop'pil'ō), *n.* A pillow stuffed with hops, considered to be a soporific.

hopping[1] (hop'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hop*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who hops or dances. Specifically—2. A dance; a hop; a country fair or wake at which dancing is a principal amusement. [Prov. Eng.]

> Men made song and *hopinges*,
> Ogain the come of this kinges.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 132. (*Halliwell*.)

Formerly, on the Sunday after the Encœnia, or Feast of the Dedication of the Church, it was usual for . . . the Inhabitants of the Village . . . to go to Feasting and Sporting, which they continued for two or three Days. In the northern parts, the Sunday's Feasting is almost lost, and they observe only one day for the whole, which among them is called *hopping*, I suppose from the dancing and other exercises then practised.
Bourne, Antiquitates Vulgares, xxx.

3. A game of prison-bars, in which the players hop throughout the game. [Prov. Eng.]

hopping[2] (hop'ing), *n.* [< *hop*[2] + *-ing*[1].] The act or occupation of picking hops from the vines; hop-picking.

hopping-dick (hop'ing-dik), *n.* A species of thrush common in Jamaica, the *Merula leucogenys*, which in its lively and familiar manners, as well as its sable plumage, and clear, rich, mellow song, greatly resembles the English blackbird.

hopping-john (hop'ing-jon), *n.* A stew of bacon with rice and peas. [Southern U. S.]

hopple (hop'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hoppled*, ppr. *hoppling*. [See *hobble*.] To fetter or hamper the legs, as of a horse, to prevent leaping or straying; hobble; hence, to trammel; entangle.

Superstitiously *hoppled* in the toils and nets of superfluous opinions. *Dr. H. More.*

A dozen or more oboe drivers were gathered around a cheerful camp-fire in the midst of their wagons, while their liberated but *hoppled* horses grazed and jumped awkwardly here and there along the road.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXVI. 21.

hopple (hop'l), *n.* [< *hopple*, *v.*] A fetter or shackle for the legs of horses or other animals when turned out to graze, to prevent them from leaping or straying: used chiefly in the plural.

hoppo (hop'ō), *n.* [A corruption of Chin. *hupu*, board of revenue.] The superintendent of customs at Canton, China: so called by foreigners.

hop-pocket (hop'pok'et), *n.* A coarse sack for containing hops. As a measure a pocket of hops is 1½ hundredweight, and is about 5½ feet in circumference and 7½ feet long.

hop-pole (hop'pōl), *n.* A slender pole from 18 to 25 feet in height used to support a hop-vine. The arbor-vitæ, *Thuja occidentalis*, is most frequently employed in the United States, and the chestnut, *Castanea sativa* (*C. vesca* of Gärtner), in England.

hop-press (hop'pres), *n.* In *brewing*, a machine for expressing the liquid from hops after boiling.

hoppy (hop'i), *a.* [< *hop*[2] + -*y*[1].] Abounding with hops; having the flavor of hops.

hop-raising (hop'rā'zing), *n.* In *brewing*, the second stage of fermentation.

hop-sacking (hop'sak'ing), *n.* A coarse bagging made of a combination of hemp and jute.

hopscot†, *n.* See *hop-scotch*.

hop-scotch (hop'skoch'), *n.* [Appar. < *hop*[1], *v.*, + obj. *scotch*[1], a line scotched or scored. In this view the form *hopscot*, formerly in use, is a perversion.] A children's game in which the player, while hopping on one leg, drives a disk of stone or a fragment of tile with the foot from one compartment to another of an oblong figure traced or scotched (scored) on the ground, neither the stone nor the foot being allowed to rest on a line.

A very common game at every school called *hop-scot*.
Archæologia, IX. 18 (1789).

hopser (hop'sèr), *n.* [Irreg. < *hop*[1], *v.*] A lively country-dance, said to be of English origin.

hop-setter (hop'set'èr), *n.* One who plants hops; an instrument for planting hops.

hopshackle†, *n.* [Also *hobshackle*, *hapshackle*; appar. < *hop*[1] (with ref. to *hobble*) + *shackle*.] A shackle or weight used to hobble a horse or other animal.

They shoue and sholder to stand formost, yet in the end they cum behind others and deserue but the *hopshakles*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 128.

hop-tree (hop'trē), *n.* A North American shrub or small tree, *Ptelea trifoliata*, belonging to the rue family, having trifoliate leaves, and small

Hop-tree (*Ptelea trifoliata*).
a, male flower; *b*, female flower; *c*, fruit.

greenish-white flowers in terminal cymes. The fruit is a 2-celled and 2-seeded samara, winged all around, bitter, and said to be used as a substitute for hops. Also called *wafer-ash*.

hop-trefoil (hop'trē'foil), *n.* 1. A leguminous plant, *Trifolium procumbens*, or yellow clover, naturalized in the United States from Europe. It is readily distinguished from the other clovers by its bunch of yellow flowers, which wither to the bright brown of a strobile of hops, to which it has some resemblance. It has been used for farm purposes, but is of little value. Also called *hop-clover*.

2. A farmers' name for *Medicago lupulina*, a plant closely resembling yellow clover, and abundant in waste lands and cultivated fields. It is distinguished from trefoil by its twisted legume. Also called *hop-medick*.

hop-vine (hop'vīn), *n.* The climbing stem or bine of the hop-plant, *Humulus Lupulus*.

hop-yard (hop'yärd), *n.* A field or inclosure where hops are raised.

Hor (hôr), *n.* [Egypt.] Same as *Horus*.

horal (hō'ral), *a.* [< LL. *horalis*, < *hora*, hour: see *hour*.] Relating to an hour; hourly.

Horal variations of aerial bacteria. *Science*, VIII. 178.

horally†, (hō'ral-i), *adv.* Hourly.

horarious (hō-rā'ri-us), *a.* [< ML. **horarius*, of an hour: see *horary*.] In *bot.*, enduring for only an hour or two, as the petals of *Cistus*.

horary (hō'rā-ri), *a.* [= F. *horaire* = Sp. Pg. *horario* = It. *orario*, < ML. *horarius* (mostly as a noun) (cf. LL. *horarium*, neut., a dial), < L. *hora*, hour: see *hour*.] 1. Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours: as, the *horary* circle. —2. Continuing or lasting an hour; occurring once an hour; hourly.

His *horary* shifts
Of shirts and waistcoats.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

Their tranquillity was of no longer duration then these *horary* or soon decaying fruits of summer.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

Horary astrology, circle, motion, question, etc. See the nouns.

Horatian (hō-rā'shan), *a.* [< L. *Horatianus*, relating to Horace, < *Horatius*, Horace (> F. *Horace*, > E. *Horace*). The poet's full name was *Quintus Horatius Flaccus; Horatius* was the name of a Roman gens.] Of or pertaining to the Latin poet Horatius Flaccus (Horace, 65–8 B. C.); resembling the poetry or style of Horace.

hord[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hoard*[1].

hord[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *horde*.

horde (hōrd), *n.* [= D. *horde* = G. *horde* = Dan. *horde* = Sw. *hord*, < F. *horde* (16th century) = Sp. *horda* = Pg. *horda* = It. *orda*, a horde, = Bohem. Serv. *ordija* = Little Russ. *orda*, an army, = Ar. *'aurdui*, a camp, < Turk. *ordū*, *urdū*, *ordī*, *ordā*, a camp, < Pers. *ōrdū*, a court, camp, horde of Tatars, also *urdū*, a camp, an army, the Hindustani language: see *Urdu*. The initial *h* is unoriginal, and is due to the French.] 1. A tribe or troop of Asiatic nomads dwelling in tents or wagons, and migrating from place to place to procure pasturage for their cattle, or for war or plunder.

His [a Tatar's] *horde*, which consisted of about a thousand households of a kindred. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 421.

Hence—2. Any clan or troop; a gang; a migratory crew; a multitude.

Each valley, each sequestered glen,
Mustered its little *horde* of men.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 24.

Society is now one polish'd *horde*,
Form'd of two mighty tribes, the Bores and Bored.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 95.

I . . . clash'd with Pagan *hordes*, and bore them down.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Golden Horde, a name given to the possessors of the khanate of Kiptchak, a Mongol realm in eastern Russia and western and central Asia. This realm was founded in the thirteenth century and overthrown in 1490.

horde (hōrd), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *horded*, ppr. *hording*. [< *horde*, *n.*] To live in hordes; huddle together like the members of a migratory tribe: usually followed by *together*. *Byron.*

hordeaceous (hôr-dē-ā'shius), *a.* [< L. *hordeaceus*, of or relating to barley, < *hordeum*, barley: see *Hordeum*.] Barley-like; resembling barley.

Hordeæ (hôr-dē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hordeum* + -*eæ*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Gramineæ*, and typified by the genus *Hordeum*. The spikelets are one- to many-flowered, sessile on opposite sides of a zigzag-jointed rachis, which is excavated or channeled on one side of each joint, forming a spike; glumes frequently abortive or wanting. Also *Hordeæ* and *Hordeineæ*.

hordein, hordeine (hôr'dē-in), *n.* [< L. *hordeum*, barley, + -*in*[2], -*ine*[2].] A pulverulent substance left undissolved on treating barley-starch with acidulated water. It is not a simple body, but a mixture of starch-cellulose and a proteid. *Watts*, Dict. of Chem.

hordeolum (hôr-dē'ō-lum), *n.*; pl. *hordeola* (-lą). [NL., neut., < LL. *hordeolus*, m., a sty (so called as resembling in size or shape a grain of barley), dim. of L. *hordeum*, barley.] In *pathol.*, a sty or small inflammatory tumor on the edge of the eyelid.

Hordeum (hôr'dē-um), *n.* [L., also *ordeum*, OL. *fordeum*, barley, = OHG. *gersti*, MHG. G. *gerste* = D. *gerst*, barley; perhaps connected with L. *horrere*, bristle, Skt. √ *harsh*, bristle, said of the hair: see *horrent* and *horrid*.] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Gramineæ*, and the type of the tribe *Hordeæ*, characterized by having the spikelets 1-flowered, 3 at each joint, but the 2 lateral usually sterile. The glumes are 6 in number, forming a kind of involucre, side by side in front of the spikelets, slender and pointed with an awn or of the form of a bristle. The grain is ovoid-oblong or narrow, adherent to the palets. About 12 species are known, natives of boreal Europe, Africa, temperate Asia, and America, including *H. sylvaticum*, the wood-barley of Europe; *H. pratense*, the meadow-barley of Europe and North America; *H. murinum*, the mouse- or wall-barley of Europe; *H. maritimum*, the sea-barley or squirrel-tail grass of western Europe; and *H. jubatum*, the American squirrel-tail grass. The cultivated barley belongs here, but the exact origin of the several forms under cultivation is obscure. See *barley*[1].

hore[1]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *hoar*. *Chaucer.*

hore[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *whore*.

hore[3]†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

horecop†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *horecoppe*, *horcop*, < *hore*, whore, + *cop* (uncertain).] A bastard. *Palsgrave.*

For, syr, he seyde, hyt were not feyre
A *horcop* to be yowre heyre.
Sir Tryamoure, l. 222.

horehound, *n.* See *hoarhound*.

horestrong†, **horestrang**†, *n.* Same as *harstrong*.

Horia (hō'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., appar. after L. *horia*, *oria*, a small vessel, a fishing-smack. The dim., NL. *Horiola* (< L. *horiola*, a skiff, a fishing-boat), is applied to a genus of hemipters.] A genus of South American coleopterous insects, of the family *Cantharidæ*, the members of which are finely colored and of comparatively large size.

Horiidæ (hō-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Horia* + -*idæ*.] A family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Horia*. *Westwood*, 1839.

horizon (hō-rī'zon), *n.* [Formerly with the accent on the first syllable (in ME. *orizonte* on the last), as from the F.; now pron. as if directly from the L.; = D. *horizon* = G. *horizont* = Dan. Sw. *horisont*, < F. *horizon* = Pr. *orizon* = Sp. Pg. *horizonte* = It. *orizzonte*, < L. *horizon* (*horizont-*), < Gr. *ὁρίζων* (sc. *κύκλος*), the bounding circle, the horizon, ppr. of *ὁρίζειν*, bound, limit, < *ὅρος*, a boundary, limit.] 1. The circle which at sea forms the apparent boundary between sea and sky, and on land would bound the sky were all terrestrial obstructions down to the sea-level removed. Called the *apparent*, *sensible*, or *visible horizon*, in distinction from the *astronomical horizon* (which see, below).

When the morning sun shall raise his car
Above the border of this *horizon*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Hence—2. The line that bounds the view; the limit of vision.

Our *horizon* is never quite at our elbows.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 141.

3. Figuratively, the limit of intellectual perception, of experience, or of knowledge.

The history of one *horizon* of life is that its own completion but prepares the way for a higher one, furnishing the latter with conditions of a still further development.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 433.

4. In *geol.*, a stratum or group of strata characterized by the presence of a particular fossil not found in the underlying or overlying beds, or of a peculiar assemblage of fossils. Such a bed or series of beds is often designated as the zone of the fossil or group of fossils in question, and such a distinctly marked division is sometimes called a *horizon*, as forming a convenient plane of reference for other groups of strata occurring above and below, and not so definitely marked by peculiar fossil contents.

Lepidodendra are especially characteristic trees of this *horizon*. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, App., p. 277.

5. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a level or horizontal line or surface: as, the *horizon* of the teeth; the *horizon* of the diaphragm.—**Artificial horizon**, a contrivance for enabling an observer to determine the altitude of a star above the horizon when the horizon itself is not visible. It consists of a small hollow trough containing quicksilver or any other fluid the surface of which affords a reflected image of a celestial body. The angle subtended at the eye by the star and its image in a fluid being double the star's altitude, this angle, when measured and halved, gives the altitude of the star.—**Astronomical horizon**, the great circle of the celestial sphere midway between the zenith and nadir, its plane being perpendicular to gravity at any station.—**Celestial horizon**. Same as *astronomical*.

cal horizon.—**Geographical horizon**, a great circle of the terrestrial sphere, having any given station as its pole. The sensible horizon, or horizontal plane tangent to the surface of the earth at a given station, is sometimes distinguished from the *rational horizon*, or plane parallel to the sensible horizon passing through the center of the earth. —**Horizon of an artificial globe**, the broad horizontal ring in which the globe is fixed. On this are several concentric circles, which contain the months and days of the year, the corresponding signs and degrees of the ecliptic, and the thirty-two points of the compass.—**On the same horizon**, in *geol.*, said of fossils or strata which appear to be of the same age.—**Physical horizon**, the circle of tangency with the terrestrial sphere, or geoid, of a cone having its vertex at the eye of the observer.—**Rational or true horizon.** Same as *astronomical horizon.*—**Visible horizon.** See def. 1.

horizon-glass (hō-rī′zǫn-glȧs), *n.* In *astron.*, the small plane mirror which is firmly attached to the frame of a quadrant or sextant, and has one half silvered. In measuring an altitude of the sun the observer looks directly through its transparent half toward the horizon at the point directly under the sun. Formerly two horizon-glasses were often used, one the front glass as above described, the other, the back glass, so placed that the observer looked through it to the point of the horizon opposite to that under the sun: this glass had simply a narrow unsilvered strip across its middle.

horizontal (hor-i-zon′tal), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *horizontaal* = G. *horizontal* = Dan. Sw. *horisontal* = F. Sp. Pg. *horizontal* = It. *orizzontale*, < ML. **horizontalis*, < L. *horizon*, horizon: see *horizon*.]

I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the horizon.

> As when the sun new-risen
> Looks through the *horizontal* misty air,
> Shorn of his beams. *Milton*, P. L., i. 595.

2. Parallel to the horizon; at right angles to the direction of gravity at any station; being on a level; not vertical nor inclined: as, a *horizontal* line or surface; a *horizontal* position. Specifically—(*a*) In *mech.*, acting or working, or placed, wholly or with respect to its main parts, in a level plane: as, a *horizontal* drill; a *horizontal* boring-machine; a *horizontal* saw-mill and mortising-machine; a *horizontal* pump; a *horizontal* escapement; a *horizontal* steam-engine. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, being, as the parts, organs, surfaces, marks, etc., of a bilaterally symmetrical animal, parallel to a plane supposed to extend from end to end and from side to side of the body: as, *horizontal* wings (those which, in repose, lie flat over the body, so as to be parallel to the supposed plane).

3. Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon: as, *horizontal* distance.—**Horizontal bar, battery, cornice, distance, leaf, mill, parallax**, etc. See the nouns.—**Horizontal line.** (*a*) In *persp.*, the intersection of the horizontal and perspective planes; an imaginary line crossing a picture parallel to its base or bottom line, and at the assumed level of the eye of the observer. (*b*) In *figured bass*, a dash under a note indicating that the tones of the last figured chord are to be continued without regard to the tone of the bass.—**Horizontal line of Camper**, in *craniom.*, the intersection of the horizontal plane of Camper with the median plane of the head.—**Horizontal plane**, a plane parallel to the horizon, or not inclined to it; in *persp.*, a plane parallel to the horizon, passing through the eye and cutting the perspective plane at right angles.—**Horizontal plane of Camper**, in *craniom.*, the plane passing through the center of the external auditory meatus on either side and the inferior nasal spine.—**Horizontal projection**, a projection made on a plane parallel to the horizon.—**Horizontal range of a projectile**, the distance at which it falls on or strikes a horizontal plane, whatever be the angle of elevation.—**Horizontal roof, steam-engine**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* In *craniom.*, the line drawn from the lower edge of the orbital cavity to the middle of the ear-cavity.

horizontality (hor′i-zon-tal′i-ti), *n.* [< *horizontal* + *-ity*.] The state of being horizontal.

> No vase nor statue breaks the dead *horizontality* of the parapet. *The American*, XIII. 57.

horizontalization (hor-i-zon″tal-i-zā′shǫn), *n.* [< *horizontal* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *craniom.*, the act of placing the skull for craniometrical measurement so that the plane taken as the horizontal datum-plane shall be truly horizontal. Anthropologists are not entirely agreed on a horizontal datum-plane, but the alveolocondylean plane is usually preferred—that is, a plane passing through the alveolar point tangent to the condyles. When this plane is made horizontal the skull looks to the horizon. When the skull is fragmentary the horizontalization may become a difficult problem, and the selection of an unusual datum-plane may be rendered necessary.

horizontally (hor-i-zon′tal-i), *adv.* In a horizontal direction or position; in the direction of the horizon; on a level: as, a line stretched *horizontally*.

> It is occasionally requisite that the object-end of the instrument be moved up and down as well as *horizontally* or equatorially. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

horkey (hôr′ki), *n.* Same as *hockey*[2].

horkey-load (hôr′ki-lōd), *n.* Same as *hockey-load*.

Hormaphis (hôr′mā-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅρμος, a cord, chain, necklace, + NL. *aphis*.] A genus of plant-lice founded by Osten-Sacken in 1861, having the antennal joints deeply incised and well separated, and the first two oblique veins of the fore wings uniting in a fork. The spinous

Female Spinous Gall-louse (*Hormaphis spinosus*), the fore wings showing abnormal venation. (Much enlarged.)

gall-louse, *H. spinosus*, forms on the stems of wych-hazel a gall, which is a deformation of the flower-bud.

Horminum (hôr-mī′num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. ὁρμινον, a kind of sage.] A monotypic genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Labiatæ* and tribe *Satureineæ*, the type of Endlicher's subtribe *Hormineæ*, and of Lindley's tribe *Horminidæ*. It is characterized by having the calyx 2-lipped; the corolla with incurved, ascending tube; the anthers linear, 1-celled, confluent; leaves mostly radical, dentate, the upper reduced to narrow bracts; whorls 6-flowered; flowers violet-purple. The single species, *H. Pyrenaicum*, is a native of the mountains of Europe. Bentham makes *Horminum* a section of the genus *Salvia*; Moench, a subgenus of *Mentha*; Tournefort, a synonym for the genus *Salvia*.

hormogone, hormogon (hôr′mǫ-gōn, -gon), *n.* Same as *hormogonium*.

hormogonia, *n.* Plural of *hormogonium*.

hormogonimium (hôr″mǫ-gǫ-nim′i-um), *n.*; pl. *hormogonimia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. ὅρμος, a cord, chain, + γόνιμος, productive: see *gonimium*.] One of the common forms of gonimia of lichens, especially characteristic of the *Collemaceæ*. It is small, moniliform, and contained in a syngonimium.

hormogonium (hôr-mǫ-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *hormogonia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. ὅρμος, a cord, chain, + γόνος, offspring.] In *bot.*, a special reproductive body in the nostocs, having the form of a chain of roundish cells, from which new cœnobia are formed. Also *hormogone, hormogon*.

> The cells intermediate between two heterocysts escape in the form of a small chain, called a *hormogonium*, and swim about with a spiral motion through the water. They at length become quiescent and begin to divide both transversely and longitudinally. Of the cells thus formed some become heterocysts, and in process of time a new Nostoc is formed. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 12.

hormogonous (hôr-mog′ǫ-nus), *a.* [As *hormogon-ium* + *-ous*.] Possessing or resembling a hormogonium.

Hormospermeæ (hôr-mǫ-spėr′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅρμος, a cord, chain, + σπέρμα, a seed, + *-eæ*.] One of the principal divisions of the *Floridew*, or red and purple seaweeds, as proposed by Agardh (1851). It includes the orders *Squamariaceæ* and *Sphærococcoideæ*, and the suborder *Gramineæ* (also called *Delesseriæ*, from the genus *Delesseria*), characterized by having the spore-bearing filaments articulated in a moniliform manner, and superficial or radiating in the pericarp.

horn (hôrn), *n.* [< ME. *horn*, < AS. *horn* = OS. *horn* (in comp.) = OFries. *horn* = OD. *horn, horen*, D. *horen* = MLG. *horen*, LG. *horn* = OHG. MHG. G. *horn* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *horn* = Goth. *haurn* = L. *cornu* (> ult. E. *corn*[2], *cornet*, etc.) = W. Gael. and Ir. *corn* (the Old Celtic form is represented by the entry κάρνον, trumpet, in Hesychius), a horn; with formative *-n*, akin to Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), a horn (see *cerato-* and *carat*), with formative *-t*; of the same root as AS. *heorot, heort*, E. *hart*, and L. *cervus*, deer: see *hart*[1] and *Cervus*. See *hornet*.] 1. An excrescent growth upon the head in certain animals, serving as a weapon of offense or defense. See def. 3. The horns of cattle, sheep, and goats are familiar examples. Such horns, technically called *cornua cava* or hollow horns, are permanent or non-deciduous; they always grow upon the head, and are hollow, being formed upon a solid core of true bone. They are usually in one pair, right and left; sometimes in two pairs, and in some fossil animals even in three. There may also be but one, as in some rhinoceroses, or there may be two placed one behind the other, as in others. True horns are distinguished from antlers by being hollow, permanent, and unbranched (except in the pronghorn antelope). They occur usually in both sexes. See *Cavicornia, cornu*.

> And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, having seven heads and ten *horns*, and upon his *horns* ten crowns. Rev. xiii. 1.
>
> It is said, "God sends a curst cow short *horns*."
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

2. An antler of a deer. Antlers are not true horns, but are bony, solid, and deciduous, and are for the most part confined to the male sex. They are technically called *cornua solida* or *cornua deciduæ* (that is, solid or deciduous horns). See *antler*.

3. Hardened and thickened epidermis or cuticle, as that of which nails, claws, and hoofs consist, differing from hair or other cuticular structures chiefly in density and massiveness. The character of horn as a cuticular outgrowth or appendage is well illustrated in the pronghorn antelope, in which the transition from a mass of agglutinated hairs covering a bony core of the frontal bone to hard horny substance at the tip is very gradual and readily observed. The thickened skin of the human heel is horn, and similar special thickenings are called *corns*. Tortoise-shell is another kind of horn, as are also the hard covering of the beak and feet of birds, the scales of reptiles, etc. Horn in this sense is related to bone or cartilage only in that it belongs to the same general group of connective tissues.

> Neatly secur'd from being soil'd or torn,
> Beneath a pane of thin translucent *horn*,
> A book. *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 120.

4. Something made of horn, or like or likened to a horn in position, shape, use, or purpose.

> The conquering Brute on Corineus brave
> This *horn* of land bestow'd, and mark'd it with his name.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 505.
>
> We skirt the western *horn* of Sabioncello, and another turn leads us through the channel.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 192.
>
> The wood which grides and clangs
> Its leafless ribs and iron *horns*.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cvii.

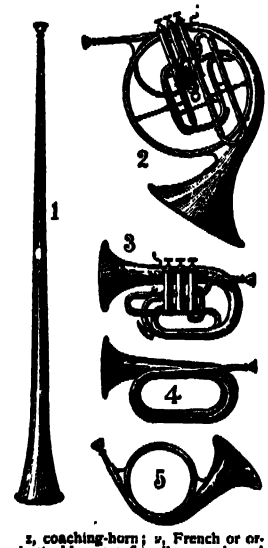
Specifically—(*a*) A feeler; a tentacle; an antenna; an ovipositor; also, the tuft of feathers upon the head of sundry birds, resembling a horn; a plumicorn, as that of various owls.

> As the snail, whose tender *horns* being hit,
> Shrinks backward in his shelly cave with pain.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1033.

(*b*) A wind-instrument more or less resembling a horn in shape and size, and originally made of horn: as, a hunting-*horn*; a tin *horn*. In the simpler forms the horn is used chiefly to give signals, producing single or slightly variable loud tones. The hunting-horn, however, was early elaborated and made capable of producing a variety of calls, fanfares, and simple tunes. Wood, ivory, and various metals have been used for making horns.

> He's blawn his *horn* sae sharp and shrill;
> Up start the deer on every hill.
> *Bothwell* (Child's Ballads, I. 159).
>
> With *horns* and trumpets now to madness swell,
> Now sink in sorrows with a tolling bell.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 228.
>
> Waked at dead of night, I heard a sound
> As of a silver *horn* from o'er the hills
> Blown. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

(*c*) By extension, a musical wind-instrument of the trumpet class, developed from the hunting-horn (previously modified for use in orchestras under the name *cornu di caccia*), and distinctively called the *French horn*, having a slender tube of brass or silver, several feet long, gracefully curved upon itself, terminating in a flaring bell, and blown through a mouthpiece of conoidal bore. Its tones are harmonics of the natural tone of the tube, produced by slightly varying the method and pressure of the blowing. Its compass is about four octaves, the series of tones in the two upper octaves being diatonic and partially chromatic. In addition to these primary or open tones, modified or closed tones are produced by inserting the hand into the bell, so as to alter the pitch of an open tone chromatically. The pitch of the fundamental tone, and thus of the whole series of open tones, is altered by detachable crooks, which increase the actual length of the tube. From eight to twelve such crooks are made, pitching the instrument in nearly all the chromatic keys between the second C below middle C and the second B♭ below that. The key in which the instrument is to be set is indicated at the beginning of each piece; but the music is written in the key of C. The pitch of the tube is still further affected by the *tuning-slide*, which is one of the curves of the tube so arranged that it can be pushed in or out at will. Ventils or valves are sometimes added to the tube to facilitate rapid passages. Horns are the most valuable orchestral instruments of their class. Their tone is mellow, pervasive, and blending, with a peculiar romantic quality. The French horn is sometimes used singly or as a solo instrument, but in orchestras it is nearly always combined in pairs or in quartets, and used both for melodic effects, especially in fanfares and similar figures, and for sustained chords as a harmonic basis for free instrumentation. (*d*) A drinking-vessel of the shape of a horn or made of a horn. See *drinking-horn*.



1, coaching-horn; 2, French or orchestral horn; 3, flügelhorn, or keyed bugle; 4, post-horn; 5, hunting-horn.

> They attended the banquet and served the heroes with *horns* of mead and ale. *Mason*, Notes on Gray's Poems.
>
> They sit with knife in meat and wine in *horn*.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

(*e*) A long projection, frequently of silver or gold, worn on the forehead by natives of some Asiatic countries. (*f*) One of the extremities (cusps) of the moon when waxing and waning, and hence of any crescent-shaped object.

I saw a dolphin hang i' the *horns* of the moon,
Shot from a wave.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

The angelic squadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in mooned *horns*
Their phalanx. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 978.

Ere ten moons had sharpen'd either *horn*. *Dryden.*

The *horns*, or extremities of the bow, were two large tufts of cocoa-nut-trees. *Cook*, Voyages, I. i. 7.

(*g*) The horn of a cow or other animal, or, now, any similar case or flask, used for holding gunpowder; a powder-horn or powder-flask.

Each man . . . places a ball in the palm of his hand, pouring as much powder from his *horn* upon it as will cover it. *Audubon*, Ornith. Biog., I. 293.

(*h*) *pl.* A head-dress worn during the first half of the fifteenth century, the general shape of which was that of a pair of horns spreading like those of an ox. These head-dresses consisted of stuffs embroidered and set with jewels, or of nets (compare *crespine*) by which the hair was entirely or almost entirely concealed, a veil covering the whole. (*i*) A projecting part of a head-dress, especially of that of women in the fourteenth century. (*j*) *Eccles.*, either of the corners or angles made by the front and ends of an altar. In Christian churches, that at the left of the priest when facing the altar is the *gospel horn;* that at his right, the *epistle horn.*

Bind the sacrifice with cords, even unto the *horns* of the altar. Ps. cxviii. 27.

(*k*) In the Bible, a symbol of strength, power, or glory.

All the *horns* of the wicked also will I cut off; but the *horns* of the righteous shall be exalted. Ps. lxxv. 10.

And hath raised up an *horn* of salvation for us in the house of his servant David. Luke i. 69.

(*l*) In railroad-cars, a part rigidly fastened to the coupler or draw-bar, by means of which the coupler and buffer-springs are connected. *Car-Builder's Dict.* (*m*) Either of two projections on a side-saddle, serving to support the right leg. (*n*†) The beak of an anvil. (*o*) A branch of a subdivided stream.

With sevenfold *horns* mysterious Nile
Surrounds the skirts of Egypt's fruitful soil.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 409.

(*p*) *Naut.*, one of the ends of the crosstrees. (*q*) One of the alternatives of a dilemma. See *dilemma*, 1. (*r*†) The imaginary projection on the brow of a cuckold. [Low.] [This use, derived through Italian from Greek, is extremely frequent in the plays of Shakspere and his contemporaries.]

If I have *horns* to make me mad, let the proverb go with me; I'll be *horn* mad. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

(*s*) In *bot.*, any process or appendage which is shaped somewhat like the horn of an animal, as the spur of the petals in *Linaria*, or the crest borne by the hoods in *Asclepias.*

5. A draught of strong liquor: as, to take a *horn*. See def. 4 (*d*). [Colloq.]

The chaplain gave us a pretty stiff *horn* of liquor apiece. *W. E. Burton*, Waggeries.

6. In *arch.*, the Ionic volute.—**Alpine horn**, a long trumpet used by the Swiss mountaineers for signaling and for musical effects.—**Amalthea's horn**, the cornucopia, or horn of plenty.

With fruits, and flowers from *Amalthea's horn*.
Milton, P. R., ii. 356.

At the horn†, put out of the protection of the law; proclaimed an outlaw. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 354, note. [Slang.]—**Bass horn**, a large deep horn, once used in military bands.—**English horn**, a tenor oboe. See *oboe*.—**French horn**, the orchestral horn. See def. 4 (*c*).—**Horn for the thumb**†, a kind of horn thimble worn by pickpockets on the thumb to support the edge of the knife in cutting out purses.

I have your name, now I remember me, in my book of horners; *horns for the thumb*, you know how.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

Horn of plenty, or *cornucopia*, in *classical myth.*, the horn of the goat Amalthea by which the infant Zeus was suckled, broken off by him and endowed with the quality of becoming filled with whatever its possessor might wish for; hence, in representation, a goat's horn as a symbol of plenty or abundance in general.—**Horn-of-plenty grass**, an Oriental grass, *Cornucopiæ cucullatum*.—**In a horn**, not at all: a humorous expression of doubt or denial: as, he will do it—*in a horn* (that is, will not do it). Sometimes, in provincial English use, extended to *in a horn when the devil is blind*. [Colloq. or slang.]—**Sax horn**. See *saxhorn*.—**To blow the buck's horn**†. See *buck*1.—**To come out at the little end of the horn**, to come off ill from any encounter or experience; come to grief: used especially of one who completely fails in a boastful or pretentious undertaking. [Colloq.]—**To pull** or **draw in one's horns**, to repress one's ardor, or restrain one's pride: in allusion to the snail's habit of withdrawing its feelers when startled.—**To put to the horn**, in *old Scots law*, to denounce as a rebel; outlaw for not appearing in the court of summons. This was done by a messenger-at-arms, who proceeded to the cross at Edinburgh, and among other formalities gave three blasts with a horn, by which the person was understood to be proclaimed rebel to the king for contempt of his authority.—**To take the bull by the horns**. See *bull*1.—**Valve-horn**, a musical horn with valves for altering the pitch of particular tones.

horn (hôrn), *v. t.* [< *horn*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with horns.—2†. To cause to wear "horns" as the mark of a cuckold; cuckold. [Low.]

Val. I not repent me of my late disguise.
Mon. If you can *horn* him, sir, you need not.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 2.

The moon embraces her shepherd;
And the queen of love her warrior;
While the first does *horn*,
The stars of the morn,
And the second the heavenly farrier.
Tom o' Bedlam.

3. To give the shape of a horn to.—4. To treat to a charivari, or mock serenade of tin horns, etc. See *horning*, 2. [Local, U. S.]—5. To adjust (the frames of a ship) in process of construction so that they shall be exactly at right angles with the line of the keel.

hornaget, *n.* [< *horn* + *-age*, after the equiv. F. *cornage*, < L. *cornu* (= E. *horn*) + *-age*.] A quantity of corn formerly given yearly to the lord of the manor for every ox worked in the plow on lands within his jurisdiction. *Cotgrave*, under *droict.*

horn-band (hôrn'band), *n.* A band of trumpeters.—**Russian horn-band**, a band of musicians each one of whom plays upon a horn a single note only of the scale. The horns vary in length from 12 feet to 9 inches, according to the pitch of the note, and to play the chromatic scale through a compass of 3 octaves requires 37 players. This method of performing music was invented, with a suitable system of notation, by J. A. Maresch, a Bohemian domiciled in Russia, who gave his first performance before the imperial court in 1755. His method has been preserved in Russia down to the present time. It admits of the performance with precision of somewhat complicated music, including runs, trills, and other embellishments, but the artistic value of the result is necessarily small.

horn-bar (hôrn'bär), *n.* The cross-bar of a carriage, or the gearing supporting the fore-spring stays.

hornbeak (hôrn'bēk), *n.* The garfish: same as *horn-eel*, 2.

hornbeam (hôrn'bēm), *n.* A small tree belonging to the genus *Carpinus*, of the natural order *Cupuliferæ*. The American hornbeam, also called *blue beech*, *water-beech* and *ironwood*, is *C. Caroliniana* or *Americana*. It is a shrub or small tree, 10 to 20 feet high, with very heavy, hard, close-grained wood, which is sometimes used in making carpenters' tools, handles, etc. The European hornbeam, *C. Betulus*, is also a small tree, much planted in England. The wood makes a fine elastic tip for a fishing-rod, and is also used for agricultural implements, mallets, cogs of wheels, etc. Also called *yoke-elm*, *hardbeam*, and *horn-beech*. See cut under *Carpinus.*

With thee, where Easna's *horn-beam* grove
Its foliage o'er me interwove,
Along the lonely path I've stray'd.
J. Scott, Ode to Leisure.

horn-beast† (hôrn'bēst), *n.* An animal with horns; a horned beast.

Here we have no temple but the wood, no assembly but *horn-beasts*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3.

horn-beech (hôrn'bēch), *n.* Same as *hornbeam.*

hornbill (hôrn'bil), *n.* A large non-passerine bird of the family *Bucerotidæ*: so called from

Rhinoceros Hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*).

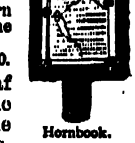
the horny casque, in some cases of enormous size, which surmounts the bill. The bill is itself very large, like that of a toucan, on which account the hornbills have been associated with the toucans; they must be classed, however, with the kingfishers and hoopoes, notwithstanding the slightness of their superficial resemblance to these birds. There are two groups of hornbills, the tree-hornbills and ground-hornbills. The latter, which constitute the genus *Bucorvus*, have the casque quite hollow and in some cases open in front. One of the largest of the tree-hornbills is the rhinoceros hornbill, *Buceros rhinoceros*, having a bill nearly a foot in length, and surmounted by a horn nearly as large. It inhabits Sumatra. The concave-casqued hornbill of Asia is *B. bicornis*. A Philippine species is *B. hydrocorax*. African hornbills are chiefly of the genera *Tockus*, as *T. erythrorhynchus*, and *Bycanistes*, as *B. buccinator*; the ground-hornbills are also exclusively African. All these singular birds are for the most part frugivorous, and some of them are known to have the curious habit of imprisoning the female in the hole in which she lays her eggs, by stopping up the entrance, leaving room only to pass in food to her during her confinement.

hornbill-cuckoo (hôrn'bil-kuk'ö), *n.* An ani. See *Crotophaga.*

hornblende (hôrn'blend), *n.* [< G. *hornblende*, < *horn*, = E. *horn*, + *blende*, = E. *blende*: see *blende*.] A common mineral, crystallizing in the monoclinic system with a prismatic angle of 124½°. Parallel to this, the fundamental prism, it has perfect cleavage. It occurs usually in massive forms, varying in structure from compact to columnar and fibrous, with the fibers parallel or curved, and also, but less often, lamellar. In composition it varies widely, from the white tremolite, a silicate of calcium and magnesium, to the green actinolite, which contains also more or less iron, and to the dark-green, brown, and black varieties, pargasite and common hornblende, which contain alumina as well as lime, magnesia, and iron; manganese is also present in some varieties, and less commonly sodium and potassium. Asbestos, mountain-cork, and mountain-leather are included here, and nephrite or jade is a tough, compact variety. Hornblende is a constituent of many crystalline rocks, as syenite, diorite, hornblende schist, some kinds of trachyte, andesite, etc. The name *amphibole* is often used as the general term to include all the varieties. The hornblende or amphibole group of minerals includes also the related orthorhombic species anthophyllite, and the monoclinic arfvedsonite, crocidolite, glaucophane, etc. In geology, *hornblende* or *hornblendic* is often prefixed to names of rocks to indicate the accidental presence in greater or less quantity of that mineral, in addition to the other ingredients which the rock usually contains. Hornblende is a frequent result of the metamorphism of other minerals, especially of augite.—**Hornblende andesite**. See *andesite*.—**Hornblende basalt**, a very basic rock of holocrystalline texture, somewhat porphyritic, containing a comparatively small amount of feldspar and scattered crystals of hornblende. It is a characteristic rock of the Rhöngebirge in Bavaria, etc.—**Hornblende gabbro**, a variety of gabbro in which the diallage is more or less replaced by hornblende.—**Hornblende rock**, a rock consisting chiefly of black or dark-green hornblende, but often interlaminated with feldspar, quartz, or mica. Also called *amphibolite*. The same rock when it has a schistose character is called *hornblende slate* or *hornblende schist*.—**Labrador hornblende**. See *hypersthene.*

hornblendic (hôrn-blen'dik), *a.* [< *hornblende* + *-ic*.] Containing hornblende; resembling hornblende.—**Hornblendic granite**. Same as *hornblende granite*. See *granite*, 1.

horn-blower (hôrn'blō'ėr), *n.* [< ME. **hornblowere*, earlier *hornblawere*, < AS. *hornblâwere*, < *horn*, horn, + *blâwere*, blower.] One who blows a horn; a trumpeter.



Hornbook.

The *Horn-blower* [at Ripon] winds a horn every morning at nine o'clock, before the mayor's door and at the town cross. *Municip. Corp. Reports*, 1835, p. 1710.

hornbook (hôrn'bůk), *n.* 1. A leaf or page, usually one containing the alphabet, the nine digits, and the Lord's Prayer, covered with transparent horn and fixed in a frame with a handle: formerly used in teaching children to read.

He teaches boys the *horn-book*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

To Master John the English Maid
A *Horn-book* gives of Ginger-bread;
And that the Child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the Letter.
Prior, Alma, ii.

Hence—2. A book containing the first principles of any science or branch of knowledge; a primer.

horn-bug (hôrn'bug), *n.* A very common North American beetle, *Passalus cornutus*, of the family *Lucanidæ*, of large size, elongate form, and shining black color with pitch-black legs, the elytra sulcate with regularly impressed lines of punctures, and the head armed with a stout curved horn. Its whitish larva, found in decaying

Horn-bug (*Passalus cornutus*), natural size.

a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle; *d*, under side of three thoracic joints of larva, showing legs; *e*, metathoracic leg of larva.

stumps and logs, has the third pair of legs rudimentary, but the two anterior pairs are well developed. *Riley*, 4th Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 139.

horn-card (hôrn'kärd), *n.* A transparent plate of horn graduated for use on charts, either as a protractor or for meteorological purposes, to represent the direction of the wind in a cyclone. *Smyth.*

horn-coot (hôrn'kōt), *n.* The long-eared owl, *Asio otus*. [Local, Eng.]

horn-core (hôrn'kôr), *n.* The core of a horn; a projection or process of the frontal bone on which the corneous substance of a horn is supported and molded. It is true bone, of which the horny substance forms only a sheath.

The horns of the Bovidæ consist of permanent, conical, usually curved, bony processes, into which air-cells continued from the frontal sinuses often extend, called *horn-cores*, ensheathed in a case of true horn.
W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 481.

horn-cuirass (hôrn'kwē-ras'), *n.* A coat of fence made of scales of horn stitched to a garment of leather or stuff. See *scale-armor*.

horn-distemper (hôrn'dis-tem'pėr), *n.* A disease of cattle affecting the internal substance or core of the horn.

horn-drum (hôrn'drum), *n.* A wheel having curved partitions which separate it into sections, used for raising water. *E. H. Knight.*

horned (hôrnd), *a.* [< ME. *horned* (with restored vowel), < AS. *hyrned* (with mutated vowel) (= OHG. *gi-hurnet*, MHG. *ge-hürnet*, G. *ge-hörnt* = Dan. *hornet;* = L. *cornutus*, > E. *cornute*, q. v.); as *horn* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a horn or horns, or something resembling a horn in its nature, use, position, or appearance: as, *horned* cattle; a *horned* lizard; the *horned* moon.

In that Desert ben many wylde men, that ben hidouse to loken on: for thei ben *horned*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 274.

O, that I were
Upon the hill of Basan, to outroar
The *horned* herd! *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

The dim and *horned* moon hung low. *Shelley*, Alastor.

Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, having feathers on the head projecting like horns: as, the *horned* owl; a *horned* grebe. (*b*) In *entom.*, having one or more large horn-like projections. See cut under *horn-bug*. (*c*†) Mitered. *Halliwell.* (*d*) In *her.*, having horns: an epithet used when their tincture is different from that of the rest of the creature.—**Horned beetle, frog, grebe, hog, horse, lark, owl, pheasant, poppy, pout, ray, screamer**, etc. See the nouns.—**Horned syllogism.** See *syllogism* and *dilemma*, 1.—**Horned toad, viper**, etc. See the nouns.—**Horned wavey**, in *her.* See *wavey*.

hornedness (hôrnd'nes or hôr'ned-nes), *n.* The state of being horned.

The antient Druids had their superstitious Rites at the Changes of the Moon. The *Hornedness* of the New Moon is still faintly considered by the vulgar as an Omen with Regard to the Weather.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 380.

horn-eel (hôrn'ēl), *n.* 1. The larger sand-lance. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris:* so called from its elongated body and produced jaws. [Prov. Irish.]

hornel (hôr'nel), *n.* [Reduced form of *horn-eel.*] The horn-eel. [Prov. Eng.]

hornen† (hôr'nen), *a.* [ME. *hornen* (with restored vowel), < AS. *hyrnen* (= OHG. *hurnin*, MHG. *hürnen*, *hornin*, G. *hörnern*), of horn, < *horn*, horn: see *horn* and *-en*[2].] Of horn.

In vois of the *hornens* trumpe.
Wyclif, Ps. xcvii. 6 (Oxf.).

horner (hôr'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *hornere, hornare* (= MD. MLG. *horener*), a trumpeter; < *horn* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who blows a horn; a horn-player; a trumpeter.—2. One who works or deals in horn.

Even the horns of cattle are prohibited to be exported: and the two insignificant trades of the *horner* and comb-maker enjoy, in this respect, a monopoly against the graziers. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, iv. 8.

3†. One who horns or cuckolds. [Low.]—4. In *old Scots law*, one who had been put to the horn, or publicly denounced and proscribed; an outlaw. [Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

horneress†, *n.* A female horn-maker. *Palsgrave.*

Horner's method of approximation. See *approximation*.

Horner's muscle. See *muscle*.

hornet (hôr'net), *n.* [< ME. **hornet* (with restored vowel; not found), < AS. *hyrnet, hyrnete, hyrnette, hyrnetu* (with mutated vowel), earliest instance *hurnitu* (in a gloss, "crabro, waefs [wasp] vel *hurnitu*"), = MLG. *hornte, hornetse* = OHG. *hornuz, hornaz*, MHG. *hornuz, horniz*, G. *horniss;* G. dial. dim. *hornissel* = MD. *hornsel, horsel, hursel* (Kilian), D. *horzel*, a hornet; appar. < AS. OHG., etc., *horn*, with the same formative that appears in another deriv. from the same ult. root, namely, AS. *heor-ot, heor-t*, E. *hart* = OHG. *hirut*, G. *hirsch* (see *hart*[1] and *horn*), the ref. being to the hornet's horns or antennæ, or to the buzzing sound it makes; cf. MLG. *horener*, a hornet, also a trumpeter, 'horner,' OLG. "*horn-beron*, crabrones," hornets, lit. 'horn-bearers,' i. e. (perhaps) 'trumpeters,' = AS. *horn-bora*, tr. L. *cornicen*, a trumpeter. The connection with *horn* is further shown by OFries. *horen-bie*, a hornet (Kilian), lit. a 'horn-bee,' *horen-toren*, a wasp (Kilian), LG. *hornke*, a hornet: cf. *hornken*, a little horn; cf. G. dial. *hornech*, and E. dial. *hornicle*, a hornet. But this connection may have originated in popular etymology; and the word may be really cognate with L. *crabro* (for **crasro* (?); cf. L. *tenebræ* as related to Skt. *tamisrā:* see *dim*), a hornet, and with the Slavic, etc., forms: OBulg. *sršša*, a wasp, *sršsheni*, a hornet, = Bohem. *srch, srshcň, srshaň* = Pol. *szerszeń* = Russ. *shershene*, etc., a hornet; OPruss. *sirsilis*, hornet, = Lith. *shirshlìs, shirshù*, a wasp; cf. Bohem. *srsheti*, buzz. Observe that *wasp* also has cognate forms in L., Slav., Lith., etc.] 1. An insect of the wasp family, of the genus *Vespa*, much larger and stronger than wasps of other species, and capable of inflicting a more severe and painful sting. Hornets congregate in a cellular nest formed of a substance resembling coarse paper, elaborated from leaves and particles of wood. The nest is sometimes pendent, and sometimes placed in a hollow tree. The European hornet, *V. crabro*, and the American hornet, or yellow-jacket, *V. maculata*, are similar in character and habit. The name is often used for any large or formidable wasp, especially one whose sting is exceptionally painful.

American Hornet (*Vespa maculata*), natural size.

He's like a *hornet* now, he hums and buzzes
Nothing but blood and horror.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 4.

Who seem a swarm of *Hornets* buzzing out
Among their Foes, and humming round about,
To spet their spight against their Enemies,
With poysonie Darts, in noses, browa, and eyes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

2. Figuratively, a person who annoys by frequent and persistent petty attacks.

More than one sultan, hoping to rid themselves of the annoyance, fitted out expeditions against the island with the design of crushing the *hornets* in their nest. *Prescott.*

To bring a nest of hornets about one's ears, to stir up enemies against one's self; bring upon one's self a swarm of troubles or vexations.

hornet-clearwing (hôr'net-klēr'wing), *n.* A hornet-moth, as *Sesia apiformis* or *S. bembeciformis*.

hornet-fly (hôr'net-flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Asilidæ;* a robber-fly.

hornet-moth (hôr'net-môth), *n.* A moth of the family *Sesiidæ* and genus *Sesia* or *Ægeria:* as, the lunar *hornet-moth, Sesia bembeciformis*.

horn-finch (hôrn'finch), *n.* The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. [Local, Eng.]

horn-fish (hôrn'fish), *n.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *hornfisc* (= Icel. *hornfiskr* = Sw. Dan. *hornfisk*), garfish, < *horn*, horn, + *fisc*, fish.] 1. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris:* so called in allusion to the projecting jaws. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A species of *Syngnathidæ;* a pipe-fish: so named in reference to the texture of the exoskeleton.—3. The sand-pike or sauger, *Stizostedium canadense*, a percoid fish: so named in allusion to its color.

hornfoot† (hôrn'fůt), *a.* Having a hoof; hoofed. *Hakewill.*

horn-footed (hôrn'fůt'ed), *a.* [ME. not found; AS. *horn-fōted*, horn-footed.] Hoofed. [Rare.]

Jingle of bits,
Shouts, arrows, tramp of the *hornfooted* horse
That grind the glebe to powder! *Tennyson*, Tiresias.

hornful (hôrn'fůl), *n.* [< *horn* + *-ful.*] As much as a horn holds: said of a drinking-cup or powder-flask, especially one made of horn. See *horn*, 4 (*d*) and (*g*).

horngeld (hôrn'geld), *n.* Same as *cornage*.

Hornie, *n.* See *Horny*.

hornify (hôr'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hornified*, ppr. *hornifying*. [< *horn* + *-i-fy:* see *-fy.*] 1. To make horny or of the consistence of horn.

A wrought-iron stalk is partly encased in a tube of vulcanite, or *hornified* india-rubber.
Dredge's Electric Illumination, I., App., p. lxxxii.

2†. To cuckold. [Low.]

This verifying my wife has *hornified* me.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

horning (hôr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *horn*, *v.*] 1. The appearance of the crescent moon.

They account . . . from the *horning* [of the moon], which is the cause why they set up in their steeples a crescent.
J. Gregory, Posthuma, p. 168.

2. A mock serenade with tin horns and other discordant instruments, performed either in humorous congratulation, as of a newly married couple, or as a manifestation of public disapproval, as of some obnoxious person. [Local, U. S.]

A few moments after the ceremony a gun was heard outside—the signal for the *horning*, without which in that region no wedding would be thought complete.
Examiner and Chronicle.

3. Public proclamation by the blowing of a horn; specifically, same as *letters of horning*. [Scotch.]—**Letters of horning**, in *Scots law*, a process issued under the signet, after a debt has been judicially established, directing a messenger to charge the debtor to pay within a specified time, under pain of being declared rebel, with a warrant also to seize movables, etc. See *caption*.

hornish† (hôr'nish), *a.* [< *horn* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat like horn; horny.

Temperance, as if it were of a *hornish* composure, is too hard for the flesh. *Sir M. Sandys*, Essays (1634), p. 21.

hornist (hôr'nist), *n.* [< *horn* + *-ist.*] A horn-player.

hornito (hôr-nē'tō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *horno*, an oven, kiln, furnace: see *horno*.] In *geol.*, a low oven-shaped mound, common in the volcanic districts of South America, usually emitting from its sides and summit hot smoke and other vapors. Hornitos are only from 5 to 10 feet high, and according to Humboldt are not eruptive cones, but mere intumescences on the fields and sides of the larger volcanos. Also called *horno*.

In every direction [in the lava desert in Iceland] there are innumerable *hornitos*, seemingly formed originally of a variety of strands of the fiery ooze twisted into all sorts of fantastic shapes, the outer surface suggestive of a tangle of intertwisted snakes of inordinate thickness.
Nature, XXX. 564.

hornkecket, *n.* The garfish, *Belone vulgaris*. *Palsgrave.*

horn-lead (hôrn'led), *n.* Lead chlorid: so called by the old chemists because it assumes a horny appearance in fusing. See *phosgenite*.

hornless (hôrn'les), *a.* [< *horn* + *-less.*] Having no horns.

The cattle of the highlands of Scotland are exceedingly small, and many of them, males as well as females, are *hornless*. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Ox.

Heaps of ruin, *hornless* unicorns . . .
And shatter'd talbots, which had left the stones
Raw that they fell from. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

hornlessness (hôrn'les-nes), *n.* The state of being destitute of horns.

Herodotus's opinion as to the cause of *hornlessness* has been accepted by many writers down to modern times.
Amer. Naturalist, XXI. 897.

hornlet (hôrn'let), *n.* [< *horn* + *-let.*] A little horn or projection.

Wings . . . embracing the keel and the *hornlets* of the awning. *Sir W. Jones*, Select Indian Plants, No. 60.

horn-machine (hôrn'mą-shēn'), *n.* A machine for sewing on shoe-soles: so called because the shoe is placed on a horn.

horn-mad (hôrn'mad), *a.* Mad with rage at having been made a cuckold. See *horn*, 4 (*r*).

Keep him from women, he thinks h'as lost his mistress;
And talk of no silk stuffs, 'twill run him *horn-mad*.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

horn-madness (hôrn'mad'nes), *n.* The state of being horn-mad; raving madness.

Somebody courts your wife, Count? Where and when?
How and why? Mere *hornmadness:* have a care.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 332.

horn-mail (hôrn'māl), *n.* Scale-armor consisting of plates of horn. See *scale-armor*. This armor has been used by Oriental nations, and was introduced by the Emperor Henry V. of Germany as the defensive dress of a body of his troops. Horn has been found a valuable adjunct to defensive armor on account of its glossy surface, from which weapons glance. Compare *tilting-target*.

horn-maker (hôrn'mā'kėr), *n.* 1. One who makes horns, especially drinking-cups so called.—2†. A maker of cuckolds. [Low.]

Virtue is no *horn-maker;* and my Rosalind is virtuous.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

horn-mercury (hôrn'mėr'kū-ri), *n.* Mercurous chlorid, or calomel: so called by the older chemists because when fused it assumes a horny appearance. See *calomel*. Also *horn-quicksilver*.

horn-mullet (hôrn'mul'et), *n.* The stone-roller or black sucker, *Hypentelium* or *Catostomus nigricans*. [Chesapeake Bay.]

horno (hôr'nō), *n.* [Sp., an oven, kiln, furnace, < L. *furnus, fornus*, an oven, furnace: see *furnace*.] Same as *hornito*.

horn-of-plenty (hôrn'ov-plen'ti), *n.* A European plant, *Fedia Cornucopiæ*.

hornotine (hôr'nō-tin), *n.* [< L. *hornotinus*, of this year, < *hornus*, of this year (adv. *horno*, this year), perhaps contr. of **hovernus*, < *hic*, abl. *hoc*, this (cf. *hodie*, this day, to-day), + *ver*, spring (for 'year'): see *vernal*.] In *ornith.*, a bird of the year; a yearling.

horn-owl (hôrn'oul), *n.* See *owl*.

hornpie (hôrn'pī), *n.* The lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*. [Norfolk and Suffolk, Eng.]

horn-pike (hôrn'pīk), *n.* [< *horn* + *pike*; cf. *horn-fish*. The AS. *horn-pīc* means 'horn-peak,' the pinnacle of a temple.] The horn-fish or garfish, *Belone vulgaris*.

hornpipe (hôrn'pīp), *n.* [< ME. *hornpype*, *hornepipe*; < *horn* + *pipe*.] 1. A musical instrument formerly used in England and Wales, perhaps the precursor of the English horn.

> To awake
> The nimble *horn-pipe*, and the timburine,
> And mix our songs and dances in the wood.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

2. An English country-dance of varied and hilarious character, usually performed by one person, and very popular among sailors.

> Wherever in a lonely grove
> He set up his forlorn pipes,
> The gouty oaks began to move,
> And flounder into *hornpipes*.
> *Tennyson*, Amphion.

3. Music for such a dance or in its style.

horn-pith (hôrn'pith), *n.* The soft porous bone that fills the entire cavity of a horn.

> Vast quantities of dilute phosphoric acid are formed in glue factories, by treating with muriatic or sulphuric acid and water bones and *horn-piths*.
> *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 349.

hornplant (hôrn'plant), *n.* A seaweed, *Ecklonia buccinalis*: probably so called from the leathery frond. Also called *hornweed*.

horn-plate (hôrn'plāt), *n.* One of the guide-plates in the pedestal of a car-truck, serving to hold the axle-box, and permit it to move up and down under the changing tension of the springs; an axle-guard.

horn-player (hôrn'plā'ėr), *n.* A performer upon the horn.

horn-pock, horn-pox (hôrn'pok, -poks), *n.* A light form of smallpox or of chicken-pox: a name loosely applied.

horn-poppy (hôrn'pop'i), *n.* Same as *horned poppy* (which see, under *poppy*).

horn-pout (hôrn'pout), *n.* Same as *horned pout* (which see, under *pout*[1]).

> You have pleasanter memories of going after pond-lilies, of angling for *horn pouts* — that queer bat among the fishes. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 241.

horn-pox, *n.* See *horn-pock*.

horn-press (hôrn'pres), *n.* A special form of stamping-machine for closing the side seams of tin cans and boxes.

horn-presser (hôrn'pres'ėr), *n.* A horn-maker. The name refers to the practice of pressing horn softened by heat into shape by means of molds, etc.

horn-quicksilver (hôrn'kwik'sil-vėr), *n.* Same as *horn-mercury*.

horn-shavings (hôrn'shā'vingz), *n. pl.* Scrapings or raspings of the antlers of deer.

horn-shoot (hôrn'shōt), *v. i.* To incline or diverge: said of any stone or timber which should be parallel with the line of a wall. *Halliwell*. [North. Eng.]

horn-silver (hôrn'sil'vėr), *n.* Silver chlorid: so called because when fused it assumes a horny appearance. See *cerargyrite*.

hornsman (hôrnz'man), *n.*; pl. *hornsmen* (-men). [< *horn's*, poss. of *horn*, + *-man*.] The horned adder or plumed viper, *Clotho cornuta*.

horn-snake (hôrn'snāk), *n.* The wampum-snake, *Farancia abacura*. See *Farancia*. [Local, U. S.]

> All in the same instant a blaze of lightning discovered the maimed form and black and red markings of a "bastard *hornsnake*." *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXV. 733.

hornstone (hôrn'stōn), *n.* A very compact siliceous rock, differing but little from flint. It is usually of a dark color, and occurs in nodular masses and bands. The term is rarely used, and no distinct line of division can be drawn between flint, hornstone, and chert. Hornstone is used in pottery-manufacture to make the grinding-blocks of flint-mills.

horn-swivel (hôrn'swiv'l), *n.* A hook-swivel made of horn.

horntail (hôrn'tāl), *n.* A terebrant hymenopterous insect of the family *Urocerida*; a tailed wasp: so called from the prominent horn at the end of the abdomen of the male. It is related to the saw-fly. See *Sirex* and *Urocerus*.

horn-thumb† (hôrn'thum), *n.* 1. A shield or thimble of horn for the thumb, used by pick-pockets as a protection in cutting out purses.

> I mean a child of the *horn-thumb*, a babe of booty, boy, a cutpurse. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.
>
> I cut this from a new-married wife,
> By the help of a *horn-thumb* and a knife.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

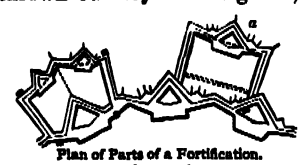
Hence — 2. A pickpocket.

horn-tip (hôrn'tip), *n.* A button or knob placed on the end of the horn of an animal, as a guard or for ornament.

hornweed (hôrn'wēd), *n.* Same as *hornplant*.

hornwood†, *a.* [Early mod. E. *hornewood*; < *horn* + *wood*[2]. Cf. *horn-mad*.] Same as *horn-mad*. *Stanihurst*.

hornwork (hôrn'wėrk), *n.* In *fort.*, a work with one front only, thrown out beyond the glacis, for the purpose of occupying rising ground, barring a defile, covering a bridge-head, strengthening any weak salient, or protecting buildings, the including of which in the original enceinte would have extended it to an inconvenient degree. The front consists of two demi-bastions connected by a curtain, and usually defended, as in an independent fortress itself, by tenail, ravelin, and covered way. The flanks are protected by ditches, and run straight upon the ravelin, bastion, or curtain of the main defense, so that the ditch may be swept by the latter.



Plan of Parts of a Fortification.
a, hornwork.

> As the turne came about, I watched on a *horne worke* neere our quarters. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 6, 1641.
>
> Where once they form'd their troops, Brigados,
> Their *hornworks*, rampires, pallisados.
> *Cotton*, Scarronides, p. 6.

hornwort (hôrn'wôrt), *n.* An aquatic plant of the genus *Ceratophyllum*, the single species of which, *C. demersum*, is common in ponds and slow streams in most parts of the world. See cut under *Ceratophyllaceæ*.

hornwrack (hôrn'rak), *n.* The sea-mat or lemonweed, a kind of polyzoan. See *Flustra*.

horny (hôr'ni), *a.* and *n.* [< *horn* + *-y*[1]. The earlier adj. was *horncn*.] I. *a.* 1. Consisting or composed of horn, or something like horn; corneous.

> Him thought, he by the brook of Cherith stood,
> And saw the ravens with their *horny* beaks
> Food to Elijah bringing. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 267.
>
> Reach me the weapons of the shooting god,
> Apollo's gift, the shafts and *horny* bow.
> *J. Hughes*, Orestes, i. 2.

2. Resembling horn; hard or otherwise like horn; callous: as, *horny* hands.

> Tyrrheus, the foster-father of the beast,
> Then clench'd a hatchet in his *horny* fist. *Dryden*.
>
> Unwonted tears throng to the *horny* eyes.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

> The inside [of the walnut] can hardly be extracted in pieces of any bigness, because of the *horny* intervening ridges. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 497.

Specifically — (*a*) In *entom.*, chitinous: used to designate any hard part of the integument or interior organs of an insect. (*b*) In *bot.*, hard and close in texture, but not brittle, as the albumen of many plants. (*c*) In sponges, fibrous; ceratodous, as an ordinary sponge, as distinguished from a chalk-sponge or a glass-sponge.

3. Having a horn or horns; having corns, callosities, or processes like horns. — **Horny sponge.** See *sponge*.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] The devil, as usually represented with horns: generally with the prefix *old* (Scotch *auld*). Also spelled *Hornie*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Oh thou! whatever title suit thee,
> *Auld Hornie*, Satan, Nick, or Clootie.
> *Burns*, Address to the De'il.

horny-fisted (hôr'ni-fis'ted), *a.* Same as *horny-handed*.

horny-handed (hôr'ni-han'ded), *a.* Having the hands hardened or calloused by labor.

> Soft and tender as any woman was that *horny-handed*, snell, peremptory little man.
> *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab and his Friends, p. 8.
>
> The prejudice against the *horny-handed* toiler exists.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 87.

hornyhead (hôr'ni-hed), *n.* The American river-chub, *Hybopsis biguttatus* or *kentuckiensis*, a common cyprinoid fish of the fresh waters of the United States. Also called *jerker*.

horny-hoolet (hôr'ni-hō'let), *n.* The long-eared owl, *Asio otus*. Also *hornie-hoolet*, *horny-oolet*. [Scotch.]

hornywink (hôr'ni-wingk), *n.* [Cf. the Gael. name, *adharcan-luachrach*, i. e. little horn of the rushes.] The lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*. [Prov. Eng.]

horograph (hor'ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. ὅρος, a boundary, limit, + γράφειν, write.] A closed curve traced on a sphere so that the radius vector from the center of the sphere as an origin is constantly parallel to the normal surface round a closed contour drawn upon that surface.

horographer (hō-rog'ra-fėr), *n.* [As *horography* + *-er*[1].] Same as *horologiographer*.

horography (hō-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *horographie*, < Gr. ὡρογραφία, in pl. ὡρογραφίαι, annals, < ὡρογράφος, writing history by seasons or years, an annalist, < ὥρα, season, period, hour, + γράφειν, write.] 1. An account of the hours. — 2. The art of constructing instruments for marking the hours, as clocks, watches, or dials; dialing.

horologe (hor'ō-lōj), *n.* [< ME. *horologe*, *orologe*, *orloge*, *horlege*, *orlige*, etc., < OF. *horologe*, *horloge*, F. *horloge* = It. *orologio* = (with loss of first syllable) Pr. *reloge*, *relotge* = Sp. *reloj*, *relox*, *relox* = Pg. *relogio*, a clock or dial, < L. *horologium*, < Gr. ὡρολόγιον, an instrument for telling the hour (ὡρολόγιον σκιοθηρικόν, a sun-dial, ὡρολόγιον ὑδραύλικον, a water-clock, clepsydra), < ὡρολόγος, lit. 'telling the hour' (applied to an Egyptian priest or acolyte who carried a horologe), < ὥρα, hour, + λέγειν, speak, tell. Cf. *horology*.] 1. A piece of mechanism for indicating the hours of the day; a clock; a timepiece of any kind.

> I, whom thou seest with *horyloge* in hande,
> Am named tyme.
> *Sir T. More*, Pageant, Int. to Utopia (trans.), p. lxviii.
>
> Repeated smoke-clouds, whereon, as on a culinary *horologe*, I might read the hour of the day. For it was the smoke of cookery. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 129.
>
> On the left stands the slender octagon tower of the *Horologe*. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 6.

2†. One who tells the hour; a servant formerly employed to call out or announce the hours.

> The kok that *orloge* is of thorpis lyte.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 350.

horologer (hō-rol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *horologe* or *horology* + *-er*[1].] 1. One versed in horology; a writer on horology. — 2. A maker or vender of clocks and watches.

> Master George Heriot . . . paused at the shop-door of . . . the ancient *horologer*, and having caused Tunstall, who was in attendance, to adjust his watch by the real time, he desired to speak with his master.
> *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, v.

horologia, *n.* Plural of *horologion* and *horologium*.

horologic (hor-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< L. *horologicus*, < Gr. ὡρολογικός, telling the hour, < ὡρολόγος: see *horologe*.] 1. Pertaining to a horologe or to horology. — 2. In *bot.*, opening and closing at certain hours: said of flowers.

horological (hor-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *horologic* + *-al*.] Same as *horologic*.

horologiographer (hor-ō-lō-ji-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [As *horologiography* + *-er*[1].] A describer or a maker of clocks or dials. Also *horographer*.

horologiographic (hor-ō-lō'ji-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [As *horologiography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to horologiography.

horologiography (hor-ō-lō-ji-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ὡρολόγιον, a horologe, + γραφία, < γράφειν, write, describe.] 1. An account of instruments that mark the hour of the day. — 2. The art of constructing timepieces, as clocks, watches, and dials; horography.

horologion (hor-ō-lō'ji-on), *n.*; pl. *horologia* (-ä). Same as *horology*, 2.

> The *Horologion* . . . contains the daily hours of prayer, so far as respects their immoveable portions.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 848.

horologist (hō-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [As *horology* + *-ist*.] One versed in horology; a maker of timepieces.

> As the *horologist*, with interjected finger, arrests the beating of the clock. *R. L. Stevenson*, Markheim.

horologium (hor-ō-lō'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *horologia* (-ä). [L., < Gr. ὡρολόγιον, an instrument for telling the hour, in MLL. and MGr. a clock: see *horologe*.] 1. A clock.

> It may be inferred from various allusions to *horologia*, and to their striking spontaneously, in the 12th century, that genuine clocks existed then, though there is no surviving description of any one until the 13th century, when it appears that a *horologium* was sent by the sultan of Egypt in 1232 to the Emperor Frederick II.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 13.

2. Same as *horology*, 2. — 3. [*cap.*] A southern constellation of twelve stars, inserted by Lacaille east of Eridanus. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude. — **Horologium Floræ**, or *Flora's clock*. (*a*) A horologe composed of different growing flowers, in which the hour is supposed to be shown by the successive opening and closing of certain developed buds. Thus, in England, the flower of the chicory opens from 4 to 5 A. M.; of the dandelion, from 5 to 6; of the pimpernel, after 8; and of the tiger-lily, from 11 to 12. (*b*) In *bot.*, a table of the hours at which the flowers of certain plants open and close in a given locality.

horologue (hor'ō-log), *n.* [Var. of *horologe*, with sense taken from *horoscope*.] The horoscope; destiny as indicated by the stars.

Seven days after the birth of Meleager the Fates told the *horologue* of the child. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 212.

horology (hō-rol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *horologies* (-jiz). [< L. *horologium*, < Gr. *ὡρολόγιον*, a horologe: see *horologe*. In def. 3 used as if < Gr. **ὡρολογία*, < *ὡρολόγος*, telling the hour: see *horologe* and *-ology*.] 1†. A contrivance for measuring time; a timepiece.

He betaketh himselfe to the refreshing of his bodie, which is noted and set downe by the Greek letters of the diall (wherewith the Romane *horologies* were marked, as ours be with their numerall letters), whereby the time is described. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England, vii.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, an office-book containing the offices for the canonical hours, from matins (mesonyctieon) to complin (apodeipnon) inclusive, as well as antiphons, hymns, etc., from the menology and other books, some short occasional offices, and several canons of odes. Generally the calendar is prefixed. In its complete form the book is called *The Great Horology*. On the whole, the horology corresponds to the Western breviary, with considerable differences, however, both of contents and arrangement. Also called *horologion* or *horologium*.

3. The science of measuring time, or the principles and art of constructing, regulating, testing, etc., machines for indicating divisions of time, as clocks and watches.

horometer (hō-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *horomètre* = Pg. *horometro*, < Gr. *ὡρα*, an hour, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring time.

horometrical (hor-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [As *horometry* + *-ic-al*.] Belonging to horometry.

horometry (hō-rom'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *horométrie* = Pg. *horometria* = It. *orometria*; as *horometer* + *-y*3.] The art of determining the exact error of a timepiece by observation; also, more generally, the art of keeping time, or of knowing the time of day.

Horometrie is an art mathematicall which demonstrateth how at all times appointed the precise usuall denomination of time may be known for any place assigned. *Dee*, Preface to Euclid (1580).

It is, I confess, no easie wonder how the *horometry* of antiquity discovered not this artifice (of wheels). *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 18.

horopter (hō-rop'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὅρος*, a boundary (see *horizon*), + *ὀπτήρ*, one who looks, < *ὀπτεσθαι*, see: see *optic*.] The locus of all the points in space which in any position of the eyes form images falling upon corresponding points of the two retinæ.

The *horopter*, being the only line or surface of single vision, has to be transferred to a remoter position by the outward or divergent movement of the eyes in order to effect the combination of homonymous images, and to a nearer position by the inward or convergent movement in order to combine heteronymous images.
J. H. Hyslop, Mind, XIII. 505.

horopteric (hor-op-ter'ik), *a.* [< *horopter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the horopter.

Objects lying in a horizontal circle passing through the point of sight and the centers of the eyes are usually supposed to be seen single. . . . This circle has been called the *horopteric* circle of Müller. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 99.

horoscope (hor'ō-skōp), *n.* [< F. *horoscope* = Sp. Pg. *horoscopo* = It. *oroscopo* = L. *horoscopium*, < Gr. *ὡροσκοπεῖον*, also *ὡροσκόπιον*, a nativity, horoscope (also a horologe), < *ὡροσκόπος*, one who observes the hour of a birth, also a horoscope, < *ὡρα*, hour, + *σκοπεῖν*, view: see *hour* and *scope*, *skeptic*.] 1. In *astrol.*: (*a*) That part of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at the instant of a nativity.

May stormless stars control thy *horoscope*.
Lowell, Bon Voyage.

(*b*) The figure or diagram of the twelve houses of heaven, with the positions of the planets, used by astrologers in calculating nativities and in answering horary questions.

Let the twelve houses of the *horoscope*
Be lodged with fortitudes and fortunates,
To make you blessed in your designs.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, vii. 147.

"There lay," said Sir Edward, "on his table his *horoscope* and nativity calculated, with some writing under it."
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 18, 1678.

2. A kind of planisphere, invented by John of Padua.—3. A table of the length of the days and nights at different places.—**To cast a horoscope**, to calculate the part of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at the time of a nativity or at the moment of asking a horary question, and thence to erect a figure of the heavens, with a view to considering the influences of the stars upon human affairs or upon the destiny of a person.

The court astrologers, according to custom, *cast the horoscope* of the infant, but were seized with fear and trembling as they regarded it. *Irving*, Granada, p. 15.

horoscoper (hor'ō-skō-pėr), *n.* One versed in horoscopy. Also *horoscopist*.

The astrologers, *horoscopers*, and other such, are pleas'd to honour themselves with the title of Mathematicians.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. § 1.

horoscopic (hor-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [< L. *horoscopicus*, < *horoscopium*, horoscope: see *horoscope*.] Relating to horoscopy.

horoscopical (hor-ō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [< *horoscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *horoscopic*.

horoscopist (hō-ros'kō-pist), *n.* [< *horoscope* + *-ist*.] Same as *horoscoper*.

horoscopy (hō-ros'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὡροσκοπία*, casting a nativity, < *ὡροσκόπος*, one who observes the hour of birth, a horoscope: see *horoscope*.] 1. The art or practice of foretelling future events by observation of the stars and planets. —2. The aspect of the heavens at the time of a child's birth.

The aspect of the stars at their nativity . . . was called *horoscopy*, and esteemed a part of judicial astrology.
Hobbes, Of Man, xii.

horow†, *a.* Same as *hory*.

Horra goose. See *goose*.

horrendous† (ho-ren'dus), *a.* [= OF. *horrende* = It. *orrendo*, < L. *horrendus*, fearful, terrible, ger. of *horrere*, tremble with fright: see *horrent*, *horrid*.] Fearful; frightful.

Horrendous earthquakes.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., Hist. Boston.

horrent (hor'ent), *a.* [< L. *horren(t-)s*, bristly, shaggy, rough, ppr. of *horrere*, bristle, shake, shiver, tremble with cold or with fear, be terrified, dread: cf. Skt. √*harsh*, bristle. Cf. *Hordeum*.] 1. Standing erect, as bristles; covered with bristling points; bristling.

Him round
A globe of fiery seraphim inclosed,
With bright imblazonry and *horrent* arms.
Milton, P. L., ii. 513.

2. Horrible; abhorring. *Bailey*.

horrible dictu (ho-rib'i-lē dik'tū). [L.: *horribile*, neut. of *horribilis*, horrible; *dictu*, abl. supine of *dicere*, say, tell: see *diction*.] Horrible to relate; dreadful to say.

horrible (hor'i-bl), *a.* [< ME. *horrible*, *horrable*, *orrible*, < OF. *horrible*, *orible* = Pr. *horrible*, *orrible* = Sp. *horrible* = Pg. *horrivel* = It. *orribile*, < L. *horribilis*, terrible, fearful, dreadful, < *horrere*, be terrified, fear, dread: see *horrent*.] 1. Exciting or tending to excite horror; dreadful; terrible: as, a *horrible* sight; *horrible* cruelty; a *horrible* story.

All aboute hym all full of *horryble* pepie and blacke whiche had speres and swerdes.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

A dungeon *horrible* on all sides round.
Milton, P. L., i. 61.

2. Hideous; shocking; extremely repulsive: as, *horrible* deformity; a *horrible* smell.

But surely we see yt his [Solomon's] continual wealth made him fal, first into such wanton folie, on multiplying wiues to an *horrible* number, contrary to the commandment of God.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 38.

The Devil had afflicted Job with *horrible* diseases, and might therefore afflict others. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 92.

=**Syn.** *Execrable*, *Abominable*, etc. (see *nefarious*); frightful, fearful, horrid, awful, revolting.

horribleness (hor'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being horrible; dreadfulness; hideousness; shocking repulsiveness.

horriblete†, *n.* [ME., also *orriblite*, < OF. *horriblete*, *orriblete*, etc., < *horrible*, horrible: see *horrible* and *-ty*.] Something horrible.

Ful many an other *orriblete*
May men in that booke see.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7187.

horribly (hor'i-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *horribly*; < *horrible* + *-ly*2.] 1. In a horrible manner; to a horrible degree; dreadfully: as, he was *horribly* mutilated; *horribly* afraid.

To speak my secret sentiments, most reverent Fum, the ladies here are *horribly* ugly.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, iii.

2. Exceedingly; intolerably: as, I am *horribly* tired. [Colloq.]

I will be *horribly* in love with her.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

horrid (hor'id), *a.* [= Sp. *hórrido* = Pg. *horrido* = It. *orrido*, < L. *horridus*, rough, bristly, shaggy, rude, savage, horrid, < *horrere*, bristle: see *horrent*.] 1†. Rough; rugged; bristling.

His haughtie Helmet, *horrid* all with gold,
Both glorious brightnesse and great terrour bredd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 31.

Ye grots and caverns shagg'd with *horrid* thorn!
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 20.

2. Fitted to excite horror; dreadful; shocking: as, a *horrid* spectacle.

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
That we the *horrider* may seem to those
Which chance to find us. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

I myself will be
The priest, and boldly do those *horrid* rites
You shake to think on. *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, v. 4.

What say ye then to fair Sir Percivale,
And of the *horrid* foulness that he wrought?
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. Very bad or offensive; abominable; execrable.

My Lord Chief Justice Keeling hath laid the constable by the heels to answer it next Sessions: which is a *horrid* shame. *Pepys*, Diary, Oct. 23, 1668.

About the middle of November we began to work on our Ship's bottom, which we found very much eaten with the Worm: For this is a *horrid* place for Worms.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 362.

Already I your tears survey,
Already hear the *horrid* things they say.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 108.

[*Horrid* and *horrible*, originally distinct in meaning in their Latin forms, but sometimes used interchangeably by later writers, are now almost entirely synonymous in English; but *horrid* commonly has a milder or less positive force than *horrible*.] = **Syn. 2.** Horrible, frightful, awful, appalling, harrowing, dire, revolting.

horridly (hor'id-li), *adv.* In a horrid or dreadful manner; shockingly.

He [Talleyrand] looks *horridly* old, but seems vigorous enough and alive to everything.
Greville, Memoirs, March 9, 1830.

horridness (hor'id-nes), *n.* The quality of being horrid, abominable, or shocking.

He did not by any pretended prerogative excuse or protect them, but delivered them up into the hands of that justice which the *horridness* of the fact did undoubtedly demerit. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, III. 333.

horrific (ho-rif'ik), *a.* [= F. *horrifique* = Sp. *horrifico* = Pg. *horrifico*, < L. *horrificus*, that causes terror, < *horrere*, be terrified, fear (see *horrent*, *horrid*), + *facere*, cause, make.] Causing horror.

Let . . . nothing ghastly or *horrific* be supposed.
Is. Taylor.

I have a vivid memory of a tendency in the Sienese painters to the more *horrific* facts of Scripture and legend.
Howells, The Century, XXX. 671.

horrification (hor"i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *horrify* (see *-fy*) + *-ation*.] The act of horrifying; anything that causes horror.

As the old woman and her miserable blue light went on before us, I could almost have thought of Sir Bertrand or of some German *horrifications*.
Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, iii.

horrify (hor'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horrified*, ppr. *horrifying*. [< L. *horrificare*, make rough or terrible, cause terror, < *horrificus*, causing terror: see *horrific*.] To cause to feel horror; strike or impress with horror.

I was *horrified* at the notion. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney.

horripilate (ho-rip'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horripilated*, ppr. *horripilating*. [Formed from *horripilation*.] To produce horripilation in; cause to shrink or creep, as flesh. [Recent and rare.]

Flesh made to creep by the utterance of such words as poets utter—flesh moved by an Idea, flesh *horripilated* by a Thought! *L. Hearn*, The Porcelain God.

horripilation (hor"i-pi-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *horripilation* = Sp. *horripilacion* = Pg. *horripilação* = It. *orripilazione*, < LL. *horripilatio*(*n-*), < *horripilare*, bristle with hairs, be shaggy, < L. *horrere*, bristle, + *pilus*, hair.] A contraction of the cutaneous muscles, producing the erection of the hairs and the condition known as cutis anserina or goose-flesh. It is accompanied by a kind of creeping sensation in the skin, and may be produced by cold, peculiar and sudden emotions, such as fear, or certain nervous affections.

A wonderful desire and love impel men from distant regions to visit the holy spot, and the first sight of the Kaabah causes awe and fear, *horripilation* and tears.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 388.

horrisonant (ho-ris'ō-nant), *a.* [< *horrison-ous* + *-ant*, after *sonant*.] Same as *horrisonous*. [Rare.]

If it had been necessary to exact implicit and profound belief by mysterious and *horrisonant* terms.
Southey, The Doctor, lxxxvi.

horrisonous (ho-ris'ō-nus), *a.* [< L. *horrisŏnus*, that makes a horrid sound, < *horrere*, be terrible, horrid, + *sonus*, a sound, *sonare*, make a sound.] Sounding dreadfully; uttering or emitting a terrible sound. [Rare.]

horror (hor'ọr), *n.* [Formerly also *horrour*; = F. *horreur* = Sp. Pg. *horror* = It. *orrore*, < L. *horror*, a bristling, a shaking, trembling as with cold or fear, terror, < *horrere*, bristle, shake, be terrified: see *horrent* and *horrid*.] 1†. A bristling or ruffling, as of the surface of water; a rippling.

Such fresh *horror* as you see driven through the wrinkled waves. *Chapman.*

2. A shivering or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever, usually accompanied with contraction and roughening of the skin; a rigor. [Rare.]

When lo! a spectre rose, whose index-hand
Held forth the virtue of the dreadful wand. . . .
O'er every vein a shuddering *horror* runs;
Eton and Winton shake through all their sons.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 143.

A sudden *horror* chill
Ran through each nerve, and thrilled in every vein.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

3. A painful emotion of fear or abhorrence; a shuddering with terror or loathing; the feeling inspired by something frightful or shocking.

But if we think of being turn'd to naught,
A trembling *horror* in our souls we find.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

Horrour is that very strong and painful emotion which is excited by the view or contemplation of something peculiarly atrocious in the conduct of another; by some vice which exceeds the usual extravagance of vice; enormities that surpass the bounds of common depravity.
T. Cogan, The Passions, I. ii. § 3.

I met her gray eyes glazed
With sudden *horror* most unspeakable.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 309.

4. Shrinking dread; great dislike or repugnance: as, to hold publicity in *horror;* to have a *horror* of falsehood.

Sympathising with an English reader's pious *horror* for unpronounceable Asiatic names, I will try to avoid them as much as possible. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 471.

5. That which excites horror or terror; that which causes gloom or dread: as, the *horrors* of war; a place of *horrors.*

Ye haue encreased the fault of your vile rebellion with the *horrour* of bloudshed. *Sir J. Cheke*, Hurt of Sedition.

I saw myself the lambent easy light
Gild the brown *horror*, and dispel the night.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 659.

Intervals of a groping twilight alternated with spells of utter blackness; and it was impossible to trace the reason of these changes in the flying *horror* of the sky.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

The novel bristles with nonsense and unnecessary *horrors.* *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 146.

The horrors. (*a*) Extreme depression; the blues. [Colloq.]

As you promise our stay shall be short, if I don't die of *the horrors*, I shall certainly try to make the agreeable.
Miss Ferrier, Marriage, iii.

(*b*) Delirium tremens. [Colloq.]

He do take a drop too much at times, and then he has *the horrors.* *Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, xl.

horror-stricken, horror-struck (hor′or-strik′n, -struk), *a.* Struck with horror; horrified.

horry (hor′i), *a.* See *hory.*

hors†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *horse*[1], in Middle English both singular and plural.

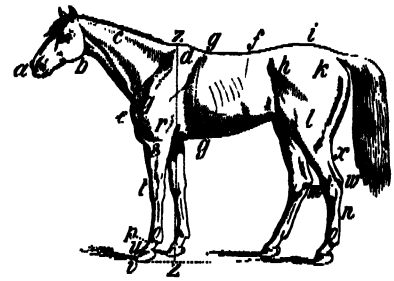
hors concours (ôr kôn-kör′). [F., out of competition: *hors*, out; *concours*, competition.] Not entered for competition: said of a work of art in an exhibition.

hors de combat (ôr dė kôn-bä′). [F., out of the fight: *hors*, prep., out, beyond, < L. *foris*, out of doors, without (see *forinfamiliate, forfeit*); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *combat*, fight: see *combat.*] Out of the fight; disabled; unable to take further part in the struggle.

hors-d'œuvre (ôr′dėvr′), *n.* [F., lit. out of work: *hors*, out; *de*, of (see *hors de combat*); *œuvre*, work (see *ure*).] In *gastronomy*, something served not as a part of a course; a relish, as radishes, pickles, and the like.

Tried all *hors-d'œuvres*, all liqueurs defined,
Judicious drank, and greatly daring dined.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 317.

horse[1] (hôrs), *n.* [< ME. *hors* (pl. *hors* and *horses*), < AS. *hors* (pl. *hors*) = OS. *hors*, *hros* (*hross-*) = OFries. *hors*, *hars* = D. *ros* = OHG. *hros*, *ros*, MHG. *ros* (*ross-*), G. *ross* (> It. *rozza* = Pr. *rossa* = F. *rosse*, a jade) = Icel. *hross*, *hors* = Sw. Dan. dial. *hors*, a horse. Root uncertain; some connect the word with AS. *horse* = MHG. *rosch*, swift, referring both to a root shown in L. *currere* (for **curvere*?), run: see *current*[1]. The Indo-Eur. word for 'horse' is that represented by Skt. *açva* = Gr. ἵππος = L. *equus* = AS. *eoh*, etc.: see *Equus.* The ordinary Teut. terms outside of E. are D. *paard*, G. *pferd* (see *palfrey*); Sw. *häst*, Dan. *hest* (see *henchman*); the Rom. words are F. *cheval*, Sp. *caballo*, etc. (see *cheval, caple*[1], *cavalry*, etc.).] **1.** A solidungulate perissodactyl mammal of the family *Equidæ* and genus *Equus; E. caballus.* It has a flowing mane and tail, comparatively small erect ears, comparatively large rounded hoofs, shapely head, arched neck, a callosity on the inner side of the hind leg below the hock, in addition to one on the fore leg above the so-called "knee," and a peculiar voice called a "neigh." These are the principal distinctive characters of the existing horses, of whatever variety, in comparison with the asses and zebras, which are commonly placed in the same genus (*Equus*). The horse has no distinctive coloration, but is never conspicuously striped in any regular pattern, and seldom shows even the dorsal and shoulder stripe characteristic of the ass, though there is often an indication of this marking in horses which have reverted to a feral state and tend to assume a dun color. The horse is now known only as a domesticated and artificially bred animal, though in both North and South America, in Australia, and in some parts of Asia the descendants of domesticated ancestors run wild in troops. The native country of the horse and the period of its subjection to man are unknown. Animals congeneric with the present horse, if not conspecific, have left their remains with those of the mammoth and other extinct animals in the bone-caves of both the old and new worlds, but the genus *Equus* appears not to have been fully established before the close of the Pliocene. The evolution of the modern forms has been traced back through the whole Tertiary period, by the discovery of such genera as *Hipparion* and *Pliohippus* of the Pliocene, *Anchitherium, Miohippus*, and *Mesohippus* of the Miocene, and *Orohippus* and *Eohippus* of the Eocene. In the course of this evolutionary series is observed a very gradual and unbroken geologic pedigree, going back to a small animal, not larger than a fox, with several separate toes on each foot. The size has steadily increased, and other progressive modifications, especially of the limbs, have resulted in the existing horse in all its numberless artificial breeds, races, and strains, combining in various degrees the qualities of size, strength,



Horse.

a, muzzle; *b*, gullet; *c*, crest; *d*, withers; *e*, chest; *f*, loins; *gg*, girth; *h*, hip or ilium; *i*, croup; *k*, haunch or quarters; *l*, thigh; *m*, hock; *n*, shank or cannon; *o*, fetlock; *p*, pastern; *q*, shoulder-bone or scapula; *r*, elbow; *s*, fore thigh, or arm; *t*, knee; *u*, coronet; *v*, hoof; *w*, point of hock; *x*, hamstring; *xx*, height.

speed, and bottom. Two breeds—namely, the large, powerful, black breed of Flanders, and the Arabian—have contributed more than all others to develop the present varieties. The former laid the foundation of size, strength, and vigor for draft-horses and for those formerly used in war; while, when mailed armor was laid aside, and the horse began to be used for the chase, the latter conferred the speed and endurance which distinguish the hunter. The ladies' palfrey is largely derived from the Spanish genet, a small, beautiful, fleet variety of the Moorish barb. The race-horse has less of Flemish and more of Arabian blood. Other leading varieties are the Suffolk Punch and Clydesdale, both chiefly of Flemish blood, and best for draft and agriculture; and several varieties of ponies, as Galloway, Shetland, etc. Carriage, riding, and other horses combine the above breeds in varying degrees, as speed, endurance, strength, or size, etc., may be required. Horses are said to have "blood" or "breeding" in proportion as they have a greater or less strain of Arab blood. The wild horse of Tatary is called a *tarpan*, that of northern Africa a *koomrah*, and that of America a *mustang*, the last being descended from imported Spanish parents. The male of the horse is a *stallion;* when gelded, a *gelding;* the female is a *mare;* the young, a *foal*—if a male, a *colt*, if a female, a *filly.* The colt and filly become "of age" when the "corner-nippers" (outer incisors) attain functional development. The age of the horse may be determined by the marks on the front teeth, which change with the wearing down of the crowns by use. When the mark disappears, as it generally does in the eighth or ninth year, the horse is "aged." The period of gestation is eleven months, and foals are generally dropped in the spring. Horses vary greatly in size, some standing more than twice as high as others. Very small horses are called *ponies*, as those bred in Shetland.

A-noon he made tweyne of his sones for to make hem redy and sette *hem on two swifte horse.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 525.

Hast thou given the *horse* strength? hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? Job xxxix. 19.

The *horse* that guide the golden eye of heaven,
And blow the morning from their nostrils. *Marlowe.*

In the earliest period, the *Horse* seems to have been the favourite animal for sacrifice; there is no doubt that before the introduction of Christianity its flesh was universally eaten. *Grimm*, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 47.

2. *pl.* In *zoöl.*, the horse family, or *Equidæ;* the species of the genus *Equus* and related genera. These include all the existing asses of the restricted genus *Asinus*, and the quagga, dauw, and zebra, of the restricted genus *Hippotigris*, together with all the extinct forms of the Tertiary period which, however different from the modern horse, are connected closely by intermediate links. See *Equidæ.*

3. The male of the horse kind, in distinction from the female or mare; a stallion or gelding.

Lo, the unback'd breeder, full of fear,
Jealous of catching, swiftly doth forsake him,
With her the *horse*, and left Adonis there.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 322.

No cow-boy ever rides anything but *horses*, because mares give great trouble where all the animals have to be herded together. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 856.

4. A body of troops serving on horseback; cavalry: in this sense a collective noun, used also as a plural: as, a regiment of *horse.*

Our nineteen legions thou shalt hold by land,
And our twelve thousand *horse.*
Shak., A. and C., iii. 7.

The *horse* was the first that marched o'er,
The foot soon followed a'ter.
The Boyne Water (Child's Ballads, VII. 254).

Back fly the scenes, and enter foot and *horse;*
Pageants on pageants in long order drawn.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 315.

5. A frame, block, board, or the like, on which something is mounted or supported, or the use of which is in any way analogous to that of a horse. Compare etymology of *easel*[1].

A kind of *horse*, as it is called with you, with two poles like those of chairmen, was the vehicle; on which is secured a sort of elbow-chair in which the traveller sits.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 290.

Specifically—(*a*) A vaulting-block in a gymnasium. (*b*) A wooden frame on which soldiers are made to ride as a punishment; sometimes called a *timber mare.* (*c*) A saw-horse. (*d*) A clothes-horse. (*e*) A carriers' board, used in dressing hides. (*f*) In *printing*, a sloping board, with its support, placed on the bank close to the tympan of a hand-press, on which is laid the paper to be printed. (*g*) A support for the cables of a suspension-bridge. (*h*) A board on which the workman sits in grinding the bevels and edges of tools in their manufacture. Also *horsing.*

6. In *mining*, a mass of rock inclosed within a lode or vein, usually of the same material as the "country," or rock adjacent to the lode on each side.

The miner takes his chance of luck. He is generally content if he manages to pay his way along while the ores are poor; to lay by a little for the day when a *horse* or cut makes its appearance in the vein, confident that sooner or later he may strike a rich stretch of ore.
Quoted in *Mowry's* Arizona and Sonora, p. 128.

7. In *metal.*, same as *bear*, 7.—**8.** An implement or a device for some service suggesting or supposed to suggest that of a horse. Specifically—(*a*) A clamp for holding screws for filing. (*b*) A hook-shaped tool used in making raised or hammered work. (*c*) A wedge passed through a pin to tighten the contact of the pieces which the pin holds together.

Thanne is ther a large pyn in maner of an extre that goth thorow the hole that halt the tables of the clymates and the riet in the wombe of the moder thorw wich pyn ther goth a litel wegge which that is cloped the *hors*, that streyneth alle thise parties to hepe.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. 14.

(*d*) *Naut.*: (1†) A foot-rope. (2) A jack-stay, on the forward or after side of a mast, on which a sail or yard is hoisted. (3) A traveler for the sheet-block of a fore-and-aft sail, consisting of a horizontal bar of wood or iron.

A *horse* . . . is used in sailing craft generally, for sheets to travel upon. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 34.

(4) The iron bar between the posts of a rifle-rail to which the leading-blocks are fastened.

9. A translation or similar forbidden aid used by a pupil in the preparation of his lessons; a "pony"; a "trot"; a "crib": so called as helping the pupil to get on faster. [School and college slang.]—**10.** Among British workmen, work charged for before it is executed.—**11**†. A term of opprobrium. Compare *ass*[1], similarly used.

Your mayor (a very *horse*, and a traitor to our city) . . . must quarrel with the boys at their recreations.
British Bellman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 635).

[*Horse*, as the first element of a compound, indicates a large or coarse thing of its kind: as, *horse*-chestnut, *horse*-crab, *horse*-mackerel, *horse*-play, etc.]—**Barbary horse.** Same as *barb*[3], 1.—**Dark horse.** (*a*) In *horse-racing*, a horse whose performances or capabilities are not generally known, or concerning whose chances of success in a pending race little or no information is to be had.

The first favourite was never heard of, the second favourite was never seen after the distance post, all the ten-to-oners were in the race, and a *dark horse* which had never been thought of rushed past the grand stand in sweeping triumph. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, ii. 5.

Hence—(*b*) Any competitor for or recipient of a prize, honors, or office concerning whom nothing certain is known, or whose identity is at first concealed, as for reasons of strategy; one who is unexpectedly brought forward as a candidate, or for nomination in a convention; much used in American politics.

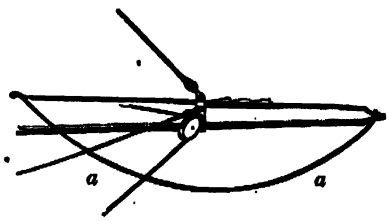
Every now and then a *dark horse* is heard of, who is supposed to have done wonders at some obscure small college. *Cambridge Sketches.*

Polk was what, in the political slang of to-day, is called "a *dark horse*"; but as to the test question, he could have been implicitly trusted.
H. von Holst, John C. Calhoun, p. 244.

Entire horse. See *entire.*—**Flemish horse,** a short foot-rope on a topsail-yard, outside the foot-rope proper, used in reefing or other work at the yard-arm. See cut on following page.—**Green horse,** in *sporting.* See the extract.

A *green horse* is one that has never trotted or paced for premiums or money, either double or single.
Rules Nat. Trotting Assoc., p. 31.

Horned horse, the gnu, *Catoblepas* or *Connochætes gnu.* See cut under *gnu.*—**Horse and foot,** or **horse, foot,**



a, *a*, Flemish Horse.

and dragoons. (*a*) The cavalry and infantry—that is, the whole army: as, they were routed, *horse, foot, and dragoons.* Hence—(*b*) As used adverbially, indiscriminately; without favor.

She played at pharaoh two or three times at Princess Craon's, where she cheats *horse and foot.*
Walpole, Letters (1740), I. 87.

I made a dangerous thrust at him, and violently overthrew him *horse and foot.* *Grim the Collier*, iv.

Horse night-cap. See *night-cap.*—**Iron horse,** a locomotive engine.—**Master of the horse.** See *master.*—**Salt horse.** See *salthorse.*—**The age of a horse.** See *age.*—**To change a horse.** See *change.*—**To chant a horse.** See *chant.*—**To flog a dead horse,** to try to revive interest in a worn-out topic.—**To hitch horses.** See *hitch.*—**To horse.** (*a*†) On horseback; mounted.

Whan the gomes of grece were alle *to horse,*
Araied wel redi, of romayns to rekkene the numbre,
Treuli twenti thousand, a-tired atte best.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1947.

(*b*) Take horse; mount: used absolutely, as a signal or command.

To horse, to horse! urge doubts to them that fear.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

"*To horse,*"
Said Ida; "home! *to horse!*"
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

To mount or ride the high horse, to be or get on one's high horse, to assume a lofty tone or manner; act or speak loftily, as from offended dignity, or from pedantry or ostentation; prance or show off.

Rooster forsooth must *ride the high horse* now he is married and lives at Chanticlere. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lvii.

Now *dismounted from her high horse* and sitting confidentially down close to her visitor.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxvi.

He *mounted the* classic *high horse*, and modeled himself on Demosthenes and Cicero.
C. F. Adams, Jr., A College Fetich, p. 24.

It rarely happens that what is called a popular success [in literature] is achieved by such delicate means, with so little forcing of the tone or *mounting of the high horse.*
N. A. Rev., CXX. 208.

To nick a horse's tail. See *nick.*—**To pay for a dead horse,** to pay for something that has been lost or consumed, or from which one has received or will receive no benefit, as if for a horse that has died before being paid for.—**To pull the dead horse,** to work for wages already paid. [Trade slang.]—**To put the cart before the horse.** See *cart.*—**To take horse.** (*a*) To mount for a ride on horseback.

They summon'd up their meiny, straight *took horse,*
Commanded me to follow. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

(*b*) To be covered, as a mare. (*c*) In *mining*, to divide into branches for a distance: said of a vein.—**Winged horse.** See *Pegasus.*

horse[1] (hôrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *horsed*, ppr. *horsing.* [< ME. *horsen*, set on horseback; < *horse*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To provide with a horse; supply horses for, as a body of cavalry, etc.

The duke was *horsede* agayne,
He prikked faste in the playne.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 134. (*Halliwell.*)

The Crimme Tartar . . . came out of his owne country, . . . accompanied with a great number of his nobilitie well *horsed.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 469.

I can see nothing but people better *horsed* than myself, that out-ride me. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 3.

Our Maron [a guide or conductor] of Turin, who *horsed* our company from Lyons to Turin.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 92.

2. To sit astride; bestride. [Rare.]

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges *hors'd*
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

3. To cover: said of the male.—4. To mount or place on or as on the back of a horse; set on horseback; hence, to take on one's own back. [Rare.]

Not his [the orator's] will, but the principle on which he is *horsed*, . . . thunders in the ear of the crowd.
Emerson, Art.

5. To mount on another's back preparatory to flogging. [Eng.]

The capteine commanded the child to be *horsed* up and scourged. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 81.

A naughty boy ready *horsed* for discipline. *Swift.*

6. *Naut.*, to "ride" hard; drive or urge at work unfairly or tyrannically: as, to *horse* a ship's crew.—7. To make out or learn by means of a translation or other extrinsic aid: as, to *horse* a lesson in Virgil. [School and college slang.]—**To horse a bill,** to try to get pay for work not yet done. [Printers' slang.]—**To horse on,** to drive on; push, as a person or work. [Slang, Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To get on horseback; mount or ride on a horse. [Now rare.]

There was *horsing, horsing* in haste.
Archie of Ca'field (Child's Ballads, VI. 90).

Up early, and my father and I alone talked about our business, and then we all *horsed* away to Cambridge.
Pepys, Diary, Sept. 19, 1661.

2. To charge for work before it is executed. [Trade slang, Eng.]—3. In *calking*, to embed firmly in the seams of a ship, as oakum, with a horsing-iron and a mallet: often with *up.*

horse[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *hoarse.* *Chaucer.*

horse-aloes (hôrs'al″ōz), *n.* See *fetid aloes*, under *aloes.*

horse-ant (hôrs'ant), *n.* The common red ant, *Formica rufa.*

horse-arm (hôrs'ärm), *n.* In *mining*, the part of the horse-whim to which horses are attached.

horse-armor (hôrs'är″mor), *n.* Armor for the protection of a horse in battle. See *bard*[2].

horse-artillery (hôrs'är-til″ę-ri), *n.* See *artillery.*—**Horse-artillery gun.** See *gun*[1].

horseback (hôrs'bak), *n.* [< ME. *horseback, horsbak* (= Icel. *hrossbak*); < *horse*[1] + *back*[1].] 1. The back of a horse, particularly that part of the back on which the rider sits: used generally in the phrase *on horseback*, often abbreviated to *horseback*, and used adverbially.

That euery brother schal be in his liuere for that 3ere *on hors-bac* at certeyn place, be oure and time assigned.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 447.

I . . . saw them salute *on horseback.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1.

2. A low and somewhat sharp ridge of sand or gravel; also, but not generally, a ridge of rock which rises for a short distance with a sharp edge: a common term in New England, especially in Maine. Also called *hogback, hog's-back*, and *boar's-back.* Such ridges are called by Scotch geologists *kames*, by the Irish *eskars.*

horseback (hôrs'bak), *adv.* On the back of a horse: as, to ride *horseback.* See *horseback, n.*, 1.

horse-balm (hôrs'bäm), *n.* A strong-scented labiate plant of the American genus *Collinsonia*, having large leaves and yellowish flowers. *C. Canadensis*, the best-known species, also known as the *richweed* or *stoneroot*, is used in infusion as a diuretic, and its leaves are applied to wounds and bruises.

horse-bane (hôrs'bān), *n.* A poisonous umbelliferous plant, *Œnanthe Phellandrium*, a native of temperate Europe and Russian Asia: so called from its being supposed to cause a kind of palsy in horses.

horse-bean (hôrs'bēn), *n.* A sort of bean so called from being fed to horses, or from its large size. The Jamaica horse-bean is *Canavalia gladiata*, having large legumes.

horse-beech (hôrs'bēch), *n.* Same as *hurst-beech.*

horse-blob (hôrs'blob), *n.* The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris.* [Scotch.]

The yellow *horse-blob's* early flower.
Clare, Village Minstrel, I. 49.

horse-block (hôrs'blok), *n.* 1. A block or stage on which one steps in mounting or dismounting from a horse.

A *horse-block* with a flight of steps attached was brought, and placed in position for the visitor's descent.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 243.

2. A square frame of strong boards employed by excavators to elevate the ends of their wheeling-planks.—3. In *ship-building*, a grating or platform elevated above the deck of a ship at the height of the rail, for the use of the officers of the deck.

Horse-boot.

horse-boat (hôrs'bōt), *n.* A boat moved by a horse or horses; specifically, a ferry-boat propelled by horses working in a treadmill.

horse-boot (hôrs'bōt), *n.* A leather covering for the hoof and pastern of a horse, designed to guard them against over-reaching or interfering.

horse-bot (hôrs'bot), *n.* The larva of the horse bot-fly, *Gasterophilus equi.* See *bot*[1], and cut under *bot-fly.*

horse-box (hôrs'boks), *n.* 1. A closed car for transporting horses by rail.—2. An inclosure for horses in a vessel.

horse-boy (hôrs'boi), *n.* A boy employed in grooming and tending horses; a stable-boy.

Having bene once brought up an idle *horse-boy*, he will never after fall to laboure, but is onely made fitt for the halter. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

horse-bramble (hôrs'bram″bl), *n.* A brier; a wild rose. [Prov. Eng.]

horse-bread† (hôrs'bred), *n.* [< ME. *horsbrede*; < *horse*[1] + *bread*[1].] Provender for horses prepared in the form of loaves; any kind of coarse bread fed to horses.

That no hosteller make *horse bread* in his hostry nor without, but bakers shall make it.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 366.

Save this piece of dry *horse-bread*, chave byt no byt this lyvelonge dale. *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle.

The foode which I and others did eat was very blacke, far worse then *Horse-breade.*
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 20.

You thread-bare, *horse-bread*-eating rascals!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

horse-breaker (hôrs'brā″kėr), *n.* One whose employment is to break or train horses.

horse-brier (hôrs'brī″ėr), *n.* The common greenbrier or cat-brier, *Smilax rotundifolia.*

horse-cadger (hôrs'kaj″ėr), *n.* A knavish dealer in horses.

A combination of a Yorkshire *horse-cadger* and a Whitechapel bully might furnish some psychological parallel.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 380.

horse-cane (hôrs'kān), *n.* A tall coarse American composite plant, *Ambrosia trifida*, the great ragweed. See *ragweed.*

horse-capper (hôrs'kap″ėr), *n.* A swindler who sells a worthless horse for a good price. [Cant.]

horse-car (hôrs'kär), *n.* 1. A railroad-car fitted for the transportation of horses.—2. A street-car drawn by horses. [U. S.]

horse-cassia (hôrs'kash″iạ), *n.* A leguminous tree, *Cassia marginata*, bearing long pods which contain a black cathartic pulp, used in Hindustan as a medicine for horses. The tree is naturalized in Jamaica.

horse-chanter (hôrs'chän″tėr), *n.* See *chanter*[1], 3.

horse-charget, *n.* [ME. *horsecharche*; < *horse*[1] + *charge.*] A horse-load.

horse-chestnut (hôrs'ches″nut), *n.* [So called, it is said, because formerly ground as food for horses; but this is appar. a mere guess. *Horse* occurs in many other plant-names, in some without obvious reason; in this case it may be meant to convey the notion of 'large.'] 1. A dicotyledonous-leafed tree of the genus *Æsculus.* *Æ. Hippocastanum*, a large and highly ornamental tree, a native originally of Asia, was introduced into Europe about the middle of the sixteenth century. The native American species of the same genus are commonly called *buckeye.* The fruit of the horse-chestnut resembles the chestnut, but is coarse and bitter. See *Æsculus* and *buckeye.*

2. The nut or fruit of the horse-chestnut.—3. In *entom.*, a geometrid moth, *Pachycnemia hippocastanaria*: an English collectors' name.

horse-clipper (hôrs'klip″ėr), *n.* A form of shears for clipping the coats of horses, in which a pair of serrated knives move over each other. See cut under *clipping-shears.*

horse-cloth (hôrs'klôth), *n.* A cloth used to cover a horse, or as a part of its trappings.

The furniture and the *horse-cloaths* will be all your own device for the wedding, and the horses, when and where you please. *Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

horse-collar (hôrs'kol″ạr), *n.* A collar, commonly made of leather stuffed with hay or straw, and having creases to receive the hames, placed over a horse's neck and against the shoulder, to bear against in pulling. See cut under *harness.*

horse-colt†, *n.* [ME.] A colt.

As an *horse-colt* he shalbe dryue.
Wyclif, Ecclus. xxiii. 30.

horse-coper, horse-couper (hôrs'kō″pėr, -kou″-pėr), *n.* A horse-dealer. [Scotch.]

We were told there were not less than an hundred jockeys or *horse-kupers*, as they call them there, from London, to buy horses for sale.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 397.

Some turned *horse-coopers*, some pedlers.
Colvil, Mock Poem, p. 37.

horse-courser† (hôrs'kōr″sėr), *n.* [< *horse*[1] + *courser*[2]. In def. 2 associated with *courser*[1].] 1. A dealer in horses.

Now they throng, like so many *horse-coursers* at a fair.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii.

Hee musters together all the Hackneymen and *Horse-coursers* in and about Colman-streete.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 20.

2. One who runs horses, or keeps race-horses.

horse-coursing† (hôrs'kōr″sing), *n.* Horse-dealing or horse-racing.

E. Love. What yet-unheard-of course to live doth your imagination flatter you with? your ordinary means are devoured.

Y. Love. Course! why, *horse-coursing*, I think.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 1.

horse-crab (hôrs'krab), *n.* Same as *horseshoe-crab.*

horse-crevalle (hôrs'kre-val'e), *n.* A carangoid fish, *Caranx hippos*, the cavally: so called in South Carolina, in contradistinction to the pompano, there known as *crevalle.*

horse-cucumber (hôrs'kū'kum-bėr), *n.* A large green cucumber. *Mortimer.*

horse-daisy (hôrs'dā'zi), *n.* Same as *oxeye daisy* (which see, under *daisy*).

horse-dealer (hôrs'dē'lėr), *n.* One who buys and sells horses.

horse-doctor (hôrs'dok'tọr), *n.* One who treats the diseases of horses; a farrier; a veterinary surgeon. [Colloq.]

horse-drench (hôrs'drench), *n.* 1. A dose of physic for a horse.

The most sovereign prescription of Galen is but empiricutick, and . . . of no better repute than a *horse-drench.*

Shak., Cor., ii. 1.

2. A horn or other instrument by which medicine is administered to a horse.

horse-elder (hôrs'el'dėr), *n.* [An accom. form of *horseheal*, simulating *elder*[2].] Same as *horseheal.*

horse-emmet (hôrs'em'et), *n.* Same as *horse-ant.*

horse-eye (hôrs'ī), *n.* One of the small so-called sea-beans, *Mucuna urens*, often found floating in the ocean or washed up on shore in tropical America, and used in jewelry.—**Horse-eye bean.** (*a*) Same as *horse-eye.* (*b*) The fruit of another leguminous plant, *Dolichos Lablab*, a native of the East Indies.

horse-faced (hôrs'fāst), *a.* Having a long coarse face; ugly.

horse-fair (hôrs'fãr), *n.* A fair or market at which chiefly horses are sold.

horse-fettler (hôrs'fet'lėr), *n.* In *mining*, a workman who provides for and attends to the horses kept underground.

horse-finch (hôrs'finch), *n.* The chaffinch. [Local, Eng.]

horse-fish (hôrs'fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Carangidæ*, *Vomer setipinnis*, having a much-compressed oblong body, a head high and angulated far above the eyes, a smooth silvery skin, and low dorsal and anal fins. It inhabits the warm parts of the Atlantic. Also called *moonfish*, *dollar-fish*, and *blunt-nosed shiner.*—2. A carangoid fish, *Selene vomer*, closely resembling the foregoing, and known by the same names. See cut under *horsehead.*—3. The sauger, *Stizostedion canadense.* [Western U. S.]—4. A sea-horse, as *Hippocampus hudsonius.*

horseflea-weed (hôrs'flē-wēd), *n.* Same as *horsefly-weed.*

horse-flesh (hôrs'flesh), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The flesh of a horse. Europeans have generally regarded horse-flesh as unfit for food; but hippophagy or horse-eating has always existed among some rude races, and has been advocated by many gastronomers in Europe. In Paris horse-flesh has long been surreptitiously dealt in as a cheap article of diet, and its sale, under strict official supervision, was authorized in 1866. The necessary use of it there during the siege of 1870–1 brought it into more general favor, which has been maintained. It is also eaten to some extent in other countries.

2. Horses collectively, with reference to driving, riding, or racing. [Colloq. or slang.]

He is a cogger of dice, a chanter of *horse-flesh.*

Thackeray, Legend of the Rhine.

3. A species of Bahama mahogany: probably so named from its color.

II. *a.* Of the color of horse-flesh; of a peculiar reddish-bronze color.—**Horse-flesh mahogany.** Same as *sabicu.*—**Horse-flesh ore**, the mineral bornite: so called by Cornish miners because of its color on the fresh fracture.

Near the surface, especially on the Bruce location, a good deal of purple or *horse-flesh ore* was found.

Ure, Dict., IV. 283.

horse-flower (hôrs'flou'ėr), *n.* [Cf. equiv. Flem. *peerd-bloeme*, horse-flower.] A species of cow-wheat, *Melampyrum sylvaticum.*

horse-fly (hôrs'flī), *n.* [< ME. *horsflege*, etc.; < *horse*[1] + *fly*[2].] 1. A hexachætous dipterous insect, as *Tabanus bovinus* and other species of the family *Tabanidæ*, of which the females have a piercing proboscis, and are extremely annoying to horses and cattle. Also called *breeze*, *breeze-fly*, and *gadfly.* See cuts under *breeze*[1] and *gadfly.*—2. A pupiparous dipterous insect of the family *Hippoboscidæ*; a forest-fly or tick-fly. Also called *horse-tick.*—3. A dichætous dipterous insect of the family *Œstridæ*; a true bot-fly, as the horse-bot, *Gasterophilus equi.* See cut under *bot-fly.*

horsefly-weed (hôrs'flī-wēd), *n.* A leguminous plant, *Baptisia tinctoria*, the wild indigo or rattlebush. Also *horseflea-weed.*

horsefoot (hôrs'fůt), *n.* [< ME. *horsfot*; < *horse*[1] + *foot.*] 1. A horse's foot.

The Troiens for that tulke had tene at hor hert;
Kayron euyn to the kyng, caght hym bolyue;
Harlet hym fro *horsfet*, had hym away.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5833.

2. A plant, *Tussilago Farfara*: same as *coltsfoot.*—3. The horseshoe-crab or king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus.*

horsefoot-crab (hôrs'fůt-krab), *n.* Same as *horseshoe-crab.*

horsefoot-snipe (hôrs'fůt-snīp), *n.* A name applied both to the knot, *Tringa canutus*, and to the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*, along the Atlantic coast of the United States, from their feeding on the spawn of the horsefoot.

horse-furniture (hôrs'fėr"ni-tūr), *n.* The trappings of a horse, including saddle, bridle, etc.; the housings, caparison, and (if an armored war-horse) bards or armor.

horse-gear (hôrs'gēr), *n.* 1. Same as *horse-furniture.*

The cruel curb-bit and heavy stock-saddle, with its high horn and cantle, prove that we have adopted Spanish-American *horse-gear.*

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 505.

2. Horse-power, as applied in moving machinery. [Eng.]

horse-gentian (hôrs'jen"shian), *n.* See *gentian.*

horse-gin (hôrs'jin), *n.* A gin driven by a horse for raising great weights. See *gin*[4].

horse-ginseng (hôrs'jin"seng), *n.* Same as *horse-gentian* (which see, under *gentian*).

horse-godmother (hôrs'god"muŦH-ėr), *n.* A large masculine woman, coarsely fat. [Prov. Eng.]

In woman, angel sweetness let me see;
No galloping *horse-godmothers* for me.

Wolcot, Peter Pindar's Ode upon Ode (In Continuation).

How do, my dear? Come to see the old man, hay? 'Gad—you've a pretty face, too. You ain't like that old *horse-godmother*, your mother. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxix.

horse-gogs (hôrs'gogz), *n.* A kind of wild plum, a variety of *Prunus domestica.*

horse-gowan (hôrs'gou"an), *n.* One of several plants, as *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, *Matricaria Chamomilla*, and *Taraxacum officinale.*

horse-gram (hôrs'gram), *n.* A leguminous plant, *Dolichos biflorus*, a native of tropical and subtropical Africa and Asia, extensively cultivated in southern India as a food-plant.

horse-guards (hôrs'gärdz), *n. pl.* 1. A body of cavalry for guards. See *guard.*—2. [*cap.*] The public office in Whitehall, London, appropriated to the departments under the commander-in-chief of the British army: so called from the two horsemen standing sentry at the gates.—3. [*cap.*] The military authorities in charge of the war department of Great Britain, in distinction from the civil chief, the Secretary for War.

horsehair (hôrs'hãr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *horsher* (= Icel. *hrosshār*); < *horse*[1] + *hair*[1].] **I.** *n.* The hair of horses, more particularly the hair of the mane and tail. It is used for the making of haircloth, the stuffing of mattresses and cushions, etc.

This holi man seint Edmund werede stronge here [see *hair*[1], *n.*] . . .
Of hard *horsher* ymaked. *St. Edm. Conf.*, l. 158.

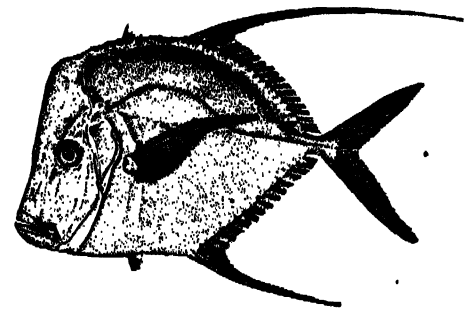
II. *a.* Made of horsehair; covered, filled, or stuffed with horsehair: as, *horsehair* covering; a *horsehair* mattress.

horsehair-lichen (hôrs'hãr-lī"ken), *n.* Same as *horsetail-lichen.*

horsehair-worm (hôrs'hãr-wėrm), *n.* A hair-worm or gordius. See cut under *Gordius.*

horsehead (hôrs'hed), *n.* 1. A fish of the genus *Selene* or the genus *Vomer*; a moonfish or dollar-fish, as *Selene vomer* or *Vomer setipinnis.* See cut in next column.—2. A fish of the family *Hippocampidæ*; a sea-horse.—3. A cast of the interior of the shell of a fossil species of *Trigonidæ.*—4. The surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata*, more fully called *horsehead coot.* [Maine, U. S.]

horseheal, horseheel (hôrs'hēl), *n.* [< ME. *horschele*, < AS. *hors-helene*, *hors-elene*, elecampane, < *hors*, a horse (appar. as a tr. of the L. name *inula*, taken as *hinnula*, a colt), + *elene*, < L. *helenium*, elecampane: see *Helenium.* In later use the second element was supposed to



Horsehead (*Selene vomer*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

have something to do with *heel*[1] or *heal*[1]. Another perversion appears in *horse-elder.*] A coarse composite plant, *Inula Helenium*, the elecampane. See cut under *elecampane.*

horse-herd† (hôrs'hėrd), *n.* [< ME. *horsherde*, < AS. *horshyrde*, a horse-keeper, a groom, < *hors*, horse, + *hyrde*, a keeper: see *horse*[1] and *herd*[2].] A keeper of horses; a groom.

"Canst thou tell me," said Child Rowland to the *horse-herd*, "where the king of Elfland's castle is?"

Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 247).

horse-hoe (hôrs'hō), *n.* See *hoe*[1].

horse-holder (hôrs'hōl"dėr), *n.* Stocks or a slinging-frame for securing unruly horses while shoeing, or for supporting sick or disabled horses.

horsehoof (hôrs'hōf), *n.* Same as *coltsfoot.*

horse-hook (hôrs'hůk), *n.* An iron hook attached to the sole-bar of a railroad-car, and forming an attachment for a rope by which the vehicle can be drawn. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

horse-iron (hôrs'ī"ėrn), *n.* Same as *horsing-iron.*

horse-jag (hôrs'jag), *n.* Same as *horse-plum*, 1.

horse-jockey (hôrs'jok"i), *n.* 1. A professional rider of race-horses: more commonly in the shortened form *jockey.*

My brother lives with *horse-jockeys* and trainers, and the wildest bloods of the town.

Thackeray, Virginians, lvi.

2†. A dealer in horses, especially a tricky dealer; a knavish horse trader.

horse-jug (hôrs'jug), *n.* Same as *horse-plum*, 1.

horsekeeper† (hôrs'kē"pėr), *n.* [< ME. *horskepere*; < *horse*[1] + *keeper.*] One who keeps or takes care of horses.

And he called unto his *horsekeeper*,
"Make ready you my steede."

Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 316).

horse-knacker (hôrs'nak"ėr), *n.* One who buys diseased, worn-out, or dead horses, for the commercial products to be procured from their carcasses.

horse-knave† (hôrs'nāv), *n.* [< ME. *hors-, horse-knave*; < *horse*[1] + *knave.*] A horse-boy; a groom.

And trusse here haltris forth with me,
And am but as here *horse-knave.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 112. (*Halliwell.*)

horse-knob (hôrs'nob), *n.* Same as *horse-knop.*

horse-knop (hôrs'nop), *n.* The flower-head of *Centaurea nigra*, knap- or knopweed.

horse-lark (hôrs'lärk), *n.* The common corn-bunting of Europe, *Emberiza miliaria.* See cut under *bunting*[4]. [Cornwall, Eng.]

horse-latitudes (hôrs'lat'i-tūdz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, a part of the North Atlantic ocean between the region of westerly winds of higher latitudes and the region of the trade-winds of the tropics, notorious for tedious calms. "They were so called from the circumstance that vessels formerly bound from New England to the West Indies, with a deck-load of horses, were often so delayed in this calm belt of Cancer, that, for the want of water for their animals, they were compelled to throw a portion of them overboard." *Maury*, The Physical Geography of the Sea (8th ed.), p. 276.

horse-laugh (hôrs'läf), *n.* [< *horse*[1] + *laugh*: such a laugh as we may imagine a horse would utter if it were a laughing animal.] A loud, coarse, boisterous laugh.

A *horse-laugh*, if you please, at honesty.

Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 38.

On my conscience, I believe she could spread a *horse-laugh* through the pews of a tabernacle.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

Thrusting half-a-crown into each of his pockets, and a hand and wrist after it, he burst into a *horse-laugh.*

Dickens.

horse-leech (hôrs'lēch), *n.* 1. A large leech, as *Hæmopsis sanguisorba* or *Aulastoma gulo.*—

2. A horse-doctor, veterinary surgeon, or farrier.—**3.** An inveterate beggar or dun; an extortionate person; one who makes incessant demands or drafts upon another.

The *horseleach* hath two daughters, crying, Give, give. Prov. xxx. 15.

We'll all join, and hang upon him like so many *horseleeches*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

horseleek (hôrs'lēk), *n.* A plant, the bullock's-eye.

horseless (hôrs'les), *a.* Having no horse; propelled without the aid of horses.—**Horseless carriage**, a carriage, such as is drawn by horses, containing an electric or other motor by which it is propelled.

horse-litter (hôrs'lit'ėr), *n.* A kind of wheelless carriage or palanquin hung on poles between two horses, going one behind the other.

The king [Edward I.], now weak and sick, followed in a *horse-litter*. *Dickens*, Child's Hist. Eng., xvi.

horse-load (hôrs'lōd), *n.* [< ME. *horselode*; < *horse*[1] + *load*.] A load for a horse; hence, a large quantity or number.

Tonnes and barelles tht cometh in carte sholde custome a peny; an *horselode*, an halpeny. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 358.

They have, like good sumpters, laid ye down their *horse-load* of citations and fathers at your door. *Milton*, Church-Government.

horse-loaf† (hôrs'lōf), *n.* [< ME. *horselof*; < *horse*[1] + *loaf*. Cf. *horse-bread*.] A large loaf composed of beans and wheat ground together, used for feeding horses.

Thath all Bakers of the said Cite, and suburbis of the same, make butt ij. *horseloffys* to a peny, and of clene beanys. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

Oh that I were in my oat-tub, with a *horseloaf*; Something to hearten me. *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, v. 1.

horse-lock†, *n.* A hobble; a fetlock. See *fetlock*, 3.

Horse-locks nor chains
Shall hold her from me. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

horse-lot (hôrs'lot), *n.* A lot or pasture for horses.

horsely (hôrs'li), *a.* and *adv.* [< ME. *horsly*; < *horse*[1] + *-ly*.] Having the qualities most approved in a horse; in the manner of a good horse. [Obsolete or rare.]

Therwith so *horsly*, and so quik of eye,
As it a gentil Pollеys courser were. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 186.

horse-mackerel (hôrs'mak'ėr-el), *n.* One of several fishes more or less nearly related to the mackerel. (*a*) The common tunny. [U. S.] (*b*) The scad or cavally, *Caranx vulgaris*. [Eng. and New Zealand.] (*c*) The jurel, *Caranx pisquetus*. [North Carolina, U. S.] (*d*) The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. [Rhode Island, U. S.] (*e*) The black candle-fish, *Anoplopoma fimbria*. See *Anoplopomidæ*, and cut under *candle-fish*. [Puget Sound.] (*f*) The Californian hake or merluccio, *Merluccius productus*. [Sequely, California, U. S.] (*g*) The tenpounder, *Elops saurus*. See cut under *Elops*. [Fort Macon, North Carolina, U. S.]

horseman (hôrs'man), *n.*; pl. *horsemen* (-men). [< ME. *horsman*; < *horse*[1] + *man*.] **1.** A rider on horseback; one who uses or manages a horse or horses.

Horsemen, my skill in horsemanship advance;
Townsfolk, my strength.
Sir P. Sidney, Sonnet (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 479).

He knew her, as a *horseman* knows his horse. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. A soldier who serves on horseback.

Most valiant and hardy,
With *horsemen* and *footmen*
March'd towards the town.
Winning of Cales (Child's Ballads, VII. 126).

3. A book-name of a sciænoid fish of the genus *Eques*.—**4**†. One of sundry tattlers or sandpipers, scolopacine birds of the genus *Totanus*; a gambet; a chevalier.—**5.** A kind of domestic pigeon.—**Green-legged horseman**, a bird, *Totanus glottis*; the greenshank. See cut under *greenshank*.—**Horseman's hammer**, same as *martel-de-fer*.—**Red-legged horseman**, a bird, *Totanus calidris*; the redshank.

horsemanship (hôrs'man-ship), *n.* [< *horseman* + *-ship*.] The management of horses; specifically, the art of riding or controlling horses; equestrian skill. See *manège*.

To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble *horsemanship*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

horse-marine (hôrs'ma-rēn'), *n.* One of an imaginary corps of mounted marine soldiers; hence, a person out of his element and unfit for his place, as such a soldier would be on board ship: also humorously employed in a literal sense. [Slang.]

This old sea-dog organized a body of *horse-marines* to patrol the shore. *Adm. Porter*, N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 225.

horse-marshal† (hôrs'mär'shal), *n.* A manager of horses; a groom.

Unskilld medicíners, and *horsemarshals*, slays both man and beast. *Ray*, Proverbs (1678), p. 304.

horse-masher (hôrs'mash'ėr), *n.* Same as *horse-smatch*.

horsemaster (hôrs'mȧs'tėr), *n.* A manager of horses; a rider.

Of all classes in the kingdom, that from which the town volunteers spring is perhaps the least fitted by nature, habit, and training to yield us good *horsemasters*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 169.

horse-match (hôrs'mach), *n.* See *horse-smatch*.

horse-meal† (hôrs'mēl), *n.* Food without drink. *Davies*.

Eating never hurt any one who washed down his victuals with a glass of good wine; *horse-meals* indeed are enough to choak human creatures. *C. Johnston*, Chrysal, I. 220.

horse-meat† (hôrs'mēt), *n.* Food for horses; provender.

Who gives you your maintenance, I pray you? who allows you your *horse-meat* and man's-meat? *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

horse-mill (hôrs'mil), *n.* A mill turned by a horse or horses.

horse-milliner† (hôrs'mil'i-nėr), *n.* One who supplies trappings and decorations for horses. [An affected term.]

The trammels of his palfrey pleased his sight,
For the *horse-milliner* his head with poses dight.
Chatterton, Rowley's Balade of Charitie.

One comes in foreign trashery
Of tinkling chain and spur,
A walking haberdashery
Of feathers, lace, and fur;
In Rowley's antiquated phrase,
Horse-milliner of modern days.
Scott, Bridal of Triermain, ii.

horsemint (hôrs'mint), *n.* [< ME. *horsminte*, < AS. **horsminte* (Lye—not authenticated) = Sw. *horsmynte*, *Mentha arvensis* (prob. taken from E.); < *hors*, horse, + *minte*, mint.] **1.** A wild mint of Europe, *Mentha sylvestris*.—**2.** An American plant, *Monarda punctata*, common from New York southward.—**Round-leafed horsemint**, *Mentha rotundifolia*, a native of Europe, but now naturalized in the United States.—**Sweet horsemint**, *Cunila Mariana*, the common dittany.

horse-musher (hôrs'mush'ėr), *n.* Same as *horse-smatch*.

horse-mushroom (hôrs'mush'röm), *n.* Same as *hedge-mushroom*.

horse-mussel (hôrs'mus'l), *n.* A large mussel of the genus *Modiola*, especially *M. modiolus*, common to the shores of northern Europe and America, having a smooth blackish shell.

horse-nail (hôrs'nāl), *n.* A nail for fastening a horseshoe to the hoof.

horse-nest† (hôrs'nest), *n.* Same as *mare's nest*.

Soom grammatical pullet . . . would stand clocking agaynst mee, as though hee had found an *horse nest*, in laying that downe for a falt that perhaps I dooe knowe better then hee. *Stanihurst*, tr. of Virgil, To the Reader.

horse-net (hôrs'net), *n.* A net to protect a horse from flies.

horse-nettle (hôrs'net'l), *n.* A pernicious American weed, *Solanum Carolinense*, of the nightshade family, common in the Southern States.

horse-parsley (hôrs'pärs'li), *n.* A coarse umbelliferous plant, *Smyrnium Olusatrum*: so called from its coarseness as compared with smallage or celery. It is a native of Europe.

horse-path (hôrs'pȧth), *n.* A path for horses; specifically, a bridle-path, or the tow-path along a canal.

horse-pick (hôrs'pik), *n.* A kind of hook, often forming part of a large pocket-knife, for removing a stone from a horse's foot.

horse-piece (hôrs'pēs), *n.* A large or coarse piece of blubber. A horse-piece of whale's blubber is a very tough piece selected to be placed under the mass which is to be cut up, to protect the edge of the knife.

The fat [of the sea-elephant] . . . is cut into *horse-pieces*, about eight inches wide, and twelve to fifteen long. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 119.

horse-pile (hôrs'pīl), *n.* A large pile or lot of salted fish heaped up to drain; a water-horse.

Cod placed in what is called a *horse-pile* to drain. *Perley*.

horse-pipe (hôrs'pīp), *n.* One of several species of *Equisetum*, the horsetail or scouring-rush.

horse-pistol (hôrs'pis'tol), *n.* A pistol of large caliber, formerly carried in holsters by dragoons and other horsemen.

horse-play (hôrs'plā), *n.* Coarse or rude play.

Second Play. We have a play wherein we use a horse.
Sim. Fellows, you use no *horse-play* in my house. *Middleton*, Mayor of Queensborough, v. 1.

The humour of the underplot constantly verges on *horse-play*, and is certainly neither delicate nor profound. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 541.

By personal raids upon the gallery when not acting, Mr. Phelps succeeded in stopping the *horse-play* and coarseness of audiences. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 581.

horse-plum (hôrs'plum), *n.* **1.** A small red plum which is regarded as a variety of *Prunus domestica*. Also called *horse-jag*, *horse-jug*. [Eng.]—**2.** The wild plum, *Prunus Americana*. The fruit, when fully ripe, is sweet and edible, and the tree is frequently cultivated either for its fruit or as a stock on which to graft the varieties of the domestic plum. [U. S.]

horse-pond (hôrs'pond), *n.* A pond for watering horses.

horsepond (hôrs'pond), *v. t.* [< *horse-pond*, *n.*] To duck in a horse-pond. [Rare.]

If she had ordered me to be *horseponded*, I do protest to you I would not have demurred. *Miss Burney*, Camilla, iii. 10.

horse-poppy (hôrs'pop'i), *n.* A European umbelliferous plant, *Seseli Hippomarathrum*.

horse-post (hôrs'pōst), *n.* A post to which horses are hitched; a hitching-post.

horse-power (hôrs'pou'ėr), *n.* **1.** The power of a horse or its equivalent; the rate at which a horse works in drawing. Hence—**2.** A unit for the measurement of the rate at which a prime motor works. Several values have been assigned to this unit, but the one which prevails at the present time in England and America is Watt's horse-power, which is defined as 550 foot-pounds per second. This is 7,460 megaergs per second. The real power of a horse is about three quarters of a horse-power. Abbreviated *H. P.*

3. A machine for converting the weight or direct pull of a horse into power useful in moving machinery. Such machines are either treadmills or circular sweeps. The latter consist essentially of a long sweep to the end of which the horse is harnessed, a simple form of gearing for transmitting the motion of the sweep to a pulley, with generally an increase of velocity, and a belt or shafting for conveying the power of the machine to the work, as a mill, threshing-machine, press, pump, elevator, fire-engine, or other machine, to be driven.—**Indicated horse-power**, the work, expressed in horse-power, performed per minute by steam, air, or other gas upon the piston of an engine, in the computation of which the mean effective pressure per square inch of piston is taken from an indicator diagram. See *indicator*. Also called *true*, *actual*, *real*, or *dynamic horse-power*.—**Nominal, calculated, or commercial horse-power**, horse-power calculated from the area of the piston, sometimes not more than one tenth of the real horse-power. Though the commercial horse-power is arbitrarily called *calculated horse-power*, it is easy to calculate the true horse-power by the principles of thermodynamics when the volume or weight and pressure of the steam, air, or gas used for each piston-stroke and the number of strokes per minute are given.

horsepox (hôrs'poks), *n.* A pustular disease of horses, which, communicated to cows, produces cowpox.

M. Blaches related the particulars of an outbreak of casual *horse-pox* among the she-asses used for giving suck to the inmates of a nursery. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 548.

horse-purslane (hôrs'pėrs'lān), *n.* A plant, *Trianthema monogyna*, a native of Jamaica.

horse-race (hôrs'rās), *n.* A race by horses; a match of horses in running.

Horse-races are desports of great men, and good in themselves, though many gentlemen by such means gallop quite out of their fortunes. *Burton*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 106.

horse-racer (hôrs'rā'sėr), *n.* **1.** One who keeps horses for the purpose of racing.

The first Lord Godolphin was a *horse-racer* as well as gambler. *Athenæum*, Sept. 22, [1888, p. 381.

2. One who rides in races; a jockey.

horse-racing (hôrs'rā'sing), *n.* The practice or sport of running horses.

horse-rack (hôrs'-rak), *n.* A rack at which horses are hitched and baited.

He's a-standin' out yander by the *horse-rack*. *J. C. Harris*, Harper's [Mag., LXXVI. 707.

horse-radish (hôrs'rad'ish), *n.* A cultivated cruciferous plant,

Horse-radish (*Cochlearia Armoracia*). *r*, rhizome, with two leaves; *s*, part of the inflorescence, with flowers and fruit; *3*, leaf from the stem; *a*, flower; *b*, fruit, opened to show the seeds.

Cochlearia Armoracia, originally a native of middle Europe and western Asia, and also its root, which has a pungent taste, and is used in a grated state as a condiment. In medicine it is used as a stimulant and diuretic, and externally as a rubefacient. See *Cochlearia*[1].

horseradish-tree (hôrs'rad'ish-trē), *n.* A tree, *Moringa pterygosperma*, common in many parts of India, and cultivated there, as well as in various other tropical countries, for the sake of the fruit, which is eaten as a vegetable or pickled. It has pinnate leaves and long, 3-valved, pod-like capsules, from which ben-oil is obtained. The fresh root has a pungent odor and warm taste, much like that of the horse-radish.

horse-railroad (hôrs'rāl'rōd), *n.* A railroad on which cars are drawn by horses, first used in the streets of cities in the United States: called a *tramway* in Great Britain.

horse-rake (hôrs'rāk), *n.* A large rake drawn by a horse. See *rake*.

horse-rider (hôrs'rī'dėr), *n.* A circus-rider. [Eng.]

The *horse-riders* never mind what they say, sir; they're famous for it. *Dickens*, Hard Times, v.

horse-riding (hôrs'rī'ding), *n.* A circus. [Eng.]

Sleary's *horse-riding*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, iii.

horse-rough (hôrs'ruf), *n.* A calk or ice-creeper which may be fitted to the shoe of a horse to give him a foothold on frozen ground.

Horse-rough.

horse-run (hôrs'run), *n.* A contrivance for drawing up loaded wheelbarrows, by the help of a horse, from the bottoms of excavations for canals, docks, etc.

horse-running†, *n.* A horse-race. *Davies*.

The Forest of Galtres, . . . very notorious in these daies by reason of a solemne *horse-running*, wherein the horse that outrunneth the rest hath for his prise a little golden bell. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 723.

horse-sense (hôrs'sens'), *n.* A crude, instinctive kind of common sense, independent of instruction or experience; a coarse, robust, and conspicuous form of shrewdness often found in ignorant and rude persons; plain, practical good sense.

He was a plain man; his sympathies were with the people; he had what is roughly known as *horse-sense*, and he was homely. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 133.

Happily, the latent *horse-sense* of the American people may be relied on, in the end, to abate the nuisance. *New Eng. Jour. of Education*, XIX. 377.

horseshoe (hôrs'shö), *n.* [< ME. *horscho* (for *hors-scho*, var. *horsissho*, *horsis sho* — Prompt. Parv.); < *horse*[1] + *shoe*.] 1. A shoe for a horse, consisting commonly of a narrow plate of iron bent into a form somewhat resembling the letter U, so as to accommodate itself to the shape of the horse's foot. Its parts are the *toe*, the two *heels*, the *quarters* between the toe and the heels, the *calks*, or projections from the lower part of each heel, the *clip*, a kind of claw, usually at the upper edge of the toe, for protecting the hoof and assisting in keeping the shoe in place, and the *fullering*, or crease in the lower face, in which the nail-holes, usually eight, are punched. The horseshoe, in its most primitive form, is of great antiquity. An old and very popular superstition, almost universally prevalent among peasantry, ascribes to the horseshoe (especially to one which has been found in the road by chance) the power of barring the passage of witches. For this purpose the shoe is nailed to the door or the threshold.

To be thrown into the Thames, and cooled, glowing hot, in that surge, like a *horse-shoe*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

Your wife's a witch, man; you should nail a *horse-shoe* on your chamber-door. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xi.

Nailing of *horse-shoes* [to thresholds] seems to have been practised as well to keep witches in as to keep them out. *Hone's Year-Book*, p. 953.

2. Anything shaped like a horseshoe. Specifically—(*a*) A loop-like bend in a river. (*b*) In *fort.*, a small round or oval work with a parapet. (*c*) A movable support in a lathe, for regulating the gearing and speed of the screw which works the slide.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A horseshoe-crab.

I don't want my wreck to be washed up on one of the beaches in company with devil's-aprons, bladder-weeds, dead *horse-shoes*, etc. *Holmes*, Autocrat, p. 171.

(*b*) A bivalve mollusk, *Lutraria elliptica*. Also called *clump*.—4. *pl.* The game of quoits, in which horseshoes are often used for pitching. —**Horseshoe arch.** See *arch*[1], 2.—**Horseshoe clamp, magnet**, etc. See the nouns.

horseshoe (hôrs'shö), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horseshoed*, ppr. *horseshoeing*. [< *horseshoe*, *n.*] 1. To provide with horseshoes, or shape like a horseshoe.

Sinclair Lithgow, *horse-shoeing* smith,
Warks up this close wi' a' his pith.
Blacksmith's sign in Scotland.

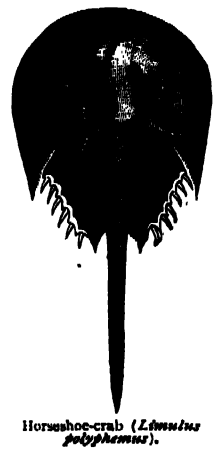
2. In *arch.*, to carry inward at the imposts, as an arch, so as to bring it approximately to the form of a horseshoe.

There is at Takt-i-Gero a Sassanian arch of nearly the same age and equally classical in design, which is, like this one, *horseshoed* to the extent of one-tenth of its diameter. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 301.

horseshoe-anvil (hôrs'shö-an'vil), *n.* A form of anvil which corresponds in shape and size to the hoof of a horse, and has shanks which permit the adjustment of the hoof in the socket-hole for convenience in working.

horseshoe-bat (hôrs'shö-bat), *n.* An old-world bat of the family *Rhinolophidæ*; any rhinolophid having the nose-leaf more or less horseshoe-shaped. The name applies especially to two European species, *Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum* and *R. hipposideros*, both of which occur in England, and there represent the subfamily *Rhinolophinæ*. Another horseshoe-bat is the Indian and Chinese *Phyllorhina armigera*, which is a representative of the *Phyllorhininæ*, the other subfamily of the rhinolophids. The term is loosely extended to some other phyllostomine or leaf-nosed bats.

horseshoe-crab (hôrs'shö-krab), *n.* A merostome of the family *Limulidæ*, as *Limulus polyphemus* or *L. moluccanus*: so called from its shape. Also called *horseshoe*, *horsefoot*, *horse-crab*, *horsefoot-crab*, and *king-crab*. See *Limulus*.



Horseshoe-crab (*Limulus polyphemus*).

horseshoe-head (hôrs'-shö-hed), *n.* A disease of infants in which the sutures of the skull are too open: opposed to *head-mold shot*.

horseshoeing (hôrs'-shö'ing), *n.* The act or business of shoeing horses; farriery.

horseshoe-kidney (hôrs'shö-kid'ni), *n.* In *anat.*, a congenital abnormal conformation in which the two kidneys are connected by a transverse portion, so as to present the shape of a horseshoe.

horseshoe-machine (hôrs'shö-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine in which bar-iron is cut and formed into horseshoes.

horseshoer (hôrs'shö'ėr), *n.* One who shoes horses.

horseshoe-vetch (hôrs'shö-vech), *n.* A leguminous plant of the genus *Hippocrepis*, *H. comosa*, cultivated for the beauty of its flowers, which are yellow, in umbels of 6 or 8: so called from the shape of its legumes. Also *horse-vetch*.

horse-shovel (hôrs'shuv'l), *n.* A road-scraper.

horse-smatch (hôrs'smach), *n.* A bird, *Saxicola œnanthe*; the stonechat or wheatear. Also *horse-match*, *horse-masher*, *horse-musher*. [Prov. Eng.]

horse-soldier (hôrs'sōl'jėr), *n.* A cavalry soldier.

Not having his *horse-soldiers* with him, . . . he [Julius Cæsar] ran great risk of being totally defeated. *Dickens*, Child's Hist. Eng., i.

horse-sorrel (hôrs'sor'el), *n.* A coarse species of sorrel, *Rumex Hydrolapathum*: same as *water-dock*.

horse-sponge (hôrs'spunj), *n.* The commercial bath-sponge, *Spongia equina*, found in the Mediterranean.

horse-stinger (hôrs'sting'ėr), *n.* The dragon-fly or devil's darning-needle. It does not sting horses.

horse-sugar (hôrs'shug'ėr), *n.* A tree or shrub: same as *sweetleaf*.

horsetail (hôrs'tāl), *n.* 1. A horse's tail, especially when severed from the body.

Let them [servants] not presume to touch a hair of my master's *horse-tail* till they kiss their hands. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

Then, by the rule that made the *horse-tail* bare,
I pluck out year by year, as hair by hair.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 63.

2. A hippurite.—3. In *anat.*, the leash of nerves in which the spinal cord ends: technically called *cauda equina*. See *cauda*.—4. A plant of the genus *Equisetum*. See cut under *Equisetaceæ*.

Following the sound of the water in the runnel, a rare spectacle awaits you where the Equisetum, the vulgar *horsetail* of the daylight, now stands transfigured, a marvel of nature's bijoutry. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 153.

Horsetail standard, a modern Turkish military standard consisting of a horsetail surmounted by a crescent. It appears to have originated from "the people bearing the horsetail as a distinction of rank, the two ranks of pashas being distinguished respectively by three and two tails, and a further distinction of rank being marked by the elevation of one of the tails above the others" (*Hughes*, Dict. of Islam).—**Shrubby horsetail**, a popular name for plants of the genus *Ephedra*, natural order *Gnetaceæ*. They are branching shrubs, natives of the sandy sea-shores of temperate climates in both hemispheres. The fruit is a succulent cone, formed of two carpels, with a single seed in each; that of *E. distachya*, abundant in the southern part of Russia, is eaten by the peasants.

horsetail-lichen (hôrs'tāl-lī'ken), *n.* A popular name for various species of *Alectoria* (particularly *A. jubata*), a genus of lichens, of the family *Usneei*, closely related to the genus *Usnea*. The thallus is slender, soon filiform, terete, and tufted or pendulous from the branches of trees, whence the plant is also called *tree-hair* and *horsehair-lichen*.

horsetail-tree (hôrs'tāl-trē), *n.* A name of trees or shrubs (principally Australian) of the genus *Casuarina*, of the natural order *Casuarineæ*, and particularly of *C. equisetifolia*, a tree sometimes 150 feet in height, now extensively naturalized in many tropical and subtropical countries of both the old and the new world: so called from the leafless, wiry branches, which much resemble the stems of *Equisetum*.

horse-thistle (hôrs'this'l), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cnicus*, consisting of rough prickly thistles, distinguished from *Carduus* by having the receptacle covered with chaffy bristles, and the achenia crowned with a soft feathery pappus.

horse-thrush (hôrs'thrush), *n.* The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. [Prov. Eng.]

horse-thyme (hôrs'tīm), *n.* The wild basil, *Calamintha Clinopodium*.

horse-tick (hôrs'tik), *n.* Same as *horse-fly*, 2.

The forest-fly or *horse-tick*, Hippobosca. *A. S. Packard*, Study of Insects, p. 417.

horsetongue (hôrs'tung), *n.* A plant of the genus *Ruscus*: same as *butcher's broom* (which see, under *broom*[1]).

horse-trainer (hôrs'trā'nėr), *n.* One who trains or breaks horses; especially, one who trains horses for racing.

horse-tree (hôrs'trē), *n.* The beam on which the timber is placed in a sawpit. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

horse-trick (hôrs'trik), *n.* A rough practical joke.

Make her leap, caper, jerk, and laugh, and sing,
And play me *horse-tricks*. *Merry Devil of Edmonton*.

horse-vetch (hôrs'vech), *n.* Same as *horseshoe-vetch*.

horse-violet (hôrs'vī'ō-let), *n.* The dog-violet, *Viola canina*.

horseway (hôrs'wā), *n.* [< ME. *horse wey*, < AS. *hors-weg*, < *hors*, horse, + *weg*, way.] A way or road by which a horse may pass. Compare *footway*.

Also with owt the Citys ys an *horse wey* vnder neth a mownteyn, by the space of a myle. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 66.

Glo. Know'st thou the way to Dover?
Edg. Both stile and gate, *horse-way* and foot-path. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1.

horseweed (hôrs'wēd), *n.* A composite plant, *Erigeron Canadense*, a troublesome American

Horseweed (*Erigeron Canadense*). *a*, ray-flower; *b*, disk-flower.

weed. This is one of the few American weeds that have become extensively naturalized in other parts of the world.

They were hidden and shaded by the broad-leaved *hemp* and trumpet vines in the fence-row. *The Century*, XXXVI. 88.

horsewell-grass (hôrs'wel-gras), *n.* A small marsh-plant, *Veronica Buccabunga:* probably so called from reputed medicinal qualities.

horsewhale† (hôrs'hwāl), *n.* [Not found in ME.; in mod. E. an adaptation of AS. *horshwæl* (= Icel. *hrosshvalr*), < *hors*, horse, + *hwæl*, whale. Cf. *walrus*, which contains the same elements reversed.] The walrus or morse.

The principall purpose of his trauelle this way was to encrease the knowledge and discouerie of these coasts and countreyes, for the more commoditie of fishing of *horse-whales*, which haue in their teeth bones of great price and excellencie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 5.

horse-whim (hôrs'hwim), *n.* In *mining*, a machine worked by a horse for raising ore or water from a mine.

horsewhip (hôrs'hwip), *n.* A whip for driving or controlling horses.

horsewhip (hôrs'hwip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horsewhipped* (also *horsewhipt*), ppr. *horsewhipping*. To chastise with a horsewhip.

I told him to consider himself *horsewhipped*, and he said he would make a point of doing so.
T. Hook, Jack Brag.

horse-winkle (hôrs'wing'kl), *n.* The common periwinkle, *Littorina littorea*.

horsewoman (hôrs'wùm'an), *n.*; pl. *horsewomen* (-wim'en). A woman who rides on horseback.

His cousins . . . wearied him beyond measure. One was blue, and a geologist; one was a *horsewoman*.
Thackeray, Pendennis.

horsewomanship (hôrs'wùm'an-ship), *n.* [< *horsewoman* + *-ship*.] Skill as a horsewoman. [Rare.]

horsewood (hôrs'wùd), *n.* In Jamaica, a leguminous tree of the genus *Calliandra*. *C. comosa* is of small size. *C. latifolia* reaches a height of 25 feet.

horse-worm (hôrs'wèrm), *n.* A worm that infests horses; the larva of an œstrus or a botfly, *Gasterophilus equi*.

horse-wrangler (hôrs'rang'glèr), *n.* A herder having charge of a saddle-band, or string of ponies, among stockmen. [Western U. S.]

There are two herders, always known as *horse-wranglers* — one for the day and one for the night.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 851.

horsey, *a.* See *horsy*.

hornfordite (hôrs'ford-īt), *n.* [After Prof. E. N. *Horsford*, an American chemist.] A silver antimonide, occurring in silver-white masses in Asia Minor.

horsify (hôr'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horsified*, ppr. *horsifying*. 1. [< *horse*[1] + *-i-fy*.] To transform into a horse.

In the same duchy [Brunswick] a witch in tormentis once revealed a sentence that would *horsify* a man in a minute. *F. L. Oswald*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 474.

2. [< *horsy* + *-fy*.] To render horsy. [Rare in both uses.]

horsiness (hôr'si-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being horsy. (*a*) Some quality suggestive of a horse, as a horsy smell.

It shall be all my study for one hour
To rose and lavender my *horsiness*,
Before I dare to glance upon your Grace.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 5.

(*b*) Special interest in horses, especially in horse-racing; a disposition to devote one's time and thoughts to horse-breeding or horse-racing, etc.

horsing (hôr'sing), *n.* [ME. *horsing;* verbal n. of *horse*[1], *v.*] 1†. Supply of horses, as for hunting or traveling.

The chauncelor answeres for hor clothyng,
For gomen, faukeners, and hor *horsyng*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

2. Same as *horse*[1], 5 (*h*).

horsing-block (hôr'sing-blok), *n.* A wooden horse or support for the ends of planks, as when they are used as a way for wheelbarrows in canal- and railroad-work.

horsing-iron (hôr'sing-ī'ėrn), *n.* A large calking-iron with a long handle, held by one man and driven by another. Also called *horse-iron*.

horsly†, *a.* A Middle English form of *horsely*.

horst-beech (hôrst'bēch), *n.* Same as *hurst-beech*.

horsy (hôr'si), *a.* [Also written *horsey;* < *horse*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining or relating to or concerned with horses: as, *horsy* talk.—2. Characteristic of or peculiar to the horse: as, a *horsy* smell.—3. Fond of or interested in horses; especially, devoted to or interested in horse-racing or horse-breeding: as, *horsy* company.

Usually horse-dealing carries with it a lowering of the moral tone, which we quite understand when we say of a man that he is *horsy*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 259.

Mr. Badger Brush was a very rich sporting man, whose tastes were *horsey*. *The Century*, XXVIII. 550.

Hortalis (hôr-tā'li-s), *n.* [NL.; also *Hortulia*.] A genus of African rock-snakes or pythons, containing such as *H. natalensis* (*Python sebæ*), the fetish-snake. *J. E. Gray*, 1831.

Fetish-snake (*Hortalis natalensis*).

hortation (hôr-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *hortatio(n-)*, < *hortari*, urge strongly, incite, encourage, contr. of *horitari*, freq. of *hori*, urge, incite. Cf. *dehort*, *exhort*.] The act of exhorting, or giving advice and encouragement; exhortation.

hortative (hôr'tā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *hortatif* = Pg. *hortativo* (rare), < L. *hortativus*, that serves for encouragement, < *hortari*, encourage, incite: see *hortation*.] I. *a.* Giving exhortation; encouraging; inciting.

II.† *n.* An address intended to incite or encourage; an exhortation.

For soldiers, I find the generals, commonly, in their *hortatives*, put men in mind of their wives and children.
Bacon, Marriage and Single Life.

In *hortatives* and pleadings, as truth or disguise serveth best to the design in hand, so is the judgement or the fancy most required. *Hobbes*, On Man, 1. 8.

hortatory (hôr'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *hortatorio* (rare), < LL. *hortatorius*, encouraging, cheering, < *hortator*, an encourager, exhorter, < *hortari:* see *hortation*.] Encouraging; inciting; urging to some course of conduct or action: as, a *hortatory* address; a *hortatory* style.

I also send you here another *hortatory* letter, written in Latin, to the brethren who are embracing Christ with the cross. *Bp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 207.

He animated his souldiers with many *hortatorie* orations. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 202.

hortensial† (hôr-ten'shal), *a.* [< L. *hortensius*, *hortensis*, of or for a garden, < *hortus*, a garden: see *hortus siccus*.] Fit for a garden.

Such [weedy plants] as are sative and *hortensial*.
Evelyn, Sylva, Int., § 3.

horticultist (hôr'ti-kul-tist), *n.* [< L. *hortus*, a garden, + *cultus*, cultivation, + *-ist*.] A horticulturist. [Rare.]

See, what various crops,
In quick succession, crown the garden'd fields
On Thames prolifick bank. On culture's hand
Alone do these *horticultists* rely?
Dodsley, Agriculture, ii.

horticultor (hôr'ti-kul-tor), *n.* [= F. *horticulteur*, < L. *hortus*, a garden, + *cultor*, a cultivator.] One who cultivates a garden; a horticulturist. [Rare.]

horticultural (hôr-ti-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [< *horticulture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the culture of gardens.

horticulture (hôr'ti-kul-tūr), *n.* [= F. *horticulture*, < L. *hortus*, a garden, + *cultura*, cultivation, culture, < *colere*, cultivate, till. Cf. *agriculture*.] The cultivation of a garden; the art of cultivating or managing gardens. The ordinary productions of horticulture are generally classed under the three heads of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, which on a large scale are cultivated separately, but in small gardens are usually more or less combined.—**Electrical horticulture**, a process of horticulture recommended by Dr. Siemens, by which fruits, flowers, etc., are kept under the electric light at night, and exposed to the sun in the daytime, to promote their rapid growth. *Greer*, Dict. Elect., p. 72.

horticulturist (hôr-ti-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *horticulture* + *-ist*.] One who practises the art of horticulture; a gardener; especially, one who practises gardening on a large scale or as a profession.

hortonolite (hôr'ton-ō-līt), *n.* [Named after Silas P. *Horton*.] A member of the chrysolite group, intermediate between hyalosiderite and fayalite, found in Orange county, New York.

horts (hôrts), *n.* [Var. of *hurt*[2].] The blueberry or bilberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. [Prov. Eng.]

hortulan† (hôr'tū-lan), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *hortolain*, *ortolain*, *hortolan* = Sp. *hortelano* = Pg. *hortellão*, *hortollo* = It. *ortolano*, n., a gardener, < L. *hortulanus*, of or belonging to a garden, < *hortulus*, dim. of *hortus*, a garden. Cf. *ortolan*, from the same source.] I. *a.* Belonging to a garden; relating to gardening: as, a *hortulan* calendar.

This *hortulan* calendar is yours, mindful of the honour once conferred on it, when you were pleased to suspend your nobler raptures, and think it worthy your transcribing.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, Ep. Ded. to A. Cowley.

II. *n.* A bird: same as *ortolan*.

Hortulanus (hôr-tū-lā'nus), *n.* [NL.: see *hortulan* and *ortolan*.] A genus of fringilline birds. The word is variously used: (*a*) By Vieillot (1807) for sundry American finches, now called *Pipilo* and *Spiza*. (*b*) By W. E. Leach (1816) for snow-buntings, now called *Plectrophanes*.

hortus siccus (hôr'tus sik'us). [L. (the phrase appears to be NL.), lit. a dry garden: L. *hortus*, a garden, = Gr. *χόρτος*, a yard, = AS. *geard*, E. *yard*[2], of which *garth*[1] and *gard-en* are other forms: see *yard*[2], *garth*[1], *garden;* L. *siccus*, dry, > ult. E. *sack*[3], q. v.] A collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved for botanical purposes; a herbarium.

A choice of old authors should be a florilegium, and not a botanist's *hortus siccus*, to which grasses are as important as the single shy blossom of a summer.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 293.

hortyard†, *n.* [A sophisticated form of *orchard*, earlier **ortyard*, simulating L. *hortus*, a garden: see *hortus siccus* and *orchard*.] An orchard.

Of all ornaments of house and home, a pleasant garden and *hortyeard*, with a lively spring, is above all domesticall delight, and meetest for the melancholy heart and brayne.
Bright, Treatise of Melancholy (1613), p. 220.

The *hortyard* entering, admires the fair
And pleasant fruits.
Sandys, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph. (ed. 1638), p. 290.

Horus (hō'rus), *n.* [LL. *Horus*, < Gr. Ὧρος, < Egypt. *Hor*.] In *Egypt. myth.*, a divinity of dual relations. He was Horus the elder, a brother of Osiris, and Horus the child, the offspring of Osiris and Isis. By the Greeks of the decadence Horus the child was identified with Harpocrates, and his worship was also carried on in Rome. Like Ra, Horus was represented in art as hawk-headed. Also called *Hor*.

hory†, *a.* [E. dial. *horry;* < ME. *hory, hoory, hori*, once pl. *horowe*, foul, unclean, < AS. *horig*, once *horhig*, foul, unclean (= MHG. *horwic, horwig, horig, horg*, muddy, filthy), < *horu* = OFries. *hore* = OS. *horu*, dirt, filth, = OHG. *horo* (*horow-, horaw-*), mud, filth; cf. AS. *horh, horg*, a clummy humor, phlegm, rheum. *Hoary*, 4, moldy, is prob. the same word, mixed with *hoary*, gray: see *hoary*.] Impure; unclean; dirty; foul.

Envyous folke with tunges *horowe*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 206.

Any unclene, whos touchynge is *hoory*.
Wyclif, Lev. xxii. 5 (Oxf.).

hosanna (hō-zan'ą), *interj.* and *n.* [Formerly also *osanna;* < LL. *osanna* (var. *ozanna, ossanna, ossana*), ML. also *hosanna*, < Gr. *ὡσαννά, ὡσαννά* (var. *ὡσανά, ὡσανά*), repr. Heb. *hōshī'āh nnā*, lit. save, I pray (or we pray), < *hōshī'a'*, save, a stem of *yāsha'*, be large (cf. *Jesus*, from the same stem), + *nā*, a particle denoting entreaty.] An exclamation praying God for deliverance, or an acclamation or ascription of praise to God. This exclamation originated from the Hebrew words rendered "Save now" in Ps. cxviii. 25, a psalm forming part of the Hallel used at the Passover. The form *hosanna* is recorded in Mat. xxi. 9, 15, and in the parallel passages (Mark xi. 9, 10; John xii. 13), as used by the multitude in acclamation to Christ entering Jerusalem in triumph on the Sunday before his crucifixion, with the additions "to the son of David" and "in the highest." It has been in liturgical use from very early times. It appears in the Clementine Liturgy, in the response to the Sancta Sanctis, and in the liturgical directions of the book called The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles. In both the Western and the principal Eastern liturgies it follows the Sanctus. The English Prayer-Book of 1549 retained the hosanna (*osanna*) in the first "hosanna in excelsis," but altered the second to "Glory be to thee, O Lord, in the highest." (See Luke xix. 38.) Later revisions omitted the first hosanna and changed 'in the highest' to 'most High.' See *Benedictus*.

Blessed be the kingdom of our father David, that cometh in the name of the Lord: *Hosanna* in the highest.
Mark xi. 10.

Loud *hosannas* fill'd
The eternal regions. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 348.

Day or Sunday of Hosanna or of Hosannas, Hosanna Sunday, in the early church, in the medieval Western Church, and among the Nestorians, Palm Sunday.

hose (hōz), *n. sing.* or *pl.*; pl. formerly *hoses* or *hosen*. [< ME. *hose*, pl. *hosen*, < AS. *hosa*, pl. **hosan* (glossed 'caliga vel ocrea') = MD. *hose*, D. *hoos*, hose, stocking, spout, water-spout, = MLG. *hose, hase* = OHG. *hosa*, MHG. G. *hose*, breeches, = Icel. *hosa*, a covering for the leg between the knee and ankle, a kind of gaiter, = Dan. *hose*, pl. *hoser*, hose, stockings. The Rom. forms, OF. *hose*, OSp. *huesa*, OPg. *osa*, It. *uosa*, ML. *hosa, osa*, are of G. origin; W. and Corn. *hos* are from E.] 1. Originally, a

garment covering the legs and the waist, worn by men. The hose of the middle ages generally covered the person from the waist to the toes; they were secured to the upper garment by points or some similar device. At times the covering of one leg and side of the body was of different material and color from that of the other side. In the sixteenth century the leg-coverings were divided into two parts, and the word *hose* was applied rather to the breeches, the covering of the lower part of the leg and foot being called the *stocking* or *nether-stock*.

Departynge of hire *hoses* in whit and reed.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Doublet and *hose* ought to show itself courageous to petticoat. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4.

And he had on yet all this while a paire of *hosen* of Deere-skinnes with the haire on.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 483.

Towards the close of the [sixteenth] century the *hose* of that period also became "breeches"; and so, in process of time, the old and long-used word "hose" came to be retained only as an equivalent for "stockings."
Encyc. Brit., VI. 472.

2. In present use (as either singular or plural), covering for the feet and lower part of the legs; stockings. Short stockings, not reaching to the knee, are distinctively called *half-hose* or *socks*, or, rarely, *ankle-hose*.

The belted plaid and tartan *hose*
Did ne'er more graceful limbs disclose.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 25.

The article of attire in which he took chief pleasure was *hose*; and the better to show the gay colors of these, he wore low-cut shoes of the finest calf-skin, turned up at the toes. *The Century*, XXXV. 950.

3. A flexible tube or pipe for conveying a fluid to a required point, as water for the service of a fire-engine, for watering a garden, etc. Hose of the larger kinds for such uses, to which the term is usually restricted, is made chiefly of leather, gutta-percha, cotton, or india-rubber. Smaller tubing, as for gas in a drop-light, for acoustic instruments, etc., to which the name may also be applied, is made of many different materials and in various ways.

It was now towards sunset on Saturday, and the inhabitants were washing the fronts of the houses with the *hose*.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 148.

4. The hollow part of a spade, or other tool of a like kind, which receives the end of the shaft or handle.—5†. In *printing*, formerly, upright iron rods, which connected the spindle of the old hand-press with its platen, and regulated its movement. *Moxon*.—6. The sheaf of corn. [Prov. Eng.]—7†. The outer covering of straw or corn. *Ellis*, Modern Husbandman (1750), II. i. 2.—8. In *golf*, the socket in the iron head of a golf-club into which the shaft fits.—**Ankle-hose.** See def. 2.—**Hose of mail.** See *chausses*.

hose (hōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hosed*, ppr. *hosing*. [< ME. *hosen*; < *hose*, *n.*] 1†. To clothe with hose; clothe.

Clothe out ouerthwart and agaynste the wulle can neuer *hoose* a maune cleane. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, p. 124.

2. To play upon with a hose; drench with water from a hose. [Recent.]

In the morning we go on deck at an early hour. Tom and the Doctor help to man the pumps. . . . Then we are most of us *hosed*. *Athenæum*, No. 3199, p. 207.

hose-bridge (hōz'brij), *n.* A portable track so arranged that it can be laid on a street railroad for the passage of cars over lines of hose from a fire-engine, which may be laid across the track during a fire. Also called *hose-jumper*, *hose-protector*, and *hose-shield*.

hose-carriage (hōz'kar'āj), *n.* A truck or carriage with a reel or rests on which the hose for a fire-engine is carried. Also *hose-cart*.

hose-carrier (hōz'kar'i-ėr), *n.* A gripper or hand-tool for lifting hose when full of water; a pair of hose-hooks.

hose-cart (hōz'kärt), *n.* Same as *hose-carriage*.

hose-clamp (hōz'klamp), *n.* A flexible band with a screw for drawing the ends of two pieces of hose together.

hose-company (hōz'kum'pa-ni), *n.* A body of firemen to attend and man a hose-carriage.

hose-coupling (hōz'kup'ling), *n.* A joint-piece, or a pair of interlocking connecting pieces, by which sections of hose can be joined together end to end.—**Half-hose coupling.** See *coupling*.

hose-hook (hōz'hůk), *n.* 1. A hook for lifting the hose of a fire-engine.—2†. *pl.* In *printing*, the hooks by which the platen of the old form of printing-press was suspended.

hose-in-hose (hōz'in-hōz'), *n.* A gardeners' name for certain flowers in which the corolla appears to be double. This state of things is brought about usually by the calyx becoming petaloid, as in *Rhododendron* (*Azalea*) *amœna* of the gardens, but also by actual duplication of the corolla, as in *Primula vulgaris*, or by the presence of an inner series of petal-like stamens, which by their cohesion form a second pseudo-corolla within the first, as in *Datura fastuosa*, *Gloxinia*, etc.

hose-jumper (hōz'jum'pėr), *n.* Same as *hose-bridge*.

hoseman (hōz'man), *n.*; pl. *hosemen* (-men). One of the men who manage the hose of a fire-engine, and direct the stream.

The electricity would descend by the stream of water and enter the bodies of the *hosemen* managing the apparatus. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XI. 2.

hosen†, *n.* An old plural of *hose*.

hose-protector (hōz'prō-tek'tor), *n.* Same as *hose-bridge*.

hosert, *n.* A Middle English variant of *hosier*.

hose-reel (hōz'rēl), *n.* 1. A reel or drum on which hose is wound when not in use or for conveyance.—2. A hose-carriage. [Rare.]

hose-shield (hōz'shēld), *n.* Same as *hose-bridge*.

hoshen (hō'shen), *n.* [Sc., also *hoeshins* (ingeniously accom. to *shins*), altered with additional pl. suffix from ME. *hosen*, pl. of *hose*, q. v.] Same as *hogger*.

hosier (hō'zhėr), *n.* [< ME. *hosier*, *hosyer*, *hoseare*, *hosiare*, *hosegere* (also *hoser*); < *hose*1 + *-ier*1, as in *grazier*, *brazier*1, etc.] One who deals in hose (stockings and socks), or in goods knitted or woven like hose, such as undergarments, jerseys, cardigans, and the like. Formerly this term was applied to tailors who sold men's garments ready-made.

hosiery (hō'zhėr-i), *n.* [< *hosier* + *-y*, or < *hose* + *-i-ery*: see *hosier* and *-ery*.] 1. Specifically, hose of all kinds for the foot and leg; stockings and socks collectively; by extension, the whole class of goods in which a hosier deals; the stock of a hosier.—2. A factory where stockings, undergarments, etc., are woven by machinery.—3. The business of a hosier.—**Balbriggan hosiery**, a fine cotton hosiery, of which the threads are unusually hard, having very little nap or woolly surface: so called from the town of Balbriggan in the county of Dublin, Ireland, where it is made.

hosiomartyr (hō'si-ō-mär'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ὅσιος, holy, + μάρτυρ, martyr.] In the calendar of the Greek Church, a martyr who was a monk or a nun.

hospice (hos'pis), *n.* [< F. *hospice* = Sp. Pg. *hospicio* = It. *ospizio*, < L. *hospitium*, hospitality, a lodging, an inn, < *hospes* (*hospit-*), a host, a guest: see *host*2.] A house of entertainment and refuge for strangers; especially, such an establishment kept by monks on some passes in the Alps to give shelter and aid to travelers. Originally they were probably for pilgrims on the journey to Rome. The best-known hospice is that of the Great St. Bernard.

hospitable (hos'pi-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *hospitable* = Sp. *hospedable* = It. *ospitabile*, < ML. as if **hospitabilis*, < *hospitare*, receive as a guest: see *hospitate*, *host*2, *v.*, and cf. *hospital*.] 1. Kind and cordial toward strangers or guests; freely affording shelter and food; extending a generous welcome to visitors.

We were received with open arms by all our old friends; and when they do open their arms, there are no people so kind and so *hospitable* as the Scotch.
Lady Holland, Sidney Smith, viii.

A king
Whom all men rate as kind and *hospitable*.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

2. Characteristic of or affording generous or friendly entertainment; indicating or devoted to hospitality: as, *hospitable* manners; a *hospitable* table.

His *hospitable* gate
The richer and the poor stood open to receive.
Drayton, Polyolbion.

For harbour at a thousand doors they knock'd,
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd;
At last an *hospitable* house they found.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

It was really delightful to see the old squire seated in his hereditary elbow chair, by the *hospitable* fireside of his ancestors. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 247.

3. Figuratively, generous in mind; free in receiving and entertaining that which is presented to the mind: as, *hospitable* to new ideas.

It [the religion of the Greeks] was *hospitable* to novelties and was composite in character.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 86.

hospitableness (hos'pi-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being hospitable; hospitality.

His [Abraham's] benignity to strangers, and *hospitableness*, is remarkable among all his deeds of goodness.
Barrow, Works, I. xxxi.

hospitably (hos'pi-ta-bli), *adv.* In a hospitable manner; with generous and cordial entertainment.

The former liveth as piously and *hospitably* as the other.
Swift.

hospitage† (hos'pi-tāj), *n.* [= Pg. *hospedagem*, < ML. *hospitagium*, accom. form of *hospitaticum*, a right of exacting entertainment, hospitality, < *hospitare*, receive as a guest: see *hospitate* and *host*2.] Hospitality.

Of vile ungentlenesse, or *hospitages* breach.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 6.

hospital (hos'pi-tal), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < OF. *hospital* = Sp. *hospital* = It. *ospitale*, a., < L. *hospitalis*, of or relating to a guest or host; as a noun, a guest; < *hospes* (*hospit-*), a guest, a host: see *host*2, *n.* Hence *hospitality*. II. *n.* < ME. *hospital*, *hospitalle* (also abbr. *spitel*, early mod. E. *spital*, *spittle*: see *spittle*2), < OF. *hospital*, a hospital, mod. F. *hôpital* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *hospital* = It. *ospedale* = G. Dan., etc., *hospital*, < ML. *hospitale*, a large house, a palace, an inn, neut. sing. (cf. L. *hospitalia*, apartments for guests, neut. pl.) of L. *hospitalis*, of or relating to a guest or host: see I. The same word, contracted, appears in E. as *hostel* (of ME. origin) and *hotel* (of recent introduction); a fourth form appears in the obs. *spittle*2.] I.† *a.* Hospitable.

I am to be a guest to this *hospital* maid [Venice] a good while yet. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 35.

II. *n.* 1†. A place of shelter or entertainment; an inn.

Whenas they spide a goodly castle, plaste
Foreby a river in a pleasaunt dale;
Which choosing for that evenings *hospitale*,
They thither marcht. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 10.

2. An institution or establishment for dispensing hospitality or caring for the needy; an asylum for shelter or maintenance. This old sense still appears in the term *foundling hospital*, and in the names of some institutions in Great Britain founded for either the care or education, or both, of persons needing help: as, Greenwich *Hospital* for retired seamen, a national institution; Christ's *Hospital* for the free education of boys, founded by the corporation of London, chartered in 1553, and often called the Blue-Coat school, from the uniform of its pupils.

Whan the kynge Amaunt was deed, the kynge Bohors cleped hys companye, and seide that gladly wolde he ther make an *hospitall* where-ynne a man myght euer after serue oure lorde god for the soule of hym as longe as the worlde dured. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 369.

The Foundling *Hospital* of London was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1739. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 483.

3. Now, specifically, an establishment or institution for the care of the sick or wounded, or of such as require medical or surgical treatment. Hospitals are either public or private, free or paying, or both combined, and general or special with respect to the kinds of disease or classes of persons admitted. In ancient Greece the sanctuaries of Æsculapius included establishments closely akin to medieval and modern hospitals.

A Roman lady named Fabiola, in the fourth century, founded at Rome, as an act of penance, the first public *hospital*, and the charity planted by that woman's hand overspread the world. *Lecky*, European Morals, II. 85.

At the end of the last and beginning of this century, fever *hospitals* were generally called "houses of recovery."
Encyc. Brit., XII. 302.

Convalescent hospital. See *convalescent*.—**Cottage hospital**, a small and inexpensive establishment, simply organized, and designed to provide hospital accommodation and care in a small and isolated community. The first cottage hospital in England was established at Cranleigh in 1859, and was merely an ordinary cottage.—**Cottage-hospital system** a system of which the aim is to provide small and isolated communities with inexpensive, serviceable, and easily managed hospitals.—**General hospital**, a hospital to which cases of all kinds were formerly admitted. Under later provisions and regulations, however, certain classes of disease may be excluded from a general hospital, such as smallpox, venereal disease, dementia, etc.—**Hospital gangrene.** See *gangrene*.—**Hospital Saturday.** See *Hospital Sunday*.—**Hospital steward.** (*a*) A non-commissioned staff-officer in the United States army who compounds prescriptions, administers medicine, and has general charge, under the direction of an army surgeon, of the sick and of hospital property. Hospital stewards are graded as first, second, and third class, and are permanently attached to the medical corps. (*b*) In the navy, the designation formerly given to the apothecary.—**Hospital Sunday**, a Sunday set apart annually in all the churches, chapels, etc., for a special collection of contributions for the benefit of the public hospitals. In London the first Hospital Sunday was observed in June, 1873, in response to an invitation sent out to the churches from the Mansion House, and since that time the collection has always been made in June. In New York Hospital Sunday, appointed for a similar collection for the hospitals, falls on the last Sunday in the year. The money so collected is distributed among the hospitals in proportion to the number of free patients, without regard to sect or creed. On the preceding Saturday, known as *Hospital Saturday*, similar collections are made in the synagogues, and also in many places of business. In London, on Hospital Saturday, in addition to the collections made at places of business, factories, etc., ladies take charge of boxes in the streets.—**Lock hospital**, a general name in Great Britain for a hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases. (*Thomas*, Med. Dict.) The origin of the name is indicated in a bequest made in 1453 by Ralph Holland, a merchant tailor, of twenty shillings to the "Lock lasar-house, outside St. George's gate." This "Lock lasar-house," which was so called as being specially isolated or quarantined, afterward became an infirmary

for syphilitic cases, and seems to have given the name to hospitals of that class.—**Magdalen hospital**, a house or establishment into which prostitutes are received with a view to their reformation; a female reformatory. Also called *Magdalen asylum*.—**Marine hospital**, a hospital established at a seaport or elsewhere for the relief of sick seamen. In the United States a marine hospital for merchant seamen, under the charge of the supervising surgeon-general, an officer of the Treasury Department, has been established at nearly every large seaport and at several stations on the lakes and rivers.—**Maternity hospital**, a hospital for the reception of women about to give birth to children.—**Naval hospital**, in the United States, a hospital for the medical care of officers and men of the navy, under charge of naval surgeons.—**Special hospital**, one of a class of hospitals set apart for the reception and treatment of cases in certain special diseases, or in special emergencies, as smallpox, ophthalmic, and lying-in hospitals, hospitals for incurables, etc.

hospitalary†, *n.* [< ML. *hospitalarius:* see *hospitaler*.] A hospitaler.

The Order of the Dutch knights, commonly called the *Hospitalaries* of Ierusalem. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 144.

hospitaler (hos'pi-tal-ėr), *n.* [Also written *hospitaller;* < ME. *hospitaler, hospiteler, hospitler,* < OF. *hospitalier* = Pr. *hospitaleir, espitaler* = Sp. *hospitalero* = Pg. *hospitaleiro,* < ML. *hospitalarius,* < *hospitale,* a hospital: see *hospital* and *-er*[1].] One devoted to the care of the sick or the needy in a hospital or hospitals; specifically, a member of one of the medieval communities of laymen, monks, knights, etc., who bound themselves to observe certain monastic rules, generally the rule of Augustine, and to devote themselves to the care of the poor and the sick in hospitals. The principal order was the Brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, founded for pilgrims at Jerusalem about A. D. 1048. They are best known as the Knights Hospitalers, or Knights of St. John (in full, Knights Hospitalers of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem), and in history as Knights of Rhodes or of Malta. (See below.) The Teutonic Knights developed in a similar way. Other orders were the Hospitalers of Burgos, Hospital Brethren of the Holy Spirit, etc.

Toward the Southe, a 200 Pass, is the gret Hospitalle of Seynt John; of the whiche the *Hospitleres* hadde here foundacioun. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 81.

Amalric, leaving Cyprus under the administration of the *Hospitallers*, transferred his court to Acre. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 171.

Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, a body of military monks, which took its origin from an earlier community, not military in character, under whose auspices a hospital and a church had been founded in Jerusalem. Its military organization was perfected in the twelfth century. After the retaking of Jerusalem by the Moslems, these knights defended Acre in vain, took shelter in Cyprus, and in the fourteenth century occupied the island of Rhodes. In 1522 the island of Rhodes was seized by the Turks, and the knights, after some wanderings, were given possession of the island of Malta, the government of which island they administered until it was occupied by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1798. The badge of the order was the cross of eight points, without any central disk, and consisting in fact of four barbed arrow-heads meeting at their points, the well-known Maltese cross. This is modified in modern times, with slight differences for the different nations in which branches of the order have survived. At different times the order has been called officially *Knights of Rhodes* and *Knights of Malta*. It maintains to the present day a certain independent existence; but until 1879 there was no grand master, and the order was governed by a council residing at Rome. The appointment of a new grand master in 1879 may denote some change in the constitution of the order. That branch of the order called the bailiwick of Brandenburg was revived and recognised as a separate order by the King of Prussia in 1852.

hospital-fever (hos'pi-tal-fē'vėr), *n.* 1. Typhus fever.—2. Pyemia.

hospitalism (hos'pi-tal-izm), *n.* [< *hospital* + *-ism*.] The hygienic evils incident to old, crowded, and carelessly conducted hospitals, especially the liability under such conditions to erysipelas, septicemia, etc. The term was introduced by Sir J. Simpson of Edinburgh in 1869.

The sick require protection against the evils which they themselves create, and which collectively are known as *hospitalism*. *The Nation*, Dec. 16, 1875, p. 388, note.

hospitality (hos-pi-tal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *hospitalities* (-tiz). [< F. *hospitalité* = Pr. *hospitalitat* = Sp. *hospitalidad* = Pg. *hospitalidade* = It. *ospitalità,* < L. *hospitalita(t-)s,* hospitality, < *hospitalis,* hospitable: see *hospital, a.*] The act or practice of one who is hospitable; reception and entertainment of strangers or guests without reward, or with liberality and kindness.

Julius Cæsar made his abode here, who kept very honorable *hospitality* in this Citie. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 126.

I could not but take particular notice of the lesson of *hospitality* the governor taught . . . by distributing about to all the Arabs of the good fare they had brought, even before he had served himself. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 48.

Lifting the ceremonious three-cornered hat, and offering the ingacious *hospitalities* of the snuff-box. *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

The open-handed spirit, frank and blithe,
Of ancient *hospitality*. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

hospital-ship (hos'pi-tal-ship), *n.* A vessel fitted up for the care of sick or wounded seamen, or of patients taken from a ship in quarantine.

hospitate† (hos'pi-tāt), *v.* [< L. *hospitari,* dep., be a guest, ML. *hospitare,* act or entertain as a guest, < *hospes* (*hospit-*), a guest, a host: see *host*[2], *n.* and *v.*] I. *trans.* To receive with hospitality; treat as a guest.

II. *intrans.* To be the recipient of hospitality; reside or lodge as a guest.

That always chooses an empty shell, and this *hospitates* with the living animal in the same shell. *N. Grew*, Museum.

hospitia, *n.* Plural of *hospitium*.

hospiticide† (hos-pit'i-sīd), *n.* [< LL. *hospiticida,* < L. *hospes* (*hospit-*), a guest (see *host*[2]), + *-cida,* killer, < *cædere,* kill.] One who murders his guests. *Bailey*, 1731.

hospitious† (hos-pish'us), *a.* [< L. *hospitium,* hospitality (see *hospice*), + E. *-ous.*] Hospitable.

We glory in th' *hospitious* rites our grandsires did commend. *Chapman*, Iliad, vi.

Ouse, having Ouleney past, . . .
Through those rich fields doth run, till lastly, in her pride,
The shire's *hospitious* town she in her course divide.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii. 24.

hospitium (hos-pish'i-um), *n.*; pl. *hospitia* (-ą). [L.: see *hospice.*] 1. An inn or a place for the reception of strangers; a hospice.—2. In *Eng. law*, an inn of court.

hospodar (hos'pō-dăr), *n.* [< Rum. *hospodar,* Upper Sorbian *hospodar,* Lower Sorbian *gospodar,* Pol. *hospodar* (borrowed), prop. *gospodarz,* Serv. *gospodar,* Russ. *gospodare,* OBulg. *gospodare,* etc., lord, master, < OBulg. Russ. *gospode,* Bulg. *gospod,* Serv. *gospod,* etc., lord, the Lord, God, = L. *hospes* (*hospit-*), host: see *host*[2].] A title of dignity formerly borne by the vassal princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, in earlier times by the princes of Lithuania and the kings of Poland, and still used as a title (*gosudar*) of the Czar of Russia.

host[1] (hōst), *n.* [< ME. *host, ost,* < OF. *host* = Pr. *ost* = Sp. *hoste, hueste* = Pg. *hoste* = It. *oste,* a host, an army, < L. *hostis,* OL. *fostis,* a stranger, foreigner, enemy, pl. *hostes,* the enemy, hence in ML. sing. *hostis,* an army; = OBulg. Russ., etc., *goste,* a guest, visitor, stranger, = AS. *gæst,* E. *guest,* etc.: see *guest*[1]. Hence *host*[2] (a contracted compound), and possibly *host*[3], q. v.] 1. An army; a multitude of men organized for war.

In that See was Pharao drowned and alle his *Hoost* that he ladde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 57.

A *host* so great as covered all the field. *Dryden.*

He strove with the heathen *host* in vain,
And fell with the flower of his people slain.
Bryant, Rispah.

2. Any great number or multitude.

Evening approached: but, oh! what *hosts* of foes
Were never to behold that evening close!
Addison, The Campaign.

Arm'd himself in panoply complete
Of heav'nly temper, [he] furnishes with arms . . .
The sacramental *host* of God's elect!
Cowper, Task, ii. 349.

Host of heaven, the heavenly bodies; the sun, moon, and stars.

Lest thou, . . . when thou seest the sun, and the moon, and the stars, even all the *host of heaven*, shouldest be driven to worship them. Deut. iv. 19.

The golden sun,
The planets, all the infinite *host of heaven*.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

Lord of hosts, a title of Jehovah, found more than 260 times in the Old Testament; sometimes also *Lord God of hosts*, or *God of hosts*. The term *hosts* in this phrase includes all the myriads of angels who people the celestial spheres, and includes the celestial spheres themselves. It is probably given with reference to the idolatrous worship of Jehovah, and as a means of asserting His universal supremacy.

host[1] (hōst), *v. i.* [< *host*[1], *n.* Cf. *hosting, n.*] To assemble or move as an army. [Rare.]

The prince of Wales was ready in the field with hys people, and advanced forward with them towarde his enimies, an *hosting* pace. *Holinshed.*

With scanty force, where should he lift the steel,
While *hosting* foes immeasurably wheel?
J. Barlow, Vision of Columbus, vi.

host[2] (hōst), *n.* [< ME. *host, ost, hoste, oste,* < OF. *hoste,* F. *hôte* = Pr. *hoste, oste* = Sp. It. *oste,* a host, innkeeper, < L. *hospes* (*hospit-*), fem. *hospita,* an entertainer, a host, also a sojourner, visitor, guest; hence, a foreigner, a stranger; prob. contr. of orig. **hostipes* (**hostipit-*), lit. 'guest-master,' one who receives guests or strangers (= OBulg. Russ., etc., *gospode,* lord, master, the Lord: see *hospodar*), < *hostis,* a stranger (see *host*[1]), + *-pes* (*-pit-*), connected with *potis,* powerful, orig. lord, = Gr. *-πότης* in *δεσπότης,* lord, master (see *despot*), = Skt. *pati,* master, governor, lord: see *potent, posse.* From this L. *hospes* are derived also E. *hospitable, hospital, hospitate, hostel, hostler, ostler, hostelry, hotel, spittle*[2], etc.] 1. One who receives and entertains another in his own house, whether gratuitously or for pay; an entertainer; specifically, the landlord of a public house or inn: the correlative of *guest*[1].

Greet chiere made oure *host* us everichon. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 747.

Homer never entertained either guests or *hosts* with long speeches till the mouth of hunger be stopped. *Sir P. Sidney.*

London hath receiv'd,
Like a kind *host*, the dauphin and his powers.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

2. An animal or a plant in relation to a parasite habitually dwelling in or upon it. The correlative term, in either case, is *guest.* See *commensal, guest*[1], *inquiline, parasite, hyperparasite.* (*a*) In botany the term is used chiefly with reference to parasitic fungi, such as *Uredineæ, Ustilagineæ, Erysipheæ,* etc. Some species of fungi are confined to a single host, some are found on a number of related plants, while others pass through the different stages of their development on very unlike hosts, as, for example, the heteroecious rusts. The term is also applied to the plants upon which the dodder (*Cuscuta*), the mistletoe (*Viscum, Phoradendron*), and others are parasitic.

That curious phenomenon included under the term heteroecism, which consists in the growth of one generation of a parasitic Fungus upon one *host*, and the development of another generation upon a different *host*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 162.

(*b*) In zoölogy the term is a very general and comprehensive one, since almost all animals are infested, or liable to infestation, by parasites of some kind; and some parasites are themselves hosts of others.

Almost every group of birds becomes the *host* of some specific or varietal form [of parasites] with distinct adaptations. *Nature*, XXX. 621.

3. In *mineral.*, a mineral which incloses another. —4†. One who is entertained by another as his guest; a guest.

Than he made his *hoste* the beste chere that he myght, and made hem richely be serued at ese in a feire chambre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 684.

5†. [With sense of L. *hospitium:* see *hospice.*] An inn; a lodging.

Make redy to me an *ooste* or hous for to dwelle inne. *Wyclif*, Phil. 22 (Oxf.).

This mayden that was feire com to Bredigan, where as the kynge solourned, and was at *hoste* with a riche burgeys. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171.

Your goods, that lay at *host*, sir, in the Centaur. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

To reckon without (or formerly **before**) **one's host**, to count up the cost of one's entertainment without consulting the host or landlord (whose reckoning is likely to be higher, or at least more careful); hence, not to consider all the circumstances; to reach a conclusion on insufficient data, or without taking into account some important fact or facts.

But thei *reckened before their host*, and so payed more then their shotte came to. *Hall*, Henry VI., f. 49. (*Halliwell.*)

The old English proverb telleth us that "they that *reckon without their host* are to reckon twice"; and so it fared with this infatuated people. *Heylin*, Hist. Reformation, I. 93.

host[2]† (hōst), *v.* [< OF. *hoster, oster,* < L. *hospitare,* lodge, < *hospes* (*hospit-*), a host, a guest: see *host*[2], *n.* Cf. *hospitate.*] I. *intrans.* To lodge, as at an inn; receive entertainment; be a guest. [Rare.]

They say that God talks with him face to face, a *Hoasts* at his house. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

Go, bear it to the Centaur, where we *host*. *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 2.

II. *trans.* To give entertainment to; receive as a guest.

Such was that Hag, unmeet to *host* such guests. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

And caused hym to be *hosted* with a worshypfull man of that citie called Chremes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 12.

host[3] (hōst), *n.* [< ME. *host, hoste, hoost, oost,* also *hostie,* < OF. *hostie,* F. *hostie* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *hostia* = It. *ostia,* a sacrifice or thing sacrificed, < L. *hostia,* OL. *fostia,* an animal sacrificed, a victim, sacrifice (in ML. applied to the consecrated bread), prob. < *hostire* (OL.), strike; cf. *hasta,* a spear: see *hastate,* and *gad*[1], *goad*[1].] 1†. An offering; a sacrifice.

Anon, said Isaac; Father, heer I see
Knife, fyr and faggot, ready instantly:
But wher's your *Hoste?*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.

2. In the *Western Ch.*: (*a*) The sacramental victim in the eucharist; Christ offered under the

species of bread and wine, or under either species separately. According to the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church, not only is Christ as both God and Man in the sacrament of the eucharist and in every part of it, but the substances of bread and wine cease to exist after consecration. The outward acts of adoration are therefore not directed to bread and wine, but only to Christ; and the sacrament is accordingly to be worshiped with latria, the worship due to God only.

The priests were singing, and the organ sounded,
And then anon the great cathedral bell.
It was the elevation of the *Host*.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, i. 3.

(*b*) One of the pieces of bread used for consecration in the mass or eucharist; an altar-bread, oblate, or wafer. It is unleavened, small, thin, flat, circular, and generally stamped with a cross, IHS., the figure of the crucified Christ, or the Agnus Dei. The word is used both of the unconsecrated bread and of the sacrament under the form of bread. See *altar-bread*, *oblate*.

After the consecration [in the Mozarabic missal] the *host* is broken into nine fragments, which are so arranged on the paten as to form a cross.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 105.

Adoration of the Host, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the act of reverence or worship shown to the sacrament of the eucharist as Christ's body and blood; latria or divine worship rendered to Christ under the sacramental species, especially that of bread. The Host is adored immediately after consecration and at other times, as when taken by a priest to a sick person.—**Blood of the Host.** See *bloody bread*, under *bloody*.—**Elevation of the Host.** See *elevation*, 7.

host[3]†, *v. t.* [< *host*[3], *n.*] To administer the sacrament to. *Nares.*

He fell sick and like to die, whereupon he was shriven and would have been *hosted*, and he durst not for fear of casting. *Scogan's Jests*, p. 27.

host[4] (hōst), *n.* Same as *hoast*. [Scotch.]

hostage[1] (hos'tāj), *n.* [< ME. *hostage*, *ostage*, < OF. *hostage*, *ostage*, mod. F. *ôtage* = Pr. *ostatge* = Sp. *hostaje* = It. *ostaggio*, also *statico* (ML. reflex *hostagium*, *hostaticum*), < ML. **obsidaticus*, a hostage, < LL. *obsidatus*, the condition of a hostage, < L. *obses* (*obsid-*), OL. *opses*, a hostage, a surety, pledge, lit. one who remains behind (with the enemy), < *obsidere*, sit, stay, remain, abide, < *ob*, at, on, about (see *ob-*), + *sedere* = E. *sit*. The initial *h* is unoriginal, and is due to simulation of L. *hostis*, enemy: see *host*[1].] 1. A person given or held as a pledge of or security for the performance of certain stipulations, as those of a treaty, or the satisfaction of certain demands.

He that hath wife and children hath given *hostages* to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief.
Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

But the king had alienated them by his mistrust, and had confined the lord Strange, son of lord Stanley, as a *hostage* for his father's fidelity. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 362.

2. A thing given as a pledge. [Rare.]

And *hostage* from the future took
In trained thought and lore of book.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

hostage[1]†, *v. t.* [< *hostage*[1], *n.*] To give as a hostage.

Nor is it likely now they would have so *hostaged* their men, suffer the building of a Fort, and their women and children amongst them, had they intended any villainy.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 90.

hostage[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *hostage*, *ostage*, < OF. *hostage*, *ostage*, *houstage*, lodging, < *hoster*, *oster*, lodge: see *host*[2], *v.*] An inn; a lodging.

He's on to the *hostage* gone,
Asking there for charitie.
Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 234).

hostage-house†, *n.* An inn; a hostel.

No news hae I this day to thee,
But fifteen lords in the *hostage-house*
Waiting Wallace for to see.
Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 233).

hostager†, *n.* [< *hostage*[1] + *-er*[1].] A hostage.

The same season ther wer styll in England *hostagers*, the erle Dolphyn of Auuergne, therle of Porseen, the lorde of Mallurer, and dyuers other.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccxlvi.

hostay†, *v. i.* [< ME. *hostayen*, < OF. **hosteier*, *hostoier*, *ostoier* (= Pr. *osteiar* = It. *ostreggiare*), make a hostile incursion, < *host*, *ost*, a host: see *host*[1].] To make a hostile incursion or foray.

"Bee Estyre," sais the emperour, "I ettylle myselfene,
To *hostaye* in Almayne with armede knyghtes."
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 555.

hostel (hos'tel), *n.* [< ME. *hostel*, *ostel*, *hostell*, < OF. *hostel*, *ostel*, *housiel*, *hosteil*, etc., F. *hôtel* (> E. *hotel*, q. v.) = Pr. *hostal*, *ostal* = Sp. *hostal* = It. *ostale*, also *ostello*, < ML. *hospitale*, a large house, a palace, an inn: see *hospital*, which is the fuller form of the same word, *hotel* and *spittle*[2] being other forms.] 1. A house of entertainment; an inn.

Now up the hede, for al is wel;
Seynt Julyan, lo, bon *hostel!*
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1022.

Than departed the knyghtes, and wente to theire *hostelles* for to slepe and resten. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 463.

And thus our lonely lover rode away,
And pausing at a *hostel* in a marsh,
There fever seized upon him.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

2. In English universities, a house for students which does not share like a college in the government of the university. There are still several hostels in Cambridge.

There are also in Oxford certeine *hostels* or hals, which may right well be called by the names of colleges, if it were not that there is more libertie in them than is to be seen in the other. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England, iii.

The inconvenience and discomfort of this system, together with its moral dangers, led to the establishment of what were afterwards known as *Hostels*, due apparently to the voluntary action of the students themselves, "who with the connivance of the University," according to Dr. Caius, "rented any empty houses from the townspeople they could obtain possession of, which they termed *Hostels* or literary Inns." *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 404.

There arose at Paris *hostels* or houses set apart for the various nations, where lodging and some sort of protection and superintendence might be obtained at a moderate cost. *Laurie*, Universities, xiii.

3†. Lodging.

For his love shull ye haue *hostell* at youre volunte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 606.

The x. artycle. And that no man take *hostel* [var. *ostage*, Index, p. 2] within ye wallis of London nor in Portsouth by strengthe nor by lyueraunce of the Marchal.
Charter of London, Rich. II. (Arnold's Chron., p. 17).

hostel†, *v.* [< ME. *hostelen*, < OF. *hosteler*, *ostelor*, < *hostel*, a hostel: see *hostel*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To harbor; shelter.

And alle that fieble and faynt be that Faith may nougt teche,
Hope shal lede hem forth with loue as his lettre telleth,
And *hostel* hem and hele thorw holicheroche bileue.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 118.

II. *intrans.* To take lodging; lodge; put up.

To Emaus castelle can thai pas
There *hostyld* thay alle thre.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 289.

hosteler (hos'tel-ėr), *n.* [Also *osteler;* in mod. use chiefly in the contr. form *hostler*, *ostler*, q. v.; < ME. *hosteler*, *hostiler*, *osteler*, *hosteller*, *hostiller*, *ostiller*, *ostler*, etc., < OF. *hostelier*, F. *hôtelier* = Pr. *hostalier*, *ostelier* = OSp. *hostalero* = It. *ostelliere* (ML. reflex *hostellarius*, in def. 3), < ML. *hospitalarius*, one who entertains guests, a hospitaler, < *hospitale*, a large building, an inn, a hostel, hospital: see *hospitaler*, which is a doublet of *hosteler*, *hostler* and *ostler* being reduced forms.] 1†. An innkeeper.

He knew the tavernes wel in every toun,
And everych *hostiler* and tappestere.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 241.

What office then doth the star-gazer bear?
Or let him be the heaven's *osteler*,
Or tapstor some, or some be chamberlain,
To wait upon the guests they entertain.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. vii. 40.

2. A student in a hostel at Oxford or Cambridge in England. See *hostel*, 2.—3. [Also *hosteller*, archaically *hostillar;* ML. *hostellarius*.] *Eccles.*, formerly, the monk who entertained the guests in a monastery.—**Hosteler external**, the monk who relieved those who came to the gates of the monastery.—**Hosteler intrinsic**, the monk who entertained the guests residing in the monastery.

hostelment†, *n.* See *hustlement*.

hostelry (hos'tel-ri), *n.*; pl. *hostelries* (-riz). [Formerly also *ostelry;* < ME. *hostelrie*, *ostelrie*, < OF. *hostelerie*, F. *hôtellerie* (= Pr. *ostalaria*), < *hostel*, a hostel: see *hostel* and *-ry*.] An inn; a lodging-house.

I never yet lodged in a *hostelrie*,
But I paid my lawing before I gaed.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 60).

"The Egyptians," we are told by Diodorus, "call their houses *hostelries*, on account of the short time during which they inhabit them; but the tombs they call eternal dwelling-places." *Faiths of the World*, p. 141.

hostess (hōs'tes), *n.* [Formerly often *hostis;* < ME. *hostes*, **hostesse*, *ostesse*, < OF. *hostesse*, F. *hôtesse* (= It. *ostessa*), fem. of *hoste*, a host: see *host*[2] and *-ess*.] A female host; a woman who entertains guests; especially, a woman who keeps an inn.

And therby is the hous of Martha, our Lordes *hostes*, and the hous of the sayd Mary Magdalene, whiche we vysyted. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 40.

I doubt not but at yonder tree I shall catch a Chub: and then we'll return to an honest cleanly *hostess*, that I know right well; rest ourselves there; and dress it for our dinner. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 64.

hostess-ship (hōs'tes-ship), *n.* [< *hostess* + *-ship*.] The character or business of a hostess.

It is my father's will I should take on me
The *hostess-ship* o' the day. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

host-house†, *n.* An ale-house for the reception of lodgers. *Pegge; Halliwell.*

hosticide (hos'ti-sid), *n.* [< L. *hostis*, an enemy, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills an enemy. *Wharton.*

hostie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *host*[3].

hostile (hos'til or -til), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *hostile* = Sp. Pg. *hostil* = It. *ostile*, < L. *hostilis*, of or belonging to an enemy, < *hostis*, an enemy: see *host*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to an enemy: as, *hostile* ground.

With *hostile* forces he'll o'erspread the land.
Shak., Pericles, i. 2.

Thus, great in glory, from the din of war
Safe he return'd without one *hostile* scar.
Pope, Odyssey, xi.

2. Of inimical character or tendency; having or exhibiting enmity or antagonism; antagonistic: as, a *hostile* manifesto; *hostile* criticism.

One strong nation promises more durable peace, and a more extensive, valuable, and reliable commerce, than can the same nation broken into *hostile* fragments.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 166.

The Roman commonwealth fell, because it had become to a great extent *hostile* to freedom.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 334.

=**Syn.** 2. *Averse*, *Adverse*, *Inimical*, *Hostile;* unfriendly, warlike. *Averse* applies to feeling, *adverse* to action: as, I was very *averse* to his going; an *adverse* vote; *adverse* fortune. *Inimical* expresses both feeling and action, generally in private affairs. *Hostile* also expresses both feeling and action, but applies especially to public affairs; where it applies to private matters, it expresses either strong or conspicuous action or feeling, or both, or all.

I pleased, and with attractive graces won
The most *averse*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 763.

In our proper motion we ascend
Up to our native seat: descent and fall
To us is *adverse*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 77.

We cannot admit that men who get a living by the pursuits of literature are at all competent to decide the question whether commerce or banking be *inimical* to poetry. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 89.

A higher mode of belief is the best exorciser, because it makes the spiritual at one with the actual world instead of *hostile*, or at best alien.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 149.

II. *n.* An enemy; specifically, in the United States, a hostile Indian; an Indian who is engaged in warfare against the whites.

General Howard . . . moved on the *hostiles*.
The Century, XXVIII. 135.

hostilely (hos'til-li or -til-li), *adv.* In a hostile manner.

hostilement†, *n.* See *hustlement*.

hostility (hos-til'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *hostilities* (-tiz). [< F. *hostilité* = Pr. *hostilitat* = Sp. *hostilidad* = Pg. *hostilidade* = It. *ostilità*, < LL. *hostilita(t-)s*, enmity, < *hostilis*, hostile: see *hostile*.] 1. The state of being hostile; inimical feeling; antagonism.

Our ancestors, we suppose, knew their own meaning; and, if we may believe them, their *hostility* was primarily not to popery, but to tyranny. *Macaulay*, Milton.

2. Hostile action; open opposition by war or other means; especially, in the plural, acts of warfare.

Take an oath . . .
To honour me as thy king and sovereign;
And neither by treason, nor *hostility*,
To seek to put me down, and reign thyself.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Hostility being thus suspended with France, preparation was made for war against Scotland. *Sir J. Hayward.*

One council fire is sufficient for the discussion and arrangement of a plan of *hostilities*.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 346.

Act of hostility. (*a*) Any act of a diplomatic, commercial, or military character which involves or tends to involve two or more nations or parties in war. (*b*) A hostile act which follows a declaration of war.=**Syn.** 1. *Animosity*, *Ill-will*, *Enmity* (see *animosity*); unfriendliness, opposition, violence, aggression.—2. War, fighting.

hostilize (hos'til-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hostilized*, ppr. *hostilizing*. [= Sp. Pg. *hostilizar;* as *hostile* + *-ize*.] To make hostile; cause to become an enemy. [Rare.]

The powers already *hostilized* against an impious nation.
Seward, Letters (1794), iii. 376.

hostillar†, *n.* See *hosteler*.

hosting (hōs'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *host*[1], *v.*] A mustering or assemblage of armed men; a muster. [Obsolete or archaic.]

This I have often heards, that when the Lord Deputye *hath rayseed any generall hostinges*, the noblemen have claymed the leading of them, by graunte from the Kinges of England under the Greate Seale exhibited.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Strange to us it seem'd,
At first, that angel should with angel war,
And in fierce *hosting* meet. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 92.

Do ye na ken, woman, that ye are bound to be liege vassals in all hunting, *hosting*, watching, and warding?
Scott, Old Mortality, viii.

Every springtide came war and *hosting*, harrying and burning. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 169.

hostler, ostler (hos'- or os'lėr, os'lėr), *n.* [Contr. of *hosteler, osteler:* see *hosteler*.] 1†. Same as *hosteler*, 1.—2. The person who has the care of horses at an inn; a stable-boy; a groom.

Bid the *ostler* bring my gelding out of the stable. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

An *Ostler* is a thing that scrubbeth unreasonably his horse, reasonably himselfe. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters, An Ostler.

Wrinkled *ostler*, grim and thin,
Here is custom come your way;
Take my brute, and lead him in,
Stuff his ribs with mouldy hay.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

hostleress, ostleress (hos'- or os'lėr-es, os'lėr-es), *n.* [< *hostler, ostler*, + *-ess*.] A woman who does hostlers' work. [Rare.]

Because she [the empress Helena] visited the stable and manger of our Saviour's nativitie, Jews and Pagans slander her to have been stabularia, an *ostleresse*, or a she-stable-groom. *Fuller*, Holy War, i. 4.

A plump-arm'd *Ostleress* and a stable wench
Came running at the call. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

hostless† (hōst'les), *a.* [< *host*[2] + *-less*.] Inhospitable.

Forth ryding from Malbeccoes *hostlesse* hous. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 3.

hostry† (hos'tri), *n.* [Formerly also *ostry;* < ME. *hostrye, hostrie, ostry, ostrie* (cf. Sp. *hosteria* = It. *osteria*), a contr. form of *hostelry*, q. v.] 1. A lodging-house; a hostelry; an inn.

Onely these mariahes and myrie bogs,
In which the fearefull cwftes do build their bowres,
Yeeld me an *hostry* mongst the croking frogs.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 23.

2. A stable for horses.

Keep further from me, O thou illiterate and unlearned hostler. . . . Keep out of the circle, I say, lest I send you into the *ostry* with a vengeance. *Marlowe*, Faustus, ii. 3.

host's-mant, *n.* [ME. *hostes man.*] The servant in charge of guests at a monastery.

A sturdy harlot wente ay hem bihynde,
That was hir *hostes-man*, and bar a sak,
And what men gaf hem leyde it on his bak.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 46.

hot[1] (hot), *a.*; compar. *hotter*, superl. *hottest*. [The vowel has become short in mod. E.; formerly *hote* (like *wrote, boat*), early mod. E. also *whot, whote;* < ME. *hot, hote, hoot,* < AS. *hāt* = OS. *hēt* = OFries. *hēt* = D. *heet* = MLG. *hēt*, LG. *het* = OHG. MHG. *heiz*, G. *heiss* = Icel. *heitr* = Sw. *het* = Dan. *hed* (Goth. **haits*, not found), hot; from the root **hit* in AS. *hit* (occurs once, spelled *hyt*, in Beowulf) = D. *hitte, hette* = OHG. *hizza*, MHG. G. *hitze*, f., = Icel. *hiti*, m., heat, *hita*, f., a heating (the E. *heat* is ult. from *hot*); perhaps extended from a root **hi*, > OHG. MHG. *hei, gehei*, heat, and perhaps Goth. *hais*, a torch. See *heat*.] 1. Having the sensation of heat, especially in a high degree, the lower degrees being denoted by *warm*.

Lords, I am *hot* with haste in seeking you. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3.

While the palate is still *hot* with a curry, an unflavoured dish seems insipid. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 45.

2. Having or communicating sensible heat, especially in more considerable quantity than is denoted by *warm*.

Toward the Southe, it is so *hoot*, that no man ne may duelle there. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 131.

Master Peercy saith in Guadaluza they found a bath so *hote* that it boyled them a peece of porke in halfe an houre. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 901.

As *hot* the day was, as when summer hung,
With worn feet, on the last step of July.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 119.

3. Having the property of exciting the effect or a feeling of heat; stimulating; biting; pungent; peppery: as, a *hot* blister.

And ginger shall be *hot* i' the mouth too. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

It [the fruit] is as great as a Melon; the iuice thereof is like sweet Must: it is so *hot* of Nature that if a knife sticke in it but halfe an houre, when it is drawn forth, it will bee halfe eaten vp. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

4. Ardent in feeling or temper; fiery; vehement; passionate.

Catesby . . . finds the testy gentleman so *hot*
That he will lose his head ere give consent.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4.

The wars are dainty dreams to young *hot* spirits. *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

The Boleyns were ever a *hot* and plain-spoken race, more hasty to speak their mind than careful to choose their expressions. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

5. Violent; keen; brisk: as, a *hot* engagement; a *hot* pursuit, or a person *hot* in a pursuit.

Hongar full *hote* harmyt hom then,
And hyntid the folk, fallet the strenkith.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2677.

Not heavy, as that hound which Lancashire doth breed; Nor as the Northern kind, so light and *hot* of speed. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii. 38.

He came in a very bad time, for ye Stat was full of trouble, and ye plague very *hote* in London. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 204.

6. Lustful; lewd.

What *hotter* hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

7. Figuratively, heated by constant use, as if by friction.

The New York and Washington wire is kept *hot* for eight hours every night. It supplements the very full market reports sent West by the Associated Press with more details collected in New York. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 679.

8. Dry and quick to absorb.

If the ceiling is *hot*—i. e. porous, and soaks in the moisture very quickly—it must be prepared with a mixture of lime, one handful; whiting, the same; glue, ½ lb.; soft-soap, ½ lb. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 252.

Hot and heavy. (*a*) Furious and severe; brisk and effective: as, the engagement was *hot and heavy*. (*b*) Vigorously or violently; with might and main; with quick and weighty blows, retorts, etc. [Colloq.]—**Hot and hot,** in *cookery*, said of food cooked or served in hot dishes as required, and coming directly from the fire to the eater's plate.

The crisp slices came off the gridiron *hot and hot*. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xxviii.

Hot at hand†. See *hand*.—**Hot blast.** See *blast*.—**Hot box.** See *box*[2].—**Hot cockles.** See *cockle*[2].—**Hot coppers.** See *copper*.—**Hot o' the spur,** very hotly earnest upon any point. *Nares.*

Speed, an you be so *hot o' th' spur*, my business
Is but breath, and your design, it seems, rides post.
Shirley, Doubtful Heir, v.

Hot wave. See *wave*.—**In hot blood.** See *blood*.—**Piping hot.** See *piping*.—**To be in hot water,** to be in trouble arising from strife or from any embarrassment, as if from being plunged into hot water.

Tom . . . *was in* everlasting *hot water* as the most incorrigible scapegrace for ten miles round. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, i.

To blow hot and cold. See *blow*[1].—**To make a place too hot for one,** to make a place, through persecution or other means, so unpleasant for a person that he leaves.

When a Papal legate showed his face, they *made the town too hot* to hold him. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 77.

=**Syn.** 1. Burning, fiery, fervid, glowing.—3. Piquant, highly seasoned.—4. Excitable, irascible, hasty, precipitate, choleric.

hot[2] (hot), *n.* [< ME. *hotte*, < OF. (and F.) *hotte*, a basket for the back, < G. dial. *hotte*, a wooden vessel, tub, a vintager's dosser: cf. dial. *hotze, hotte, hutte*, a cradle. E. *hod*[1] is a different word.] A sort of basket used for carrying turf, earth, slate, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

Twigges . . .
Swich as men to these cages thwyte,
Or maken of these paniers,
Or elles *hottes* or dossers.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1940.

hot[3]†. A preterit of *hight*[2].

hot[4]†. An obsolete irregular (strong) past participle of *hit*[1].

A viper smitten or *hot* with a reed is astonied. *R. Scott*, Witchcraft, sig. S 8.

hot-and-hot (hot'and-hot'), *n.* [< *hot and hot*, phrase under *hot*[1], *a.*] Food served as fast as it is cooked, to insure its being hot.

Thy care is, under polish'd tins,
To serve the *hot-and-hot*.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

hotbed (hot'bed), *n.* 1. In *hort.*, a bed of earth heated by fermenting substances, and covered with glass to defend it from the cold air, intended for raising early plants, or for protecting tender exotics.

In the garden [at Bryant's home] a small conservatory protects the blooming exotics during the cold season of the year, and numerous *hotbeds* assist the tender plants in spring. *D. J. Hill*, Bryant, p. 117.

2. Figuratively, a seat of rapid growth or development, or of eager activity of some kind: generally in a bad sense: as, a *hotbed* of sedition.

Palestine, which soon became the centre of pilgrimages, had become, in the time of St. Gregory of Nyssa, a *hotbed* of debauchery. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 161.

During my experience of Khartoum it was the *hotbed* of the slave-trade. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, xii.

3. In *rail-making*, the bed on which the red-hot rail taken from the rolls is placed to cool.

hot-blooded (hot'blud'ed), *a.* Having hot blood; hence, of an excitable temper; high-spirited; irritable; passionate; amatory.

Now, the *hot-blooded* gods assist me. . . . You were also, Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5.

hotbrain†, *n.* An impetuous, fiery person; a hothead. *Davies.*

As if none wore hoods but monks and ladies, . . . nor perriwigs but players and *hot-braine*. *Machin*, Dumb Knight, i.

hot-brained (hot'brānd), *a.* Violent; rash; precipitate; hot-headed.

You shall find 'em either *hot-brain'd* youth
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

hotch (hoch), *v.* [< F. *hocher*, shake, wag, jog, < OD. *hutsen, hotsen*, D. *hotsen*, shake, jog, jolt. Cf. D. freq. *hutselen*, shake, jog, shake together, shake up and down, as in a tub, bowl, or basket, > E. *hustle*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To shake; jolt; shake in order to separate, as beans from peas after they are threshed together.—2. To drive (cattle).

II. *intrans.* 1. To shake; move by sudden jerks or starts.—2. To limp.—3. To be restless. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

Even Satan glowr'd and fidg'd fu' fain,
And *hotch'd* and blew wi' might and main.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

hot-chisel (hot'chiz'el), *n.* A chisel for cutting metal which is first heated: distinguished from *cold-chisel*.

In the first place, cold and *hot chisels* are both made throughout of forged or wrought iron, but as cold chisels are used for cutting cold metal, bricks, and other hard substances, the iron of which they are made is more highly tempered. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 151.

hotchpot (hoch'pot), *n.* [< ME. *hochepot* (with irreg. var., by riming variation, *hochepoche* (> mod. E. *hotchpotch*, q. v.), < OF. *hochepot*, a mingled mass, < OD. *hutspot*, beef or mutton cut into small pieces and mixed and boiled together in a pot, < *hutsen*, also *hotsen*, shake, jog, jolt, + *pot*, pot: see *hotch* and *pot*. Hence, by later variation, *hotchpotch, hodgepodge*.] 1†. A mixture of various ingredients; a hodgepodge or hotchpotch.

Ye han cast alle hire wordes in an *hochepot* [variants *hoche potte, hoche poche, hochpot*], and enclined youre herte to the moore partie and to the grettor nombre. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

Goose in a *hoggepot*. *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 32.

The old sway of Rome, the successive deluges of Goth, Lombard, Greek, and German, had thrown rights and wrongs [in Italy] into an inextricable *hotchpot*. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 222.

2. In *law*, the aggregating of shares or properties, actually or theoretically, in order to secure equality of division. Thus, a child who has had a portion of an estate in advance of the others is required to bring what he has received into *hotchpot*, and account for the same, as a condition of having any share in the distribution of the residue. *Collation* is the Scotch term.

With us it is denominated bringing those lands into *hotch-pot*, which term I shall explain in the very words of Littleton: "it seemeth that this word *hotch-pot* is in English a pudding; for in a pudding is not commonly put one thing alone, but one thing with other things together." *Blackstone*, Com., II. xii.

hotchpotch (hoch'poch), *n.* [< ME. *hochepoche*, a rimed variation of orig. *hotchpot*, ME. *hochepot:* see *hotchpot*. With final sonants, *hodgepodge*.] 1. A cooked dish containing a medley of ingredients; specifically, in Scotland, a kind of thick broth made by boiling lamb, mutton, or beef with many kinds of vegetables.

Although their Bellies strout with too-much meat, . . . Yet still they howl for hunger; and they long For Memphian *hotch-potch*, Leeks, and Garlick strong. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

2. An indiscriminate mixture; a medley or jumble; a hodgepodge.

[He] thrusteth them in together, makyng of them an *hoche-poche*, all contrarye to the wholesome doctryne of Saynt Paule. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 33.

Others think they made *hotchpotch* of Iudaisme and Gentilisme, as Herod had done. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 149.

But a careful examination of Captain Burton's translation shows that he has . . . made a *hotchpotch* of various texts. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 180.

=**Syn.** 2. See *mixture*.

hote[1]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *hot*[1].

hote[2]†, *v.* See *hight*[2].

hotel (hō-tel'), *n.* [< F. *hôtel*, < OF. *hostel*, an inn, etc., > ME. *hostel*, E. *hostel*, q. v.] 1. A house for entertaining strangers or travelers; an inn; especially, an inn of some style and pretensions. See *inn*.—2. A private city dwelling; particularly, a large town mansion. [French usage.]

This venerable nobleman [the Comte de Florac] . . . has his chamber looking out into the garden of his *hotel*. . . . The rest of the *hotel* he gives up to his son, the Vicomte de Florac, and Madame la Princesse de Montcontour, his daughter-in-law. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xlvi.

3. A public office or building: as, the *Hôtel* de Ville (city hall) in Paris. [French usage.]

=**Syn.** 1. See *tavern*.

hotel-car (hō-tel'kär), *n.* A sleeping-car with a kitchen for cooking, and arrangements for serving meals. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

hot-fire (hot'fīr), *n.* An apartment heated by stoves or steam-pipes, in which calicoes are dried hard; also, a heated chamber in which cloths, paper, starch, etc., are dried.

hotfoot (hot'fůt), *adv.* In great haste; with great speed.

The stream was deep here, but some fifty yards below was a shallow, for which he made off *hot-foot*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

hothead (hot'hed), *n.* A hot-headed or violent, impetuous person.

The rant of a few *hot-heads* and the malice of a few newspapers. *The American*, IX. 99.

hot-headed (hot'hed'ed), *a.* Of ardent passions; vehement; violent; rash; impetuous.

hothouse (hot'hous), *n.* 1†. A house in which to sweat and cup the body; a bath-house.

Let a man sweat once a week in a *hot-house*, and be well rubbed and froted.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

2†. A brothel.

Now she professes a *hot-house*, which, I think, is a very ill house too. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1.

3. A structure kept artificially heated for the growth of tender exotic plants, or subtropical plants, or for the production of native fruits, flowers, etc., out of season. In degree of temperature, strictly, the hothouse stands between the greenhouse and the stove or orchid-house.

4. In *manuf.*, any heated chamber or building; a drying-room; specifically, the warmest drying-room in which green pottery is dried before going to the kiln.

hot-livered (hot'liv'ėrd), *a.* Having a hot temper; fiery-tempered; irascible; excitable. *Milton.*

hotly (hot'li), *adv.* In a hot manner; ardently; vehemently; violently.

hot-mouthed (hot'mouthd), *a.* Headstrong; ungovernable, as a horse irritated by the chafing of its mouth by the bits.

That *hot-mouthed* beast that bears against the curb.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

hotness (hot'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being hot; heat; violence; vehemence; fury.

hot-pint† (hot'pint), *n.* A kind of New Year's drink consisting of sweetened ale heated in a kettle. It was customary to go about to friends' houses with a mug of the liquor and a bun at midnight and after.

Soon as the steeple clock strikes the ominous twelve [on New Year's Eve], . . . *hot-pints* in clear scoured copper kettles are seen in all directions.
Hone's Every-day Book, II. 21.

hot-plate (hot'plāt), *n.* A gas-stove for heating the copper bits employed in soldering.

hot-pot (hot'pot), *n.* 1. In *cookery*, a dish consisting of small chops of mutton, seasoned with pepper and salt, and stewed in a deep dish between layers of sliced potatoes.

The Colonel himself was great at making hash mutton, *hot-pot*, curry and pillau. *Thackeray.*

2. A drink made by mixing warm ale with spirits.

hot-press (hot'pres), *n.* 1. A press in which papers or fabrics are calendered by pressing them between glazed boards and heated metal plates.—2. A hydraulic press for extracting oils and stearin from material placed in bags and pressed between steam-heated radiators.

hot-press (hot'pres), *v. t.* To apply heat to in conjunction with mechanical pressure, in order to produce a smooth and glossy surface: as, to *hot-press* paper or cloth.

hot-saw (hot'sâ), *n.* In *iron-manuf.*, a buzz-saw for cutting up hot bar-iron, just from the rolls, into bars or into pieces for being filed, reheated, and rerolled. *E. H. Knight.*

hot-short (hot'shôrt), *a.* More or less brittle when heated: as, *hot-short* iron.

The former substance [sulphur] rendering the steel more or less brittle when hot (red-short or *hot-short*).
Encye. Brit., XIII. 283.

hot-shot (hot'shot), *n.* A foolish, inconsiderate fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hotskull (hot'skul), *n.* A hot-headed person; one who is difficult to deal with. [Rare.]

I have many of my house, scrupulous as yon *hotskull*, to win over. *Bulwer*, Rienzi, ii. 1.

hot-spirited (hot'spir'i-ted), *a.* Having a fiery spirit; vehement; passionate. *Irving.*

hotspur (hot'spėr), *n.* and *a.* [< *hot*[1] + *spur*.]

I. *n.* 1. A person who spurs or pushes on recklessly; one who is violent, passionate, heady, or rash.

A hare-brain'd *Hotspur*, govern'd by a spleen.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet *hotspurs*, and restless innovators.
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

2†. A kind of pea of early growth.

Of such peas as are planted or sown in gardens, the *hotspur* is the speediest of any in growth.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

II.† *a.* Violent; impetuous.

The *hot-spurre* youth so scorning to be crost.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 35.

hotspurred† (hot'spėrd), *a.* Vehement; rash; headstrong.

Philemon's friends then make a king again,
A *hot-spurred* youth, hight Hylas.
Chalkhill, Thealma and Clearchus, p. 41.

hottet, *n.* A Middle English form of *hut*[1].

hot-tempered (hot'tem'pėrd), *a.* Having a violent temper.

For so confident and *hot-tempered* a man, he bore the blow remarkably well.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 1.

Hottentot (hot'n-tot), *n.* [< D. *Hottentot*, lit. '*hot* and *tot*' (D. *en* = E. *and*), a kind of imitative description of stammering, in ref. to the clucking sounds in the Hottentot speech; cf. OD. *hateren*, stammer (Kilian, Hexam), *tateren*, stammer, hesitate, speak imperfectly, also used of the harsh blare of a trumpet (Kilian). See *click*[1], 2. The native name for Hottentot is *Quaqua*.] A member of a race of South Africa, which differs from the other South African races, being of a dark yellowish-brown complexion, of smaller stature, of more ungainly build, and of inferior mental endowment. Some authorities infer from the language of the Hottentots (especially from its possession of the distinction of gender) that they are related to the Hamitic peoples of northeastern Africa; but this opinion is a very doubtful one. Linguistic clicks are shared with the Hottentots by the South African tribes nearest them, and are supposed to have been learned by the latter from the former.—**Hottentot breadfruit, cherry, fig**, etc. See the nouns.—**Hottentot's-bread, Hottentot's-tea.** See these entries.

Hottentotic (hot-n-tot'ik), *a.* [< *Hottentot* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Hottentots; characteristic of the Hottentots.

Many other examples of the results of the anthropological, or othnopsychological, or agriological, or *Hottentotic* method might be mentioned.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 65.

Hottentotism (hot'n-tot-izm), *n.* [< *Hottentot* + *-ism*.] That which is peculiar to the Hottentots; something characteristic of the Hottentots.

The term *Hottentotism* has been thence adopted as a medical description of one of the varieties of stammering. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 172.

Hottentot's-bread (hot'n-tots-bred), *n.* A species of *Testudinaria*.

Hottentot's-head (hot'n-tots-hed), *n.* A cycadaceous plant, *Stangeria paradoxa*, a native of tropical Africa.

Hottentot's-tea (hot'n-tots-tē), *n.* See *Helichrysum*.

hottering (hot'ėr-ing), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *hatter*, 2.] Raging. *Davies.*

Haply, but for her I should ha' gone *hottering* mad.
Dickens, Hard Times, xi.

Hottonia (ho-tō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named after P. *Hotton*, a Dutch botanist (1649–1709).] A small genus of aquatic perennial plants, of the natural order *Primulaceæ*, the type of the tribe *Hottonieæ*, with 5-parted calyx, salver-shaped corolla with short tube and 5-parted limb, and finely divided submersed leaves, and hollow, almost leafless flower-stems, with whorls of white or pale-pink flowers, with 5 included stamens. The species, *H. palustris* in Europe and *H. inflata* in the United States, are called *water-violet* or *featherfoil*.

Hottonieæ (hot-ō-ni'ę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hottonia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Primulaceæ*, founded by Endlicher, and typified by the genus *Hottonia*; the *Huttoniaceæ* of Reichenbach, and the *Huttonidæ* of Lindley. It differs from the other tribes of the *Primulaceæ* by having the seeds anatropous and fixed by the base.

hot-wall (hot'wâl), *n.* A wall inclosing hot-air flues, constructed in cold countries to afford warmth to trees placed against it for their protection while budding and blossoming.

He now looks upon two hundred rood of the best *hot-walls* in the north of England, besides two new summer-houses and a green-house. *J. Baillie.*

hot-well (hot'wel), *n.* In a condensing steam-engine, a reservoir for receiving the warm water which the air-pump draws off from the condenser. Part of this water is used to feed the boiler, and for this purpose it is drawn off from the hot-well by means of the hot-water pump.

houbara (hō-bä'rą), *n.* [Native name.] 1. An African bustard, *Otis houbara*, or *Houbara undulata*. Also spelled *hubara*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of bustards, of which the houbara is the type, containing also the Indian *H. macqueeni*. *Bonaparte*, 1832.

houdah, *n.* See *howdah*.

Houdan (hö'dąn), *n.* [< *Houdan*, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise.] A breed of the domestic fowl, of French origin, characterized by its long square form, heavy, globular crest, full beard or muff, evenly mottled black-and-white plumage, and the presence of five toes on each foot. It lays large white eggs, and is esteemed as one of the best of fowls for the table.

houdie, *n.* See *howdie*.

houff, *n.* and *v.* See *howff*.

hough[1], *n.* and *v.* See *hock*[1].

hough[2], *n.* A variant of *how*[2].

hougher, *n.* See *hocker*[1].

houghite (huf'it), *n.* [Named after Franklin B. *Hough* of Somerville.] A hydrated oxid of aluminium and magnesium derived from the alteration of spinel, found at Somerville in St. Lawrence county, New York. Also called *hydrotalcite*.

houghmagandie (hoch-ma-gan'di), *n.* Fornication. *Burns.* [Scotch slang.]

houguette (hö-get'), *n.* [F.] A needle used by marble-workers in etching.

Etching needles called *houguettes*, partly flattened, and sharp. *Marble-worker*, § 99.

houk, *v.* See *howk*.

houlet†, *n.* A variant of *howlet*, for *owlet*.

hoult†, *n.* An obsolete form of *holt*[1].

hount, *n.* An obsolete variant of *hound*. *Chaucer.*

hounce (hounz), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a nasalized and aspirated form of *ouch*, an ornament: see *ouch*.] An ornament on the collar of a cart-horse. [Prov. Eng.]

hound (hound), *n.* [< ME. *hound*, *hund*, < AS. *hund*, a dog (the ordinary word for 'dog,' the word *dog* being of later introduction), = OS. *hund* = OFries. *hund*, *hond* = D. *hond* = MLG. *hunt*, LG. *hund* = OHG. MHG. *hunt*, G. *hund* = Icel. *hundr* = Sw. Dan. *hund* = Goth. *hunds*, all with formative *-d*, not found in the cognate forms; = L. *canis* = Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*) = Lith. *szunis*, also *szuo* (gen. *szuns*) = OPruss. *sunis* = OIr. *cū* (gen. *con*) = Gael. *cū* = W. *ci* (pl. *cwn*) = Zend *çunis* = Skt. *çvan*, a dog; cf. Russ. Pol. *suka*, Hung. *szuka*, etc., a bitch. Root unknown.] 1. A dog; specifically, a dog of a breed or variety used in the chase, as in hunting the boar, the deer, the fox, the hare, or the otter. The principal breeds of dogs distinctively classed as hounds (sometimes considered as constituting a species, *Canis sagax*) are the beagle, bloodhound, buckhound, foxhound, greyhound, harrier, and staghound. (See these words.) Hounds commonly hunt by scent, and are for the most part used in numbers together, called *packs*, to run down and capture or kill the game. Many kinds of dogs are readily bred or trained for this purpose, as it is the mode of hunting most natural to wild dogs and wolves. In England *hound* without qualification means a foxhound: as, to follow the *hounds*.

He saw an hydous *hwond* dwell
Withinne that hows that was full fell;
Of that *hond* grette drede he had.
Virions of Tundale, p. 25.

Sleep! the deer is in his den;
Sleep! thy *hounds* are by thee lying.
Scott, L. of the L., i. (song).

2. A mean, contemptible fellow; a dastard; a poltroon: as, a low *hound*; a sly *hound*.

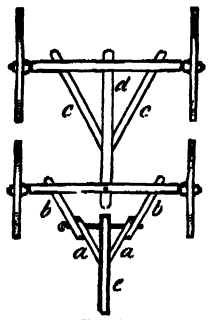
Thanne shal borel clerkes ben abasched to blame gow or to greue,
And carpen nouȝte as thei carpen now and calle gow doumbe *houndes*. *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 287.

3. Same as *houndfish*, 1.

The species both of Mustelus and of Rhinotriacis . . . share the name of *hound*, . . . doubtless due to their following their prey in packs. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 62.

4. The oldwife, or long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*: so called from its gabble, likened to the cry of a pack of hounds. [Newfoundland.] —5. *Naut.*, a projection at the masthead on either side, serving as a support for the trestle-trees of large or the rigging of smaller vessels. Also called *hounding*.—6. Either of two pieces of wood used in artillery-limbers to connect the splinter-bar and pole with the axle.—7. Either of a pair of side-bars or horizontal

braces for reinforcing various parts of the running-gear of a vehicle.—**Gabriel hounds**, in English folk-lore, a name given to various sounds heard high in the air after dark and in the early morning, resembling the cry of a pack of hounds; in reality, the noise made by wild geese and curlews, but supposed to proceed from lost souls with which the angel Gabriel is hunting other souls. The sound is supposed to forebode trouble.—**Hare and hounds**. See *hare*1.—**Pack of hounds**, a number of hounds bred and trained together for hunting. A regularly established pack of foxhounds is commonly maintained for the joint use and at the joint expense of the principal huntsmen of a district, under the charge of one of them called the "master of the hounds," who summons the association to a "meet" whenever a general hunt is intended.



Wagon Running-gears.
a, *a*, tongue-hounds; *b*, *b*, hounds; *c*, *c*, hind hounds; *d*, coupling-pole, or reach; *e*, tongue.

hound (hound), *v. t.* [< *hound*, *n.*] 1. To set on the chase; incite to pursuit.

As he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip is said to *hound* him at the hare. *Abp. Bramhall.*

2. To hunt or pursue with or as if with hounds: as, to *hound* deer.

If the wolves had been *hounded* by tigers. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. To pursue or harass as if with hounds: as, to *hound* one on to ruin.

I shall be *hounded* up and down the world;
Now every villain that is wretch enough
To take the price of blood dreams of my throat.
Otway, Caius Marius, iv. 2.

It is to be *hounded off* and shouted down.
Pop. Sci. M., XXXIII. 68.

4. To follow like a hound; track; trail.

It is no more but by following and as it were *hounding* nature in her wanderings, to be able to lead her afterwards to the same place again.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

To hound out, to set on; encourage to do injury to others. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 350 (note). [Slang.]

hounder (houn'dėr), *n.* One who pursues game with hounds: as, a deer-*hounder*.

houndfish (hound'fish), *n.* [< ME. *houndfisch*, *hund-fisch*, *-fyssh*; < *hound* + *fish*1. Cf. *dogfish*.] 1. A shark of the genus *Scyliorhinus* and some similar species. See *dogfish*, 1. Also called *hound*.—2. A species of belonids of the genus *Tylosurus*, such as the *T. jonesi* (Bermuda) and *T. acus*.—3. The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*, formerly called *blue houndfish* in Massachusetts. See cut under *bluefish*.—4. The Spanish mackerel, *Scomberomorus maculatus*, formerly called *speckled houndfish* in Massachusetts.

Of Blew-fish, or *Hound-fish*, two kinds, speckled *Hound-fish* and Blue *Hound-fish*, called Horse-fish.
Josselyn, New England's Rarities Discovered (1673).

hounding (houn'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hound*, *v.*] 1. The method or practice of hunting game with hounds; coursing; specifically, the pursuit of deer with hounds, which drive them toward the hunter.

Hounding is practiced during the winter, when the snow covers the ground. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 56.

2. *Naut.*, same as *hound*, 5.

hound-plate (hound'plāt), *n.* A bracing-plate where the fore ends of the hounds of a carriage join the coupling.

hound's-berry (hounds' ber'i), *n.* [A mistaken equivalent for *dogwood*.] The common European dogwood, *Cornus sanguinia*.

hound-shark (hound'shärk), *n.* A small shark, *Galeus canis*, common on the coasts of the North Atlantic.

hound's-tongue (hounds' tung), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *hundes tunge* (= OHG. *huntes zunga*): *hundes*, gen. of *hund*, hound; *tunge*, tongue. Cf. *Cynoglossum*.] A familiar and troublesome weed, *Cynoglossum officinale*, a native of Europe and Russian Asia, but now naturalized in North America. The large nutlets adhere to the fleece of sheep. Also called *dog's-tongue*.

Hound's-tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*).
a, corolla; *b*, ovary, opened; *c*, fruit.

hound's-tree (houndz'trē), *n.* Same as *hound's-berry*.

houp1†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *whoop*.

houp2†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hoop*3, now *hoopoe*.

houp3†, *n.* A variant spelling of *hope*3.

hour (our), *n.* [The initial *h* has never been sounded in E.; it was inserted in the spelling, in later ME. and OF., in imitation of the L. form; early mod. E. also *houre*, *howre*, *hower*; < ME. *houre*, earlier without *h*, *our*, *owr*, *oure*, *ure*, < AF. *ure*, OF. *ure*, *ore*, *hure*, *hore* (> also D. *uur*, hour (*uurwerk*, clock, watch), = G. *uhr* = Dan. *uhr* = Sw. *ur*, hour, clock, watch), F. *heure* = Pr. *ora*, *hora* = Sp. Pg. *hora* = It. *ora*, hour, < L. *hora*, an hour, in pl. *horæ*, a horologe, clock, poet. time of year, season, < Gr. ὥρα, a time, period, season, time of day, later, specifically, an hour, the 24th part of a day (in this sense first used by Hipparchus about 150 B. C.); pl. *al* Ὧραι, the Hours; prob. = AS. *gedr*, E. *year*, q. v. Hence *horal*, *horologe*, etc.] 1. A particular time; a fixed or appointed time; a set season: as, the *hour* of death.

And sone after vpon an *owr*
He hurde of Mordred the tretour
That hadde alle this lond on warde.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 539.

Jesus saith unto her, Woman, . . . mine *hour* is not yet come. John ii. 4.

I cried, Waken, gude master,
For now is the *hour* and time.
Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 136).

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable *hour*. *Gray*, Elegy.

Their regular *hours* stupefy me — not a fiddle nor a card after eleven! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.

2. The time marked or indicated by a timepiece; the particular time of day: as, what is the *hour*? at what *hour* shall we meet?

Imo. What *hour* is it?
Lady. Almost midnight, madam.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 2.

3. The twenty-fourth part of a civil day, or the twelfth part of a natural day or night. This division of time was invented by the Babylonians. Until modern times the hour was commonly considered as the twelfth part of the interval from sunrise to sunset or from sunset to sunrise. Until some time in the eighteenth century mean time was not used for ordinary purposes. Thus the Italians began the day half an hour after sunset, and reckoned 24 hours in each day. Until watches came into common use, in the seventeenth century, the time of day was determined ordinarily by the altitude of the sun, as in the following extract from Palladius, where the length of the shadow of a staff 4 feet long placed vertically determines the hours of the day reckoned from sunrise. Abbreviated *h*.

With October Marche *houres* feet beth even
The first hath XXV. feet, XV
Feet hath the seconde *houre*, the thirdde XI,
The fourthe hath VIII, and V up six sustene,
And six hath V. In VI, VII demene,
And so goo forth. X hath feet thries V.
XI goth with XXV blyve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

It is sixteen *hours* or two small days journey with a loaded caravan from Baalbeck to Damascus.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 113.

I measure many a league an *hour*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

I will eat
With all the passion of a twelve *hours'* fast.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. *pl.* (*a*) Set times of prayer; the canonical hours (which see, under *canonical*). (*b*) The offices or services prescribed for the canonical hours, or a book containing them. See *book of hours*, below.—5. [*cap.*] In *Gr. myth.*, one of the Horæ or Hours, the goddesses of the seasons and guardians of the gates of heaven. They were held especially to personify the agreeable characteristics of the seasons, were closely associated with the Graces, and were attached to the train of Aphrodite. In art and poetry they were represented as young and graceful, decked with flowers and jewels.

While universal Pan,
Knit with the Graces and the *Hours* in dance,
Led on the eternal spring. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 267.

At the eleventh hour. See *eleventh*.—**Babylonian hour**. (*a*) A twelfth part of a civil day. (*b*) The hour reckoned from sunrise as the beginning of the day.—**Book of hours**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a book of devotion containing offices for private use especially during the canonical hours, in addition to those appointed in the breviary or portiforium: often called simply *the hours*. Many medieval books of hours are still preserved in manuscript, or printed, and ornamented with beautiful illuminations, paintings, etc. The most widely used of these among the laity as well as among ecclesiastics were the "Hours of the Blessed Virgin," or "Hours of Our Lady."—**Canonical hours**. See *canonical*.—**Eight-hour law**, a law limiting the time of work of certain classes of working men to eight hours a day. The United States Congress passed an eight-hour law in 1868, applying to persons engaged in government work, and this example was followed by several States. Laws fixing eight hours as the general limit of a day's work have been enacted in several of the States: the first was passed in California in 1887.—**Equinoctial hour**, a twenty-fourth part of a mean solar day, being the length of a temporary hour at the equinoxes.—**Forty hours**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a continuous exposition of the eucharist for forty hours. See *exposition of the sacrament*, under *exposition*.—**Hour angle**. See *angle*3.—**Hours of prayer**. Same as *canonical hours* (which see, under *canonical*).—**In a good hour**†, fortunately.

Whan Arthur saugh the swerde that so flambed, he preised it mooche in his herte, and drough hym a litill vp hit to be-holde, and coueyted it right sore, and thought that *in goode hours* were he born that it myght conquere.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 340.

Inequal hours†. See *inequal*.—**Little hours**, the canonical hours of prime, terce, sext, and none.—**Morning hour**, in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the hour after the reading of the journal, set apart for reports, motions, etc., before the taking up of unfinished business.—**Office hours**. See *office*.—**Sidereal hour**, the twenty-fourth part of a sidereal day.—**Solar hour**, the twenty-fourth part of a solar day.—**Temporary hours** [Gr. ὧραι καιρικαί], among the Greeks, hours of varying length resulting from the practice of dividing the natural day and night each into twelve equal parts: so called because of their variation according to the season of the year.—**Ten-hour law**, a law fixing the length of an ordinary day's work at ten hours. Such a law exists in Massachusetts.—**The small hours**, the early hours of the morning, designated by small numbers, as one, two, etc.—**Three hours, three hours' service, three hours' agony**, a service held on Good Friday from noon to 3 P. M. in Roman Catholic and many Anglican churches, in commemoration of Christ's sufferings on the cross, the time answering to that recorded in Mat. xxvii. 45 (Mark xv. 33, Luke xxiii. 44).—**To keep good hours**, to be at home in good season; not to be abroad late, or after the usual hours of retiring to rest.

hour-bell (our'bel), *n.* A bell that sounds the hours.

To count the *hour-bell* and expect no change.
Cowper, Task, v. 404.

hour-circle (our'sėr'kl), *n.* In *astron.*: (*a*) Any great circle of the sphere which passes through the two poles: so called because the hour of the day is ascertained when the circle upon which the sun is for the time being is ascertained. (*b*) A circle upon an equatorial telescope lying parallel to the plane of the earth's equator, and graduated into hours and subdivisions of hours.

hour-glass (our'glȧs), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. An instrument for measuring time, consisting of a glass vessel constricted to a narrow passage in the middle, through which a quantity of sand, or sometimes of mercury, runs from the upper part into the lower in exactly an hour. At the end of the hour the glass may be reversed, when the sand will run back for another hour. Hour-glasses are now seldom used, though formerly very common. Similar instruments intended to mark shorter intervals are named accordingly, as a *half-hour* or a *ten-minute* glass. A three-minute glass, to boil eggs by, is called an *egg-glass*.

I should not see the sandy *hour-glass* run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Time, like a preacher in the days of the Puritans, turned the *hour-glass* on his high pulpit, the church belfry.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 5.

2†. The time measured by an hour-glass; an hour.

Turning the accomplishment of many years
Into an *hour-glass*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., Prol.

II. *a.* Having the form of an hour-glass.—**Hour-glass contraction**. See *contraction*.

hour-hand (our'hand), *n.* The hand or pointed pin which indicates the hour on a timepiece.

houri (hö'- or hou'ri), *n.* [< F. *houri*, repr. Pers. *hurí*, pl. *hūr*, < Ar. *hūriya*, pl. *hūr*, a nymph of Paradise, lit. black-eyed, < *ahwar*, fem. *hawrā*, black-eyed.] Among the Mohammedans, a nymph of Paradise. In the Koran the houris are represented as beautiful virgins, endowed with unfading youth and immunity from all disease. Their company is to form the chief felicity of the faithful.

Or, thronging all one porch of Paradise,
A group of *Houris* bow'd to see
The dying Islamite, with hands and eyes
That said, We wait for thee.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

hour-line (our'lin), *n.* In *astron.*, a line indicating the hour; a line on which the shadow of the gnomon falls at a given hour.

hourly (our'li), *a.* [< *hour* + *-ly*1.] Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; continuing from hour to hour; hence, frequent; often repeated.

Honour, riches, marriage-blessing,
Long continuance, and increasing,
Hourly joys be still upon you!
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1 (song).

We must live in *hourly* expectation of having those troops recalled. *Swift.*

hourly (our'li), *adv.* [< *hour* + *-ly*².] Every hour; hour by hour; frequently.

Great was their strife, which *hourly* was renewed. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 352.

hour-plate (our'plāt), *n.* The plate of a clock or other timepiece on which the hours are marked; the dial.

housage† (hou'zāj), *n.* [< *house*¹ + *-age*.] A fee paid for housing goods. *Minsheu.*

housal†, *a.* [< *house*¹ + *-al*.] Domestic.

Ichneumon [F.]. The Indian or more properly the Ægyptian Rat, Pharoes Mouse, a mortal enemy as to the Crocodille, so to all Serpents, and therefore usually tamed, and made *housal*, by the people of Ægypt. *Cotgrave.*

housbond†, *n.* An obsolete form of *husband*.

housbondry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *husbandry*.

house¹ (hous), *n.*; pl. *houses* (hou'zez). [< ME. *hous, hows, hus,* < AS. *hūs* = OS. OFries. *hūs* = D. *huis* = MLG. *hūs* = OHG. MHG. *hūs*, G. *haus* = Icel. *hūs* = Dan. Sw. *hus* = Goth. *hūs* (only in comp. *gud-hūs*, house of God, temple); prob. connected with *hut* and *hoard*¹, and ult. from the root of *hide*¹, cover, conceal: see *hide*¹, *hut*, *hoard*¹.] 1. A building designed to be used as a place of residence, or of human occupation for any purpose: as, a dwelling-*house;* a banking-*house;* a *house* of worship; a public *house*. In law the word *house*, used for a dwelling-place, is sometimes interpreted as excluding and sometimes as including outbuildings.

It is right a feir *Hows*, and it is alle round, and highe, and covered with Leed, and it is well paved with white Marble. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 81.

I rode to Papia or Pavia, a cite and universite, ther lyes Seynt Austyn, the grett Doctor, in a *howse* of Religion, of Chanons reguler, and ffryers Austyns. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 5.

He is for this bonnie lass,
To keep his *house* in order.
Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 34).

Houses are built to live in, and not to look on; therefore, let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

Hence—2. An abiding-place; an abode; a place or means of lodgment; a fixed shelter or investment: as, the hermit-crab carries its *house* on its back.

I know that thou wilt bring me to death, and to the *house* appointed for all living. Job xxx. 23.

It is the curse of kings to be attended
By slaves that take their humours for a warrant
To break within the bloody *house* of life.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

According to M. Fol, who has studied the formation of the *house* [the mucilaginous cuticular investment] with great care, the Appendiculariæ have no proper test, and what I have described as the structureless gelatinous investment of the anterior part of the body is the commencement of the *house*. It increases, assumes a peculiar fibrous structure, and in the course of an hour, in a vigorous animal, it is separated as an envelope in which the whole body is capable of free movement. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 514.

3. A building used for some purpose other than human occupation: usually with a descriptive prefix: as, a cow-*house;* a ware*house;* a tool-*house*.

And of all thynges let the butterye, the celler, the kytchyn, the larder *house*, with all other *houses* of offyces, be kepte cleane. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

4. The persons collectively who dwell together under one roof; a family; a household.

As for me and my *house*, we will serve the Lord. Josh. xxiv. 15.

My mother weeping, my father wailing, . . . and all our *house* in a great perplexity. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 3.

5. A family regarded as consisting of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; a race of persons from one stock; a tribe; especially, a noble family or an illustrious race: as, the *house* of Hapsburg; the *house* of Hanover; the *house* of Israel or of Judah.

A patrician,
A man, I must confess, of no mean *house*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

The coat-armour of every *house* was a precious inheritance, which descended, under definite limitations and with distinct differences, to every member of the family. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 471.

6. (*a*) A legislative body; usually, one of the divisions of the legislative branch of a government acting separately, or of any deliberative body divided into two chambers: as, the *House* of Lords or of Commons in the British Parliament; the *House* of Representatives in the United States Congress; the *House* of Bishops and the *House* of Delegates in the American Episcopal Church. The less numerous or higher in rank of the two bodies composing a bicameral legislature is commonly spoken of, though not officially designated, as the *upper house*, the other as the *lower house*. (*b*) [*cap.*] Specifically, in the United States, the lower house, or House of Representatives, the more numerous of the two bodies of the national legislature. The name is also given in some States to the corresponding body in the State legislature. See *congress*, 4.

The *House*, in addition to its legislative powers, has the sole power of impeachment. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 176.

7. The audience or attendance at a place of entertainment.

The self-complacent actor, when he views
(Stealing a sidelong glance at a full *house*)
The slope of faces from the floor to roof
Relax'd into a universal grin.
Cowper, Task, iv. 201.

The whole *house* broke out into acclamations.
F. A. Kemble, Records of a Girlhood, Jan. 9, 1831.

8. In *com.*, a firm or commercial establishment: as, the *house* of Jones Brothers.

Many a year went round before I was a partner in the *house*. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, lviii.

9. Chamber; room; specifically, in provincial English use, the ordinary sitting-room in a farm-house; in sulphuric-acid works, one of the chambers in which the acid is formed.

Like a pestilence, it doth infect
The *houses* of the brain.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

10. In *astrol.*, a twelfth part of the heavens as divided by great circles drawn through the north and south points of the horizon, in the same way as meridians pass through the earth's poles. The heavens, visible and invisible, excluding the parts that never rise and that never set, were thus divided into twelve parts, six being above the horizon and six below. But there was considerable diversity in the details of the rule for dividing the heavens into houses. They are of different relative magnitudes, according to the different rules which were used for finding their limits. The twelve houses were numbered round from east to south, and so on, beginning with that which lay in the east immediately below the horizon. The first house was called the house of life; the second, that of fortune or riches; the third, that of brethren; the fourth, that of relations; the fifth, that of children; the sixth, that of health; the seventh, that of marriage; the eighth, that of death or the upper portal; the ninth, that of religion; the tenth, that of dignities; the eleventh, that of friends and benefactors; and the twelfth, that of enemies or of captivity. The succedent houses are the second, fifth, eighth, and eleventh. The cadent houses are the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth.

Saturn being in the sixth *house*, in opposition to Mars retrograde in the *House* of Life, cannot but denote long and dangerous sickness. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xviii.

11. A square or division on a chess-board.—12. The workhouse; poorhouse. [Colloq.]

We've had Larkins the baker coming to inquire if there's parish pay to look to for your bill, Mrs. Armstrong, and I have told him No, not a farthing, not the quarter of a farthing, unless you'll come into the *house*. *Mrs. Trollope*, Michael Armstrong, iv.

"He was brought up in the"—with a shiver of repugnance—"the *House*." *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, I. 16.

Beehive house. See *beehive*.—**Call of the house.** See *call*¹.—**Distaff side of the house.** See *distaff*.—**Full house.** See *full*¹.—**Glass house.** See *glass* and *glass-house*.—**Holy house**, a religious house; a sanctuary.

They . . . defendedyn hem by the sikernesse of *holy houses*, that is to seyn fledden into seyntuarye. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

House community. See *community*.—**House of call**, a house where journeymen connected with a particular trade assemble, especially when out of work, and where the unemployed can be hired by those in search of hands.—**House of Commons.** See *commons*, 3.—**House of congregation.** See *congregation*, 8.—**House of Convocation.** See *convocation*.—**House of correction.** See *correction*.—**House of Delegates.** See *delegate*.—**House of detention.** See *detention*.—**House of God, of the Lord, of prayer, of worship**, a temple, church, or other place set apart for divine service and worship.

This [the place of Jacob's vision] is none other than the *house of God*. Gen. xxviii. 17.

House of ill fame, a bawdy-house.—**House of Keys.** See *key*⁴.—**House of Lords.** See *lord*.—**House of non-regents**, an assembly of the resident masters of a mediæval university not members of the house of regents.—**House of office**†, a building or room for some domestic purpose. (*a*) A household office; a pantry.

If thou be admitted . . . as Butler or Panter, . . . Keepe euery *house of offyce* cleane, and all that belongeth to it. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

(*b*) An outhouse; a privy.—**House of refuge.** See *refuge*.—**House of regents**, the governing assembly of a mediæval university, consisting of the body of masters engaged in lecturing.—**House of Representatives.** See *representative*.—**House of water**, an old, abandoned mine filled with water. [Cornish.]—**House out of windows**†, a state of confusion. *Davies.* [Colloq.]

We are at home now; where, I warrant you, you shall find the *house* flung *out of the windows*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

Inner house, the higher branch of the Scotch Court of Session. Its jurisdiction is chiefly appellate, and it ordinarily sits in two divisions of four judges each.—**Like a house o' fire**, as fast as a house could burn; very fast.

I am getting on, thank Heaven, *like a "house o' fire,"* and think the next Pickwick will bang all the others. *Dickens*, in Forster, I. vi. 158.

Lower house. See def. 6 (*a*).—**Muniment house.** See *muniment*.—**Outer house**, the lower branch of the Scotch Court of Session. Its judges hold courts of first instance.—**Out of house and hauld.** See *hauld*.—**Picts' houses.** See *beehive house*, under *beehive*.—**Public house**, a house of general resort; specifically, in Great Britain, a licensed house for the sale of liquors at retail. [In the latter sense, commonly with a hyphen. See *public-house*.]—**Spear side and spindle side of the house.** See *spear* and *spindle*.—**Sponging house.** See *sponging-house*.—**To bring down the house, to carry the house, to count out the house, to count the house, to divide the house, to eat one out of house and home**, etc. See the verbs.—**To keep a good house**, to provide well for the household; entertain visitors well; furnish good fare, etc.

He is now in his fifty-sixth year, chearful, gay, and hearty; *keeps a good house* both in town and country. *Addison.*

To keep house, to be at the head of a household, or to manage its affairs.

A narrow cave ran in beneath the cliff:
In this the children play'd at *keeping house*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To keep open house, to offer hospitality freely and generally.

I believe papa had the pleasure of inviting Mr. Sparkler twice or thrice, but it was nothing. We had so many people about us, and *kept* such *open house* that . . . it was less than nothing. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, ii. 7.

To keep the house, to be confined to the house; stay within doors.

Gentle sickness, gradually
Weakening the man, till he could do no more,
But *kept the house*, his chair, and last his bed.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To live in a glass house. See *glass*, *a.*—**Upper house.** See def. 6 (*a*).—**Syn.** 1. *Inn*, *Hotel*, etc. See *tavern*.

house¹ (houz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *housed*, ppr. *housing*. [< ME. *housen, howsen,* < AS. *hūsian*, house (= OFries. *husa*, receive into a house, = D. *huizen*, lodge, dwell, reside, = MLG. *husen*, receive into a house, = OHG. *hūsōn*, MHG. *husen*, G. *hausen*, reside, keep house, house, lodge, = Icel. *hýsa* = Dan. *huse*, house, harbor), < *hūs*, house: see *house*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put or receive into a house; provide with a dwelling or residence; put or keep under a roof; cover; shelter; protect by covering.

Thereabowte ye shalle yow *howse*,
And sone after that shalt be hur spowse.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 95. (*Halliwell.*)

Nay, good sir, *house* your head.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

Are they in safety? Are they *housed?*
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

2. To cause to take shelter.

Even now we *hous'd* him in the abbey here.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

The priest ran away: they followed him till they *housed* him; what followed I know not. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

3. To hide. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

If Mason had been a person of less habitual self-repression, he would not have been able to *house* his feelings so securely. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxi.

4. *Naut.*: (*a*) To arrange in the form of a ridged roof, as an awning, so as to shed rain. (*b*) To remove from exposure; put in a place of deposit or a state of security: as, to *house* a boat or a sail. A gun is housed by running it in on deck and securing it by tackle, muzzle-lashing, and breeching, after the breech has been depressed so that the muzzle rests against the side of the ship above the port. Topmasts and topgallantmasts are housed by partly lowering them, to lessen the effect of wind on the masts and rigging.

5. In *carp.*, to fix in a socket, mortice, or other space cut out, as a board or timber fitting into another.

Wall strings are the supporters of the ends of the treads and risers. . . . They may be *housed* or left solid. *F. T. Hodgson*, Stairbuilding, p. 12.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take shelter or lodging; take up abode; reside.

Follow this fair lady wherever she doth go,
And where she *houses*, come and let me know.
The Strand Garland.

We *house* with the insane, and must humor them; then conversation dies out. *Emerson*, Experience.

Hunting the exile tow'rd the wood,
To *house* with snipe and moor-hen.
Lowell, Gold Egg.

2. In *astrol.*, to be situated in a house or region of the heavens.

In fear of this, observe the starry signs
Where Saturn *houses*, and where Hermes joins.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 420.

house² (hous), *n.* [Also written *housse*, and formerly *houss*; < ME. *howse*, **housse* (?), < OF. *housse*, a short mantle, a foot-cloth for a horse, a coverlet; cf. ML. refl. *housia, husia, hussia*, a long tunic, a coverlet for a horse, *hucia*, a long tunic, the more orig. ML. form being *hulcia*,

hulcitum, prob. < MHG. *hulst*, a covering, or *hulse, hulsche*, OHG. *hulsa*, G. *hülse*, a husk, shell, = D. *hulse*, a husk, shell; the same, with added formative *-s*, as E. *hull*[1]: see *hull*[1] and *holster*.] 1†. A covering; housing; especially, a covering of textile material, as for a piece of furniture, fitted more or less accurately to the object covered.

> Six lyons' hides, with thongs together fast;
> His upper part defended to his waist;
> And where man ended, the continued vest
> Spread on his back the *house* and trappings of a beast.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.

2. A child's coverlet. [Prov. Eng.]—**House of mail**, in *horse-armor*, a kind of bard consisting of a more or less complete covering of chain-mail, usually in two parts, one for the head, neck, and fore quarters of the horse, the other for the croup and hind quarters. Compare *trapper*.

house[2] (hous), *v. t.* [Formerly also *houss*; < OF. *housser, houser*, cover with a housing; from the noun: see *house*[2], *houss*, *n.* Cf. *housing*.] To cover with or as with a housing.

> He [the Protector] was carried from Somerset-house in a velvet bed of state drawn by six horses, *housed* with ye same. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1658.
>
> This dark, crimson-*housed* bedstead.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 108.

house-agent (hous'ā'jent), *n.* One employed in the sale, renting, and care of houses.

house-ball (hous'bâl), *n.* A boys' game in which a ball is thrown by one player against a house or wall, in order that the second player may strike it with a bat on the rebound.

house-boat (hous'bōt), *n.* A boat fitted up as a house, and commonly more or less resembling one in form and arrangements, for permanent or temporary habitation. Such boats have long been the only dwellings of many thousands of families in the waters of some eastern countries, intended either to be stationary or to be moved by towing or by oars or sweeps, and in Hindustan and Burma are known as house-boats. They abound even more largely in China; but the boat distinctively called a house-boat there is one for use in excursions or in traveling. The English house-boat is an adaptation of the latter idea, being supplied with all conveniences for living on board as in a house during a prolonged excursion, especially on the Thames.

> The ordinary *house-boat*, as you know, is a great big unwieldy thing, with a square stern; you don't go voyages in her; . . . and you take down your party of friends, and have skylarking.
> *W. Black*, Strange Adventures of a House-Boat, iii.

house-bote (hous'bōt), *n.* [< *house* + *bote*, ME. form of *boot*[1], payment.] In *law*, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel: a right enjoyed by some tenants on English manors.

housebreaker (hous'brā'kėr), *n.* One who breaks, opens, and enters a house with felonious intent.

> Now, Goodman Macey, ope thy door,
> We would not be *house-breakers*.
> *Whittier*, The Exiles.

housebreaking (hous'brā'king), *n.* [< *house*[1] + *breaking*. Cf. AS. *hūs-bryce* = OFries. *hūs-breke*, housebreaking.] The breaking or opening of a house with the intent to commit a felony or to steal or rob. See *burglary*.

house-car (hous'kär), *n.* A box-car; a closed railroad-car for carrying freight.

house-carl† (hous'kärl), *n.* [A mod. form repr. late AS. *hūscarl*, < *hūs*, house, + *carl*, carl: see *carl*.] In early Danish and early English history, a member of the body-guard of a noble, chieftain, or king.

> He [Cnut] kept but forty ships and a few thousands of *huscarls*, a paid bodyguard which was strong enough to check isolated disaffection, but helpless against a national revolt. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., ix. 408.
>
> The *Housecarl*, the professional soldier, with his coat of mail and his battle-axe.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, II. 259.

house-cricket (hous'krik'et), *n.* The common cricket, *Acheta domestica*. See cut under *cricket*.

house-dog (hous'dog), *n.* A dog kept to guard a house.

house-dove† (hous'duv), *n.* One who stays at home.

> Then the home-tarriers and *house-doves* that kept Rome still began to repent them that it was not their hap to go with him [Coriolanus].
> *North*, tr. of Plutarch (ed. Skeat), p. 14.
>
> I . . . was not such a *house-dove* . . . but that I had visited some houses in London.
> *Greene*, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 401).

house-duty (hous'dū'ti), *n.* In England, a tax imposed on inhabited houses, established about 1695. It was repealed in 1834, but reimposed in place of a window-tax in 1851. Also *house-tax*.

house-engine (hous'en'jin), *n.* A steam-engine which is so constructed as to depend to some extent on the building in which it is contained, and is not independent or portable.

house-factor (hous'fak'tọr), *n.* Same as *house-agent*.

housefather (hous'fä'ᵺėr), *n.* [< *house*[1] + *father*; after G. *hausvater* = D. *huisvader* = Icel. *hūsfadhir* = Dan. Sw. *husfader*.] The father of a family; the male head of a household, or of any collection of persons living as a family or in common, as in a primitive community.

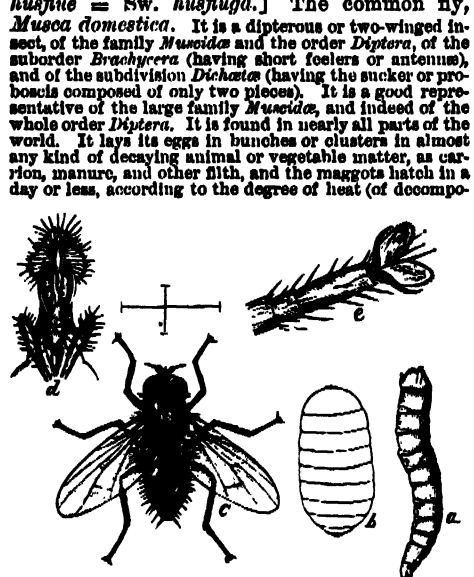
> He was dozing, after the fashion of honest *housefathers*.
> *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxxii.
>
> The simple minds of uncultured men unhesitatingly believed that the spirit of the departed *House Father* hovered round the place he loved in life.
> *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 89.

house-finch (hous'finch), *n.* See *finch*[1].

house-flag (hous'flag), *n.* The distinguishing flag of a shipping or other business house or firm; the flag of the house to which a ship belongs.

> [I] turned my eyes aloft where the *house-flag*, dwarfed by height, was rattling like a peal of musketry at the main-royal-masthead. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xx.

house-fly (hous'flī), *n.* [= D. *huisvlieg* = Dan. *husflue* = Sw. *husfluga*.] The common fly, *Musca domestica*. It is a dipterous or two-winged insect, of the family *Muscidæ* and the order *Diptera*, of the suborder *Brachycera* (having short feelers or antennæ), and of the subdivision *Dichætæ* (having the sucker or proboscis composed of only two pieces). It is a good representative of the large family *Muscidæ*, and indeed of the whole order *Diptera*. It is found in nearly all parts of the world. It lays its eggs in bunches or clusters in almost any kind of decaying animal or vegetable matter, as carrion, manure, and other filth, and the maggots hatch in a day or less, according to the degree of heat (of decomposition) to which they are subjected. The larvæ are small, headless, legless maggots, which attain their full size in about two weeks, and then crawl into some dry place to pupate. This process occupies a week or two, and on its completion the perfect fly emerges from the pupa. The house-fly is furnished with a suctorial proboscis, from which, when feeding on any dry substance, it exudes a liquid; this, by moistening the food, fits it to be sucked. Its feet are beset with hairs, each terminating in a disk which is supposed to act as a sucker, enabling it to walk on smooth surfaces, even with its back down, as on a ceiling. These disks are supposed to exude a liquid, making the adhesion more perfect. See also cut of *compound eye*, under *eye*[1].



House-fly (*Musca domestica*).
a, larva or maggot; *b*, puparium; *c*, adult fly (cross shows natural size); *d*, mouth-parts; *e*, foot. (All magnified.)

houseful (hous'fûl), *n.* [< *house*[1] + *-ful*.] A full complement for a house; as much or as many as a house will hold or accommodate, or as it requires: as, a *houseful* of goods, of furniture, or of people.

> There was a world of dressmakers to see, and a world of shopping to do, and a *houseful* of servants to manage.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 277.

house-fungus (hous'fung'gus), *n.* See *fungus*.

househead†, *n.* The housetop.

> As she was up on the *househead*,
> Behold, en looking down,
> She saw Adam o' Gordon and his men,
> Coming riding to the town.
> *Loudoun Castle* (Child's Ballads, VI. 254).

house-hent†, *n.* [< ME. *houshenne*.] A domestic hen.

> Rith as the *hous-hennes* vppon londe hacchen,
> And cherichen her chekonys ffro chele of the wynter.
> *Richard the Redeless*, ii. 143.

househilling†, *n.* [ME. *howsehillinge*.] Roofing. *Prompt. Parv.*

household (hous'hōld), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *household, howsold* = Sw. *hushåll*, household, family, = G. *haushalt*, housekeeping; cf. D. *huishouden* = G. *haushalten* (inf. as noun) (cf. Dan. *husholdning* = Sw. *hushållning*, housekeeping); from a verb assumed from *householder*, q. v.; not directly < *house*[1] + *hold*[1].] I. *n.* 1. An organized family and whatever pertains to it as a whole; a domestic establishment.

> In so moche that in on House men maken 10 *Housholdes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.
>
> Thanne cometh the .vij. deedli synnes
> With the wikid aungil *housholde* to holde.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.
>
> My father and Lavinia shall forthwith
> Be closed in our *household's* monument.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3.
>
> The Protestant officers of the royal *household* were informed that his majesty [Louis XIV.] dispensed with their services. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.
>
> Every person who was in the Hand of the same Father was a member of the *Household*, and offered his vows at the same hearth and at the common tomb.
> *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 66.

2. A family considered as consisting of all those who share in the privileges and duties of a common dwelling; the family, including servants and other permanent inmates.

> I baptised also the *household* of Stephanas. 1 Cor. i. 16.

3†. Goods and chattels for housekeeping.

> For wel ye knowe, a lord in his *houshold*
> Ne hath nat every vessel al of gold:
> Somme ben of tree.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 99.
>
> My will is that all my plate and other . . . *household*, and books shall be equally divided between them.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 440.

4. *pl.* A technical name among millers for the best flour made from red wheat, with a small portion of white wheat mixed. [*Fallows*.—**Controller of the household.** See *controller*.—**Coroner of the royal household.** See *coroner*.—**Marshal of the king's (or queen's) household.** See *marshal*.—**Master of the household.** See *master*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the house and family; domestic; familiar: as, *household* furniture; *household* ways.

> The *household* nook,
> The haunt of all affections pure.
> *Keble*, Christian Year, First Sunday in Lent.

Household Brigade. See *household troops*, below.—**Household gods.** See *god*[1].—**Household stuff**, the furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils, and goods of a family.—**Household suffrage**, or **household franchise**, in *British politics*, the right enjoyed by householders and lodgers of voting for members of Parliament. Household suffrage was established in the boroughs, with various restrictions, by the Reform Bills of 1867–68, and greatly enlarged and extended to the counties by the Franchise Bill of 1884.—**Household troops**, in Great Britain, a body of troops employed as a special guard of the sovereign and the garrison of the metropolis. They consist of three regiments of cavalry (the 1st and 2d Life-Guards and the Royal Horse-Guards) and three of infantry (the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards), the former numbering about 1,300 and the latter 6,000. Collectively they are called the *Household Brigade*.—**Household word**, a word, name, or saying in very familiar use.

> Then shall our names,
> Familiar in his mouth as *household words*, . . .
> Be in their flowing cups freshly remembered.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3.

householder (hous'hōl'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *householder, housholdere* = D. *huishouder* = LG. *hushölder* = G. *haushälter* = Sw. *hushållare* = Dan. *husholder*, householder, i. e. housekeeper; < *house*[1] + *holder*. Hence a verb not used in E., = D. *huishouden* = G. *haushalten* = Sw. *hushålla*, and the noun *household*, q. v.] 1. The master or chief of a family; one upon whom rests the duty of supporting and governing the members of a family or household.

> The lord that is a *howsholder*,
> With faire festis folk he fat.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.
>
> The kingdom of heaven is like unto a man that is an *householder*, which went out . . . to hire labourers into his vineyard. Mat. xx. 1.

2. One who occupies a house; specifically, in *law*, one who owns or holds and occupies a house, or a part of one which constitutes a separate abode, and who habitually dwells therein, with others, if any, who are dependent on him.

> Towns in which almost every *householder* was an English Protestant. *Macaulay*.

Compound householder. See *compound*[1].

householdry†, *n.* [< *household* + *-ry*.] Household stuff.

> To furnish house with *householdry*,
> And make provision skilfully.
> *Tusser*, Ladder to Thrift.

housekeep (hous'kēp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *housekept*, ppr. *housekeeping*. [< *house-keep-er*, *house-keep-ing*; cf. *householder*, *household*.] To keep house; live as a family in a house. [Colloq., U. S.]

housekeeper (hous'kē'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *housekepere*; < *house*[1] + *keeper*; a later equiv. of *house-*

holder.] 1. One who occupies a house with his family; a householder.

Her brother was Gamwel, of great Gamwel-Hall,
A noble *house-keeper* was he.
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 344).

Thomas Cholmondeley . . . was a cryed-up landlord, a constant and generous *housekeeper*.
Quoted in *Ormerod's* Cheshire (2d ed.), II. 156.

The modern Egyptian does not become a *housekeeper* until he is married.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 269.

2. A woman, whether mistress or servant, who superintends the work of a household; a woman who regulates the internal affairs of a house.

There were some stately footmen. . . . There was a very pretty show of young women; and above them the handsome old face and fine responsible portly figure of the *housekeeper* towered pre-eminent.
Dickens, Bleak House, xviii.

3. One who keeps much at home; a stay-at-home. [Rare.]

How do you both? you are manifest *housekeepers*. What are you sewing here? *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3.

4†. One who keeps or guards the house; a house-dog.

The valued file
Distinguishes the swift [dog], the slow, the subtle,
The *housekeeper*, the hunter. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

housekeeping (hous'kē'ping), *n.* and *a.* [< *house*[1] + *keeping*, verbal n. of *keep*, *v.*; cf. *housekeeper*.] I. *n.* 1. The management of home affairs; care of domestic concerns.

Housekeeping is an occupation involving wages like any other business, except that the owner consumes the whole result. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 285.

2. Supply of provisions for household use. [Rare.]

"Tell me, softly and hastily, what is in the pantry?" "Small *housekeeping* enough," said Phœbe.
Scott, Woodstock, iii.

3†. Hospitality.

Warwick, my son, the comfort of my age!
Thy deeds, thy plainness, and thy *housekeeping*
Hath won the greatest favour of the commons.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

II. *a.* Domestic; used in a family: as, *housekeeping* commodities.

housel (hou'zel), *n.* [< ME. *housel*, < AS. *hūsel*, *hūsl* = Icel. *hūsl*, the housel, = Goth. *hunsl*, a sacrifice; usually compared with Gr. *καίειν*, *κτείνειν*, kill, Skt. √ *kshan*, wound.] 1†. The eucharist; the sacrament.

For as moche as man and wyf
Shulde shewe her paroche prest her lyf
Onys a yeer, as seith the book,
Er ony wight his *housel* took.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6386.

2. The act of taking or receiving the sacrament. [Archaic.]

So the stately Queen abode
For many a week, unknown among the nuns;
Nor with them mix'd, nor told her name, nor sought,
Wrapt in her grief, for *housel* or for shrift.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

housel† (hou'zel), *v. t.* [< ME. *houselen*, *houslen*, *huselen*, *huslen*, < AS. *hūslian* = Icel. *hūsla* = OSw. *husla*, give the eucharist to, = Goth. *hunslјan*, sacrifice; from the noun.] 1. To administer the eucharist to.

He shal *housele* me anon. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6442.

Oones a yer atte leste way it is lawful to be *housseled*, for sothely oones a yer alle thinges in the erthe renovelen.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Upon the gracyous trust of God and of hem, wee leet synge Masse, and made every man to ben schryven and *housseld*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 283.

Hence—2. To prepare for a journey. [Rare.]

May zealous smiths
So *housel* all our hackneys that they may feel
Compunction in their feet, and tire at Highgate.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

house-lamb (hous'lam), *n.* A lamb kept in a house for fattening.

housel-box†, *n.* The box in which the housel or eucharist is carried.

They haue a cloake vpon their left shoulder descending before and behind vnder their right arme, like vnto a deacon carying the *housel-boxe* in time of lent.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 115.

houseleek (hous'lēk), *n.* [< ME. *howseleek*, *howsleke* (= D. *huislook* = MLG. *hūslōk*, LG. *huslook* = MHG. *hūslouch*, G. *hauslauch* = ODan. *huslog*, Dan. *huslög* = Sw. *huslök*, houseleek); < *house*[1] + *leek*, in the general sense of 'herb': see *leek*.] The common name of the plants of the genus *Sempervivum*, natural order *Crassulaceæ*. The common houseleek, *S. tectorum*, was originally found native in the great mountain-ranges of central and southern Europe to the Caucasus, whence it has spread widely over northern Europe and America, growing on the tops of houses and on walls. It is a succulent herb with very thick, bushy leaves and pink flowers, and is very tenacious of life. It contains malic acid combined with lime. The leaves are applied by the common people to bruises and old ulcers; and it was formerly believed that houseleeks growing on a housetop were a safeguard against lightning. In Scotland it is called *fou* or *foust*. In England it is sometimes called *homewort*.

Houseleek (*Sempervivum tectorum*). *a*, fruit.

Howsleke, herbe, or sengrene, barba Jovis, semperviva, jubarbium.
Prompt. Parv., p. 251.

houseleek-tree (hous'lēk-trē), *n.* *Sempervivum* (*Æonium*) *arboreum*, a native of the Levant, whence it is said to have been introduced into England in 1640. It bears loose panicles with a profusion of beautiful yellow blossoms.

houseless (hous'les), *a.* [< ME. *housles*; < *house*[1] + *-less*.] Without a house or habitation; without shelter: as, the *houseless* child of want.

How shall your *houseless* heads, and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

house-line (hous'līn), *n.* [< *house* (application not obvious) + *line*[2].] *Naut.*, a small line formed of three strands, used for seizings, etc. Also *housing*.

housel[1] (hou'zel-ing), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *houselyng*, *housling*; verbal n. of *housel*, *v.*] I.† *n.* The act of administering the eucharist.

We fast the eaue, we feast the day
Of euery saint thoy make,
Their *houslings*, shrifts, and sacraments,
Most reuerently we take.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 23.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the eucharist: as, *houseling* bread. [Archaic.]—2†. Pertaining to any of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, as marriage.

And to the knight his daughter deare he tyde
With sacred rites and vowes for ever to abyde. . . .
His owne two hands, for such a turne most fitt,
The *housling* fire did kindle and provide.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 37.

Houseling people†, communicants.

The sayd Guyld is wythin the paryah church of saynt Laurence, within which paryshe ben M.D.CCC *housling peple*, or theraboutes. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 199.

housel[2] (hous'ling), *n.* A tame animal, or one brought up by hand. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

houseling-cloth (hou'zel-ing-klôth), *n.* A long strip of white linen or other white stuff held for the communicants by acolytes or other ministers, or spread over the rails at the time of communion: used in the Roman Catholic Church and in some Anglican churches. Also called *communion-cloth*. [Archaic.]

It is not generally known that *houseling cloths* are still used [in the Church of England], but only in one place that I know of in England—viz., in Wimborne Minster, where they are said to have been used continuously since its foundation in the reign of Edward the Confessor.
Notes and Queries, 4th ser., IX. 313.

house-lot (hous'lot), *n.* A piece of land on which to build a house; a site for a house.

housemaid (hous'mād), *n.* A female servant employed in general work about a house.

You have two servants—Tom, an arch, sly rogue, . . .
He likes your house, your *housemaid*, and your pay.
Cowper, Truth, l. 210.

Housemaid's knee, an acute or chronic inflammation of the bursa or sac over the kneepan, usually with thickening and effusion into the bursa: so called because it was thought to be most common among housemaids who had to work much upon their knees in scrubbing floors, etc.

house-martin (hous'mär'tin), *n.* Same as *house-swallow*.

house-master (hous'mâs'tėr), *n.* 1. The master or head of a house or household.

It may be confidently alleged that the Aryan *House-master* was the member of an organized clan under the presidency of a chief, and that he was also a member of a body of near kinsmen within that clan, by whatever name that body was called, and whether it had or had not a special president. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 289.

2. In English public schools, a master having supervision and control of the boys residing in one of the houses or halls belonging to the school.

housemate (hous'māt), *n.* One who lives in the same house with another; a household companion.

The pupil of manifold experiences, . . . who had known poverty as a *housemate* and had been the companion of princes. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 229.

A stranger of reverend aspect entered, and with grave salutation stood before the two rather astonished *housemates*. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 56.

housemonger (hous'mung'gėr), *n.* One who deals in houses. [Rare.]

Those speculative *housemongers* who are the worst feature of the present system.
Pall Mall Gazette, March 20, 1884.

housemother (hous'muтн'ėr), *n.* [< *house*[1] + *mother*; after G. *hausmutter* = D. *huismoeder* = Dan. Sw. *husmoder*.] The mother of a family; the female head of a household, or of a family community.

The good Gretchen, for all her fretting, watched over him and hovered round him as only a true *housemother* can. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 56.

housen (hou'zn), *n.* An obsolete or provincial plural of *house*[1].

house-painter (hous'pān'tėr), *n.* An artisan whose trade it is to paint and decorate houses.

house-physician (hous'fi-zish'an), *n.* A physician resident in a hospital or any similar public institution.

house-pigeon (hous'pij'ọn), *n.* A tame or domesticated pigeon.

house-place (hous'plās), *n.* The common room in a farm-house; a living-room. [Prov. Eng.]

It was well for the harmony of the evening that Bell and Sylvia returned from the kitchen to sit in the *house-place*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

house-proud (hous'proud), *a.* Careful and busy as a housekeeper; vain of one's housekeeping. [Prov. Eng.]

house-raising (hous'rā'zing), *n.* A gathering of the inhabitants in a thinly settled district to assist a neighbor in raising the frame of his house. [U. S.]

house-room (hous'röm), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *husrum*.] Room or accommodation in a house.

But go thy wales to him, and fro me say,
That here is at his gate an errant Knight,
That *house-roome* craves. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iii. 41.

house-shrew (hous'shrö), *n.* A common European shrew, *Crocidura aranea*, found about houses and in gardens.

housesmith (hous'smith), *n.* A mechanic who works upon the ironwork of buildings.

house-snake (hous'snāk), *n.* Same as *chain-snake*.

house-sparrow (hous'spar'ō), *n.* The common sparrow, *Passer domesticus*, a native of Europe, now introduced in many other countries, as in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. In the United States it is commonly known as *English sparrow*, though most of the birds which have been imported into this country came from the continent of Europe, particularly Germany. See cut under *Passer*.

house-spider (hous'spī'dėr), *n.* A spider commonly found in houses, as *Tegenaria domestica* and *Theridium vulgare*, both of the family *Theridiidæ*.

housestead (hous'sted), *n.* Same as *house-place*.

house-steward (hous'stū'ard), *n.* A man employed to superintend the internal affairs of a household, or of a club-house or similar establishment.

house-surgeon (hous'sėr'jọn), *n.* The resident surgeon in a hospital.

house-swallow (hous'swol'ō), *n.* The common European swallow, *Chelidon urbica*. Also called *eaves-swallow* or *easing-swallow*, *house-martin*, etc.

house-tax (hous'taks), *n.* Same as *house-duty*.

housetop (hous'top), *n.* The roof or top of a house.

Let him which is on the *housetop* not come down to take any thing out of his house. Mat. xxiv. 17.

Every window and *housetop* was filled with spectators.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

house-urn (hous'ėrn), *n.* Same as *hut-urn*.

housewarm (hous'wârm), *v. t.* [Developed from *housewarming*.] To feast or entertain, on entering upon the occupation of a new house. [Rare.]

November 1st. Up, and was presented . . . with a very noble cake, which I presently resolved to have my wife go

with to-day, and some wine, and *housewarm* my Betty Michell. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 1.

housewarming (hous'wâr'ming), *n.* A merry-making entertainment to celebrate the entry of a family into a new home.

A good town-house obtain'd,
The next thing to be thought of is now
The *house-warming* party.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 347.

housewife[1] (hous'wif or huz'wif or huz'if), *n.*; pl. *housewives* (-wivz or huz'ivz). [Colloq. or obs. *huswife*; < ME. *housewif, husewif, hosewif, huswif, -wyf*; < *house*[1] + *wife*. Cf. the var. forms of *huswife*[1], *hussy*[1].] The mistress of a family; the wife of a householder; a female manager of domestic affairs.

A *housewife*, that by selling her desires
Buys herself bread and clothes.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

Mrs. Robson was a Cumberland woman, and, as such, was a cleaner *housewife* than the farmers' wives of that northeastern coast, and was often shocked at their ways.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

Housewife's cloth†, a linen cloth of moderate fineness, used for family purposes in general. The phrase was in use from the close of the sixteenth to the close of the eighteenth century.

housewife[1] (hous'wif), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *housewifed, housewived*, ppr. *housewifing, housewiving*. [< *housewife*[1], *n.*] To manage like a housewife, or with skill and thrift; economize. [Rare, or not now used.]

Conferred those moneys on the nuns, which they have well *housewived*. *Fuller*.

housewife[2] (hous'wif or huz'wif), *n.* [An accom. form of *huswife*[2].] A case for pins, needles, thread, scissors, etc.: same as *hussy*[2].

Mrs. Unwin begs me in particular to thank you warmly for the *housewife*, the very thing she has just begun to want. *Cowper*.

I had also a substantial *housewife*; . . . it was a roll of canvass, . . . garnished with needles and thread, cobblers'-wax, buttons, and other such articles.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 36.

housewifely (hous'wif-li), *a.* [< *housewife*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a housewife; pertaining to the female management of a house; like a housewife; thrifty.

My Araminta, a retir'd sweet life,
Private, and close, and still, and *housewifely*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

housewifely (hous'wif-li), *adv.* [< ME. *housewyfly*; < *housewife*[1] + *-ly*[2].] With the economy of a careful housewife.

Housewijfli thou schalt goon on the worke day (iwis),
Pride, reste, & ydilnes, makith on-thriftines.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

housewifery (hous'wif-ri or huz'wif-ri or huz'if-ri), *n.* [< *housewife*[1] + *-ry*.] The business of the mistress of a household; the woman's part in the economy of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

So Somerset herself to profit doth apply,
As given all to gain, and thriving *housewifry*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 362.

The Old Lady . . . is a great though delicate connoisseur in butcher's meat and all sorts of *housewifery*.
Hone's Every-day Book, II. 191.

housewifeskep (huz'if-skep), *n.* [Sc., vernacularly *hussyfskep, hussyskep, hissieskip*, < *housewife*[1], *hussif*[1], + *-skep, -skip*, dial. var. of *-ship*.] Housewifery. [Scotch.]

Quoth our gudeman to our gudewife,
"Get up and bar the door."
"My hand is in my *hussyskep*,
Goodman, as ye may see;
An' it shou'dna be barr'd this hunder year,
It's ne'er be barr'd by me."
Get up and Bar the Door (Child's Ballads, VIII. 126).

housework (hous'wėrk), *n.* Domestic work; the work of housekeeping.

housewright (hous'rīt), *n.* A builder of houses.

Some, farriers; some, locksmiths; . . . some, *housewrights*; some, shipwrights; and some, the joiners of smaller works. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix (1622), p. 193.

housing[1] (hou'zing), *n.* [< ME. *housinge, howsynge*, housing, shelter, dwelling (= MLG. *husing*, LG. *husing, hüsing* = MHG. *hūsunge*); verbal n. of *house*[1], *v.* In some senses overlapped by *housing*[2], q. v.] 1. The act of putting in a house or under shelter.—2†. The building of houses.

As wel freres as other folke folillich spenen [spend]
In *housyng*, in haterynge, and in-to hiegh clergye shewynge,
More for pompe than for pure charite.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 76.

3†. A collection or range of houses.

Merlin comaunded the kynge to bulde feire *housynge*, where he sholde ener after holde his courte and his hye feaste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 68.

But ye shal vnderstande that, at this day [A. D. 961], the cytie of London had most *howsynge* and buyldynge from Ludgate towarde Westminster. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. xcvii.

4. Provision of house or shelter; the act of providing with houses: as, the *housing* of the poor.—5. Any covering or shelter, as a protection for a vessel laid up in a dock.

The shepheardes tente or pauillion, the best *housing*, because it was the most auncient & most vniuersall.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 18.

They left all their sick folks at Plimouth, until they were settled and fitted for *housing* to receive them.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 80.

6. In *carp.*, the space taken out of one piece to admit of the insertion of the extremity of another, for the purpose of connecting them.—7. In *arch.*, a niche for a statue.—8. *Naut.*, same as *house-line*.—9. In *mach.*: (*a*) The part of the framing which holds a journal-box in place: called in the United States a *jaw*. (*b*) The uprights supporting the cross-slide of a planer. (*c*) One of the lateral plates of the box of a car-axle; a housing-box; a journal-box.—10†. All that appertains to the house or homestead, its outbuildings, etc. *Bartlett*.

It is enacted by the court and authoritie thereof, that henceforth no person or persons shall permit any meetings of the Quakers to bee in his house or *housing*.
Plymouth Colony Laws, 1661.

housing[2] (hou'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *house*[2], *v.*] 1. A covering; specifically, the trappings or caparison of a horse; especially, a complete covering used for defense or to cover and conceal defensive armor, or for ceremonial purposes only: generally in the plural. Compare *trapping, bard*[2], *caparison*.

The Chingani . . . make a coarser sort of tapestry or carpet work for *housings* of saddles, and other uses.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 207.

The cattle used for draught in this country [Bologna] are cover'd with *housings* of linnen fring'd at the bottome.
Evelyn, Memoirs, 1645.

The knightly *housing's* ample fold
Was velvet blue, and trapped with gold.
Scott, Marmion, i. 6.

2. The leather fastened at a horse's collar to turn over the back when it rains. *Halliwell*.

housing-box (hou'zing-boks), *n.* In *mach.*, same as *journal-box*.

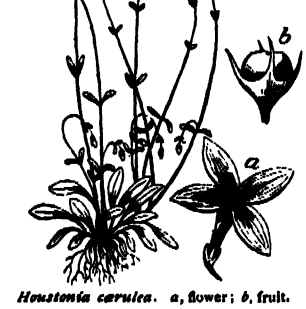
housing-cloth (hou'zing-klôth), *n.* A horse-cover.

housing-frame (hou'zing-frām), *n.* In a rolling-mill, the frame which holds the rollers; the bearer of the housing.

houslingt, *n.* and *a.* See *houseling*.

houst, *n.* and *v.* See *house*[2].

Houstonia (hös-tō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius), after Dr. William *Houston*, a British botanist, who died in 1733.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Hedyotideæ*. It has flowers with the calyx-lobes mostly distant, and the corolla salverform to funnelform with 4-parted limb. About 20 species are known, natives of North America. They are low herbs with heterogonous dimorphous flowers, the corolla blue or purple to white. *H. cærulea* is a delicate perennial forming dense tufts from 2 to 4 inches high, with corolla lilac-blue varying to white, with yellowish eye. It is common from Canada to Michigan, and south to Georgia and Alabama, and is known by the name of *bluet*, but is also sometimes called *innocence*.



Houstonia cærulea. *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

housty (hous'ti), *n.*; pl. *housties* (-tiz). [Var. of *haust*[1], *hoast*.] A sore throat. [Prov. Eng.]

Lady Grenville . . . had a great opinion of Lucy's medical skill, and always sent for her if one of the children had a *housty*, i. e. sore-throat.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xv.

hout (höt), *interj.* Another (Scotch) spelling of *hoot*.

houting (hou'ting), *n.* A kind of whitefish, *Coregonus oxyrhynchus*, of the fresh waters of Great Britain and northern Europe.

hout-tout (höt'töt'), *interj.* Same as *hoot*.

"*Hout tout*, man!" answered Jasper, "keep a calm sough." *Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

houvet, *n.* [Now only in dial. form *how* (see *how*[5]); ME. *howve, howve*, < AS. *hūfe* (= D. *huif* = LG. *huve* = OHG. *hūba*, MHG. *hube*, G. *haube* = Icel. *hūfa* = Sw. *hufva* = Dan. *hue*), a covering for the head; prob. akin to *hēafod*, head: see *head*.] A hood; a coif; a cap; a head-covering of various kinds. See *hood*. *Chaucer*.

Houyhnhnm (hou'inm or hō'inm), *n.* [A fantastic combination of letters, not necessarily intended to imitate the sound of neighing. The pronunciation assigned is arbitrary.] One of the beings described by Swift in "Gulliver's Travels" as horses endowed with reason and extraordinary virtues, who bear rule over the Yahoos or man-like beings, a vicious, disgusting race.

Our countrymen would hardly think it probable that a *Houyhnhnm* should be the presiding creature of a nation, and a Yahoo the brute. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 8.

Nay, would kind Jove my organs so dispose,
To hymn harmonious *Houyhnhnm* through the nose,
I'd call thee *Houyhnhnm*, that high-sounding name;
Thy children's noses all should twang the same.
Pope, Mary Gulliver to Lemuel Gulliver.

hova[1] (hō'vą), *n.* [Malagasy.] A mole-like Madagascan mammal, *Oryzorycles hova*.

Hova[2] (hō'vą), *n.* and *a.* [Malagasy.] I. *n.* 1. One of the dominant race inhabiting Madagascar.

Only a few months ago French politicians called the *Hovas* barbarians. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 435.

2. As a native plural, the Hovas taken collectively. See the extract.

The *Hova* or commoners form the mass of the free population of Imérina. . . . This is, of course, a special and restricted use of the word, *Hova* in its widest sense being a tribal name, and including all ranks of people in Imérina—royalty, nobles, commoners, and slaves alike.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 172.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Hovas or to their language, which is a form of Malagasy.

hove[1]† (hōv), *v. i.* [< ME. *hoven*, wait, linger, hover (much used in these senses), also, rarely, move (stand aside), rarely tr. entertain, cherish, foster, < AS. as if **hōfian* (= OFries. *hovia* = OD. *hoven*, receive into one's house, entertain), < *hof* = OFries. *hof*, etc., house: see *hovel*. The place of *hove*[1] is taken in mod. E. by its freq. *hover*, q. v. The W. *hofio*, hover, fluctuate, is from the E.] 1. To wait; linger; loiter; hover about.

Upon Candelmas euen, the maior being warned that the king should come to Westminster, he with the more part of the aldermen came vnto Knight's Bridge, and *houed* there to salute the king, and to know his further pleasure.
Grafton, Hen. III., an. 41.

2. To hover in the air.

In the heghest to *hous* and beholde ouer,
All the lond for to loke when hym lefe thought.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1640.

Thus hawkyd this Egle and *houed* aboue, . . .
That he ne [laugte] with his lynage ne louyd fuull sone.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 176.

3. To float.

A little bote lay *hoving* her before,
In which there slept a fisher old and pore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 27.

4. To move; stand aside.

Hove out of my sonne
And lette it shine into my tonne.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 323.

hove[2] (hōv). Preterit and past participle of *heave*.

hove[3] (hōv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hoved*, ppr. *hoving*. [< ME. *hoven*; a form of *heave* (ME. *heven*) due to pret. *hove*, pp. *hoven*: see *heave*.] I. *trans.* 1. To lift; heave. [North. Eng.]—2. To swell; inflate. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To rise; ascend.—2. To swell. [Scotch.]

hove[4]†, *v.* An obsolete aphetic form of *behove, behoove*.

Me *houeth* to yelde the to Iheau Criste, of that he hath yove me power, and that I may not do.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 33.

hove[5] (hōv), *n.* Same as *hoove*[2].

hove[6] (hōv), *n.* The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*.

Hovea (hō'vē-ą), *n.* [NL., after Authony Pantaleon *Hove*, a Polish botanist.] A small genus of highly ornamental leguminous shrubs from Australia, having blue or purple flowers in axillary clusters or very short racemes, alternate simple leaves, and short turgid pods. It is the type of Lindley's tribe *Hoveæ*.

Hoveæ (hō'vē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hovea* + *-æ*.] A tribe of leguminous plants proposed by Lindley (1846), and adopted by Bentham, but now referred to the tribe *Genisteæ*. See *Hovea*.

hove-dance†, *n.* [ME., < OD. *hofdans* = MHG. *hovetanz*, G. *hoftanz*, < D. *hof* (= G. *hof*), court (see *hovel*), + *dans* (= G. *tanz*), dance.] A court-dance.

To lerne *hove-daunces* [var. *love-dances*], sprynges,
Reye and these straunge thynges.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1235.

And if it nedes so betide,
That I in compaigny abide
Where as I muste daunce and singe
The *hove-daunce* and carolinge,
Or for to go the newe fote,
I may nought wel heve up my fote,
If that she be nought in the way.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 6.

hovel (hov'- or huv'el), *n.* [< ME. *hovel*, *hovil*, *hovylle*, dim. of AS. *hof*, also *hūfa*, a house, hall, = OS. *hof* = OFries. *hof*, a house, = D. *hof*, garden, court, = MLG. *hof* = OHG. MHG. G. *hof*, a yard, garden, court, palace, = Icel. *hof*, a temple, a hall, later (= Dan. Sw. *hof*, after G.) a court. Cf. *hovel*[1] and *hover*.] 1. An open shed for sheltering cattle, or for protecting produce, farming implements, etc., from the weather.

Gracious my lord, hard by here is a *hovel*;
Some friendship will it lend you 'gainst the tempest.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

Nor does the boarded *hovel* better guard
The well-stack'd pile of riven logs and roots.
Cowper, Task, iv. 443.

2. A poor cottage; a small mean house; a wretched habitation.

This glorious sun, does he not send as glad a ray into the *hovel* as into the palace?
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 68.

3†. A canopy with hanging sides over a statue; a niche for a statue.

A *hovel* with pleyn aydes comyng down to the baas [of the ymage of oure lady].
Wills and Inventories (ed. Tymms), p. 19.

4. In *porcelain-manuf.*, a cone-shaped brick structure surrounded by the ovens or firing-kilns.

hovel (hov'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hoveled* or *hovelled*, ppr. *hoveling* or *hovelling*. [< *hovel*, *n.*] 1. To put in or as in a hovel; house meanly.

And wast thou fain, poor father,
To *hovel* thee with swine, and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7.

When the poor are *hovell'd* and hustled together, each sex, like swine. *Tennyson*, Maud, i.

2. To form like an open hovel or shed: as, to *hovel* a chimney. See *hoveling*.

hoveler, hoveller (hov'el-ėr), *n.* 1. On some parts of the coast of England, one of a class of persons employed as non-certificated pilots, as wreckers, in landing passengers from ships by means of boats, etc.: probably so called from their use of hovels on shore for shelter.

This word [*hoveler*] was originally a Cinque Port term for a pilot. It has since become applied to sturdy vagrants who infest the seacoast in bad weather for purposes of wreck and plunder. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 20.

With great difficulty, and at the imminent risk of their own lives, the *hovellers*, as they are called [in Kent and Sussex], had contrived to bring off the whole of the crew.
G. P. R. James, Morley Ernstein, xxiii.

Hence—2. An English coasting-vessel used for all sorts of work.

There'll be a whole fleet of *hovelers* around 'em before another hour's gone.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, iii.

hovel-house†, **hovel-housing**† (hov'el-hous, -hou'zing), *n.* [< *hovel*, 3, + *house*[1], *housing*[1].] A canopied niche for a statue.

hoveling, hovelling (hov'el-ing), *n.* [< *hovel*, *v.*, + *-ing*[1].] 1. A mode of preventing chimneys from smoking, by carrying up two sides higher than those which are less liable to receive strong currents of air, or leaving apertures on all the sides, so that while the wind blows over the top the smoke may escape below.—2. A chimney so built.

hoveller, *n.* See *hoveler*.

hoven[1]† (hō'vn). A former past participle of *heave*.

hoven[2], *a.* See *hooven*.

hover (huv'ėr or hov'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *hoveren* (rare), wait, linger; freq. of *hoven*, wait: see *hovel*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To keep lingering about; wait near at hand; move about waveringly, cautiously, or hesitatingly; go to and fro near or about a place or an object.

This fleete *houered* about the Streights of Gibralter.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 286.

They rade their horse, they ran their horse,
Then *hover'd* on the lee.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 229).

Straight *hover* round the fair her airy band.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 118.

What haunting harmonies *hover* around us deep and eternal like the undying barytone of the sea.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 240.

2. To hang fluttering in the air, as a bird or an insect while seeking food or a place to alight; linger over or about a place or an object.

Those cloudes, that are continually *hovering* about the Alpes. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 86.

So numberless were those bad angels seen,
Hovering on wing under the cope of hell.
Milton, P. L., i. 345.

"What mean," said I, "those great flights of birds that are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling upon it from time to time?" *Addison.*

3. To be in an indeterminate or irresolute state; stand in suspense or expectation; waver as to a decision or a result: as, a patient *hovering* between life and death; a mind *hovering* on the verge of madness.

He dayly looketh after chaunges and alterations, and *hovereth* in expectation of newe worldes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Her thoughts ten thousand sweets examin'd, and
Hover'd in gazing doubt which to prefer.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 287.

II. *trans.* To protect or shelter; cover with the wings and body: said of a brooding fowl: as, a hen with more chickens than she can *hover*.

hover (huv'ėr or hov'ėr), *n.* [A var. of *hovel*[1], with ref. to the related *hover*, *v.*] 1†. A protection or shelter.

Oysters grew upon the boughs of trees, . . . which were cast in thither to serve as a *hover* for the fish.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 105.

2. In *pros.*, a foot consisting of mere accentual place. [Rare.]

Nothing of the nature of the *hover* is met with, every successive step being invariably accented, whether falling on words ordinarily capable or not.
E. Waltham, Eng. Versification, p. 38.

hoverer (huv'- or hov'ėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which hovers.

About him flew the clamours of the dead,
Like fowles, and still stoopt cuffing at his head.
He with his bow, like Night, stalkt vp and downe,
His shaft still nockt: and, hurling round his frowne
At those vext *houerers*, aiming at them still.
Chapman, Odyssey, xi.

2. An artificial "mother" or warmed shelter-box for young chicks; a brooder.

hover-ground† (huv'ėr-ground), *n.* Light ground. *Ray.*

hover-hawk (huv'ėr-hâk), *n.* The windhover or kestrel, *Falco tinnunculus*. [Prov. Eng.]

hoveringly (huv'- or hov'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a hovering manner.

Hoveringly a sword
Now over and now under, now direct,
Pointed itself to pierce. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

hoverly†, *adv.* [< *hover* + *-ly*[2].] While waiting; transiently; while on the way.

My myndo was but *hourely* and faintlye moued to synne, euen as we are wonte skiendcrlye to loue suche thinges, whereof we maie, when we luste, haue our plesaure.
J. Udall, On Rom. vii.

hovite (hō'vit), *n.* [< *Hove* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A soft, white, earthy mineral from Hove, near Brighton, England. It has been supposed to be a hydrous carbonate of aluminium and calcium, but its composition is doubtful.

how[1] (hou), *adv.* [< ME. *how*, *hou*, *hough*, *hwow*, *hwou*, *hwu*, *wu*, *w*, *hu*, North. *quow*, *quhu*, < AS. *hū*, how (interrogative and relative), = OS. *hwō* = OFries. *hū*, *hō*, *hoe* = D. *hoe*, how; nearly identical with AS. *hwȳ*, *hwī*, *hwig*, for what, for what cause or reason, why: see *why*. Practically *how* is a doublet of *why*, differentiated in form and use.] A. *interrogative.* 1. In what way? in what manner?

Hu ma it ben,
Adam ben king and Eue quuen?
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 295.

How can a man be born when he is old? John iii. 4.

2. By what means?—as, *how* did he do it? *how* did you come?

"Sir, there's no seam," quoth she; "I never knew
That folks did apple dumplings sew."
"No!" cries the staring monarch, with a grin;
"*How*, *how* the devil got the apple in?"
Wolcot, Apple Dumplings and a King.

3. To what degree or extent? in what proportion or amount? by what measure or quantity?—qualifying an adverb or adjective of degree or quantity: as, *how* large was it? *how* far did you go? *how* many tickets did you get?

How long wilt thou speak these things? and *how* long shall the words of thy mouth be like a strong wind?
Job viii. 2.

How much owest thou unto my lord? Luke xvi. 5.

How long hast thou been a gravemaker?
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

In this use often exclamatory in form and affirmative in meaning.

How much more will he clothe you, O ye of little faith!
Luke xii. 28.

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

Such sentences also take in modern speech the affirmative form: as, *how* much better you are looking! *how* little you have changed! *how* stupid he is!

4. In what state, condition, or plight?

How, and with what reproach shall I return?
Dryden, Æneid.

So colloquially, in reference to one's health or affairs: as, *how* do you do? *how* have you been? *how*'s your family? he asked *how* you all were; *how* is business?

Hee has an excellent memorie for his acquaintance, though there past but "*how* doe you?" betwixt them seuen yeeres agoe. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Sharke.

5. At what price?—as, *how* do you sell your potatoes? *how* is wheat going now?

How a good yoke of bullocks at Stamford fair?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

6. For what reason? why?

If thou be to ly at the Alter, *how* wantest thou a priest to say thy soule Masse?
Blame of Kirk-burial, xi. (*Jamieson.*)

How saidst thou, She is my sister? And Isaac said unto him, Because I said, Lest I die for her. Gen. xxvi. 9.

Why is your cheek so pale?
How chance the roses there do fade so fast?
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

7. To what effect? what?—with regard to a thing said or asked about, as when one asks an opinion or a repetition of a thing said and not understood: equivalent to the simple *what?*—as, *how* say you, gentlemen of the jury? *How* used alone, instead of *what*, is chiefly colloquial.

To Surry ward, *hough* seye ye now be that?
The quene Sereyne wold right fayne se you ther.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 610.

Do put your accents in the proper spot;
Don't—let me beg you—don't say "*How!*" for "What?"
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

With this use of *how* is connected its interjectional use, marking surprise, or being a mere greeting or call.

How! Gyb, good morne; wheder goys thou?
Towneley Mysteries, p. 86.

Abraham! *how!* Abraham! Lyst and herke weylle unto me. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 51.

How! not one poor welcome,
In answer of so long a journey made
Only to see you, brother?
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

In this use often with *now*: as, *how now!* what are you doing?

How now! why thus? what cause of this dejection?
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

B. *relative.* 1. In what way; in what manner; the way or manner in which . . .: introducing a relative clause and performing the office of a conjunctional adverb.

Nu haue ye herd the gest al thoru
Of Hauelock and of Goldeborw,
Hw he weren born, and *hw* fedde,
And *hwou* he weren with wronge ledde.
Havelok, l. 2984.

Alisandrine algate than after [that] throwe
Bi-thouȝt hire ful busily *howe* best were to werche.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 650.

So to Charing Cross stairs, and to Sir W. Coventry's, who tells me *how* he hath been persecuted.
Pepys, Diary, III. 277.

By this means it becomes a rule, not so much to regard what we do, as *how* we do it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

Those . . . were cautious *how* they staked their money against a man of such sudden resources.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

The hawkers . . . are wary *how* they buy any animal suspected to be stolen.
Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, II. 62.

2. By what means; the means by which.

But he saugh not *how* he myght with hym be acorded with his honour, but yef god wolde helpe hym of counselle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 450.

You taught me *how* to know the face of right.
Shak., K. John, v. 2.

How he came to wear the Crown, aspiring or by free choise, is not said. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

The Christians . . . came upon us, we know not whence or *how*, and scaled the walls of the castle in the night.
Irving, Granada, p. 38.

When there is something to be done, the world knows *how* to get it done. *Emerson*, Fate.

To know *how* to exercise the attention, *how* to call forth its full activity, is'. . . the first condition of success in education. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 104.

3. To what degree or extent; in what proportion or amount; by what measure or quantity: qualifying an adverb or adjective: as, I do not know *how* large it is; I asked him *how* far he had traveled.

Quanne the erl Godrich him herde
Of that mayden *hw* wel she ferde,
Hw wis she was, *hw* chaste, *hw* fayr, . . .
The bigan Godrich to sike. *Havelok*, l. 227.

I sall assaye the see
How depe that it is here.
York Plays, p. 51.

His Maty told me *how* exceedingly the Dutch were displeas'd at my treatise of the "Historie of Commerce."
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1674.

By *how* much such an act towards him is detestable, by so much an act of kindness towards him is laudable.
Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

4. In what state, condition, or plight.

Mordecai walked every day . . . to know *how* Esther did. Esther ii. 11.

We also deliberated on some fit person to go as Commissioner to inspect their actions in New England, and from time to time report *how* their people stood affected.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 12, 1672.

5. At what price: as, he inquired *how* the stocks were selling.—**6.** For what reason; why.—**7.** That: with reference to the manner, and also to the result: in objective clauses, after *say*, *tell*, *relate*, *report*, etc.

Whan Merlin a-while hadde be ther he tolde hym *how* the kynge Arthur was spoused to his wif.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 562.

He sayed *how* ther was a knight,
A ryche man of gret myght.
Seven Sages, l. 726.

Especially in combination: (*a*) *How that*, that. [Nearly obsolete.]

Brother Ned related *how that*, exactly thirty-five years ago, Tim Linkinwater was suspected to have received a love-letter. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxvii.

(*b*) *As how*, that. [Vulgar.]

She says *as how* I bawl worser than the broom man.
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

How and about. Same as *about*, *prep.* [Colloq.]

Be good, and write me everything *how and about* it; and write to the moment; you cannot be too minute.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 63.

how[1] (hou), *n.* [< *how*[1], *adv.*] The manner of doing or becoming; way.

The people remarked that it was "a straange pity to see good coals used e' this *how*, for if rich men led 'em away e' big lots like this, all th' coals e' Yerksheer wo'd be bont up in a year or two." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 224.

Science investigates the *how*, but revelation defines the why. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 661.

The feverous days,
That, setting the how much before the *how*,
Cry, like the daughters of the horseleech, "Give."
Tennyson, Golden Year.

Careful of honest custom's *how* and when.
Lowell, Agassiz, ii. 1.

how[2] (hou), *n.* [Also *hough*, *hoe*; < ME. *hogh* (pl. *hoes* for **hoges*), a hill, < Icel. *haugr*, a how, mound, = Sw. *hög*, a heap, pile, mound, = Dan. *höj*, a hill, = OHG. *houg*, MHG. *houc* (*houg-*), a hill (in mod. G. proper names, as Donners*haugk*), dim. *hügel*, a hill; < Icel. *hār* = Sw. *hög* = Dan. *höj* = OHG. *hōh*, MHG. G. *hoch* = AS. *hēah*, E. *high*: see *high*, of which *how*[2] is thus a derivative, through the Scand.; cf. G. *höhe*, a height, and E. *height*, in same sense.] A low hill: obsolete or dialectal, but retained in some place-names: as, Silver *How*, near Grasmere; Fox *How*. [Eng.]

The hunteres thay haulen by hurstes and by *hoes*.
Anters of Arther, st. 5 (Three Early Eng. Metr. Rom., ed. [Robson).

Bath ouer hil and *hogh*.
Cursor Mundi (Gött. MS.), l. 15826.

Lyk hartes, up *howes* and hillis thei ranne.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 229).

Witnes yet unto this day
The westerne *Hogh*, besprinckled with the gore
Of mighty Goëmot, whome in stout fray
Corineus conquered, and cruelly did slay.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 10.

how[3] (hou), *a.* and *n.* [A dial. form of *hole*[1], *a.*] **I.** *a.* Hollow; deep or low. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

This is the *how* and hungry hour.
Waity and Madge, Herd's Collection.

II. *n.* **1**†. Any hollow place.

He taks the gate and travels, as he dow,
Hamewith, thro' mony a tollsome height and *how*.
Ross, Helenore, p. 44.

2†. The hold of a ship.—**3.** A glen; a dell; also, a plain. [Scotch.]

They . . . showr'd their shot down in the *howe*.
Battle of Bothwell Bridge (Child's Ballads, VII. 151).

This sheltered farm-house, called, from its situation in a low woody dell, The *How*.
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 168.

how[4]†, *v. i.* [< ME. *howen*, *hogen*, < AS. *hogian*, think, care, mind, akin to *hycgan*, think.] To care.

how[4]†, *n.* [< ME. *howe*, < AS. *hogu*, care, anxiety, < *hogian*, think, care: see *how*[4], *v.*] Care; anxiety.

Wel neighe wode for dred and *howe*,
Up thou schotest a windowe.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 43.

how[4]†, *a.* [< ME. *howe*, < AS. *hoga*, careful, prudent, < *hogu*, care: see *how*[4], *n.*] Careful.

The *howe* wilf anon it fett,
And yede and held it bi the fer.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 38.

how[5] (hou), *n.* A Scotch form of *howve*.—**Silly how**, literally, a blessed cap, or caul. See the quotation.

Various were the Superstitions, about half a Century ago, concerning a certain membranous Covering, commonly called the *Silly How*, that was sometimes found about the Heads of new-born Infants.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 368.

how[6] (hou), *interj.* [Amer. Ind., also written phonetically (as in continental use) *hau*: a mere aspirated syllable, like *ha*[1], *ho*[1], q. v., perhaps in part an abbr. of the common E. greeting "*How* do you do?"] A syllable of salutation among various tribes of American Indians. "When friends or kindred have not met for about a month they say, on meeting, '*Hau!* kagéha,' *ho! younger brother*, '*Hau!* negiha,' *ho! mother's brother*, etc., calling each other by their respective kinship titles, if there be any, and then they shake hands. There are no other verbal salutations." (*Dorsey*, Omaha Sociology, 3d An. Rep. Bur. Ethn., 1881–2.)

howadji (hou-aj'i), *n.* [< Ar. *khawāja*, in Bagdad *kawja*, < Pers. *kh'āja*, a merchant, a rich gentleman.] In the East, a merchant; a rich gentleman; a European gentleman.

howball†, *n.* Same as *hoball*.

howbet (hou'bē), *adv.* Howbeit.

howbeit (hou-bē'it), *adv.* [< ME. *hou be it*; cf. *albeit*.] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

And off bestes wilde many on gan ale,
Hou be it that he suffred full grett pain.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5910.

Howbeit I know, if ancient prophecies
Have err'd not, that I march to meet my doom.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

howdah (hou'dä), *n.* [Also *houdah*, sometimes *hauda*, < Hind. *haudah*, a corrupt form of Ar. *haudaj* (> Turk. *hevdej*), a litter carried by a camel (in Arabia, etc.) or an elephant (in India), in which persons (in Arabia chiefly women) are conveyed; cf. Ar. *hudāja*, *hudāsha*, a camel-saddle.] A seat, commonly with a railing and canopy, erected on the back of an elephant for two or more persons to ride in.

Most of our party . . . were soon to be seen leaning over the rails of the *Howdahs*, surveying the surrounding country from their commanding eminence.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 60.

The sturdy Englishman condescended to accept a seat in the *howdah*, and to kill his game with somewhat less risk than usual. *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, ix.

howdee (hou'dē), *interj.* See *howdy*[1].

howdie, howdy[2] (hou'di), *n.* [Sc., in comp. *howdy-wife*; there is also a Sc. verb *howd*, act as midwife. "Perhaps ludicrously formed from *how d' ye*? this generally being the first question directed by a midwife to a lying-in woman" (Webster's Dict.): see *howdy*[1].] A midwife. Also *houdie*.

howdy[1] (hou'di), *interj.* [Formerly also *howdee*; a further contraction of *how d' ye* for *how do you* or *how do ye* (do)?] A contraction of *how do you* (do)?—a colloquial greeting, now almost peculiar to the southern and western United States, the fuller form *howdy do?* being used elsewhere: also used as a noun for a greeting with this phrase.

Such was thy suddain *how-dee* and farewell,
Such thy return, the angels scarce could tell
Thy miss. *Fletcher.*

I have been returning the visits of those that sent *howdees* in my sickness. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, May 10, 1712.

"*Howdy*, Rachel!" said Henry Miller, as he reached the gate, and "*Howdy! Howdy!*" came from the two sisters, to which Rachel answered "*Howdy!* Come in!" meant for the three. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, i.

howdy[2], *n.* See *howdie*.

howdy-do (hou'di-dö'), *n.* [< *howdy do?* a contracted form of greeting: see *howdy*[1].] **1.** A greeting.—**2.** An embarrassing or troublesome state of affairs which suddenly encounters one. [Colloq.]

"You've confessed enough now to make the grand jury indict you." "For what? For savin' the life uv a innocent man? That'd be a purty *howdy-do*, now wouldn't it?" *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxviii.

Here's a *howdy-do*,
If I marry you! . . .
Here's a pretty state of things,
Here's a pretty *howdy-do!*
W. S. Gilbert, Mikado.

Howea (hou'ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Beccari, 1877), named after Lord *Howe*.] A genus of feather-palms of the tribe *Arecæ* and the subtribe *Linospadiceæ*, distinguished from *Linospadix* by its numerous stamens, the absence of staminodia in the female flowers, and the erect ovule. Only two species, or according to some authors only one, are known, exclusively confined to Lord Howe's Island off the coast of Australia. They are tall trees with a thick trunk, and with numerous terminal leaves 6 to 8 feet in length. The oblong or ellipsoid fruit is 1½ inches long; the pericarp is hard in a dried state. *H. Fosteriana* (*Kentia Fosteriana*) is the thatch or flat-leafed palm.

howel (hou'el), *n.* [Prob. < Dan. *hövl* = Sw. *hyfvel* = mod. Icel. *hefill* = MHG. *hovel*, *hobel*, G. *hobel*, a plane; root uncertain.] A coopers' tool for smoothing work, as the inside of a cask.

howel (hou'el), *v. t.* To smooth; plane.

however (hou-ev'ėr), *adv.* and *conj.* [< *how*[1] + *ever*, in its indef. generalizing use. Not in ME.; cf. *howsoever*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** In whatever manner; to whatever extent or degree: as, *however* badly or rudely one may act; *however* distant from the starting-point.

Every device, *however* paltry, was resorted to.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

However or whenever we who live endeavour to realise an end to this healthy life of action in ourselves or in our brethren, the effort is a painful one.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 229.

I prefer in every case the ruined, *however* ruined, to the reconstructed, *however* splendid: . . . the one is history, the other is fiction. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 152.

2†. At all events; in any case; by any means.

So wise he judges it to fly from pain
However, and to 'scape his punishment.
Milton, P. L., iv. 911.

He that swears often, many times swears false, and, *however*, lays by that reverence which, being due to God, the Scripture determines it to be due to his name.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 206.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *however* from the greatest evils. *Tillotson.*

[*However* often occurs in recent colloquial or provincial use, chiefly in England, for *how*[1], interrogative and relative, where the proper usage is *how . . . ever*, one or more words intervening. So *whatever* is similarly used for *what . . . ever*.

Oh, bitter is my cup!
However could I do it?
I mixed those children up,
And not a creature knew it!
W. S. Gilbert, Pinafore.]

II. *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; still: as, a costly article, which, *however*, is worth the price.

2 *Gent.* He of Winchester
Is held no great good lover of the archbishop's. . . .
3 *Gent.* All the land knows that:
However, yet there's no great breach.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

howff, houff (houf), *n.* [Sc., also *hoif*, and in less corrupt forms *hove* and *hoff*, a hall, a haunt, a burial-place, appar. < ME. **hof*, < AS. *hof*, a house (or from the Scand. form of the same), affected, as to the sense 'a haunt,' by the sense of the related verb *hove*, linger, loiter: see *hove*[1], *hover*, *hovel*.] Any place of resort; a haunt, as a drinking-house. [Scotch.]

The company had not long left the *Howff*, as Blane's public-house was called, when the trumpets and drums sounded. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iv.

howff, houff (houf), *v. i.* [< *howff*, *n.*] To resort frequently to a place; hang around. [Scotch.]

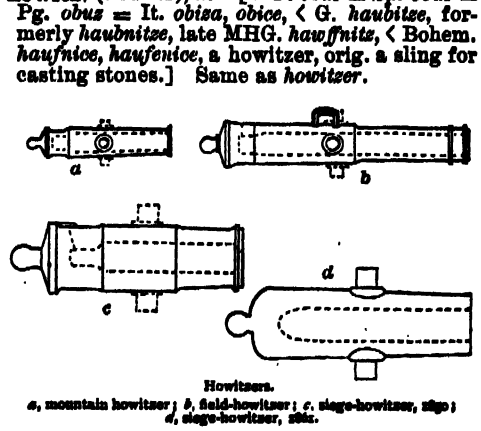
Where was 't that Robertson and you were used to *howff* thegither? Somegate about the Laigh Calton, I am thinking. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

howgates† (hou'gāts), *adv.* [< ME. *howegates*; < *how*[1] + *gates*, adv. gen. of *gate*[2].] In what way or manner; how (interrogative or relative).

That will Jesu be justified
By oure jugement;
But *howe-gates* bought schall he be?
Bidde furthe thy bargayne. *York Plays*, p. 229.

Thise thre commandementes lerres mane *howgates* he salle hafe hym ynence Godd the Trynité.
MS. Lincoln, A. 1. 17, f. 201. (*Halliwell.*)

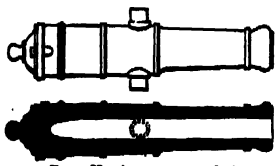
howitst (hou'its), *n.* [= F. *obus* = Sp. *obus* = Pg. *obuz* = It. *obiza*, *obice*, < G. *haubitze*, formerly *haubnitze*, late MHG. *hawffnitz*, < Bohem. *haufnice*, *haufenice*, a howitzer, orig. a sling for casting stones.] Same as *howitzer*.



Howitzers.

a, mountain howitzer; *b*, field-howitzer; *c*, siege-howitzer, 32pr; *d*, siege-howitzer, 24in.

howitzer (hou'it-sėr), *n.* [< *howitz* + *-er*[1].] A short piece of ordnance, usually having a hemispherical chamber for the powder narrower than the bore, specially designed for the horizontal firing of shells with small charges, and combining in some degree the accuracy of the cannon with the caliber of the mortar, but more portable than either. The Coehorn howitzer, used in India for mountain service, is light enough to be borne by a horse. The rifled gun, throwing a shell of the same capacity from a smaller bore, and with much greater power, has superseded the howitzer for general purposes.—**Mountain howitzer**, a 12-pounder bronze gun formerly used in the United States service, especially for carriage on the back of a mule or horse. Its weight was 220 pounds and its length a little over 3 feet.



Brass Howitzer (24-pounder).

howk, houk (houk), *v.* [A dial. var. of *holk*, q. v.] I. *trans.* To dig; scoop; make hollow: as, to *howk* a hole.

He *howkit* a cave monie fathoms deep,
And put May Marg'ret there.
Hynde Etin (Child's Ballads, I. 295).

II. *intrans.* To burrow. [Scotch in both uses.]

howkert (hou'kėr), *n.* *Naut.*, an obsolete form of *hooker*[2].

howl (houl), *v.* [< ME. *howlen, houlen, whowlen*, rarely *hulen* = D. *huilen* = MLG. *hulen*, LG. *hülen, hillen* = MHG. *hiuweln, hiulen*, G. *heulen*, howl, cry out (the OHG. *hiwilōn, hiuwilōn*, exult, shout for joy, is a different word, an aspirated freq. of equiv. *juwen*, reflecting L. *jubilare:* see *jubilate*), = Icel. *gjla* = Sw. *yla* = Dan. *hyle*, howl: cf. L. *ululare*, howl, yell, shriek, cry out, wail, etc. (> It. *urlare* and *ululare* = Sp. *aullar* and *ulular* = Pg. *ulular* = OF. *huler, husler, usler, hurler, huller*, F. *hurler*, howl, yell), = Gr. *ὑλᾶν*, bark, bay, howl; orig. imitative, and strengthened, in Teut., etc., by aspiration; the L. form is reduplicated; so Gr. *ὀλολύζειν*, cry aloud, Skt. *ululi, ulūlu*, a howling: see *ululate*. Not from *owl*, AS. *ūle*, L. *ulula*, etc., which is rather from this verb: see *owl, owlet, howlet*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter a loud, prolonged, and mournful cry, as that of a dog or wolf.

As soone as the catte was fallen she be-gan to *whowle* and to bray so lowde, that it was herde thourgh the hoste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 668.

An he had been a dog that should have *howled* thus, they would have hanged him; and I pray God his bad voice bode no mischief!
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

He *howl'd* fearfully;
Said he was a wolf.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, v. 2.

2. To give out a loud wailing sound, as the wind: as, the storm *howls*.

The wind is *howling* in turret and tree.
Tennyson, The Sisters.

3. To wail; lament; make a loud mournful outcry.

Shrighte Emelye and *howleth* Palamon.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1959.

But he sawe a barge goe from the land,
And hee heard ladyes *howle* and crye.
King Arthur's Death (Child's Ballads, I. 48).

My mother weeping, my father wailing, my sister crying, our maid *howling*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 3.

Why do you not *howl* out, and fill the hold
With lamentations, cries, and base submissions,
Worthy our scorn? *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, ii. 3.

II. *trans.* To utter in a loud wailing tone.

I have words
That would be *howl'd* out in the desert air.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

She *howl'd* aloud, "I am on fire within."
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

howl (houl), *n.* [< *howl*, *v.*] 1. The cry of a dog or wolf, or any sound resembling that cry.

Wither'd murther,
Alarum'd by his sentinel, the wolf,
Whose *howl*'s his watch. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

The wolf's long *howl* from Oonalaska's shore.
Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, i. 66.

2. A cry of anguish or distress; a loud wail.

Your naked infants spitted upon pikes;
Whiles the mad mothers with their *howls* confus'd
Do break the clouds. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3.

howler (hou'lėr), *n.* [< *howl* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who howls.—2. A South American monkey of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Mycetinæ*: as, the ursine *howler*, *Mycetes ursinus*. There are several species, so named from the extraordinary volume of their voice, due to a peculiar conformation of the laryngeal and hyoidean apparatus, which is enormously enlarged and excavated, functioning as a reverberator.

Howler (*Mycetes ursinus*).

howlet (hou'let), *n.* [Also *houlet, hoolet, hulote, hullat, hullert*, etc., varied forms of *owlet*, < OF. *hulotte*, also *hulette*, F. *hulotte* (also *huette*, < *huer*, cry), an owl: see *owlet* and *howl*.] Same as *owlet*.

There was three fools fell out about an *howlet:*
The one said it was an owl;
The other he said nay.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

howling (hou'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *howl*, *v.*] 1. Filled with howling beasts or dismal sounds.

He found him in a desert land, and in the waste *howling* wilderness. Deut. xxxii. 10.

It is clearly evident that this fair quarter of the globe, when first visited by Europeans, was a *howling* wilderness inhabited by nothing but wild beasts.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 70.

2. Very "loud"; intense: as, a *howling* swell. [Slang.]—**Howling dervish.** See *dervish*.

howlite (hou'līt), *n.* [Named after Henry *How*, a mineralogist of Nova Scotia.] A hydrous silicoborate of calcium occurring in compact white nodules embedded in anhydrite or gypsum at Brookville, Nova Scotia. Also called *silicoborocalcite*.

hown (houm), *n.* A Scotch form of *holm*[1].

Ye needna burst your gude white steed
Wi' racing o'er the *hown*.
The Broomfield Hill (Child's Ballads, I. 133).

Dunbog is nae mair a gentleman than the blunker that's biggit the bonnie house down in the *hown*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, iii.

howp†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *whoop*. *Chaucer*.

howry (hou'ri), *a.* [E. dial., a form of *hory*, q. v.] Nasty; filthy.

I cärs es 'e'd gie fur a *howry* owd book thutty pound an' moor. *Tennyson*, The Village Wife, vii.

howsot, *adv.* [< *how* + *so;* or, rather, abbr. of *howsoever*, which is older.] Howsoever; however.

Then is she mortall borne, *how-so* ye crake.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

Let greatness go, so it go without thee:
And welcome come, *howso* unfortunate.
Daniel, Civil Wars, ii.

howsoever (hou'sō-ev'ėr), *adv.* [< ME. *hou so evere, hu se ever;* < *how*[1] + *so* + *ever*, in its generalizing use.] 1. In what manner or to what degree soever.

For *how-so-euer* that it be I will go, for I haue lever ther to dye than here for to lyve as in prison.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 241.

2. Although; notwithstanding.

But *howsoever* these things are thus in men's depraved judgments and affections, yet truth . . . teacheth that the inquiry of truth . . . is the sovereign good of human nature. *Bacon*, Truth (ed. 1887).

The man doth fear God, *howsoever* it seems not in him.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

Howsoe'er we have been tempted lately
To a defection, that not makes us guilty.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 4.

3. Be that as it may; in any case; nevertheless.

But all the story of the night told o'er . . .
More witnesseth than fancy's images,
And grows to something of great constancy;
But, *howsoever*, strange, and admirable.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

Ana. Shall we have any sport?
Amo. Sport of importance; *howsoever*, give me the gloves. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Yet *howsoeuer*, let vs fight like men, and not die like sheepe. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 215.

howsomever, howsomdever (hou'sum-ev'ėr, -dev'ėr), *adv.* Dialectal corruptions of *howsoever*. Also written *howsumdever*.

I let them have share and share while it lasted; *howsomever*, I should have remembered the old saying.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xii.

I didn't like my berth tho', *howsumdever*,
Because the yarn, you see, kept getting tauter.
Hood, Sailor's Apology for Bow-legs.

Howsumdever, as your countrymen say, I shall have a shy at him. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xliv.

howster (hou'stėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The knot, a sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*. *Montagu*. [Prov. Eng.]

howvet, *n.* See *howve*.

how-were-it†, *adv.* [ME. *hou were it.* Cf. *howbeit*.] Howbeit; however.

Hou-were-it that loy of hys fader had,
And of Melusine his moders welfaire,
Thay were hole and sounde, of that was he glad.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3207.

hox† (hoks), *n.* [< ME. *hox*, i. e. **hoks*, **hocks* (the *s* being ult. due prob. to AS. *hōhsino*) for *hog*, hock: see *hock*[1], *v.* and *n.*] The hock.

Danid hoxide [var. kitte the *haxes* of] alle the drawynge beestys in charis. *Wyclif*, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] viii. 4 (Purv.).

hox† (hoks), *v. t.* [Also *hocks;* < ME. *hoxen*, < *hox*, hock: see *hox*, *n.*] To hock; hamstring.

Thou shalt *hoxe* the horsis of hem.
Wyclif, Josh. xi. 6 (Purv.).

Neither he nor any other Spaniard ever came hither afterward to *hocks* Cattle. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 97.

hoxer† (hok'sėr), *n.* [Also *hocksер;* < *hox* + *-er*[1].] One who hoxes or hamstrings cattle.

When the *Hocxser* is mounted, he lays the Pole over the Head of his Horse, with the Iron forward, and then Rides after his Game; and having overtaken it, strikes his Iron just above the Hock, and Hamstrings it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 97.

hoxing-iron† (hok'sing-ī'ėrn), *n.* [Formerly also *hocksing-iron*.] A sharp curved implement for hamstringing cattle.

His arms is a *hocksing-iron*, which is made in the shape of a half-moon, and from one corner to the other is about six or seven inches, with a very sharp edge.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1676.

Hox-Tuesday†, *n.* Same as *hock-day*.

hoy[1] (hoi), *n.* [= F. *heu*, < Flem. *hui*, D. *heu, heude*, a hoy, a lighter; origin uncertain.] A small vessel, usually sloop-rigged, employed in conveying passengers and goods from port to port on the coast, or in doing heavy work in a road or bay, such as carrying provisions, weighing anchors, etc.

Hee had assembled aboue a hundreth small ships called *hoyes*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 594.

Your *hoy*
Carries but three men in her, and a boy.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

The *hoy* went to London every week loaded with mackerel and herrings, and returned loaded with company.
Cowper.

The master of this *Hoy*, wanting more ballast, ran into the Isle of Sheppey to get it. *Dickens*, Hist. Eng., xxxvi.

Anchor-hoy, gun-hoy, powder-hoy, provision-hoy, lighters attached to a navy-yard for such services as their names indicate.

hoy[2] (hoi), *interj.* [< D. *hui*, come! up! well! = Dan. *hoi*, hoy! ahoy! an aspirated syllable of exclamation, like *ho, ha*, etc.: cf. *ahoy*.] Ho! hello! an exclamation used to call attention. Also *heigh*.

hoy[3] (hoi), *v. t.* [< *hoy, interj.* Cf. Icel. *hōa*, shout 'ho' or 'hoy,' of a shepherd, with dat., call to the sheep, gather them, < *hō*, interj., ho!] To incite; chase or drive on or away. [Scotch.]

They *hoy't* out Will, wi' sair advice;
They hecht him some fine braw ane.
Burns, Halloween.

Hoya (hoi'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Thomas *Hoy*, a British gardener (died 1821).] A large genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Asclepiadaceæ* and tribe *Marsdenieæ*. They have a small 5-parted calyx; the corona of 5 rather thick fleshy segments inserted on the gynostegium, and usually spreading like a star in the center of the corolla; and 2 pollen-masses in each anther. They are herbaceous plants, with twining or climbing stems, and usually thick fleshy leaves. The flowers, which are also fleshy or waxy, are pink, white, or yellow, in dense axillary sessile or pedunculate umbels. About 50 species are known, natives of southern Asia and tropical and subtropical Australia and the Malay archipelago. They are among the most beautiful plants of the greenhouse, and are generally known by the name of *wax-plant* or *honey-flower*. *H. carnosa* is the wax-plant of India.

hoyden, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *hoiden*.

hoyman (hoi'man), *n.*; pl. *hoymen* (-men). [< *hoy*[1] + *man*.] A man who navigates a hoy.

It soon became necessary for the courts to declare . . . that a common *hoyman*, like a common waggoner, is responsible for goods committed to his custody.
Sir W. Jones, Law of Bailments.

hoyse†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *hoist*.

hoyte†, *v. i.* A variant of *hoit*.

H. P. An abbreviation of *horse-power*.

H-piece. See *aitchpiece*.

H. R. An abbreviation of *House of Representatives*.

H. R. H. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Royal Highness.*

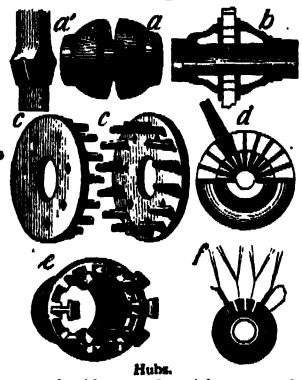
H. S. H. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Serene Highness.*

Huamilies bark. See *bark*[2].

huanaco, huanaca (hwä-nä'kō, -kä), *n.* Same as *guanaco.*

huano† (hwä'nō), *n.* Same as *guano.*

hub (hub), *n.* [See *hob*[1].] 1. A lump; a ridge; a small mass; any rough protuberance or projection: as, a *hub* in the road. [U. S.]—2. A small stack of hay. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A thick square sod pared off the surface of a peat-bog when digging for peat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4. A block of wood for stopping a carriage-wheel.—5. In *die-sinking,* a cylindrical piece of steel on which the design for a coin is engraved in relief.—6. A fluted screw of hardened steel, adapted to be placed on a mandrel between the centers of a lathe, notched to present cutting edges, and used in cutting screw-tools, chasing-tools, etc. *Knight.*—7. In *plumbing,* a short piece of pipe with a bell at each end, used for joining pipes in line or at an angle. When one end is smaller than the other, to form a reducing-joint, it is a *reduced hub.*—8. The wooden or metal center of a carriage- or wagon-wheel, into which the spokes are inserted; the nave. It is slipped over the arm of the axle, and turns upon it. In metallic car-wheels the hub is the central part next to the axle; in paper car-wheels it is the central metallic part to which the paper web is clamped. See *wheel.*



Hubs.

a, hub with circumferential groove; *a'*, spoke for same; *b*, section of a hub which has two hollow disks around the hollow axle-box; *c*, *c*, hub with two metallic disks, and projecting lugs to form spoke-mortises; *d*, hub which has a metallic band with beveled mortise; *e*, hub with two hollow shells, and T-shaped lugs which interlock to form spoke-sockets; *f*, hub with a metallic band whose mortises receive the spokes in clusters.

9. Something resembling the hub of a wheel in central position or importance.

Boston State House is the *hub* of the Solar System. You couldn't pry that out of a Boston man if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crowbar.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi.

10. A mark at which quoits, etc., are cast.—11. The hilt of a weapon. [Rare.]

Also *hob* in some uses.

Suspension hub, a hub supported from the felly by rods: a common form for the wheels of bicycles.—**The Hub,** short for *the Hub of the universe*—that is, Boston in Massachusetts. [Humorous.]—**The hub of the universe,** the center of all things: humorously applied to places supposed to be regarded by their inhabitants as of the first importance; originally and usually to Boston in Massachusetts: compare the passage from Holmes quoted under def. 9.

Calcutta . . . swaggers as if it were *the hub of the universe.*
Cor. Daily News (London), Jan. 18, 1876.

hubara, *n.* See *houbara,* 1.

hubbaboo (hub'a-bō'), *n.* See *hubbubboo.*

hub-band (hub'band), *n.* A reinforcing ring or metal band placed about the end of a wooden hub.

Hubbite (hub'īt), *n.* [< *hub* ("The Hub," as applied to Boston in Massachusetts) + *-ite*[2].] A Bostonian. [Humorous.]

As keen and as wide awake as a veritable New Englander, and as a native-born *Hubbite.*
Congregationalist, April 28, 1877.

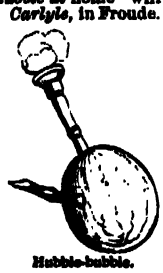
hubble (hub'l), *n.* [Dim. of *hub.*] 1. A small lump; a small prominence, as a hump in a road, or ice formed on the surface of water. *The Advance,* Feb. 18, 1886. [U. S.]—2. A "heap," as of work. [Scotch.]

She says: "and they'll a' be in a *hubble* o' work" at home. . . . I tell her . . . that "the *hubble* at home" will go on rightly enough in her absence. *Carlyle,* in Froude.

3. An uproar or tumult; a row. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

The ragabash were ordered back,
And then began the *hubble;*
For cudgells now were seen to bounce
All scalls and bloody noses.
Gall, Encyc., p. 267.

hubble-bubble (hub'l-bub'l), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *bubble.*] 1. A continued bubbling or gurgling sound.—2. A primitive form of pipe for smoking, popular among the lower classes in India. It consists of a cocoanut-shell having a bowl and reed inserted in the top, and a hole in the side, usually without a mouthpiece, through which the smoke is drawn, as it passes from the bowl through the reed into water contained in the shell, causing the bubbling or gurgling sound which gives the name to the pipe. The name is also applied to similar pipes made of clay, glass, silver, etc. Compare *hooka* and *narghile.* Also *hobble-bobble.*


Hubble-bubble.

Dealers in metal or earthen vessels, every man sitting knee-deep in his wares, smoking the eternal *hubble-bubble.*
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, iv.

A glimpse of the heavenly profile of some half-caste Armenian maiden, as she lights her father's *hubble-bubble* in the back shop.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 53.

hubbleshow (hub'l-shō), *n.* [Also *hobbleshow, hubbyshoo,* etc.: see *hubbub.*] Confusion; tumult. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hubble-shubble†, *n.* Same as *hubbleshow.*

With that all was on a *hubble-shubble.*
Doctour Double Ale. (*Halliwell.*)

hubbly (hub'li), *a.* [< *hubble* + *-y*[1].] Full of hubbles; rough: as, *hubbly* ice; a *hubbly* road; *hubbly* skating or sleighing. *The Advance,* Feb. 18, 1886. [U. S.]

hub-borer (hub'bōr'ėr), *n.* A hand-tool or a power-machine for boring out carriage-hubs for the boxing or for the spokes, or for boring wheel-fellies for the spokes.

hubbub (hub'ub), *n.* [Formerly also *hobub, hoobub,* also *whoobub* (appar. simulating *whoop, hoop*[2]); also extended or reduplicated *hubbub-boo, hubbleshow, hubble-shubble*—words showing imitative variation of a base **hub,* prob. of interjectional origin, but perhaps in part a form of *hoop*[2], shout.] 1. A great noise of many confused voices or sounds; a tumult; uproar; riot.

And shrieking *Hububs* them approching nere,
Which all the forest did with horrour fill.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 43.

A universal *hubbub* wild
Of stunning sounds and voices all confused.
Milton, P. L., ii. 951.

Down the street arose a great *hubbub.* Dogs and boys were howling and barking; men were laughing, shouting, groaning, and blowing horns, whooping, and clanking cowbells, whinnying and howling, and rattling pots and pans.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 208.

2†. An old game played by the Indians who formerly inhabited New England, with bones and a platter or tray, and which was accompanied with much noise and the shouting of the word "Hubbub" or "Hubbub."

hubbubboo (hub'u-bō'), *n.* [Also *hubbaboo,* etc.: see *hubbub.*] A din; a racket.

They come running with a terrible yell and *hubbabowe,* as yf heaven and earth would have gone togither.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

hubby[1] (hub'i), *a.* [< *hub* + *-y*[1].] Full of hubs or inequalities; hubbly: as, a *hubby* road. [U. S.]

hubby[2] (hub'i), *n.*; pl. *hubbies* (-iz). A vulgar contraction of *husband.*

hübnerite (hüb'nėr-īt), *n.* [Named after a Mr. *Hübner,* who analyzed it.] Manganese tungstate, a rare mineral occurring in bladed cleavable masses of a brownish-red color.

Hubshee (hub'shē), *n.* [< Ar. *Habashi,* Pers. *Habshi,* an Abyssinian: see *Abyssinian.*] 1. In the East, an Ethiopian; a negro; a descendant of Abyssinians.

The Negro blood in the veins of the present Sultan affects no Musulman's loyalty, and *Hubshees,* who looked, though they were not, Negroes, have in India carved out thrones. *Contemporary Rev.,* LIII. 167.

Hence—2. [*l. c.*] A Himalayan pony having short curly hair.

One of my Tibetan ponies had short curly brown hair and was called . . . a *hubshee.*
Sir J. D. Hooker, Himalayan Journals.

huccatoon (huk-a-tön'), *n.* A kind of cotton cloth manufactured especially for the African trade.

huchen (huk'en), *n.* Same as *hucho,* 1.

hucho (hū'kō), *n.* [NL.: see *huck*[3].] 1. A salmonid of the Danube, *Hucho* or *Salmo hucho,* of long and slender form, with a flat snout, large teeth, and silvery color dotted with black. Also *huck, huchen.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Salmonidæ,* differing from *Salmo* in having no median hyoid teeth and in certain osteological characters. The type is the hucho, *Hucho hucho.*

huck[1]† (huk), *v. i.* [Late ME. *huk, hucke* (= G. *hökен*), haggle, traffic; developed, like the equiv. and ult. identical *hawk*[2] (q. v.), from the associated noun: see *huckster.* The orig. verb **huck,* bend, crouch, is represented in E. by *hug,* q. v., and by the derivatives *huckster, huckle,* etc.] To higgle in trading.

Auctioner [L.], to merchaunt or *huk.*
Medulla, in Prompt. Parv., p. 252, n. 4.

I *hucke,* as one dothe that wolde bye a thing good cheape, je harelle, je marchande. *Palsgrave.*

Now is the time (time is a god) to worke our loue good lucke,
Long since I cheapned it, nor is my coming now to *hucke.*
Warner, Albion's England, v. 26.

huck[2] (huk), *n.* A dialectal form of *hook.*

huck[3] (huk), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *husk*[1].

huck[4] (huk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hard blow or knock. [Prov. Eng. (Sussex).]

huck[5] (huk), *n.* [A var. of *hock*[1].] In beef, the part between the shin and the round. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Devonshire).]

huck[6] (huk), *n.* [Short for *huckle;* perhaps in part due to *huck*[5] = *hock*[1].] The hip. [Prov. Eng.]

Once of a frosty night I slither'd an' hurted my *huck.*
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

huck[7]† (huk), *n.* Same as *huke*[1]. *Patent Rolls,* 13 Hen. VII., p. 33.

huck[8] (huk), *n.* and *a.* A commercial contraction of *huckaback:* as, *huck* towels or toweling.

huck[9] (huk), *n.* [< G. *huch,* m., or *huche,* f., a kind of river-trout.] Same as *hucho,* 1.

huckaback (huk'a-bak), *n.* and *a.* [Prob. of LG. origin, and appar., as Skeat suggests (evidence is lacking), orig. 'peddler's ware,' < LG. *hukkeback* (> G. *huckeback*), pickaback (cf. MLG. *hokeboken,* carry on the back), < *huken,* **hukken* (= MD. *hucken,* crouch, bend, = G. *hocken,* crouch, bend: cf. LG. *hukke,* G. *hucke,* back, bunch—the verb being represented in E. by *hug,* q. v., and *huck*[1] (*huckster,* etc.)), + *bak,* back.] I. *n.* A coarse and very durable cloth of linen, or linen and cotton, woven with alternate elevations and depressions so as to have a rough face. It is used especially for towels, and is made in separate towels or in lengths which may be cut at will.

Campbell-goodness no more wears out than Campbell-beauty; all their good qualities are *huckaback.*
Walpole, Letters, II. 121.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of huckaback: as, a *huckaback* towel.

Often shortened to *huck.*

huckberry (huk'ber'i), *n.* Same as *hackberry.*

huckery†, *n.* [< ME. *hukkerye, hockerye:* cf. G. *hockerei, höckerei, hükerei,* < *höcker,* huckster: see *huckster,* and cf. *huckstery.*] Huckstering; petty traffic; peddling.

Rose the regrater was hir rigte name;
She hath holden *hokkerye* al hire lyf-tyme.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 227.

huckle-buckle (huk'i-buk'i), *n.* [Sc., appar. a varied redupl. of **huck,* crouch: see *huckster, hug, huckle.*] A play in which children slide down a hill on their hunkers. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

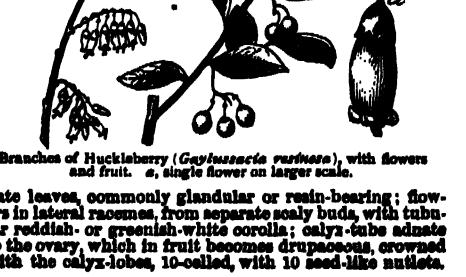
huckle (huk'l), *n.* [E. dial., lit. 'bender' (cf. *bender,* leg): prob. of LG. origin, < LG. **hukken, huken* = OD. *hucken,* bend, crouch: see *huck*[1], *hug,* and cf. *huckaback, hucklebacked, hucklebone.*] 1. The hip.

For getting up on stump and *huckle,*
He with his foe began to buckle.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 925.

2. A bunch or part projecting like the hip.

hucklebacked (huk'l-bakt), *a.* [E. dial., < *huckle,* implying 'bent' or 'crooked,' or 'crook' (see *huckle, n.*), + *backed:* cf. *huckaback.*] Round-shouldered; humpbacked.

huckleberry (huk'l-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *huckleberries* (-iz). [Prob. a corruption of *hurtleberry:* see *hurtleberry, whortleberry.*] A name for the different species of *Gaylussacia,* and for some of the species of *Vaccinium,* belonging to the natural order *Vacciniaceæ,* as also for their fruit. The name is properly restricted to the species of *Gaylussacia.* They are shrubs with either evergreen or deciduous alternate leaves, commonly glandular or resin-bearing; flowers in lateral racemes, from separate scaly buds, with tubular reddish- or greenish-white corolla; calyx-tube adnate to the ovary, which in fruit becomes drupaceous, crowned with the calyx-lobes, 10-celled, with 10 seed-like nutlets.



Branches of Huckleberry (*Gaylussacia resinosa*), with flowers and fruit. *a*, single flower on larger scale.

G. ruinosa is the common high-bush huckleberry or black huckleberry of the markets; *G. frondosa* is the blue tangle or blue huckleberry; *G. ursina* of North and South Carolina is the bear-huckleberry. For the huckleberries of the genus *Vaccinium*, see *blueberry*, their more appropriate name. *V. corymbosum* is also called the blue huckleberry, and *V. Pennsylvanicum* the sugar-huckleberry or low-bush huckleberry. Also called *whortleberry*, *hurtleberry*.

The greater part of what is now Cambridgeport was then (in the native dialect) a "*huckleberry* pastur."
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 42.

hucklebone (huk'l-bōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *huccle-bone*; < *huckle* + *bone*.] 1†. The hip-bone.

The hip, . . . wherein the joint doth move
The thigh, 'tis called the *hucklebone*. *Chapman*.

2. The ankle-bone; the tarsal bone known in anatomy as the astragalus. See cut under *foot*.

The little square *huccle-bone* in the ancle place of the hinder legge in all beasts.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 185.

Jug. I can shew you very fine tricks.
Boy. Prithee, hocus pocus, keep thy grannam's *huckle-bone*, and leave us. *Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, iii. 1.

huckler†, *n.* A kind of dance.

Some speeches; of the rest, dancing the *huckler*, Tom Bedlo, and the Cowp Justice of Peace.
Ashton, Diary (1617).

huck-muck (huk'muk), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *hugger-mugger*.] 1. A dwarf. [Prov. Eng.] —2. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Prov. Eng.]

hucksont (huk'sŏn), *n.* [E. dial. also *hucksheen*; < ME. *hokschyne*, etc., hock: see *hock*[1].] The hock or ham.

Or, sweet lady, reach to me
The abdomen of a bee;
Or commend a cricket's hip,
Or his *huckson*, to my scrip.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 289.

huckster (huk'stėr), *n.* [Sometimes written *huxter* (cf. *baxter*), early mod. E. also *hucster*; < ME. *hukster*, *hucster*, *hukstere*, *hokestere*, *hoggester*, < MD. *heukster* (cf. Sw. *hugster*, < E.?), with suffix *-ster*, equiv. to **hucker* (not used in E., except in variant form *hawker*[2], q. v.), < MD. *hucker*, a huckster or a mercer, D. *heuker*, a retailer (= MLG. *hoker* = G. *höcker*, a huckster (prob. from D.), = Dan. *höker*, a chandler, huckster, = Sw. *hökare*, a cheesemonger); prob. lit. 'stooper' or 'croucher' (i. e. a peddler stooping under the burden of his wares), as a particular use of MD. *hucker*, a stooper, from the verb represented by E. *hug* (with now deflected meaning) for **huck*, < MD. *hucken*, stoop, bow, = LG. *huken*, crouch, = G. *hocken*, crouch, squat, take upon the back, also be idle, = Icel. *hūka*, sit on one's hams (> *hokra*, go bent, crouch, creep, slink about; in mod. usage, live as a small farmer); cf. G. dial. *hucke*, LG. *hukke*, the back, prop. the bent back. See *huckaback*, *huckle*, *hucklebacked*. Connected with *hug*, and ult. with *huck*[2] = *hook*, q. v.] 1. A retailer of small articles; a hawker; a peddler; now, especially, a small dealer in agricultural produce.

The Wardones of the said crafte hafe full power to make serche, with a sergent, att all *hoggesters* houses with-yn the Jurisdiccion of the said Cite, vppon alle forenes brede broght to the same. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

These were the first inuenters of coyning money, the first *hucsters* and pedlers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 329.

And watched her table with its *huckster's* wares
Assiduous, through the length of sixty years.
Wordsworth, Prelude, ii.

This broad-brimm'd hawker of holy things,
Whose ear is cramm'd with his cotton, and rings
Even in dreams to the chink of his pence,
This *huckster* put down war! *Tennyson*, Maud, x.

2. A wholesale fish-dealer; one who buys fresh fish for shipment to the retail trade. [North Carolina, U. S.]

huckster (huk'stėr), *v.* [< *huckster*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To deal in small articles or in petty bargains; hence, to higgle; contend in a small or mean way about monetary transactions.

But I never could drive a hard bargain in my life, concerning any matter whatever; and least of all do I know how to haggle and *huckster* with merit.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

The estates . . . irritated the Prince of Orange by *huckstering* about subsidies. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 522.

There are hardly any of our trades, except the merely *huckstering* ones, in which some knowledge of science may not be directly profitable to the pursuer of that occupation. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 56.

II. *trans.* To expose for sale; make a matter of bargain. [Rare.]

Som who had bin call'd from shops and warehouses, without other merit, to sit in Supreme Councills and Committees, (as thir breeding was) fell to *huckster* the Commonwealth. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

huckstERage (huk'stėr-āj), *n.* [< *huckster* + *-age*.] The business of a huckster; petty dealing.

Ignoble *huckstERage* of piddling tithes.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

huckstERer (huk'stėr-ėr), *n.* [< *huckster*, *v.*, + *-er*[1], or a mere extension of *huckster*, *n.*] A huckster.

Those *huckstERers* or money-jobbers will be found necessary if this brass money is made current. *Swift*.

huckstERy†, *n.* [ME. *hoxterye*; as *huckster* + *-y*[1].] Same as *huckery*.

huckstress (huk'stres), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *huxteress*; < *huckster* + *-ess*. In ME. *huckster* was used of both sexes, being strictly only fem.] A female huckster or peddler. Also written *hucksteress*.

In the Pyncheon-house, where she [Hepzibah] has spent all her days—reduced now, in that very house, to be the *hucksteress* of a cent-shop! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

hud (hud), *n.* [A dial. form of *hood*.] The shell or hull of a nut. [Prov. Eng.]

huddle (hud'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *huddled*, ppr. *huddling*. [< ME. as if **hudelen* for **huderen*, of which the only two examples found present the spelling *hodren* (*hodre*, *hodur*), huddle or press together, also cover, = LG. **hudern* (Mätzner), dim. *hudderken*, of hens, sit upon the chickens and keep them warm, also of nurses, to cuddle or coddle children (*de kinder in den slaap hudderken*, lull children to sleep), freq. of ME. *huden*, *hiden*, < AS. *hȳdan* (= LG. *hüden*), hide, cover: see *hide*[1]. The change from *-er* to *-el* (*-le*) may have been due to ME. *hudels*, *hudles*, *hidels*, etc., < AS. *hȳdels*, a hiding-place, < *hȳdan*, hide. The D. *hoetelen*, bungle, = Dan. *hutle*, huddle, botch, bungle, = Sw. *hutla*, shuffle, = G. *hudeln*, do a thing hastily and carelessly, is a different word, connected with *hustle*, q. v., but it may have affected the form and sense of the E. word.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw together in confusion; crowd together without order.

She told me . . . that I was the prince's jester, and that I was duller than a great thaw; *huddling* jest upon jest. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

Therefore is Space, and therefore Time, that man may know that things are not *huddled* and lumped, but sundered and individual. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 38.

The sedimentary rocks have not been *huddled* together at random. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, i. 37.

2. To perform in haste and disorder; put together or produce in a hurried manner: often with *up*, *over*, or *together*.

A weake Man is one whom Nature *huddled vp* in haste, and left his best part vnfinish't.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Weake Man.

A man, in the least degree below the spirit of a saint or a martyr, will loll, *huddle over* his duty, look confused. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 65.

Humbled by the events of the war, and dreading the just anger of Parliament, the English ministry hastened to *huddle up* a peace with France and Holland at Breda. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

3. To put on in haste and disorder, as clothes: usually with *on*.

Now all in haste they *huddle on*
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone.
Swift, Journal of Modern Lady.

I got up and *huddled on* my clothes.
Smollett, Peregrine Pickle (2d ed.), lxxxi.

I perceive
That fear is like a cloak which old men *huddle*
About their love, as if to keep it warm.
Wordsworth, The Borderers, i.

4†. To hush (up). *Nares*.

The matter was *hudled* up and little spoken of it.
Wilson, James I. (1653), p. 235.

5. To embrace. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To crowd; press together promiscuously; press or hurry in disorder.

Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,
That have of late so *huddled* on his back.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Thyrsis? whose artful strains have oft delay'd
The *huddling* brook to hear his madrigal.
Milton, Comus, l. 495.

Huddling together on the public square, . . . like a herd of panic-struck deer. *Prescott*.

2. In the University of Cambridge, to keep an act in a perfunctory manner, requiring no study, in order that the necessary oath may be taken.

If he has not kept the requisite exercises, he goes to the sophs' schools and *huddles* for that part which he has not kept. *Wall*, Senate House Ceremonies (1796), p. 112.

huddle (hud'l), *n.* and *a.* [< *huddle*, *v.*] I. *n.* 1. A number of persons or things thrown together without rule or order; a confused crowd or cluster; a jumble.

This filled my mind with such a *huddle* of ideas that, upon my going to sleep, I fell into the following dream. *Addison*, Husbands and Wives.

The soldiers were crowded together in a *huddle*.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 222.

2. A winning cast at shovel-board.

The Earl of Kildare, seeing his writ of death brought in, when he was at shuffle-board, throws his cast with this in his mouth, "Whatsoever that is, this is for a *huddle*."
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 58.

3†. An old decrepit person.

This old miser asking of Aristippus what he would take to teache and bring vp his sonne, he aunswered a thousand groates: a thousand groats, God shield, aunswered this olde *huddle*, I can haue two seruaunts of yat price.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 133.

What, ye brain-sick fools, ye hoddy-pecks, ye doddy-poils, ye *huddes* [read *huddles*], do ye believe Him? are ye seduced also? *Latimer*, Works, I. 136.

4†. A list. [Prov. Eng.]—**Huddle upon huddle**, all in a heap.

Randal's fortunes come tumbling in like lawyers' fees, *huddle upon huddle*. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight, iv.

II.† *a.* Confused; jumbled.

A suddain, *huddle*, indigested thought
Rowls in my brain—'tis the safest method.
The Revengeful Queen (1698).

huddle† (hud'l), *adv.* [< *huddle*, *a.*] In disorder; confusedly.

It is impossible to set forth either all that was (God knoweth!) tumultuously spoken, and like as of mad men objected of so many, which spake oftentimes *huddle*, so that one couldn't well hear another.
Ridley, p. 304. (*Davies.*)

huddle-duddle†, *n.* A decrepit person.

Those gray-beard *huddle-duddles*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 147).

huddler (hud'lėr), *n.* One who huddles or throws things together in confusion.

huddup (hud-up'), *interj.* Get up; go along: addressed to a horse. [New Eng.]

Here comes the wonderful one-hoss shay,
Drawn by a rat-tailed, ewe-necked bay.
"*Huddup!*" said the parson.—Off went they.
O. W. Holmes, One-Hoss Shay.

Hudibrastic (hū-di-bras'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hudibras* + *-t-ic*, after *enthusiastic*, etc. The name *Hudibras* is said to have been taken from that of one of the knights of the Round Table, Sir *Hugh de Bras*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to, or resembling the style of, "Hudibras," a satire directed against the Puritans by Samuel Butler, published in 1663; burlesque-heroic: as, *Hudibrastic* verse; *Hudibrastic* humor.

There is nothing puffy, blustering, or *Hudibrastic* in his (Clement Marot's) onslaught.
W. J. Eckoff, Appleton's Journal, XI.

Dr. Bryant . . . was fond of exercising his talent for rhyming by throwing his thoughts into verse, and succeeded in producing some very respectable *Hudibrastic* lines. *D. J. Hill*, Bryant, p. 20.

II. *n.* A line or verse in the style of Butler's "Hudibras": as, a poem composed in *Hudibrastics*.

Hudsonian (hud-sō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Hudson* (see defs.) + *-ian*.] 1. Pertaining to Henry Hudson (died about 1611), an English navigator in the English and Dutch service, discoverer of Hudson river, strait, and bay.—2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, pertaining to Hudson's Bay, or to the fauna or flora of that region: applied to numerous animals, etc.—**Hudsonian fauna**, a fauna of North America intervening between the Canadian and Arctic faunæ, between the isothermal lines of 50° and 57° F.

The next ornithological fauna north of the Canadian may well be termed the *Hudsonian Fauna*, . . . that portion of boreal America situated between the Canadian Fauna and the Barren grounds.
J. A. Allen, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., II. 400.

hudsonite (hud'sŏn-īt), *n.* [< *Hudson*, the river so named, which flows by Cornwall (see def.), + *-ite*[2].] An aluminous variety of pyroxene, occurring in lamellar masses at Cornwall in Orange county, New York.

Hudson River group. See *group*[1].

hue[1] (hū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hew*; < ME. *hew*, *hewe*, *heu*, *heow*, *hcowe*, *hiw*, etc., form, appearance, color, < AS. *hiw*, *hew*, *heó*, form, appearance, = Sw. *hy*, skin, complexion, = Icel. *hē-* (in *hē-gilja*, a vain song, nonsense, tittle-tattle, *hē-gōma*, speak falsely or vainly) = Goth. *hiwi*, form, show, appearance.] 1†. Form; appearance; guise.

He taught to imitate that Lady trew,
Whose semblance she did carrie under feigned *hew*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 44.

"Have over ferryman," there cried the boy;
And with him was a paragon for *hue*,
A lovely damsel beauteous and coy.
Greene, Never too Late.

2. Color; specifically and technically, distinctive quality of color in an object or on a sur-

face; the respect in which red, yellow, green, blue, etc., differ one from another; that in which colors of equal luminosity and chroma may differ. *Hue* is the distinctive quality of a color, the respect in which colors may differ though they have the same luminosity and chroma. Thus, scarlet and crimson differ in *hue*, but buff and yellow especially in chroma, myrtle and emerald-green chiefly in luminosity.

The Hollanders in the Bay of Anton Gil Southwards from Madascar in sixteene degrees saw the King, blacke of *hew*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 710.

Don Carlos is of a differing Complexion from all the rest, for he is black-haired, and of a Spanish *Hue*. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 9.

A smile that glow'd
Celestial rosy red, love's proper *hue*.
Milton, P. L., viii. 619.

Of ripen'd Quinces, such the yellow *Hue*.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3. In *painting*, a compound color in which one of the primaries predominates, as the various grays, which are composed of the three primary colors in unequal proportion. [Not in use.]

hue[2] (hū), *n.* [Formerly also *hew*; < ME. *hue*, < OF. *hu*, *hui*, *huy*, *huit*, *huyt*, *heu* (also *huee*, F. *hué*), a cry, shout, noise, esp. a cry in pursuit, as in the chase; cf. *huer*, *huier*, *huyer*, cry, shout, exclaim; prob. orig. a mere interjection, like E. *hoo*, *ho*, etc. Cf. *hoot*.] A cry; a shout; loud shouting of many voices, as in pursuit of game or of a fugitive: now used only in the phrase *hue and cry*.

A *hue* fro heuen I herde thoo.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 872.

Hue and cry. [OF. *hu et cri*, *hui et cry*; ML. *huesium* (*huetesium*) *et clamor*.] (*a*) In *law*: (1) The pursuit of a felon or an offender with loud outcries or clamor to give an alarm. At common law, a private person who has been robbed, or who knows that a felony has been committed, is bound to raise a *hue and cry*, and thereupon all persons, constables as well as others, are bound to join in the pursuit and assist in the capture of the felon.

In Love's name you are charged hereby
To make a speedy *hue and cry*,
After a face who t'other day
Came and stole my heart away.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, iii. 2.

To dare offend in that kind now is for a thief to leave the covert, and meet a strong *hue and cry* in the teeth. *Donne*, Letters, xxi.

"Harro and help, and *hue and cry*, every true man!" said the mercer; "I am withstood in seeking to recover mine own." *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxiv.

(2) In English practice, a written proclamation issued on the escape of a felon from prison, requiring officers and all other people to assist in retaking him. (*b*) A general outcry or alarm; a great stir or clamor made about any matter.—**Hue and Cry Act**, an English statute of 1585 (27 Eliz., c. 13) amending the old laws respecting hue and cry (1285, Stat. of Winchester, c. 1 and 2, 13 Edw. I.; and 1354, 28 Edw. III., c. 11) by reducing the liability of the hundred to half the value of goods stolen, and requiring that pursuit be made by horsemen as well as footmen, and that the person robbed give notice and be examined by a justice.

hued (hūd), *a.* [Formerly also *hewed*; < ME. *hewed*; < *hue*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a hue or color: used chiefly in composition: as, golden-*hued*, bright-*hued*, etc.

Phebus wax old and *hewed* lyk latoun [brass].
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 517.

But thus muche I dare saine that she
Was white, rody, fresh and lifely *hewed*,
And every day her beaute newed.
The Isle of Ladies.

huel[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *whale*[1].

huel[2], *n.* A variant of *wheal*.

huel-bone†, *n.* A Middle English form of *whalebone*.

hueless (hū'les), *a.* [< *hue*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of hue or color.

The wild expression of intense anguish . . . dwelt on those *hueless* and sunken features. *Bulwer*, Pelham, vi.

A vapour heavy, *hueless*, formless, cold.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

huer (hū'ėr), *n.* [Also *hooer*; < *hue*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. A man stationed at the bow of a boat engaged in seining, to watch the movements of the fish and direct the course of the boat accordingly.—2. A man stationed on a hill or at a masthead to signal to fishing-boats the course taken by shoals of pilchard, herring, or other fish which shoal. Also called *balker*.

They lie houering upon the coast, and are directed . . . by a balker or *huer*, who standeth on the cliffe-side, and from thence best discerneth the quantitie and course of the pilchard. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 32.

hufe†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *hove*[1].

huff (huf), *v.* [Not found earlier than toward the end of the 17th century, but prob. repr. an old popular word with orig. guttural (*huff* for **hough*: cf. *rough* (ruf), *tough* (tuf), and *duff* = *dough*, with orig. guttural); cf. Sc. *hoch*, breathe hard, *hauch*, the forcible respiration of one who exerts all his strength in giving a stroke; MHG. (rare) *hüchen*, G. *hauchen*, breathe, blow, aspirate; ult. imitative of hard breathing: cf. *puff*.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To puff or blow.

When on the Surges I perceiue, from far,
Th' Ork, Whirl-pool, Whale, or *huffing* Physeter.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

Surely all Æol's *huffing* brood
Are met to war against the flood.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 215).

Those high sky-kissing mounts,
Where *huffing* winds cast up their airy accounts.
Middleton, Micro-Cynicon, i., Prol.

2. To dilate; swell up: as, the bread *huffs*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To swell with anger, pride, or arrogance; bluster; storm; rant.

This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance. *South*, Sermons.

Shew the gentlemen what thou canst do; speak a *huffing* part. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

You shall not wrong a lady
In a high *huffing* strain, and think to bear it.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

He *huffs* and dings, because we will not spend the little we have left to get him the title of Lord Strut. *Arbuthnot*.

II. *trans.* 1. To swell; puff; distend.

When the said winde within the earth, able to *huffe* up the ground, was not powerful enough to break forth and make issue. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ii. 85.

In many wild birds, the diaphragm may easily be *huffed* up with air. *Grew*.

2. To treat with insolence or arrogance; rebuke rudely; hector.

One went to Holland, where they *huff* Folk,
T'other to vend his Wares in Suffolk.
Prior, The Mice.

You must not presume to *huff* us. *Echard*.

3. (*a*) In *chess*, to remove from the board, as a captured piece. (*b*) In *checkers*, to remove from the board, as a piece belonging to one player, as a penalty for not having taken an exposed piece belonging to the other. It is usual for the player, in removing the piece, to blow upon it. See *huff*, *n.*, 3.

huff (huf), *n.* [< *huff*, *v.*] 1. A swell of sudden anger or arrogance; a fit of petulance or ill humor.

Shall I fear an anger . . . that is but as the spleen of a wasp, a short phester and *huff* of passion?
South, Works, VII. xii.

He had a great dispute with the congressman about politics, and left the place in a *huff*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 20.

2†. One puffed up with an extravagant opinion of his own value or importance.

Lewd shallow-brained *huffs* make atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge and character of wit.
South, Sermons.

3. In *checkers*, the removal of a player's piece from the board when, having the chance, he refuses or neglects to capture one or more of his opponent's pieces. The latter may, however, if he deems it to his advantage, demand the capture instead of removing the piece. The removal is usually marked by blowing on the piece.

4. Light paste, or pie-crust. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A dry, scurfy, or scaly incrustation on the skin. [Prov. Eng.]—6. Strong beer. [Prov. Eng.]

huff (huf), *a.* [Short for *huffish*.] Angry; huffish. *Gay*.

huff-cap (huf'kap), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. A swaggerer; a blusterer. [Prov. Eng.]

As for you, Colonel *Huff-cap*, we shall try before a civil magistrate who's the greater plotter.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

2. Strong ale. [Cant.]

When this nippitatum, this *huffe-cappe*, as they call it, this nectar of life, is set abroach, well is he that can get the soonest to it.
Stubbes, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 472.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a huff-cap; swaggering; blustering.

A *huff-cap*, swaggering sir.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

2. Strong; heady.

In what towne there is the signe of the three mariners, the *huffe-cappet* drink in that house you shall be sure of alwayes. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 160).

huffer (huf'ėr), *n.* A swaggerer; a blusterer.

Therefore not to make much noise to disturbe these infallible *huffers* (and they cannot bear a little for their own), I softly step by them.
Glanville, On Witchcraft, Pref.

huffily (huf'i-li), *adv.* In a huffy or petulant manner or mood.

I watched my Richard walking *huffily* off.
R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, vii.

huffiness (huf'i-nes), *n.* The state of being huffy; petulance; ill humor.

It would be time well spent that should join professional studies with that degree of polite culture which gives dignity and cures *huffiness*.
Bulwer, What will he Do with it? iv. 11.

huffingly (huf'ing-li), *adv.* In a swaggering manner; arrogantly.

The sword at thy haunch was a huge black blade,
With a great basket-hilt of iron made;
But now a long rapier doth hang by his side,
And *huffingly* doth this bonny Scot ride. *Old ballad*.

huffish (huf'ish), *a.* [< *huff* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Swaggering; hectoring.—2. Petulant; ill-humored.

huffishly (huf'ish-li), *adv.* In a huffish manner; with arrogance or bluster, or with petulance.

huffishness (huf'ish-nes), *n.* The state of being huffish; petulance; bluster.

huffle (huf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *huffled*, ppr. *huffling*. I. *intrans.* [E. dial., freq. of *huff*.] 1. To shift; waver.—2. To blow unsteadily or in flaws. [Prov. Eng.]

Too swage seas surging, or raise by blusterus *huffling*.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 75.

II. *trans.* To rumple; roughen. [Prov. Eng.]

huffle (huf'l), *n.* [< *huffle*, *v.*] A merrymeeting; a feast. [Prov. Eng.]

huffling (huf'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *huffle*, *v.*] A process of embossing, or decorating in relief, usually in color.

Embroidering or *huffling* gilded leather [patent of 1638]. *Art Journal*, 1881, p. 202.

huff-puffed†, *a.* Swollen; bloated. *Davies*.

Huff-puft Ambition, tinder-box of war,
Down-fall of angels, Adam's murderer!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

huff-snuff† (huf'snuf), *n.* A quarrelsome fellow; a bully.

Those roaring hectors, free-booters, desperadoes, and bullying *huff-snuffs*, for the most part like those whom Tacitus stiles "hospitibus tantum metuendi."
Ozell, tr. of Rabelais, IV. xxiii., Pref.

huffy (huf'i), *a.* [< *huff* + *-y*[1].] 1. Puffed up; swelled: as, *huffy* bread. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Characterized by arrogance or bluster; swaggering: as, a *huffy* person.

Well, you see, he found Canterbury & Co. rather *huffy*, and somewhat on the high-and-mighty order with him, and, being a democratic American, he didn't like it.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 311.

3. Characterized by petulance or ill temper: as, a *huffy* mood.

huffy†, *n.* [Var. of *huff*.] A swagger. *Nares*.

Cut their meat after an Italian fashion, weare their hat and feather after a Germaine *hufty*. *Melton*, p. 52.

huffy-tuffy†, *n.* [A varied redupl. of *huffy*.] Swaggering manners.

Master Wyldgoose, it is not your *huffie tuffie* can make mee afraid of your bigge lookes.
Breton, Poste with a Packet of Mad Letters (1637).

hug (hug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hugged*, ppr. *hugging*. [Not found in ME.; with final sonant (as in Dan.), for reg. **huck*, the base of *huckle*, the hip, *hucklebacked*, crook-backed, *huckster*, etc.: see *huckster*. The earliest sense of *hug* in E., 'shrink, crouch,' appears to be due to Scand. use.] I.† *intrans.* 1. To crouch; huddle as with cold.

I *hugge*, I shrink in my bedde. It is good sport to see this little boy *hugge* in his bed for cold. *Palsgrave*.

2. To lie close; cuddle.

To lie, like pawns, lock'd up in chests and trunks;
To *hug* with swine. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To grasp firmly and completely with the arms; embrace closely; clasp to the breast.

Within his arms he *hugged* them both.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 413).

He bewept my fortune,
And *hugg'd* me in his arms, and swore, with sobs,
That he would labour my delivery.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Braisted and I sprang out instantly, *hugged* each other in delight, and rushed into the warm inn.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 96.

Cold to the very bone, . . .
He *hugged* himself against the biting wind.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 364.

2. To cling to mentally; cherish fondly or fervently; hold fast to: as, to *hug* delusions.

The inventors rather *hug* their errors than improve upon them, and go on struggling with nature.
Bacon, Physical Fables, v., Expl.

With what greediness
Do I *hug* my afflictions!
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

Everywhere we see men . . . *hugging* their prejudices of education and training as chains were never *hugged* before. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 122.

3. To keep close to: as, to *hug* the land.

Lund's cutlery warehouse . . . *hugs* St. Peter's Church so closely as nearly to form a part of it.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 398.

And thus, by running the byes of the wind, and craftily *hugging* the corners, we got to the foot of the street at last.
R. D. Blackmore, Erema, liv.

4. To carry, especially with difficulty. [Prov. Eng.]—**To hug one's self**, to congratulate one's self; chuckle, as with secret satisfaction.

We cannot *hug ourselves* upon the freedom of the Protestant faith from such forms of bigotry.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 965.

hug (hug), *n.* [< *hug*, *v.*] A close embrace; a clasp or pressure with or as with the arms: as, to give one a *hug*; the *hug* of a bear.—**Cornish hug**, formerly, in *wrestling*, a tackle or grip in which one wrestler gets the other on his breast and holds him there; hence, figuratively, treacherous or deceitful treatment or dealing.

And a prime wrestler as e'er tript,
E'er gave the *Cornish hug*, or hipt.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque.

huge (hūj), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *huge*, *hoge*, *howge*, also with guttural *g*, *hugge*, *hughe*, *hogge*, *hoghe*, by apheresis for **ahuge*, **ahoge*, < AF. *ahoge*, *ahuge*, OF. *ahoge*, *ahuge*, *ahoje*, *ahoege*, *ahugue*, high, lofty, great, large, huge, also as adv., in great quantity or number; prob. orig. a phrase, *a hoge*, lit. at height: *a*, < L. *ad*, at, on, in; *hoge*, *hogue*, a hill, height, of Teut. origin, from the noun represented by E. *how*[2], and thus ult. from the adj. *high*: see *how*[2], *high*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having great bulk; very large; immense; enormous of its kind: as, a *huge* mountain; a *huge* ox; a *huge* beetle.

Other Snayles there ben, that ben fulle grete, but not so *huge* as the other. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 193.

I call it a *huge* amphitheatre, because it is reported it contained at least fiftie thousand persons.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 63.

In Australia a *huge* marsupial, with the head of an ox, and compared to which our kangaroo is only a great rat, straddled and hopped about as it pleased.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 177.

2. Very great in any respect; of exceptionally great capacity, extent, degree, etc.; inordinate: as, a *huge* difference. [Now chiefly colloq.]

He . . . seyde, "Lord! this is an *huge* reyne!
This were a weder for to slepen inne."
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 656.

The patch [Launcelot] is kind enough; but a *huge* feeder.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5.

But, O! ere long,
Huge pangs and strong
Will pierce more near his heart.
Milton, Circumcision, l. 27.

He took the *hugest* pains to adorn his big person.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, iii.

=**Syn.** 1. Vast, bulky, immense, gigantic, colossal, prodigious. See *bulky*.

II.† *n.* Great bulk.

The Arke of God, which wisedom more did holde,
In Tables two, then all the Greeks haue tolde;
And more than euer Rome could comprehend
In *huge* of learned books that they ypend.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, i. 102.

huge† (hūj), *adv.* [< *huge*, *a.*] Hugely.

He talked *huge* high that my Lord Protector would come in place again. *Pepys*, Diary, March 3, 1660.

They are both *huge* angry with your master.
Steele, Lying Lover, iv. 1.

hugely (hūj'li), *adv.* [< ME. *hugely*, *-li*, *-liche*; < *huge* + *-ly*[2].] In a huge manner; enormously; immensely.

Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea?
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

All impatience . . . is perfectly useless to all purposes of ease, but *hugely* effective to the multiplying the trouble.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii. 4.

They love one another *hugely*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 266.

hugeness (hūj'nes), *n.* [< ME. *hugenys*; < *huge* + *-ness*.] The state of being huge; enormous bulk or largeness: as, the *hugeness* of a mountain, or of an elephant.

The piled-up arches [of the Coliseum], jutting into the blue air, in their shattered *hugeness*, seemed like vast overhanging rocks. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 245.

hugeous† (hū'jus), *a.* [Early mod. E. *hogeous*; < *huge* + *-ous*; an extension of *huge*.] Huge.

He made his hawke to fly
With *hogeous* showte and crye.
Skelton, Ware the Hawke.

What would have fed a thousand mouths was sunk
To fill his own [an elephant's] by *hugeous* length of trunk.
Byron, Verses spoken at Breaking-up.

hugeously†, *adv.* Hugely; very greatly. *Nares.*

Catch. To satisfie you
In that point, we will sing a song of his.
And. Let 's ha 't; I love these ballads *hugeously*.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary (1651).

hugger[1] (hug'ėr), *n.* [< *hug* + *-er*[1].] One who hugs or embraces.

hugger[2]† (hug'ėr), *v.* [Cf. *hugger-mugger*.] **I.** *intrans.* To lie in ambush; lurk. *Bp. Hall.*

II. *trans.* To muffle; conceal.

Goe, Muse, abroade, and beate the world about,
Tell trueth for shame and *hugger* vp no ill.
Breton, Pasquil's Madcappe, p. 11.

hugger-mugger (hug'ėr-mug'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *hucker-mucker*, Sc. *huggrie-muggrie*, *hudge-mudge*: in the sense of confusion, disorder, sometimes contr. to *hug-mug*; Ascham has *huddermother* (Toxophilus, 1545), Skelton, *hoder-moder* (Halliwell), and ME. *hody-moke* occurs, indicating that the mod. forms are popular variations of a compound which would be analogically **hudder-mucker*, < ME. *huden*, *hiden*, hide (> also the closely similar *huddle*, which stands for **hudder*, < ME. *hoderen*: see *huddle*), + ME. **muken*, **moken*, a verb not found except as in *hody-moke*, but the prob. source of ME. *mokerere*, a miser, and of mod. E. dial. *mog*, sulk, be sullen, *muggard*, sullen, displeased; cf. OHG. *muccazzen*, mutter, MHG. *muckzen*, *muchzen*, G. *mucksen*, G. also *mucken*, mutter, grumble, = Sw. *mucka* = Dan. *mukka*: see *mog* and *muggard*. For the connection of 'secrecy' with 'confusion,' cf. *hide*[1] as related to *huddle*.] **I.** *n.* Privacy; secrecy.

Judge Thorp. Sir Edward Coke is law, and he says, The Attorney-general or any other prosecutor may speak with us in open Court, to inform us about the business before us in open court.
Lilburne. Not in *hugger-mugger*, privately or whisperingly.
Ld. Kebie. No sir; it is no *hugger-mugger* for him to do as he did; spare your words.
State Trials, Lieut.-Col. John Lilburne.

In hugger-mugger. (*a*) In privacy or secrecy; in concealment.

We know not any man's intent (God only knoweth the heart), yea, the words we know not, they are so spoke *in hugger-mugger*.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 283.

Where'er th' *in hugger-mugger* lurk,
I'll make them rue their handy-work.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 267.

(*b*) In confusion; with slovenliness. [Low and colloq.]

II. *a.* **1.** Clandestine; sly; underhanded.—**2.** Confused; disorderly; slovenly: as, he works in a very *hugger-mugger* fashion.

Hugger-mugger they lived, but they wasn't that easy to please. *Tennyson*, Village Wife.

hugger-mugger (hug'ėr-mug'ėr), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To hush; smother.

That is a venial offence, to be *hugger-muggered* up.
New York Tribune, June 1, 1862.

II. *intrans.* To take secret counsel; proceed clandestinely.

Listening to keyhole revelations, and *hugger-muggering* with disappointed politicians.
New York Tribune, Feb. 25, 1862.

huggle† (hug'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *hug*.] To hug; embrace. *Holland.*

Huguenot (hū'ge-not), *n.* [= Sp. *Hugonote* = Pg. *Huguenote* = It. *Ugonotto* (NL. *Hucnoticus*, A. D. 1562), < F. *Huguenot*, a Huguenot; prob. ult. < F. *Huguenot*, a personal name (found as a surname as early as 1387), dim. of *Hugo*, *Hugon*, *Hugues*, < MHG. *Hüg*, *Hüc*, Hugh, a man's name, < MHG. *huge*, OHG. *hugu* = OS. *hugi* = AS. *hyge*, *higc*, mind, thought: cf. *hogu*, care: see *how*[4]. The name as applied to the Protestants of France was first used about 1560, being appar. imported from Geneva, where it appears to have been for some time in use as a political nickname. Its particular origin is unknown; no contemporary information has been found. No person named *Huguenot* is conspicuous in the history of the Huguenots; but the nickname, if of merely local origin, may have taken its rise from a person so named of whom no record has been preserved. Scheler mentions 16 proposed etymologies, of which 8 rest on the name *Hugo* or *Hugues*. One of the others refers the name to the Swiss *eidguenot*, repr. G. *eidgenoss*, pl. *eidgenossen*, confederates, lit. 'oath-fellows,' < *eid* = E. *oath*, + *genoss*, MHG. *genōz* = AS. *genēat*, a fellow, companion: see *oath* and *geneat*. The F. word was at first used and felt as a term of reproach, prob. because it was regarded as a synonym of *Genevan*, i. e. 'a foreign (German) heretic.'] A member of the Reformed or Calvinistic communion of France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Huguenots were the Puritans of France, noted in general for their austere virtues and the singular purity of their lives. They were persecuted in the reign of Francis I. and his immediate successors, and after 1562 were frequently at war with the Catholics, under the lead of such men as Admiral Coligny and the King of Navarre (afterward Henry IV. of France). In spite of these wars and the massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24th, 1572, they continued numerous and powerful, and the edict of Nantes, issued by Henry IV. (1598), secured to them full political and civil rights. Their political power was broken after the surrender of La Rochelle in 1628, and the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. (1685) and the subsequent persecutions forced hundreds of thousands into exile to Prussia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, England, etc. Many settled in the colonies of New York, Virginia, etc., but especially in South Carolina. The name is sometimes applied at the present day to the descendants of the original Huguenots:

Huguenotism (hū'ge-not-izm), *n.* [< *Huguenot* + *-ism*.] The religion and principles of the Huguenots.

Huguierian (hū-gi-ē'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to P. C. Huguier (1804–73), a French surgeon.—**Huguierian canal.** See *canal*[1].

hugy† (hū'ji), *a.* [< *huge* + *-y*[1]; an extension of *huge*: cf. *vasty* for *vast*.] Huge.

The Langa, skimming (as it were)
The Oceans surface, seeketh every where
The *hugy* Whale.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

A serpent from the tomb began to glide;
His *hugy* bulk on seven high volumes roll'd.
Dryden, Æneid, v. 111.

huia-bird (hwē'ä-bėrd), *n.* A New Zealand bird, *Heteralocha acutirostris*. See cut under *Heteralocha*.

huisher†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *usher*.

In alle his wey he fyndeth no let.
That dore can none *huisher* schet.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 75. (*Halliwell.*)

Studying
For footmen for you, fine-paced *huishers*, pages,
To serve you on the knee.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 3.

hukah, *n.* Same as *hooka*.

huke† (hūk), *n.* [Also *heuk*, *huik*, *huck*; < ME. *huke*, *hewk*, *hewke*, also *heyke* (after the OD.), < OF. *huque*, *hucque*, ML. *huca*, a mantle, < OD. *huycke*, D. *huik* = MLG. *hoike*, *heike*, *huke*, *hoke*, LG. *heuken*, *hoiken* = MHG. *hoike*, cloak, mantle.] An outer garment worn during the fifteenth century in western Europe, the form and character of which are not certain. It appears to have been often decorated with fur. *Fairholt.*

Heralds with *hukes*, hearing full hie,
Cryd largesse, largesse, chevaliers tres hardy.
Muses' Recreation, Defiance to K. Arthur.

As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed to be a messenger in a rich *huke*.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

huke†, *v. t.* [< *huke*, *n.*] To cloak. *Nares.*

And yet I will not let it alone, but throw some light vaile of spotlesse pretended well-meaning over it, to *huke* and mask it from publicke shame and obloquy.
H. King, Halfe-pennyworth of Wit (1613), Ded.

hulch† (hulch), *n.* and *a.* [A form of *hunch*, appar. by mixture with *hulk*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A hump or hunch.—**2.** A slice.

II. *a.* Crooked. *Halliwell.*

hulchbacked† (hulch'bakt), *a.* [A form of *hunchbacked*: see *hulch* and *hunch*.] Hunchbacked.

"Can you tell me with what instruments they did it?" "With fair gullies, which are little *haulch-backed* demi-knives." *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 27.

hulched† (hulcht), *a.* Having hulches or humps.

hulchy† (hul'chi), *a.* [< *hulch* + *-y*[1].] Humpy.

What can be the signification of the uneven shrugging of her *hulchy* shoulders? *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 17.

huldee (hul'dē), *n.* An East Indian plant, *Curcuma longa*, the old tubers of which furnish the substance called *turmeric*, which is used as a mild aromatic and for medicinal purposes.

hulder†, *n.* Apparently a variant of *alder*[1].

Hulder, black thorne, serues tree, beche, elder, aspe, and aalowe . . . make holow, starting, studding, gaddynge shaftes. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, p. 135.

hulferet, *n.* A Middle English form of *hulver*.

hulk[1] (hulk), *n.* [< ME. "*hulke*, shyppe, hulcus" (Prompt. Parv.), < AS. *hulc* (rare), glossed by L. *liburna* (which means prop. a light, fast-sailing vessel, a Liburnian galley), = OD. *hulke*, *holke*, D. *hulk* = MLG. *holk*, *holkk*, *hulk*, *holke*, LG. *holk* = OHG. *holcho*, MHG. *holche*, G. *holk*, also *hulk*, *hülke*, = ODan. *holk* = OSw. *holver* = OF. *hurque*, *orque*, a hulk or huge ship, < ML. *hulca*, *hulka*, *hulcus*, *olca*, prop. *holcas*, a ship of burden, < Gr. ὁλκάς, a ship which is towed, a ship of burden, a trading-vessel, merchantman (cf. ὁλκός, a machine for dragging ships on land), < ἕλκειν, draw, drag, = OBulg. *vlěka*, *vlěsti* = Pol. *wloke* = Bohem. *wleku* = Russ. *vlechĭ*, etc., drag, draw.] **1**†. A ship, particularly a heavy ship.

O sacred Patron! pacifie thine ire;
Bring home our *Hulk*; these angry floods retire.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

As when the Mast of some well-timbred *hulke*
Is with the blast of some outragious storme
Blowne downe. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 29.

2. Anything bulky or unwieldy; a large unwieldy person.

Harry Monmouth's brawn, the *hulk* Sir John,
Is prisoner to your son. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

The *hulk* of a tall Brabanter, behind whom I stood in the corner of a street, shadowed me from notice. *Bp. Hall.*

3. [By confusion with *hull*[2], q. v.] The body of a ship or decked vessel of any kind; particularly, the body of an old ship or vessel which is laid up as unfit for sea-service, or a dismasted wreck.

Nay, even the *hulks* of the ships that carried them, though not converted into constellations in the heavens, used to be honoured and visited as sacred relics upon earth. *Cook*, Third Voyage, I. 1.

4†. [By confusion with *hull*[1], q. v.] A hull or husk. *Pegge.*—**The hulks**, in England, old or dismasted ships formerly used as prisons.

There was one H——, who, I learned, in after days was seen expiating some maturer offence in *the hulks*.
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

hulk[2] (hulk), *n.* [< ME. *hulke, holke*, a hut, hovel, sty, < AS. *hulc*, a hulk, hovel, prob. connected with *hulu*, E. *hull*[1], and AS. **hulian*, E. *hill*[2], cover, from the root of AS. *helan*, ME. *helen*, E. *heal*[2], cover, hide: see *hull*[1], *hill*[2], and *heal*[2].] **1†.** A hut.

Thei maden litle housis (ether *hulkis*) in desert places.
Wyclif, Wisdom xi. 2 (Purv.).

2. A pigsty or a cattle-pen. [Prov. Eng.]

hulk[3] (hulk), *n.* [E. dial., = E. *holly*[1], AS. *holegn*; the *-k* repr. the orig. guttural.] The holly. [Prov. Eng.]

hulk[4] (hulk), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *holk*.] **1.** To take out the entrails of: as, to *hulk* a hare. [Rare.]

I could *hulk* your grace, and hang you up cross-leg'd, Like a hare at a poulter's. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v.

2. In *mining*, to take down or remove, as the softer part of a lode, before removing the harder part. See *gouge*, *n.*, 5.

hulk[4] (hulk), *n.* [< *hulk*[4], *v.*] In *mining*: (*a*) The removal of the gouge or soft part from the side of the lode before breaking any part of the hard metalliferous portion of it down. (*b*) The excavation made by this operation.

hulking (hul'king), *a.* [< *hulk*[1], 2, + *-ing*[2].] Unwieldy; heavy and clumsy. [Colloq.]

You are grown a large *hulking* fellow since I saw you last. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II. 165.

hulky (hul'ki), *a.* [< *hulk*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1†.** Bulky; unwieldy.—**2.** Clumsy; loutish; hulking. [Colloq.]

I want to go first and have a round with that *hulky* fellow who turned to challenge me.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lvi.

hull[1] (hul), *n.* [< ME. *hule, hole, hoole, holl*, a hull, husk, shell, < AS. *hulu*, hull, husk, = MD. *hulle*, D. *hul*, a veil, covering for the head, hood, cap, = OHG. *hulla*, MHG. G. *hülle*, a veil, cover, hood, cap, sheath, husk, case; also with formative *-s*, MD. *hulse*, also *hulsche, huldsche*, D. *hulze*, hull, husk, cod, case, = MLG. *huls*, LG. *hulse* = OHG. *hulsa*, MHG. *huls, hulse, hulsche, hülsche*, G. *hülse*, hull, husk, etc.; connected with the verb, AS. **hulian*, ME. *hulen, hilen, hillen*, E. *hill*[2], cover (cf. Sc. *hill* = *hull*), ult. from the root of AS. *helan*, ME. *helen*, cover, hide: see *heal*[2], *hill*[2], and cf. *hull*[2].] An outer covering, particularly of a nut or of grain; a husk.

The hulkes, *hulles*, or skinnes of grapes, when their moisture is crushed and pressed out. *Nomenclator.*

I learnt more from her in a flash
Than if my brainpan were an empty *hull*,
And every Muse tumbled a science in.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

To unhusk truth a-hiding in its *hulls*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 968.

=Syn. *Husk*, etc. See *skin*, *n.*

hull[1] (hul), *v. t.* [< ME. *hullen*; < *hull*[1], *n.*] **1.** To strip off the hull or hulls of: as, to *hull* grain; to *hull* strawberries.—**2†.** To strip off.

Hastili *hulde* we the hides of thise bestes,
Greithe we vs in that gere to go ferther hennes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2567.

Hulled barley. See *Scotch barley*, under *barley*[1].—**Hulled corn**, a preparation of whole grains of Indian corn or maize for food, made by maceration in a weak lye to remove the hulls, subsequent cleansing, and a thorough boiling in milk.

hull[2] (hul), *n.* [Conformed to, and usually identified with, *hull*[1], as if the 'shell' of a ship, but really a different word; < ME. *holl, holle, hoole, hole*, the hull of a ship, a particular use of *hole*[1], a hollow. *Hull*[2] is thus identical with *hold*[3], both being variations of *hole*[1], in a sense prob. derived from the D.: cf. "het *hol* van een schip, the ship's *hold* or *hull*" (Sewel): see *hold*[3] and *hole*[1], *n.*] The frame or body of a ship, exclusive of her masts, yards, and rigging.

Here I beheld ye sad spectacle, more than halfe that gallant bulwark of the kingdom miserably shatter'd, hardly a vessell intire, but appearing rather so many wrecks and *hulls*. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 17, 1666.

Long stood Sir Bedivere
Revolving many memories, till the *hull*
Look'd one black dot against the verge of dawn.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

A hull†, at hull† (*naut.*). Same as *a hull*.

By reason of contrary windes, which blew somewhat hard, we lay *a hull* vntill morning.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 104.

They could bear no sail, but were forced to lie *at hull* many days together.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 33.

Hull down. (*a*) *Naut.*, so far off, as a ship, that the hull is invisible, owing to the convexity of the earth's surface, while the masts and sails are still seen.

Now, at 15 miles, a ship is *hull down*; so it comes to this, that we can throw a 9-inch shell on to the deck of a ship before we can see it! *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 340.

Hence—(*b*) In *sporting*, so far behind as to stand no chance of winning. [Slang.]

hull[2] (hul), *v.* [< *hull*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To strike or pierce the hull of (a ship) with a cannon-ball.

As we were under full headway, and swiftly rounding her with a hard-port helm, we delivered a broadside at her consort, the Bombahell, each shot *hulling* her.
The Century, XXXVI. 428.

II.† *intrans.* To float or drift on the water, as the hull of a ship without the aid of sails.

Being then little winde, and neere the land, they tooke in their sayles, and lay *hulling*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 422.

Thus *hulling* in
The wild sea of my conscience, I did steer
Toward this remedy. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., if. 4.

He look'd, and saw the ark *hull* on the flood.
Milton, P. L., xi. 840.

hull[3]† (hul), *v. t.* A variant of *hill*[2].

hull[3] (hul), *n.* [< *hull*[3], *v.* Cf. also *hulk*[2].] A hovel; a pen; a sty. [Prov. Eng.]

hull[4]†, *n.* [A dial. var. of *hollen, holly*[1].] Holly.

Oft did a left hand crow foretell these things ifl her *hull* tree. *W. Webbe*, Eng. Poetry, p. 74.

hull[5] (hul), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal pronunciation of *whole*, common in New England.

hullabaloo (hul'a-ba-lö'), *n.* [Also written *hallabaloo, hullaballoo*, Sc. *hullie-bullo, hillie-bullo, hullie-bullow, hillie-balow, hullie-bullie, hallow-balloo*; a varied redupl. of indefinite elements; cf. *hullo* = *hello, hallo*[1], *hubbubboo*, and *hurly-burly*.] Uproar; racket; noisy confusion.

Thinkest thou that we are dying of silence here, and only to be preserved, like the infant Jupiter, by a *hullabaloo*?
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii.

huller (hul'ėr), *n.* [< *hull*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which hulls; specifically, a hulling-machine; a hulling-mill or huller-gin.

huller-gin (hul'ėr-jin), *n.* A cotton-gin for ginning cotton gathered with the bolls. *E. H. Knight.*

hullet (hul'et), *n.* A dialectal variant of *owlet*.

hull-gull (hul'gul'), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *whole goll*, with ref. to the closed hand (see *goll*, fist). Cf. *gull*[1], 7, *hull*[5].] A guessing game for children. One player takes a number of beans, peas, or the like in his closed hand, saying, "*Hull gull*." Another says, "Hand full." Then the first says, "Parcel how many?" The other player then guesses at the number, taking all if the guess is correct, otherwise making up the discrepancy.

hulling-machine (hul'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for removing the hulls from grain. In such hulling-machines as the wheat-huller, the barley-mill, and the hominy-mill, the hull is broken and torn from the grain without crushing the grain itself. In the pearl-barley mill, the hull is removed and the grain rounded by grinding. In cotton-cleaning the bolls with the seed and lint are sometimes treated together in the huller-gin. All these hulling-machines, except the last, are essentially grinding-mills, and employ either rotating stones or roughened revolving cylinders.

hullite (hul'it), *n.* [After Prof. Edward *Hull* of Dublin.] A black massive mineral filling cavities in basalt near Belfast, Ireland. It is a hydrous silicate of iron, aluminium, and magnesium.

hullo (hu-lō'), *interj.* Another form of *hello*.

Hullo! (and here I particularly beg, in parenthesis, that the printer will follow my spelling of the word, and not put Hillo, or Hallos, instead, both of which are base compromises which represent no sound that ever yet issued from any Englishman's lips). *Dickens*, Household Words.

hullock† (hul'ok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, a small part of a sail lowered in a gale to keep the ship's head to the sea.

hully[1] (hul'i), *a.* [< *hull*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having husks or pods; siliquous.

hully[2]†, *n.* [Cf. *hull*[1].] **1.** A long wicker trap used for catching eels.—**2.** A perforated chest for keeping crabs and lobsters in the sea till wanted. *Halliwell.*

huloist (hū'lō-ist), *n.* Same as *hyloist*.

hulotheism, hulotheist. Same as *hylotheism, hylotheist*.

Hulsean (hul'sē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to John Hulse, an English clergyman (born 1708, died 1789 or 1790). By his will he provided for several endowments or foundations in the University of Cambridge, the principal of which are the Hulsean lectureship on the evidences of Christianity or on difficulties in the Scriptures, and the Hulsean professorship of divinity. The Hulsean lecturer (called by him the "Christian Preacher") is chosen annually (beginning with 1820), and now delivers from four to six (but formerly more) lectures or sermons before the university, which are published. The Hulsean professorship was substituted in 1860 for the office of "Christian Advocate" instituted by Hulse.

hulst (hulst), *n.* [D. *hulst*, holly.] Holly. See *hollen*.

hulster†, *v. t.* [ME. *hulstren*, conceal, hide, ult. < AS. *heolstor*, a covering, concealment, darkness: see *holster*.] To hide; conceal.

I wol herberwe me
Ther I hope best to *hulstred* be.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6146.

hulver (hul'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *hulver, holver* (*hulvur, holvur*), *hulfere*, holly, < Icel. *hulfr*, dogwood (otherwise called *beinvidhi*, prop. ebony, ebony-wood, < *beinn*, ebony (< L. *ebenus*), assimilated to *bein*, leg, bone, = E. *bone*[1]). Connection with *holly, hollen*, ME. *holi, holin*, etc., doubtful.] Holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*. The knee-hulver is *Ruscus aculeatus*, the butcher's broom; the sea-hulver is *Eryngium maritimum*.

Save *hulver* and thorn, thereof flail for to make.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

huly, *a.* and *adv.* A variant of *hooly*.

hum[1] (hum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hummed*, ppr. *humming*. [< ME. *hummen*, hum, = MHG. G. *hummen*, hum (cf. OD. *hummen, hemmen*, mutter, hum (def. 2), hem, D. *hemmen*, cry hem after); freq. *humble*[1], q. v.; orig. imitative, like ME. *hummen*, E. *bum*[1] and *boom*[1], bumble, hum, buzz, MHG. G. *summen* = Dan. *summe*, buzz, Sp. *zumbar*, hum, resound, Pg. *zumbir*, buzz.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a prolonged droning sound, as a bee in flight; drone; murmur; buzz.

Suddenly with boisterous armes he throwes
A knobby flint, that *hummeth* as it goes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

Sometimes a thousand twangling instruments
Will *hum* about mine ears. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2.

2. To give utterance to a similar sound, such as the droning of a tune, a contemptuous or vacant mumbling, a murmuring expression of applause or satisfaction, hesitation, dissent, etc.

When Burnet preached, part of his congregation *hummed* so loudly and so long that he sat down to enjoy it.
Johnson, Bp. Sprat.

3. Same as *hem*[2].

If you chance to be out, do not confess it with standing still, or *humming*, or gaping one at another.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

"Well, you fellow," says my lord, "what have you to say? Don't stand *humming* and hawing, but speak out."
Fielding, Tom Jones, viii. 11.

To make things hum, to set matters in rapid motion or great activity. [U. S.]

Since the American nation fairly got hold of the holiday [Christmas], . . . we have *made it hum*, as we like to say.
C. D. Warner, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 161.

II. *trans.* **1.** To sing with shut mouth, as to the sound *m*; murmur without articulation; mumble: as, to *hum* an air.

Pray, let me look upon the gentleman
With more heed: then I did but *hum* him over
In haste, good faith, as lawyers chancery sheets.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1.

And far below the Roundhead rode
And *humm'd* a surly hymn.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2†. To express approbation of, or applaud, by humming.

Such Sermons as are most *humm'd* and applauded there would scarce be suffer'd the second hearing in a grave congregation of pious Christians.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Here Nash, if I may be permitted the use of a polite and fashionable phrase, was *humm'd*.
Goldsmith, Richard Nash

hum[1] (hum), *n.* [< *hum*[1], *v.*] 1. Any inarticulate, low, murmuring, or buzzing sound, as that made by bees in flight, by a spinning top, etc.; a faint continuous sound having no definite pitch; a buzz.

In drawling *hums* the feeble insects grieve.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Sounds that come
(However near) like a faint distant *hum*
Out of the grass, from which mysterious birth
We guess the busy secrets of the earth.
Keats, Vox et præterea nihil.

With the *hum* of swarming bees
Into dreamful slumber lull'd.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

The *hum* outliving the hushed bell.
Lowell, Darkened Mind.

Specifically—(*a*) A low confused noise, as of a crowd, or of distant voices or sounds of any kind.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The *hum* of either army stilly sounds.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

Towered cities please us then,
And the busy *hum* of men.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 118.

No sound of life is heard, no village *hum*.
Bryant, Earth.

(*b*) A buzz or murmur of applause or approbation. (*c*) A sound uttered with closed mouth by a speaker in a pause from embarrassment, affectation, or the like: as, *hums* and haws. Also (and now more commonly) *hem*.

I take my chair,
And, after two or three majestic *hums*,
. . . Peruse my writings.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, ii. 1.

My solemn *hums* and ha's the servants quake at.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, i. 1.

2†. [Prob. from its causing a buzzing or humming in the head.] A drink formerly common, probably made of strong ale or of ale and spirit. Its exact composition is not known.

And calls for *hum*.
You takers of strong waters and tobacco,
Mark this. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

Lord, what should I ail!
What a cold I have over my stomach! would I had some *hum*. *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

Venous hum, in *pathol.*, the humming sound heard in the large veins at the base of the neck, especially in anemic states.

hum[1] (hum), *interj.* [Another form of *hem*, *h'm*, *interj.*, q. v. see *hum*[1], *n.*, esp. in sense 1 (*c*). Cf. LG. *hum*, *humme*, an interjection of forbidding or directing; F. *hum*, *hum*, a coughing accent or voice.] An interjectional, hesitating sound, uttered with or during a pause; hem; h'm.

Bar. *Hum*, *hum*——
Jam. That preface,
If left out in a lawyer, spoils the cause,
Though ne'er so good and honest.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

hum[2] (hum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hummed*, ppr. *humming*. [Orig. dial.; appar. a particular use of *hum*[1], *v.*, I., 2, II., 2; cf. Sp. *zumbar*, joke, jest, make oneself merry, Pg. *zombar*, joke, jest, a particular use of Sp. *zumbar*, Pg. *zumbir*, hum, buzz: see *hum*[1]. Cf. *humbug*.] To trick or delude: impose on; cajole.

I don't mean to cajole you hither with the expectation of amusement or entertainment; you and I know better than to *hum* or be *hummed* in that manner.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, II. 153.

hum[2] (hum), *n.* [< *hum*[2], *v.*] An imposition or hoax; a humbug.

'Tis true his friend gave out that he was hanged;
But to be sure, 'twas all a *hum*.
Garrick, quoted in Jon Bee's Samuel Foote, p. lxxxvi.

It's "No Go"—it's "Gammon"—it's "all a *Hum*."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 186.

I daresay all this is *hum*, and that all will come back.
Lamb, To Manning.

human (hū'man), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *humane*, *humaine*, < ME. **human* (in adv. *humanly*), *humain*, < OF. *humain*, F. *humain* = Pr. *human*, *uman* = Sp. Pg. *humano* = It. *umano*, < L. *humanus*, of or belonging to a man, human, humane, < *homo* (*homin-*), man: see *Homo*. Cf. *humane*, a doublet of *human*.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of man or of mankind; having the qualities or attributes of man: as, *human* life or nature; a *human* being; *human* shape.

Neuer *humain* ey saw to it egal!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 951.

It is not impossible to me . . . to set her before your eyes to-morrow, *human* as she is.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 2.

But who his *human* heart has laid
To Nature's bosom nearer? *Whittier*, Burns.

Human nature . . . is a composite thing, a constitution of many parts differing in kind and quality.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 202.

2. Pertaining to the sphere, nature, or faculties of man; relative or proper to mankind; mundane; secular; not divine: as, *human* knowledge, wisdom, or science; *human* affairs.

My hand was in all *human* probability the first that had knocked at his door in a quarter of a century.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 662.

Human sign. (*a*) In *logic*, a sign instituted by a convention among men; a conventional sign, as a stroke of a bell for a sign of the hour. (*b*) In *astrol.*, a sign of the zodiac corresponding to a constellation having for its figure a human being. The human signs are Gemini, Virgo, Aquarius, and the first half of Sagittarius. =Syn. 1. *Human*, etc. See *humane*.

II. *n.* A human being; a member of the family of mankind. [Now colloq. or humorous.]

Mars, Mars (said he), thou plague of men, smear'd with the dust and bloud
Of *humanes*, and their ruin'd wals. *Chapman*, Iliad, v.

Humans for men, which Mr. Bartlett includes in his "Dictionary of Americanisms," is Chapman's habitual phrase in his translation of Homer. I find it also in the old play of "The Hog hath lost his Pearl."
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

Parson B—— . . . is just as fierce upon the dogs when they annoy him as he is upon the *humans* who cross his path. *Harper's Mag.*, XVI. 137.

To see such a number of terrified creatures taking sanctuary in every nook along the shore is enough to infect a silly *human* with alarm.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 121.

humanate† (hū'man-āt), *a.* [< ML. *humanatus*, pp. of *humanari*, become human, < L. *humanus*, human: see *human*.] Made human; endued with humanity.

Of your saying it followeth that the bread is *humanate* or incarnate. *Cranmer*, Ans. to Gardiner, p. 869.

humane (hū-mān'), *a.* [Formerly not separated from *human*, which was also spelled *humane*, *humaine* (with the accent on the first syllable); recently differentiated, with form and accent of the L. *humānus*, human, also humane: see *human*, and cf. *-an*, *-ane*.] 1†. Of or pertaining to man; human. See *human*, *a.*, 1.—2†. Profane; secular. See *human*, *a.*, 2.

His ignorance acquites him of all science, *humane* or divine. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters, An Hypocrite.

Aristotle, . . . Euripides, Sophocles, and all *humane* authors. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

3. Having the feelings and inclinations proper to man; having tenderness, compassion, and a disposition to treat other human beings and the lower animals with kindness; kind; benevolent.

It is the *humane* way: the other course
Will prove too bloody. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

From racks, indeed, and from all penalties directed against the persons, the property, and the liberty of heretics, the *humane* spirit of Mr. Gladstone shrinks with horror. *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

4. Tending to humanize or refine: applied to the elegant or polite branches of literature, especially philology, rhetoric, poetry, and the study of the ancient classics. See *humanity*, 5.

He was well skilled in all kinds of *humane* literature.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I. 310.

It [theology] is too universal in its relations to be able to stand alone; it will disclose its best treasures only to those who come to it cultivated by the study of the *humaner* letters. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 218.

=Syn. 3. *Humane*, *Merciful*; tender, tender-hearted, kind-hearted, compassionate, sympathetic. *Humane* differs from the ordinary use of *merciful* in that it expresses active endeavors to find and relieve suffering, and especially to prevent it, while *merciful* expresses the disposition to spare one the suffering which might be inflicted. The good Samaritan was *humane*; Shylock should have been *merciful*; the Royal *Humane* Society; a *merciful* judge.

Human, *Humane*. Human is that which belongs to man as man; *humane* means not inhuman, compassionate. *A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. 51.

And we most humbly beseech thee, O *merciful* Father, to hear us. *Book of Common Prayer*, Communion Service, [Invocation.

humanely (hū-mān'li), *adv.* [< *humane* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *humanly*.] In a humane manner; with kindness, tenderness, or compassion.

humaneness (hū-mān'nes), *n.* The quality of being humane; tenderness.

human-heartedness (hū'man-här'ted-nes), *n.* Humaneness; humanity.

His [Scott's] own wonderful *human-heartedness*—so broad, so clear, so genial, so humorous.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 108.

humanhood (hū'man-hud), *n.* [< *human* + *-hood*.] The state or condition of being human; humanity. [Rare.]

If a man attempt to benefit humanity by being faithful to his *Humanhood*, he is obliged . . . to run counter to his age. *Macaulay*, Elem. of Individualism, p. 90.

humanics (hū-man'iks), *n.* [< *human* + *-ics*: see *-ics*.] The doctrine or science of human nature, or of matters relating to humanity. *Collins.*

humaniform (hū-man'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *humanus*, human, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or characteristics of man; human. [Rare.]

All religion being more or less anthropomorphic, or *humaniform*, the structure of the spirit world must correspond with human conceptions and experiences.
Amer. Antiquarian, XI. 11.

humanify (hū-man'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humanified*, ppr. *humanifying*. [< L. *humanus*, human, + *facere*, make.] To render human; incarnate. [Rare.]

I will not dispute whether he could not have received us again to favour by some nearer and easier way than for His own Son to be *humanified*, and being man to be crucified. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 211.

humanisation, humanise, etc. See *humanization*, etc.

humanism (hū'man-izm), *n.* [< *human* + *-ism*.] 1. Human nature or character; humanity.

A general disposition of mind belonging to a man as such is termed *humanism*. *Meyer.*

According as he [man] raises his intellectual and moral nature to the levels of a higher and higher *humanism*.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 12.

2. A system or mode of thought in which human interests predominate, or any purely human element is made prominent.

The Hegelian idealism first bred the more sensualistic system of *humanism*, and then *humanism* bred socialism.
Rae, Contemporary Socialism, p. 114.

Here we have the stern Puritanism of old Birmingham passing into modern nonconformity, . . . and this milder form of the old spirit mellowing at last into nineteenth-century *humanism*. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 246.

I neither admit the moral influence of theism in the past, nor look forward to the moral influence of *humanism* in the future. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 249.

3. The subjects of study called the humanities; hence, polite learning in general; literary culture; especially, in the revival of learning in the middle ages, the intelligent and appreciative study of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew letters, which was introduced by Petrarch in Italy, and spread thence throughout Europe.

humanist (hū'man-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *humaniste* = Sp. Pg. *humanista* = It. *umanista*; as *human* + *-ist*.] I. *n.* 1. One accomplished in literary and classical culture; especially, in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, one of the scholars who, following the impulse of Petrarch, pursued and disseminated the study and a truer understanding of classical, and particularly of Greek, literature. The active enthusiasm of the humanists was the chief factor in accomplishing the Renaissance.

The author of Utopia was known for tolerant and liberal: he was a *humanist* and a reformer.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

Among the men of letters were many of the most eminent *humanists*, such as Leonardo Bruni Aretino, scholar and statesman, born in 1369.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 252.

He [Hermann Lotze] is now one of the noblest living *humanists*, as contrasted with the specialist on the one hand, and with the eclectic . . . on the other.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 94.

2. A student of human nature, or of matters of human interest; one versed in human affairs and relations.

Equally pleased with a watch, a coach, . . . or a fact in hydrostatics, Pepys was pleased yet more by the beauty, the worth, the mirth, or the mere scenic attitude in life of his fellow-creatures. He shows himself throughout a sterling *humanist*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Samuel Pepys.

II. *a.* Humanistic.

Italy, that holy land of *Humanist* enthusiasm.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 412.

humanistic (hū-ma-nis'tik), *a.* [< *humanist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to humanity or the humanities; characteristic of humanists or of humanism.

No mystic dreams of ascetic piety had come to trouble the tranquillity of its *humanistic* devotion. *J. Cabot.*

Science . . . substitutes a world of force and law for a world of *humanistic* divinities.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 148.

The old Plutonic gods do not assert themselves; they are buried and turned to dust, and the more modern *humanistic* divinities bear sway.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXVII. 113.

humanistically (hū-ma-nis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a humane manner; by means of the humanities.

Apart from current controversies stood the teachings of the school of Chartres, *humanistically* nourished on the study of the ancients. *A. Seth*, Encyc. Brit., XXI. 428.

humanitarian (hū-man-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *humanity* + *-arian*.] I. *a.* 1. In *theol.*, affirming the humanity or human nature of Christ.

but denying his divinity.—2. Having regard to the interests of humanity, or all mankind; broadly philanthropic.

Humanitarian, wider of scope than philanthropic, is a word pregnant with significance.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 316.

II. *n.* 1. In *theol.*: (*a*) One who asserts the mere humanity of Jesus Christ, and denies his divinity; a Unitarian. Some humanitarians hold that Christ was the subject of a divine inspiration which rendered his human nature an extraordinary one. (*b*) One who maintains the perfectibility of human nature without the aid of grace.—2. One who adopts the doctrine or theory that man's sphere of duty is limited to a benevolent interest in and practical promotion of the welfare of the human race, apart from all considerations of religion.—3. A philanthropist.

humanitarianism (hū-man-i-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *humanitarian* + *-ism.*] 1. In *theol.*, the doctrine that Jesus Christ possessed a human nature only.—2. The doctrine that mankind may become perfect without divine aid.—3. The doctrine that benevolence or philanthropy forms the sum of man's duties.

Pierre Leroux, who at a later period became the exponent of *Humanitarianism*, a kind of Saint-Simonism modified and tinctured with Hegelian philosophy.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 72.

4. Humane or humanitarian principles; comprehensive humanism or philanthropy.

Christianity, by reason of the simplicity of its doctrines, the sublime *humanitarianism* of its ethics.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 58.

Humanitarianism aims at the reorganization of society, so that all shall possess equal advantages for gaining a livelihood and contributing to the welfare of society.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 450.

humanitian† (hū-ma-nish'an), *n.* [Irreg. < *humanity* + *-ian.*] A humanist.

There was an orator there, a man of great reading, a singular scholar, and an excellent *humanitian*.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 588.

Nay, sir, I have read history, I am a little *humanitian*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

humanity (hū-man'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *humanitye*, < OF. *humanite, humainete*, F. *humanité* = Pr. *humanitat* = Sp. *humanidad* = Pg. *humanidade* = It. *umanità* = D. *humaniteit* = G. *humanität* = Dan. Sw. *humanitet*, < L. *humanita(t-)s*, human nature, humanity, also humane conduct, < *humanus*, human, humane: see *human*, *humane*.] 1. The condition or quality of being human; human character or nature.

The nature and condition of man, wherin he is lesse than God Almyghty, and excellynge not withstandyng al other creaturys in erth, is called *humanitie*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 8.

There is no such thing as stereotyped *humanity*; it must ever be a vague, bodiless idea, because the concrete units from which it is formed are independent realities.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 268.

In the deluge, Fintan escaped by taking the form of a salmon, until the receding waters left him high and dry on Tara Hill, when he resumed his *humanity*.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 4.

2. Mankind collectively; the human race.

Humanity must perforce prey on itself,
Like monsters of the deep.
Shak., Lear, iv. 2.

It was cutting very close to the bone to carve such a shred of *humanity* from the body politic to make a soldier of.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 61.

3. The character of being humane; consideration for the sensibilities of others, and sympathy with their needs or suffering; kindness; benevolence; a disposition to relieve distress, whether of men or of animals, and to treat all creatures kindly.

To withdraw something from thyself to give to other—that is a point of *humanity* and gentleness, which never taketh away so much commodity as it bringeth again.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Are you angry, sir,
Because you are entertain'd with all *humanity*?
Freely and nobly us'd?
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iii. 2.

The notion of what, for want of a better phrase, I must call a moral brotherhood in the whole human race has been steadily gaining ground during the whole course of history, and we have now a large abstract term answering to this notion—*Humanity*.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 64.

4†. Politeness; civility.

To prate in thy maysters presence, it is no *humanitye*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

There cannot be a greater argument of the general good understanding of a people than a sudden consent to give their approbation of a sentiment which has no emotion in it. If it were spoken with never so great skill in the actor, the manner of uttering that sentence could have nothing in it which could strike any but people of the greatest *humanity*—nay, people elegant and skilful in observations upon it.
Steele, Spectator, No. 502.

5. Learning or literature of a merely human or secular kind: opposed to *divinity*: generally in the plural, with reference to the several branches of such literature, as philology, grammar, rhetoric, poetry, the study of the ancient classics, and the like. In Scotland, in the singular, applied to Latin and Latin literature alone: as, a professor of *humanity*.

Philological studies, when philology . . . was restricted to the cultivation of the languages, literature, history, and archæology of Greece and Rome, were very commonly called literæ humaniores, or, in English, *the humanities*; and it is the conviction of their value as a moral and intellectual discipline which has led scholars almost universally to ascribe the origin of this appellation to a sense of their refining, elevating, and humanising influence. This, however, I think is an erroneous etymology. They were called literæ humaniores, *the humanities*, by way of opposition to the literæ divinæ, or divinity, the two studies, philology and theology, then completing the circle of scholastic knowledge, which, at the period of the introduction of the phrase, scarcely included any branch of physical science.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., iii.

humanization (hū'man-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *humanize* + *-ation.*] The act of humanizing, or the state of being humanized; a making human or humane; assimilation to humanity. Also spelled *humanisation*.

It is under that name [duty] that the process of *humanization* ought to begin and be conducted throughout.
Coleridge, Table Talk.

humanize (hū'man-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *humanized*, ppr. *humanizing*. [= F. *humaniser* = Pg. *humanisar*; as *human* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make human; give or attribute a human character to; render conformable to human nature or requirements.

Socrates, . . . by his plain simplicity, without any counterfeit vanity whatsoever, hath *humanized*, as I may so say, philosophy, and attributed it to humane reason.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 986.

Man, . . . considered simply as a being of this world, was to the Greek the expression of all that was best and brightest in his thoughts. What could he do but *humanize* his gods?
Faiths of the World, p. 163.

2. To render humane or gentle; make susceptible or agreeable to human feeling; refine or soften the human character of; civilize.

Song might tell
What *humanizing* virtues near her cell
Sprang up, and spread their fragrance wide around.
Wordsworth, Off Saint Bees' Heads.

It is always *humanizing* to see how the most rigid creed is made to bend before the kindlier instincts of the heart.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 113.

Humanized lymph. See *lymph*.—**Humanized virus.** See *virus*.

II. *intrans.* To become human or humane; become civilized.

By the original law of nations, war and extirpation were the punishment of injury. *Humanizing* by degrees, it admitted slavery instead of death; a further step was the exchange of prisoners instead of slavery.
Franklin.

Also spelled *humanise*.

humanizer (hū'man-ī-zėr), *n.* One who humanizes. Also spelled *humaniser*.

humankind (hū'man-kīnd'), *n.* The race of man; mankind; the human species.

A knowledge both of books and *human kind*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 640.

humanly (hū'man-li), *adv.* [< ME. *humanly*, courteously, kindly: see *humanely* and *human.*] 1. In a human manner; after the manner of men; according to human knowledge or belief: as, *humanly* speaking, it is impossible.

Look at this little seed. See . . . how *humanly* it dies; how *humanly* it puts forth its spring leaves.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 131.

2†. Kindly; humanely.

Though learn'd, well-bred; and though well-bred, sincere;
Modestly bold, and *humanly* severe.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 636.

humanness (hū'man-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being human; humanity.

humate (hū'māt), *n.* [< *hum(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of humic acid.

humatile (hū'ma-til), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *humatus*, pp. of *humare*, bury, + E. *-ile.*] Buried. See the extract. [Rare.]

All species buried at a later date than the diluvian deposit were to be considered merely *humatile* or sub-fossil.
N. Joly, Man before Metals (trans.), p. 17.

humation† (hū-mā'shon), *n.* [< L. *humatio(n-)*, a burying, < *humare*, cover with earth, inter, bury, < *humus*, earth: see *humus.* Cf. *exhumation*, *inhumation.*] Interment; inhumation.

Lancashire gave me breath,
And Cambridge education;
Middlesex gave me death,
And this church my *humation*.
J. Weever, Epitaph, in Fuller's Worthies, Lancashire.

humbird (hum'bėrd), *n.* [< *hum*[1] + *bird*[1].] A humming-bird. [Rare.]

Some from the *hum-bird's* downy nest.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

humble[1]† (hum'bl), *v. i.* [< ME. *humbelen*, *humblen*, for **hummelen* (= OD. *hommelen*), hum, freq. of *hummen*, E. *hum*[1], like *bumble*, freq. of *bum*[1], *boom*[1]: see *hum*[1]. Cf. *humblebee*. For the form, cf. *humble*[2], *humble*[3], *hamble*, *nimble*, etc.] To hum.

To *humble* like a bee.
Minsheu.

humble[2] (hum'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humbled*, ppr. *humbling*. [Sc. *hummel* (in sense 2); ult. a secondary form of *hamble*, mutilate, hamstring: see *hamble*. Cf. *humble*[2], *a.*] 1†. To break; make sore.

Kibed or *humbled* heeles.
Holland, tr. of Pliny (ed. 1634), II. 88.

2. To break off the ears of (barley) with a flail; separate from the awns. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]—3†. To break off the horns of.

The polled or *humbled* cattle come next under our consideration, a kind well deserving of notice.
G. Culley, Observations on Live Stock (1786).

humble[2]† (hum'bl), *a.* [Sc. *hummel*, *hummle*, OSc. *homyll*, having no horns (cf. Sc. *humlie*, a cow having no horns); < *humble*[2], *v.*] 1. Broken; bruised; sore.—2. Having no horns, as a cow.

Quhen vncouth [strange] ky fechtis amang thaym self, gif ane of thaym happenis to be slane, and vncertane quhat kow maid the slauchter, the kow that is *homyll* sall beir the wyte. *Bellenden*, Cron. B., x. c. 12. (*Jamieson.*)

3. Pertaining to a humble cow.

The lop-ear [in the zebu] is a decidedly *hummel* characteristic.
Amer. Naturalist, XXI. 886.

humble[3] (hum'bl or um'bl), *a.* [< ME. *humble*, < OF. *humble, humle, humele*, F. *humble* = Pr. *humil, omil* = OSp. *humil*, Sp. Pg. *humilde* = It. *umile*, < L. *humilis*, low, slight, hence mean, humble (cf. Gr. *χαμαλός, χαμηλός*, on the ground, low, trifling), < *humus*, the ground, *humi*, on the ground, = Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground: see *humus*, *human*, etc., and *chamæleon*, *chameleon*, *chamomile*, *camomile*.] 1. Lowly in kind, state, condition, amount, etc.; of little worth or moment; unimportant; low; common: as, a *humble* cottage; a man of *humble* origin; a *humble* follower; my *humble* means.

These *humble* considerations make me out of love with my greatness.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Let Innocence
Be written on my tomb, though ne'er so *humble*,
'Tis all I am ambitious of.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 2.

I said, I thank thee, Fate,
I who went forth so *humble*,
That I come back so great.
Bryant, Poet's First Song.

2. Lowly in manner or guise; modest; unpretending; submissive: as, a *humble* apology.

And alle that ben byfore
Yow in this stede, salue withe *humble* Face.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

In him the painter labour'd with his skill
To hide deceit, and give the harmless show
An *humble* gait, calm looks, eyes wailing still.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1508.

To please, you must a hundred changes try;
Sometimes be *humble*, then must soar on high.
Dryden, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, iii. 579.

3. Lowly in feeling; lacking self-esteem; having a sense of insignificance, unworthiness, dependence, or sinfulness; meek; penitent.

God resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the *humble*.
1 Pet. v. 5.

Show me thy *humble* heart, and not thy knee.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

Prayer of humble access. See *access*.—**Syn. 2.** Unassuming, unobtrusive, unostentatious.

humble[3] (hum'bl or um'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humbled*, ppr. *humbling*. [< ME. *humblen*, refl.; < *humble*[3], *a.*] 1. To make lower; bring down; bow down.

The highest mountains may be *humbled* into valleys.
Hakewill, Apology.

The common executioner . . .
Falls not the axe upon the *humbled* neck,
But first begs pardon.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

2. To make lower in state or condition; reduce in power, possessions, esteem, etc.; abase: as, to *humble* one's foes; to *humble* the pride of a rival.

Is it her nature, or is it her will,
To be so cruell to an *humbled* foe?
Spenser, Sonnets, xii.

Fortune not much of *humbling* me can boast;
Though double tax'd, how little have I lost!
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 151.

3. To make humble or lowly in feeling; bring down the pride or vanity of; make meek and submissive; humiliate: often used reflexively.

Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you. 1 Pet. v. 6.

They [the lords] *humble themselves* to the King, and crave Pardon for that they had done, which they obtained. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 109.

=Syn. *Debase, Degrade*, etc. See *abase*.

humblebee (hum'bl-bē), *n.* [< ME. *humbylbee, hombulbe*, E. dial. also *hummobee;* (AS. not found) = D. *hommelbij* = Dan. *humlebi*, humblebee; not directly compounded of *humble*[1], hum, + *bee*[1], the simple noun **humble*, a humblebee, being older (OHG.); ME. not found alone, OSc. *hummel*, a drone, = OD. *hommel* (equiv. to *bommel* = E. *bumble*bee), a humblebee, a drone, a wasp, = OHG. *humbal*, MHG. *humbel, hummel*, G. *hummel*, humblebee, drone, = Dan. *humle* = Sw. *humla*, humblebee. The *mb* in OHG. *humbal* can hardly be the ordinary dissimilation of *mm* as in *humble*[1], *v.*, *humble*[2], *humble*[3], though the word cannot well be separated in its origin from the imitative base *hum*[1]. *Cf. bumblebee.*] Same as *bumblebee*.

Kill me a red-hipped *humble-bee*, on the top of a thistle. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

The young *humble bee* . . . breeds in long grass. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 70.

Burly, dozing *humble-bee!*
Where thou art is clime for me.
Emerson, The Humble-Bee.

humblefication (hum'- or um'bl-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *humble*[3] + *-fication.*] Humility. [Ludicrous and rare.]

The Prospectus . . . has about it a sort of unmanly *humblification* which is not sincere. *Southey*, Letters (1809), II. 120.

humblehead†, *n.* [ME., < *humble*[3] + *-head:* see *-hood.*] Humble estate or condition. *Chaucer.*

humblely†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *humbly*.

humble-mouthed (hum'bl-moutht), *a.* Humble in speech.

You are meek, and *humble-mouth'd*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

humbleness (hum'- or um'bl-nes), *n.* [< *humble*[3] + *-ness.*] The state of being humble or low; humility; meekness.

For my part, I am rather, with all subjected *humbleness*, to thank her excellencies. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Her dress . . .
Is homely — fashioned to express
A wandering Pilgrim's *humbleness*.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

humble-pie (hum'bl-pī'), *n.* [< *humble-s*, for *umble-s*, orig. *numble-s*, q. v., + *pie*[1].] A pie made of the umbles or numbles (that is, the heart, liver, kidneys, and entrails) of the deer. — **To eat humble-pie**, to submit tamely to insult or humiliation; apologize or humiliate one's self abjectly: in allusion to the humble-pie, or pie made of the umbles or numbles of a deer, formerly, at hunting feasts, set before the huntsman and his followers, but with further and now exclusive allusion to the adjective *humble*.

"You drank too much wine last night, and disgraced yourself, sir," the old soldier said. "You must get up and *eat humble-pie* this morning, my boy."
Thackeray, Newcomes, xiv.

Your "You'll see nex' time!" an' "Look out bumby!"
Most ollers ends in *eatin' umble-pie*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 61.

humble-plant (hum'bl-plant), *n.* The common sensitive-plant, *Mimosa pudica*.

humbler (hum'- or um'blėr), *n.* One who or that which humbles; one who reduces pride or mortifies.

humbles (um'- or hum'blz), *n. pl.* An erroneous form of *umbles*, originally *numbles*. See *humble-pie* and *numbles*.

humblesse†, *n.* [ME., also *humblis;* < OF. *humblece, humblesse*, humility, < *humble*, humble: see *humble*[3].] Humbleness; humility; low obeisance. *Chaucer.*

Go, litille bill, with all *humblis*
Vnto my lady, of womanhede the floure,
And saie hire howe [a] newe Troiles lithe in distres
All onely for hire sake.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 44.

With faire fearefull *humblesse* towards him shee came. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 26.

humblessot†, *n.* An obeisance: a jocular form of *humblesse*. *Davies.*

He kissed his hands thrice and made as many *humblessos* ere he would finger it. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 172).

humbling[1]† (hum'bling), *n.* [< ME. *humbeling, humbling*, verbal n. of *humbelen, humblen*, hum, humble: see *humble*[1].] A humming.

Lyke the last *humblynge*
After the clappe of a thundring.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1039.

humbling[2]† (hum'- or um'bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *humble*[3], *v.*] Humiliation.

I like these tears well, and this *humbling* also. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

humblingly (hum'- or um'bling-li), *adv.* In a humbling or humiliating manner.

humbly (hum'- or um'bli), *adv.* [< ME. *humbliche, humeliche, humblely;* < *humble*[3] + *-ly*[2].] In a humble manner; with modest submissiveness; with humility.

A warrior, with his shield of pride
Cleaving *humbly* to his side,
And hands in resignation prest,
Palm to palm, on his tranquil breast.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, i.

Humboldt blue. Same as *spirit-blue*.

humboldtilite (hum'bōl-ti-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < *Humboldt* (Baron Alexander von Humboldt (1769–1859), the German naturalist) + *-lite*, < Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A variety of melilite; a silicate of aluminium and iron, belonging to the vesuvianite group.

humboldtine (hum'bōl-tin), *n.* [< *Humboldt* + *-ine*[2].] A native oxalate of the protoxid of iron.

humboldtite (hum'bōl-tīt), *n.* [< *Humboldt* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *datolite:* a name given by Lévy to crystals from Tyrol, on the supposition that they differed from ordinary datolite in form.

humbug (hum'bug), *n.* [First in use about 1735–40, as a piece of fashionable slang, with exactly its present sense; but Dean Milles defines it (about 1760) as "a false alarm, a bugbear," appar. a more orig. sense; < *hum*[2], a dial. and slang term, delude, impose on, cajole, + *bug*[1], a specter, goblin (see *hum*[2] and *bug*[1]); but, as in other slang terms, little regard was paid to the elements of which it is formally composed. The use of *humbug* in ref. to a person is more recent; cf. *fraud*, similarly used in colloquial speech.] **1.** A trick; an imposition, especially an imposition perpetrated under fair and honorable pretenses; a hoax.

There is a word very much in vogue with the people of taste and fashion, which, though it has not even the "penumbra" of a meaning, yet makes up the sum total of the wit, sense, and judgement of the aforesaid people of taste and fashion! — "This peace will prove a confounded *humbug* upon the nation. — These theatrical managers humbug the town damnably!" — *Humbug* is neither an English word, nor a derivative from any other language. It is indeed a blackguard sound, made use of by most people of distinction! It is a fine make-weight in conversation, and some great men deceive themselves so egregiously as to think they mean something by it!
The Student (1751), II. 41. (*Todd.*)

I remember the origin of that word *humbug*, which has reigned in high vogue for several years, but I hope this will not prove another *humbug*.
British Mag., April, 1763, p. 542.

The great and illustrious *humbug* of ancient history was The Eleusinian Mysteries.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

2. A spirit of deception or imposition; falseness; hollowness; pretense; sham: as, there is a great deal of *humbug* about him. — **3.** An impostor; a cheat; a deceitful fellow; a person given to cajolery, flattery, or specious stories.

In reading it ["Gammer Gurton's Needle"] one feels that he is at least a man among men, and not a *humbug* among *humbugs*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 154.

4. A form of nippers for grasping the cartilage of the nose in refractory cattle. *E. H. Knight.* — **5.** A kind of candy. See the extract. [Prov. Eng.]

He had provided himself with a paper of *humbugs* for the child — *humbugs* being the North-country term for certain lumps of toffy, well flavored with peppermint.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

humbug (hum'bug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *humbugged*, ppr. *humbugging*. [< *humbug*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To deceive by a false pretense; impose upon; cajole; hoax.

With other fine things,
Such as Kings say to Kings
When each tries to *humbug* his dear Royal Brother, in Hopes by such "gammon" to take one another in.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 300.

II. *intrans.* To practise deceit or trickery.

'Twixt nations and parties, and state politicians,
Prim shop-keepers, jobbers, smooth lawyers, physicians;
Of worth and of wisdom the trial and test
Is — mark ye, my friends! — who shall *humbug* the best.
Brookes, Epilogue on Humbugging.

humbugable (hum'bug-a-bl), *a.* [< *humbug, v.*, + *-able.*] Capable of being humbugged; gullible. [Rare.]

My charity does not extend so far as to believe that any reasonable man (*humbuggable* as the animal is) can have been so humbugged. *Southey*, Letters (1825), III. 488.

humbugger (hum'bug-ėr), *n.* One who humbugs.

humbuggery (hum'bug-ėr-i), *n.* [< *humbug* + *-ery.*] The practice of humbug; false pretense; imposition.

humbuzz (hum'buz), *n.* [< *hum* + *buzz.*] **1.** A cockchafer, *Melalontha vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.] — **2.** A thin piece of wood with a notched edge, which, being swung round swiftly on a string, gives a humming or buzzing sound; a bull-roarer. [Prov. Eng.]

hum-cup (hum'kup), *n.* Strong ale. [Prov. Eng.]

'Tis a barrel then of *hum-cup* which we call the black ram.
Sussex Sheepshearing Song, quoted by Rickerdyke.

humdrum (hum'drum), *a.* and *n.* [In form a compound of *hum*[1] and *drum*[1], perhaps orig. *drone*[1], being thus in effect a redupl. of *hum*[1], i. e. 'humming,' droning, monotonous.] **I.** *a.* Dull; commonplace; homely; tedious.

Shall we, quoth she, stand still *hum-drum*,
And see stout bruin, all alone,
By numbers basely overthrown?
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 112.

Yet am I by no means certain that she would take me with the impediment of our friends' consent, a regular *humdrum* wedding, and the reversion of a good fortune on my side. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Every one knows that at the age of fifty a plodding, *humdrum*, methodical printer [Richardson] . . . proved himself an original genius. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 45.

II. *n.* **1.** A droning tone of voice; monotonous or tedious talk.

I am frequently forced to go to my harpsichord to keep me awake, and to silence his *humdrum*.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 191.

2. Monotony; tediousness; ennui.

There is as regards the more definite constituents of the field of consciousness a close resemblance between natural sleepiness and the state of monotonous *humdrum* we call tedium or ennui. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 71.

3†. A dull, tedious fellow; a bore.

I scorn it, I, so I do, to be a consort for every *hum-drum*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

4. A small, low three-wheeled cart, drawn usually by one horse. [Prov. Eng.]

humdrum (hum'drum), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *humdrummed*, ppr. *humdrumming*. [< *humdrum, a.*] To pass the time in a dull manner.

humdudgeon (hum'duj-ọn), *n.* [< *hum*[1] + *dudgeon*[2].] A complaint or outcry without sufficient reason. [Scotch.]

I would never be making a *humdudgeon* about a scart on the pow. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

humect† (hū-mekt'), *v. t.* [< F. *humecter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *humectar* = It. *umettare*, < L. *humectare*, correctly *umectare*, moisten, wet, < *humectus*, correctly *umectus*, of a moist nature, moist, damp, < *humere*, correctly *umere*, be moist: see *humid.*] To moisten; wet; water. [Rare.]

Galen wyll not permytte that pure wyne, without alaye of water, shulde in any wise be gyuen to chyldren, for as much as it *humecteth* the body, or maketh it moyster and hotter than is conuenient.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 11.

humectant† (hū-mek'tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *humectant* = Sp. Pg. *humectante* = It. *umettante*, < L. *humectan(t-)s, umectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *humectare, umectare*, moisten: see *humect.*] **I.** *a.* Moistening; diluent.

Fumes and odours, passing so easily through the air, will very naturally insinuate into their vehicles also; which fumes, if they be grosser and *humectant*, may raise that diversification of touch which we mortals call tasting; if more subtile and dry, that which we call smelling.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 4.

II. *n.* A substance regarded as tending to increase the fluidity of the blood.

humectate† (hū-mek'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *humectatus, umectatus*, pp. of *humectare, umectare*, moisten: see *humect.*] Same as *humect*.

Native Lucca olives afford [an oyl] fit to allay the tartness of vinegar and other acids, yet gently to warm and *humectate* where it passes. *Evelyn*, Acetaria.

humectation (hū-mek-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *humectation* = Pr. *humectacio* = Sp. *humectacion* = Pg. *humectação* = It. *umettazione*, < LL. *humectatio(n-), umectatio(n-)*, < L. *humectare, umectare*, moisten: see *humect.*] **1.** The act of moistening, wetting, or watering.

A garden that is watered with short and sudden showers is more uncertain in its fruits and beauties than if a rivulet waters it with a perpetual distilling and constant *humectation*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 67.

He would sometimes say "Drink, my children; health consists in the suppleness and *humectation* of the parts; drink water in great abundance; it is an universal menstruum that dissolves all kinds of salt."
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, ii. 3.

2. In *med.*: (*a*) The preparing of a medicine by steeping it for a time in water, in order to soften and moisten it, to cleanse it, to prevent its subtile parts from being dissipated in gentle

ing, or the like. (*b*) The application of moistening remedies.

humective† (hū-mek'tiv), *a.* [< *humect* + *-ive.*] Having the power to moisten.

humefy (hū'mę-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humefied*, ppr. *humefying*. [< L. *humefacere, umefacere*, make moist, < *humere, umere*, be moist, + *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make moist; soften with water. *Goldsmith.*

humeral (hū'mę-ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *huméral* = Sp. Pg. *humeral* = It. *umerale*, < NL. *humeralis*; cf. neut. LL. *humerale*, a covering for the shoulders, < L. *humerus, umerus*, the shoulder: see *humerus*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the humerus.—2. Of or pertaining to the upper arm or the shoulder.—3. In *entom.*, pertaining to, or situated on or near, a humerus or anterior corner of the thorax or wing-cover.—**Humeral angle**, in *entom.*: (*a*) The exterior front angle of the thorax or pronotum. (*b*) The exterior angle of a beetle's elytrum, adjoining the pronotum. (*c*) A bend in the anterior margin of the wing, near the base, found in certain insects.—**Humeral artery**, Same as *brachial artery* (which see, under *brachial*).—**Humeral callosities**, dilated spaces on the front angles of the thorax, seen in many *Diptera*, formed by a coalescence of parts of the prothorax with the metathorax.—**Humeral cincture**, in *ichth.* See *cincture*.—**Humeral veil**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a long narrow veil of silk, of the color of the ecclesiastical season, worn at solemn mass by the sub-deacon, hanging from his neck and over his shoulders. He covers his hands with it when he brings the paten from the credence at the offertory, and while he holds the paten elevated after the oblation of the unconsecrated chalice, and until the end of the Lord's Prayer. See *patener*.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *amice*[1], 2.

The priest put on the *humeral*, beset with precious stones. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 115.

2. The second joint, counting from the base, of the pedipalp of a spider. It is generally long and rather slender.

humeri, *n.* Plural of *humerus*.

humero-abdominal (hū'mę-rō-ab-dom'i-nal), *a.* Pertaining both to the humerus and to the abdomen, or the upper arm and the belly.

humero-abdominalis (hū'mę-rō-ab-dom-i-nā'lis), *n.* [NL.] A muscle of the hedgehog which extends along the side of the abdomen, and connects the humerus with the orbicularis panniculi, the action of which it assists.

humerocubital (hū'mę-rō-kū'bi-tal), *a.* 1. In *anat.*, pertaining to the humerus and to the cubit or ulna, as a muscle which arises from one and is inserted into the other of these bones.—2. In *ichth.*, relating to the confluent so-called humerus, ulna, and radius exemplified in siluroid fishes; of or belonging to the coracoid or paraglenal. *Günther.*

humerodigital (hū'mę-rō-dij'i-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the humerus and a finger; arising from the humerus and inserted into a finger or into the digits collectively, as a muscle.

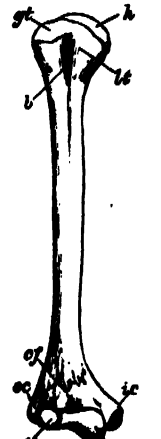
humerodorsal (hū'mę-rō-dôr'sal), *a.* Pertaining to the humerus and the back.

humerodorsalis (hū'mę-rō-dôr-sā'lis), *n.* [NL.] A muscle of the hedgehog arising from the humerus near the origin of the humero-abdominalis, passing through the axilla, and expanding upon the integument of the back and upon the orbicularis panniculi, the action of which it assists.

humerometacarpal (hū'mę-rō-met-a-kär'pal), *a.* Pertaining to the humerus and the metacarpus; arising from the humerus and inserted into the metacarpus, as a muscle.

humeroradial (hū'mę-rō-rā'di-al), *a.* Pertaining to the humerus and the radius, or the upper arm and the forearm: specifically applied to the ratio of length between these parts.

A long forearm (*humero-radial* index 90). *W. H. Flower*, Pop. Sci. Mo., [XXVIII. 316.



Front View of Right Human Humerus.

b, bicipital groove; *cf*, coronoid fossa; *ec*, external condyle, or epicondyle; *gt*, greater tuberosity, or trochiter; *h*, head; *ic*, internal condyle, or epitrochlea; *lt*, capitellum, for articulation with radius; *t*, lesser tuberosity, or trochin; *t*, trochlea, for articulation with ulna. Between *h* and *gt* or *lt* is the anatomical neck of the bone; a little below *b* is the surgical neck of the bone.

humerus (hū'mę-rus), *n.*; pl. *humeri* (-rī). [= F. *humérus* = Sp. *húmero* = Pg. *humero* = It. *umero, omero*, < L. *humerus*, a common but incorrect spelling of *umerus*, the shoulder, prop. the upper bone of the arm; = Gr. ὦμος, the shoulder, = Goth. *amsa*, the shoulder, = Skt. *ansa*, the shoulder.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) The bone of the upper arm, extending from the shoulder-joint to the elbow-joint. In all the higher vertebrates it is a single bone, usually of much greater length than thickness, and more or less cylindrical, but in a few cases short and stout and very irregular. It articulates above with the scapula, or scapula and coracoid, by a convex head; below by its condyles with the bones of the forearm. It is remarkably slender and cylindrical in man, and still more so in bats. See cut under *epicondyle*. (*b*) The proscapula of fishes: so called by Cuvier and his followers. (*c*) The mesocoracoid of fishes: so designated by Owen and others. (*d*†) The shoulder or upper arm and associated parts.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) The femur of the fore leg; the brachium. *Kirby and Spence.* (*b*) The subcostal or submarginal vein of the fore wing of certain hymenopters. *Walker.* (*c*) The front corner of the thoracic region seen from above; the shoulder: this may be the prothorax, as in *Coleoptera*, or the mesothorax, as in *Diptera*.—**Anconeal fossa of the humerus**. See *anconeal*.

humet, humette[1] (hū-met'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, a fesse or bar couped or cut off short at each end, and so forming a simple rectangle with its longer sides horizontal.

humeté, humetté, humettee (hū-me-tā', -tē'), *a.* In *her.*, couped at each end or arm, so that the extremities do not reach the sides of the escutcheon: applied to the chevron, fesse, cross, and the like.

humette[2] (hū-met'), *n.* A cap of fence worn by archers and other infantry soldiers in the fifteenth century.

humgruffin (hum'gruf-in), *n.* [A made word, based on *hum*[1], *v. i.*, + *gruff*[1], mixed with *griffin*.] A terrible or repulsive person. [Humorous.]

All shrunk from the glance of that keen-flashing eye,
Save one horrid *Humgruffin*, who seem'd by his talk,
And the airs he assumed, to be cock of the walk.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 198.

humhum (hum'hum), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of plain, coarse Indian cloth, made of cotton.

Humian (hū'mi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to David Hume (1711–76), a Scottish philosopher and historian, or to his philosophy or writings. Hume carried sensationalism and individualism to their extreme consequences, resulting in philosophical skepticism. The study of Hume roused Kant to the production of his "Critique of the Pure Reason," which is largely a refutation of Hume's skepticism.

The principal effort of the *Humian* school has been to abrogate relations not only from the sphere of reality, but from the sphere of consciousness. *W. James*, Mind, IX. 4.

The *Humian* theory was believed to lead inevitably to scepticism and infidelity. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 387.

humic (hū'mik), *a.* [< *humus* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from mold (humus).—**Humic acid**, an acid found in humus, or formed from it by boiling with an alkali. Its salts are called *humates*.

humicubation† (hū'mi-kū-bā'shon), *n.* [< L. *humus*, the ground, *humi*, on the ground, + *cubatio(n-)*, a lying down, < *cubare*, lie down.] A lying on the ground; penitential prostration.

Fasting and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and *humicubations*, used to be companions of repentance. *Abp. Bramhall.*

Lents, Embers, Vigils, Groans, *Humicubations*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 146.

humid (hū'mid), *a.* [< F. *humide* = Pr. *humid* = Sp. *húmedo* = Pg. *humido* = It. *umido*, < L. *humidus*, correctly *ūmidus*, moist, < *hūmēre*, correctly *ūmēre*, be moist, akin to *ūvens*, moist, *ūvidus, ūdus*, moist: cf. Gr. ὑγρός, moist (see *hygro-*), Icel. *vökr*, moist, > E. dial. *wokey*, moist, ME. *wokien*, be moist. Hence *humor*, etc.] Moist, or accompanied with moisture; containing, or formed or effected by, water or vapor; wet or watery; damp.

On which the sun more glad impress'd his beams
Than in fair evening cloud, or *humid* bow.
Milton, P. L., iv. 151.

Fearless of *humid* air and gathering rains,
Forth steps the man. *Cowper*, Task, i. 212.

Humid process. See *assaying*.—**Syn.** *Damp, Dank*, etc. See *moist*.

humidify (hū-mid'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humidified*, ppr. *humidifying*. [< *humid* + *-i-fy.*] To make humid. [Rare.]

Humidifying the air in mills. *The Engineer*, LXV. 353.

humidity (hū-mid'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *humidytee*, < OF. *humidite*, F. *humidité* = Pr. *humiditat* = Sp. *humididad* (cf. Pg. *humidade*) = It. *umidità*, < L. *humidita(t-)s*, correctly *umidita(t-)s*, moisture, < *umidus*, moist: see *humid*.] 1. The state of being humid; moisture; dampness; especially, a moderate degree of wetness which is perceptible to the eye or touch.

Till it be harde, unwattred must it be,
Lest alle the werk corrupte *humydites*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 183.

O blessed breeding sun, draw from the earth
Rotten *humidity*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

2. In *meteor.*, the amount of aqueous vapor in the atmosphere compared with that which is required to saturate it under the given condition as to temperature: specifically called *relative humidity*. If the atmosphere is completely saturated, the humidity is expressed as 100; if perfectly dry, as 0. The humidity varies widely in different places, and in the same place at different times.

humidness (hū'mid-nes), *n.* Humidity.

humifuse (hū'mi-fūs), *a.* [= F. *humifuse*, < L. *humus*, the ground, *humi*, on the ground, + *fusus*, pour or spread out, pp. of *fundere*, pour: see *fuse*[1] and *found*[3].] In *bot.*, spread over the surface of the ground; procumbent: as, a *humifuse* plant.

humilet†, *a.* [< L. *humilis*, low, humble: see *humble*[3], the older form.] Lowly; humble.

humile†, *v. t.* [< *humile, a.* Cf. *humiliate, humble*[3], *v.*] To humble.

Davyd ought to *humyle* himselfe. *Bp. Fisher.*

humiliant (hū-mil'i-ant), *a.* [= F. *humiliant* = Sp. *humillante* = Pg. *humilhante* = It. *umiliante*, < LL. *humilian(t-)s*, ppr. of *humiliare*, humiliate: see *humiliate*.] Humiliating. [Rare.]

The melancholy of *humiliant* thoughts.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

humiliate (hū-mil'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humiliated*, ppr. *humiliating*. [< LL. *humiliatus*, pp. of *humiliare* (> It. *umiliare* = Sp. *humillar* = Pg. *humilhar* = Pr. *humiliar, umiliar, omeliar* = F. *humilier*), abase, humble, < L. *humilis*, lowly, humble: see *humble*[3].] To cause to be or appear lower or more humble; depress; especially, to abase in estimation; subject to shame or disgrace; mortify: as, to *humiliate* one's self by a confession; to *humiliate* a boaster.

We stand *humiliated* rather than encouraged. *Arnold.*

—**Syn.** *Debase, Degrade*, etc. (see *abase*); mortify, shame, put to shame, put down, dishonor.

humiliating (hū-mil'i-ā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *humiliate, v.*] Humbling; depressing or bating pride; mortifying.

The citizens of Madrid have more than once besieged their sovereign in his own palace, and extorted from him the most *humiliating* concessions.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

This *humiliating* peace of Pressburg, by which Austria lost 23,000 square miles of territory and almost 3,000,000 of inhabitants, was a prelude to the complete overthrow of the German empire.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 401.

humiliation (hū-mil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *humiliation* = Pr. *humiliatio* = Sp. *humillacion* = Pg. *humiliação* = It. *umiliazione*, < LL. *humiliatio(n-)*, < *humiliare*, humiliate: see *humiliate*.] The act of humiliating or humbling, or the state of being humiliated; abasement; mortification.

The former was an *humiliation* of Deity: the latter an *humiliation* of manhood. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

The miseries and *humiliations* of dependence . . . had not broken the spirit of Machiavelli.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Note the *humiliation* he suffers from being looked down upon as of no account amongst men.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 250.

humility (hū-mil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *humilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *humilite*, < OF. *humilite*, F. *humilité* = Pr. *humilitat, omilitat* = Sp. *humildad* = Pg. *humildade* = It. *umiltà*, < L. *humilita(t-)s*, lowness, meanness, baseness, in LL. (eccl.) humility, < *humilis*, low, lowly, humble: see *humble*[3].] 1. The state or character of being humble; freedom from pride and arrogance; lowliness of mind; a low estimate of one's self; self-abasement.

The fear of the Lord is the instruction of wisdom; and before honour is *humility*. Prov. xv. 33.

Serving the Lord with all *humility* of mind, and with many tears. Acts xx. 19.

Owe not thy *humility* unto humiliation from adversity.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 14.

It is the mark of nobleness to volunteer the lowest service, the greatest spirit only attaining to *humility*.
Emerson, Civilisation.

2†. An act of submission.

With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king.
Sir J. Davies.

3. A name of several different tattlers or totanine birds of the family *Scolopacidæ*. (*a*) The semipalmated tattler or willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*. [Massachusetts.] (*b*) The greater yellowlegs, *Totanus melanoleucus*. *Audubon*. [Maine.] (*c*) The Bartramian sandpiper. *Trumbull*. [Long Island, New York.] (*d*) The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica*. [Local, U. S.]—**Syn.** 1. Meekness, humbleness, lowliness, diffidence.

humin (hū′min), *n.* [< *humus* + *-in*[2].] A neutral indifferent substance said by Mulder to exist in black humus. It may also be prepared from sugar or starch by the action of a mineral acid. Its composition and properties have not as yet been fully investigated.

Humiria (hū-mir′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *houmiri, umiri, umire*, the native name in Guiana and Brazil.] A genus of balsamiferous shrubs or trees, of the natural order *Humiriaceæ*, founded by Aublet in 1775. It is characterized by having 20 stamens, which are united by their base, and either all entire and bearing 1 anther, or with 5 larger, 3-cleft at the apex, and bearing 3 anthers; the disk is 10-lobed or 10-parted; the leaves are alternate, simple, entire or crenulate; and the flowers are white and arranged in cymes. Thirteen species are known, all natives of Guiana and Brazil. *H. balsamifera* of Guiana is a tree 40 feet high, having a reddish wood used in house-building; the bark when wounded yields a reddish balsamic juice, which is burned as a perfume when dry, and is also used in the preparation of an ointment. *H. floribunda* of Brazil is a small tree called *umiri*. Its bark is greatly esteemed by the Brazilians as a perfume, and when wounded yields a delightfully fragrant yellow balsam known as *balsam of umiri*.

Humiriaceæ (hū-mir-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Humiria* + *-aceæ*.] A small natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, typified by the genus *Humiria*. The species are, with one exception, tropical South American trees or shrubs, abounding in a resinous juice. They are characterized by having regular hermaphrodite flowers, with 5 small imbricate sepals and 5 hypogynous deciduous petals, 10 or many hypogynous monadelphous stamens, and a 5-celled ovary. The fruit is a drupe, with albuminous seed and orthotropal embryo.

Humism (hū′mizm), *n.* [< *Hume* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The philosophical doctrines of David Hume. See *Humian*.

> Yet Berkeley in certain passages verges toward *Humism*, as, for example, where he says: "The very existence of ideas constitutes the soul. Mind is a congeries of perceptions. Take away perceptions, and you take away mind. Put the perceptions, and you put the mind."
> *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 86.

humite (hū′mīt), *n.* [Named after Sir Abraham *Hume*.] Originally, a mineral from Vesuvius, occurring in small crystals yellow to brown in color, and belonging, as was believed, to three types of crystalline form. It was regarded as identical with chondrodite. At present these three varieties are accepted as distinct species or subspecies, and are called *humite, chondrodite*, and *clinohumite*. The name *humite* includes only the kind crystallising in the orthorhombic system; the other two are monoclinic, but differ in angles and planes. They have all nearly the same chemical composition, being fluosilicates of magnesium and iron. See *chondrodite*.

humlet, *a.* An obsolete form of *humble*[2].

hummel (hum′el), *v.* and *a.* See *humble*[2].

hummeler (hum′el-ėr), *n.* [< *hummel* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which humbles; specifically, an instrument or machine for separating the awns of barley from the seed.

hummeling-machine (hum′el-ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for breaking off the awns of barley. It consists of a vertical shaft provided with several beaters at several different levels and revolving rapidly in a cylindrical case, so as to beat the grain as it falls. *E. H. Knight.*

hummer (hum′ėr), *n.* [< *hum*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which hums.

> Loved of bee—the tawny *hummer*.
> *Emerson*, To Ellen.

> Denizens of water and marsh sent forth their voices, jerky and out of accord with the united buzz of the hosts of field and wood *hummers*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 48.

2. One who or that which excels in any quality, especially in general energy or speed. [Slang.] —3. In *ornith.*, a humming-bird.—**Attic hummer**. See *Attic*[1].—**Helmet hummer**, any bird of the subgenus *Calypte*.

hummie (hum′i), *n.* [Cf. *hump, hummock*.] A small protuberance. See the quotation, and *hump, n.*, 2. *Jamieson.*

> A growth on the back of the neck called a *hummie*, the result of long friction, is needful to enable a man to balance a plank [in discharging cargoes] with any degree of comfort. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 486.

humming (hum′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hum*[1], *v.*] A sound like that made by bees; a low murmuring sound.

> Good man, he's troubled with matter of more moment;
> *Hummings* of higher nature vex his brains, sir.
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

> The musical accents of the Indians to us are but inarticulate *hummings*. *Glanville.*

humming (hum′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *hum*[1], *v.*] 1. Resounding with hums.

> And many a rose-carnation feed
> With summer spice the *humming* air.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, ci.

2. Such as to bubble or froth much, or as to cause a humming in the head: applied to strong malt liquors.

> They presently fetch'd in a brace of fat does,
> With *humming* strong liquor likewise.
> *Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's Ballads, V. 221).

> A glass of wine or *humming* beer,
> The heart and spirit for to cheer.
> *Poor Robin* (1735).

humming-bird (hum′ing-bėrd), *n.* A bird whose wings, by their rapid vibration, make a humming sound; any bird of the family *Trochilidæ*. Humming-birds are the most brilliant as well as the smallest of birds, averaging under 3 inches in length, including the bill, which is relatively long and slender, and usually straight, but sometimes decurved or recurved. The tongue is slender and extensile, and constructed like a double-barreled tube; it is used, like the haustellum of an insect, to suck the sweets of flowers. The birds, however, also eat insects. They build a nest, generally like a little cup, coated outside with lichens, and lined with gossamer, plant-down, and other delicate fibers. The eggs are always two in number, and pure white. The wings are narrow and acute or falcate, and so rapidly vibrated as to become indistinct to view; the flight is very swift. The feet are very small and fitted only for perching, not for progression. The tail is of every shape, and sometimes longer than the rest of the bird. A few of the humming-birds are dull-colored, but most of them glitter with the most exquisite hues of iridescent quality or metallic luster, changing in different lights. Shining grass-green is the most frequent color, but many other tints are found, as purple, violet, steel-blue, golden green, crimson, and various shades of fiery red, particularly about the head, where many species are also ornamented with crests, ruffs, and gorgets not less elegant in form than in color. All the humming-birds are confined to America, extending from Alaska to Patagonia, and they are especially numerous between the tropics. The latest critical authority on the subject describes 426 species, of 125 genera. About 16 genera are known to occur in the United States. The commonest of these, and the only one known east of the Mississippi, is the ruby-throat, *Trochilus colubris*. The northernmost is the rufous or Nootka Sound hummer, *Selasphorus rufus*. The largest in the United States is *Eugenes fulgens*, about 4 inches long. *Amazilia fuscicaudata* is a rather large one. The giants among them all reach a length, bill included, of about 7 inches. Also called *humbird* and *hummer*.

Humming-birds.
Upper figure, *Trochilus colubris*; lower figure, *Amazilia fuscicaudata*.

> Yet by some object every brain is stirr'd:
> The dull may waken to a *humming-bird*.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 446.

Humming-bird bush, a small leguminous shrub, *Æschynomene Montevidensis*, of South America: so called because the humming-birds are specially fond of visiting its flowers.—**Humming-bird hawk-moth**. See *hawk-moth*.

hummock (hum′ok), *n.* [Also written *hommock* and *hammock*; perhaps an assimilated form of **humpock*, dim. of *hump* (like *hillock*, dim. of *hill*[1]); cf. LG. *hümpel*, a little heap or mound: see *hump*. Cf. *hummie*.] 1. A low elevation, hillock, or knoll. The word was much used by the early navigators to designate a rounded mass of land seen in the distance. It is now chiefly applied—(*a*) to the protuberances on the surface of a mass of rough ice, particularly in high latitudes; (*b*) to the hillocks or more or less solid spots rising above the general level of a swamp or of marshy land. Hummocks, or islets as they are sometimes called, constitute a marked feature of the swamps and savannas of the southern Atlantic States, and are often covered with dense forest-growth.

> Along a flat, level country, over delightful green savannas, decorated with *hommocks* or islets of dark groves consisting of Magnolia grandiflora.
> *Bartram*, Travels through North and South Carolina, etc. [(Lond., 1792), p. 219.

> A *hummock* is a protuberance raised upon any plane of ice above the common level. . . . To *hummocks*, principally, the ice is indebted for its variety of fanciful shapes, and its picturesque appearance.
> *Scoresby*, Account of Arctic Regions (Edin., 1820), I. 220.

> I have penetrated to those meadows on the morning of many a first spring day, jumping from *hummock* to *hummock*, from willow-root to willow-root.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 339.

2. (*a*) The form of the hand when the fingers are joined and bent in an even line, or bunched with the end of the thumb: as, to mak' a *hummock*. (*b*) As much of any loose material as can be taken up in the hand with the fingers so bent: as, a *hummock* of meal. [Scotch.]

hummocked (hum′okt), *a.* [< *hummock* + *-ed*[2].] Resembling a hummock; exhibiting or characterized by hummocks.

> The hills [of Iceland] are in long *hummocked* masses.
> *Miss Oswald.*

hummocky (hum′ok-i), *a.* [< *hummock* + *-y*[1].] Abounding in or full of hummocks.

> Ice . . . so *hummocky* that sledging over it would be impracticable. *C. F. Hall*, Polaris Expedition, p. 141.

hummum, *n.* See *hammam*.

humor, humour (hū′- or ū′mọr), *n.* [< ME. *humour*, humor, in the old med. sense, also (after L.) moisture, < OF. *humor*, later *humeur*, F. *humeur*, moisture, sap, juice, wet, = Pr. *humor, umor, ymor* = Sp. Pg. *humor* = It. *umore*, humor, = D. *humeur*, temper, humor, disposition, *humor*, humor, sensibleness (of style), = G. *humor*, humor, *hūmor*, moisture, humor, = Dan. Sw. *humor*, humor, *humör*, humor, mood, temper (partly < F., partly < L.), < L. *humor* (*humōr-*), correctly *umor* (*umōr-*), moisture, < *humēre*, correctly *ūmēre*, be moist: see *humid*.] 1. Moisture; an exhalation.

> Lette diche it deep that *humoure* oute may leke.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

> Is it physical
> To walk unbraced, and suck up the *humours*
> Of the dank morning? *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

2. An animal fluid, whether natural or morbid; now, especially, any of the thinner bodily fluids, limpid, serous, or sanious, as the constituent fluids or semi-fluids of the eye, or the watery matter in some cutaneous eruptions. The four *cardinal humors* of ancient physicians were the blood, choler (yellow bile), phlegm, and melancholy (black bile), regarded by them as determining, by their conditions and proportions, a person's physical and mental qualities and disposition. See *temperament*.

> Mens bodies be not more full of ill *humors* than commonlie mens myndes . . . be full of fansies, opinions, errors, and faults. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 115.

> *Emil.* Is he not jealous?
> *Des.* Who, he? I think the sun, where he was born,
> Drew all such *humours* from him. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4.

> Good Blood causeth good *Humours*.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

Hence—3. One's special condition of mind or quality of feeling; peculiarity of disposition, permanent or temporary; mental state; mood: as, a surly *humor;* a strange *humor*.

> Therefore as one lackynge the quyche *humure* of deuocion, I cannot long contynue in prayer.
> *Bp. Fisher*, The Seven Penitential Psalms, Pa. cxliii.

> *Page.* Sir Hugh is there, is he?
> *Host.* He is there: see what *humour* he is in.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

> The French Nation value themselves upon Civility, and build and dress mostly for Figure: This *Humour* makes the Curiosity of Strangers very easie and welcome to them.
> *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) Disposition, especially a capricious disposition; freak; whim; vagary; oddness of mood or manners: in this sense very fashionable in the time of Shakspere.

> *Cob.* What is that *humour?* some rare thing, I warrant. . . .
> *Cash.* It is a gentleman-like monster, bred in the special gallantry of our time, by affectation, and fed by folly.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

> Give me leave to tell you that there is one Frailty, or rather ill-favoured Custom, that reigns in you, which weighs much; it is a *Humour* of swearing in all your Discourses.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

> Not thinking my self very safe, indeed, under a Man whose *humours* were so brutish and barbarous.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 518.

> The ambiguity of the term [*humour*] has confounded it with humour itself: they are, however, so far distinct, that a *humour*—that is, some absorbing singularity in a character—may not necessarily be very humorous; it may be only absurd. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 241.

> The village-folk, with all their *humours* quaint.
> *Whittier*, Tl.. Countess.

(*b*) A facetious or jocular turn of mind, as in conversation; the disposition to find, or the faculty of finding, ludicrous aspects or suggestions in common facts or notions.

> To entertain an audience perpetually with *humour* is to carry them from the conversation of gentlemen, and treat them with the follies and extravagancies of Bedlam.
> *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

> The ancients, indeed, appear not to have possessed that comic quality that we understand as *humour*, nor can I discover a word which exactly corresponds with our term *humour* in any language, ancient or modern.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char., p. 434.

> *Humour* . . . is counted something genial and loving.
> *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 249.

(*c*) In *lit.*, witty, droll, or jocose imagination, conspicuous in thought and expression, and tending to excite amusement; that quality in composition which is characterized by the predominance of the ludicrous or absurdly incongruous in the choice or treatment of a theme: distinguished from *wit*, which implies superior subtlety and finer thought. Humor in literature may be further distinguished by its humane and sympathetic quality, by force of which it is often found blending the pathetic with the ludicrous, and by the same stroke moving to tears and laughter, in this respect improving upon the pure and often cold intellectuality which is the essence of wit.

> What an ornament and safeguard is *humor!* For better than wit for a poet and writer. It is a genius [illegible] so defends from the insanities. *Emerson*, [illegible]

The satire [of Chaucer] . . . is genial with the broad sunshine of *humor*, into which the victims walk forth with a delightful unconcern. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 254.

In those admirable touches of tender *humour*—and I should call *humour*, Bob, a mixture of love and wit—who can equal this great genius [Dickens]?
Thackeray, Brown the Younger, i. 3.

Acrimony of the humors. See *acrimony*.—**Albuginous, aqueous, crystalline,** etc., **humor.** See the adjectives.—**Good humor,** a cheerful, tranquil, unruffled temper or disposition. [Often written with a hyphen.]

What then remains, but well our power to use,
And keep *good-humour* still, whate'er we lose?
Pope, R. of the L., v. 30.

This portable quality of *good humour* seasons all the parts and occurrences we meet with in such a manner that there are no moments lost. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

Ill humor, disturbed temper; a state of irritation; crossness; moroseness. [Often written with a hyphen.]—**Out of humor,** displeased; vexed; cross.

As they are *out of humour* with the World, so they must in time be weary of such slavish and fruitless Devotion, which is not attended with an active Life.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 20.

Vitreous humor. See *vitreous*.—**Syn. 2.** Vein, predilection.—**3.** (*a*) Fancy, whimsey, crotchet, fad.—**5.** (*b*) and (*c*) *Wit, Humor* (see *wit*); pleasantry, jocoseness, facetiousness, jocularity.

humor, humour (hū'- or ū'mọr), *v. t.* [< *humor, n.*] 1. To comply with the humor, fancy, or disposition of; soothe by compliance; indulge; gratify.

The king, struck with the beauty of the picture, and thinking blood enough had been already shed upon religious scruples, was resolved to *humour* the spirit of persecution no farther, . . . and the picture was placed on the altar of Atronsa Mariam.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 88.

We love variety more than any other nation; and so long as the audience will not be pleased without it, the poet is obliged to *humour* them.
Dryden, Love Triumphant, Ded.

The boy indeed was, at the grandam's side,
Humour'd and train'd, her trouble and her pride.
Crabbe, Works, V. 237.

2. To endeavor to comply with the peculiarities or exigencies of; adapt one's self to; suit or accommodate: as, to *humor* one's part or the piece.

It is my part to invent, and the musicians to *humour* that invention. *Dryden.*

I thank you, good master, for this piece of merriment, and this song, which was well *humoured* by the maker, and well remembered by you.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 114.

Not one of whom [Peter Stuyvesant's negroes] but allowed himself to be taken in, and *humored* his old master's jokes, as became a faithful and well-disciplined dependant. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 463.

=**Syn. 1.** *Indulge*, etc. See *gratify*.

humoral (hū'- or ū'mọr-al), *a.* [= F. *humoral* = Sp. Pg. *humoral* = It. *umorale*, < NL. *humoralis*, < *humor*, humor: see *humor, n.*] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or proceeding from the humors.

If a *humoral* tumour be made by any external cause, as by a wound, bruise, &c., it is easily discerned.
Wiseman, Surgery, i. 2.

Humoral pathology, that bygone system or doctrine of the nature of diseases which attributed all morbid phenomena to a disordered condition of the humors.

humoralism (hū'- or ū'mọr-al-izm), *n.* [< *humoral* + *-ism.*] 1. The state of being humoral.—2. The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humors of the body.

humoralist (hū'- or ū'mọr-al-ist), *n.* [< *humoral* + *-ist.*] One who favors the humoral pathology.

humored, humoured (hū'- or ū'mọrd), *p. a.* 1. Having or manifesting a humor or disposition of a certain kind: used in composition: as, a good-*humored* man; you are very ill-*humored* to-day.—2†. Governed by humor; capricious; humorous.

I know you are a woman, and so *humour'd*.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 2.

humoresque (hū- or ū-mọr-esk'), *n.* [= G. Dan. *humoreske;* as *humor* + *-esque.*] A musical composition of humorous or capricious character; a caprice. [Recent.]

Grieg calls them *Humoresques*, and invests them with a beautiful humor of a sturdy and rollicking sort.
Musical Record, April, 1888, p. 10.

humoric (hū'- or ū'mọr-ik), *a.* [< *humor* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to humor or humors. *Imp. Dict.*

humorific (hū- or ū-mọ-rif'ik), *a.* [< L. *humor*, humor, + *facere*, make.] Producing humor. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

humorism (hū'- or ū'mọr-izm), *n.* [= F. *humorisme* (def. 1); as *humor* + *-ism.*] 1. An old medical theory founded on the part which the humors were supposed to play in the production of disease; Galenism.—2. The manner or disposition of a humorist.

humorist (hū'- or ū'mọr-ist), *n.* [= F. *humoriste* (def. 1); as *humor* + *-ist.*] 1†. One who attributes all diseases to a depraved state of the humors; a humoralist.—2. A person who acts according to his humor; one easily moved by fancy, whim, or caprice; a person of eccentric conduct or uncertain temper.

Mit. A *humourist*, too?
Cor. As humourous as quicksilver; do but observe him.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

The notion of a *humorist* is one that is greatly pleased or greatly displeased with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things. *Watts.*

He has not the least idea of cheerfulness in conversation; is a *humorist*, very supercilious, and wrapt up in admiration of his own country.
H. Walpole, To Grey, Jan. 25, 1766.

3. A person who possesses the faculty of humor; one who entertains by the exercise of a comical fancy; a humorous talker, writer, or actor; a wag; a droll.

Now, gentlemen, I go
To turn an actor and a *humourist*,
Where, ere I do resume my present person,
We hope to make the circles of your eyes
Flow with distilled laughter.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Int.

His standpoint in regard to most matters was that of the sympathetic *humorist*, who would be glad to have the victim of circumstances laugh *with* him, but was not too much vexed when the victim could not.
The Century, XXX. 250.

humoristic (hū- or ū-mọ-ris'tik), *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to medical humorism: as, the *humoristic* theory; *humoristic* remedies.—2. Pertaining to or like a humorist; characteristic of a humorist or of humorists.

He [Cervantes] has also more or less directly given impulse and direction to all *humoristic* literature since his time. *Lowell*, Don Quixote.

But both Southey and the anonymous poet curiously misconceived the *humoristic* touch of Lamb.
Harper's Mag., LXX. 317.

humorize (hū'- or ū'mọr-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *humorized*, ppr. *humorizing.* [< *humor* + *-ize.*] 1†. To fall in with the humor of a person or thing; agree; harmonize.

His clothes doe sympathize,
And with his inward spirit *humorize*.
Marston, Satires, iii.

2. To be humorous; make odd or humorous remarks or reflections; regard things from a humorous or facetious point of view. [Rare.]

He had a little "mental twist" which caused him to moralize and *humorize* over life in a fashion quite his own. *Art Mag.*, March, 1884.

humorless, humourless (hū'- or ū'mọr-les), *a.* [< *humor* + *-less.*] Without humor; sober; dull.

One of these *humorless* sublime utopias is Comte's institution of spiritual marriage. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 279.

humorology (hū- or ū-mọr-ol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< *humor* + *-ology*, q. v.] The study or science of humor. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Oh men ignorant of *humorology!* more ignorant of psychology! and most ignorant of Pantagruelism!
Southey, The Doctor, interchapter xiii.

humorous (hū'- or ū'mọr-us), *a.* [= OF. *humoreux* = Pr. *humoros* = Sp. *humoroso* = It. *umoroso*, humorous, < LL. *humorosus*, correctly *umorosus*, only in lit. sense moist, < L. *humor, umor*, moisture: see *humor, n.*]. 1†. Moist; humid.

Come, he hath hid himself among these trees,
To be consorted with the *humorous* night.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 1.

The *humorous* fogs deprive us of his light.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 47.

2. Prone to be moved by humor or caprice; whimsical; crotchety.

Why should the *humorous* boy forsake the chase?
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

Thou Fortune's champion, that dost never fight
But when her *humorous* ladyship is by.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

3. Characterized by or full of humor; exciting laughter; comical; diverting; funny: as, a *humorous* story or author.

The Prince . . . with another *humorous* ruth remark'd
The lusty mowers labouring dinnerless.
Tennyson, Geraint.

This very seriousness is often the outward sign of that *humorous* quality of the mind which delights in finding an element of identity in things seemingly the most incongruous, and then again in forcing an incongruity upon things identical. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

It is related of Sheridan that, being found in the streets in the early hour of the morning thoroughly drunk, a watchman asked him his name, on which with *humorous* malice he stammered out "Wilberforce."
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 877.

=**Syn. 3.** Facetious, jocose, witty, droll.

humorously (hū'- or ū'mọr-us-li), *adv.* In a humorous manner. (*a*) Capriciously; whimsically. We resolve by halves, . . . rashly, . . . or *humorously*.
Calamy.

(*b*) With humor; pleasantly; jocosely.

When a thing is *humourously* described, our burst of laughter proceeds from a very different cause; we compare the absurdity of the character represented with our own, and triumph in conscious superiority.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, xi.

humorousness (hū'- or ū'mọr-us-nes), *n.* 1†. Peevishness; petulance; moodiness.—2. The state or quality of being humorous. (*a*) Fickleness; capriciousness. (*b*) Oddness of conceit; jocularity.

humorsome, humoursome (hū'- or ū'mọr-sum), *a.* [< *humor* + *-some.*] 1. Influenced by the humor of the moment; moody; capricious; peevish; petulant.

The divine way of working is not parti-colour or *humoursome*, but uniform, and consonant to the laws of exactest wisdome. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, ii.

He has chosen his place of residence rather to obey the direction of an old *humoursome* father than in pursuit of his own inclinations. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 2.

I know him to be light, and vain, and *humoursome*.
Lamb, New Year's Eve.

2. Adapted to excite laughter; odd; humorous.

Our science cannot be much improved by masquerades, where the wit of both sexes is altogether taken up in continuing singular and *humorsome* disguises. *Swift.*

humorsomely, humoursomely (hū'- or ū'mọr-sum-li), *adv.* In a humorsome manner; capriciously; whimsically; oddly; humorously.

The difference being only this: that this was a thing intelligible, but *humoursomely* expressed, whereas the other seems to be perfect nonsense.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 107.

humorsomeness, humoursomeness (hū'- or ū'mọr-sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being humorsome, capricious, or odd.

I never blame a lady for her *humorsomeness* so much as . . . I blame her mother.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 25.

humour, humoured, etc. See *humor*, etc.

humous (hū'mus), *a.* [< *humus* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or derived from humus or mold.

hump (hump), *n.* [Not in ME.; prob. of LG. origin; cf. D. *homp*, a hump, lump, = LG. *hump*, heap, hill, stump (Mahn), dim. *hümpel*, a little heap or mound; perhaps a nasalized form of the root (**hup*) of *heap*, q. v. Cf. Gr. *κίφος*, a hump, *κίφωμα*, a hunch on the back, *κυφόνωτος*, humpbacked, Lith. *kumpas*, hunchbacked, Skt. *kulja*, humpbacked. Cf. *hummock, hummie.*] A protuberance; a swelling.

Here upon this *hump* of granite
Sit with me a quiet while. *J. S. Blackie.*

Especially—(*a*) A hunch or protuberance on the back, caused by an abnormal curvature of the spine, or by natural growth: as, a man with a *hump;* a camel with two *humps;* the *hump* on the back of a whale. (*b*) In *entom.*, a projection on the back of a larva, formed by an upward enlargement of a whole segment, which is then said to be *humped.* Projections of this kind are very common in the larvæ of the *Lepidoptera.*

hump (hump), *v.* [< *hump, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To bend or hunch so as to form a hump, as the back in some kinds of labor, like that of a miner or ditcher, or as cattle in cold or stormy weather.

The ponies did not seem to mind the cold much, but the cattle were very uncomfortable, standing *humped* up in the bushes except for an hour or two at mid-day when they ventured out to feed.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 110.

2. To prepare for a great effort; gather (one's self) together; hurry; exert (one's self): as, *hump* yourself now. [Slang, U. S.]

Col. Burns said, "Now you all watch that critter *hump* himself." *Philadelphia Times*, Aug. 15, 1883.

3. To huff; vex. [Slang.]

In serving me, this rascal of a Frederic has broken a cup, true Japan, upon my honor—the rogue does nothing else. Yesterday, for instance, did he not *hump* me prodigiously, by letting fall a goblet, after Cellini, of which the carving alone cost me three hundred francs?
Thackeray, Paris Sketch-Book, On some Fashionable [French Novels.

4. In *cutlery*, to round off, as scissors.

The *humping* or rounding of scissors.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 734.

II. *intrans.* To use great exertion; put forth effort. [Slang, U. S.]

I spent my evening flitting from one to the other [theater], and got my money's worth out of the hackman, as I made him *hump*. *Philadelphia Times*, Jan. 10, 1886.

humpback (hump'bak), *n.* 1. A crooked or hunched back.

The . . . chief of the family was born with an *humpback* and a very high nose. *Tatler.*

2. One who has a crooked back; a hunchback.

It was certainly more agreeable to have an ill-natured *humpback* as a companion than to stand looking out of the study-window. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 3.

3. A humpbacked whale of the genus *Megaptera*.—4. In *ichth.*, a salmon of the genus *Oncorhynchus, O. gorbuscha*, more fully called *humpbacked salmon*. See *salmon*.—**Humpback butterfish.** See *butter-fish*, 1 (*b*).

humpbacked (hump'bakt), *a.* Having a crooked back; hunched.

I could not for my heart forbear pitying the poor *humpbacked* gentleman. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 559.

The *humpback'd* willow; half stands up
And bristles; half has fall'n and made a bridge.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

humped (humpt), *a.* [< *hump* + *-ed*².] Having a hump or protuberance.

A straight-shouldered man as one would desire to see, but a little unfortunate in a *humped* back.
Guardian, No. 102.

The *humped* cattle were domesticated, as may be seen on the Egyptian monuments, at least as early as the twelfth dynasty, that is 2100 B. C.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 82.

In spite of its well-to-do comparative modernness, its red bricks set in wide spaces of gray, its gables and *humped* roof are picturesque enough to please any artistic mind.
Art Age, IV. 40.

humph (humf), *interj.* [A stronger form of *hum*², *h'm*, *hem*².] An exclamation uttered in the manner of a grunt, and expressive of disbelief, doubt, or dissatisfaction.

humph (humf), *v. i.* [< *humph*, *interj.*] To utter the syllable *humph*, as in dissatisfaction; mutter; grumble.

Humphing and considering over a particular paragraph.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xlv.

humpless (hump'les), *a.* [< *hump* + *-less*.] Without a hump.

The European breeds of *humpless* cattle are numerous.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 83.

humpty (hump'ti), *a.* [< *humped* (*humpt*) + *-y*¹.] Humped; hunchbacked. [Prov. Eng.]

humpty-dumpty (hump'ti-dump'ti), *a.* and *n.* [< *humpty* + *dumpy*², the latter element made to rime with the former.] I. *a.* Short and broad. Hence the name "Humpty-Dumpty" in "Mother Goose," personifying an egg.

II. *n.* A favorite Gipsy beverage, consisting of ale boiled with brandy.

humpy¹ (hum'pi), *a.* [< *hump* + *-y*¹.] Full of humps; marked by protuberances.

Before the early grass starts in the spring, the emaciated appearance of one of these little ponies in the far Northwest will sorely try the feelings of an equine philanthropist, should he look along the *humpy* ribs and withered quarters. *The Century*, XXXVII. 339.

humpy² (hum'pi), *n.*; pl. *humpies* (-piz). [Australian.] A house; a hut.

But the family loved it, and in spite of the fits of new housebuilding which periodically attacked Mr. Gray, the owner of the station, they continued to dwell in the familiar old bark *humpy* so full of happy memories.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 133.

humstrum (hum'strum), *n.* [< *hum* + *strum*; the elements being vaguely used.] 1. A musical instrument out of tune or rudely constructed; a hurdy-gurdy. [Prov. Eng.]

Bonnell Thornton had just published a burlesque Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, adapted to the antient British Musick; viz. the salthox, the Jewsharp, the marrow-bones and cleaver, the *humstrum*, or hurdygurdy, &c.
Boswell, Johnson (ed. 1791), I. 227.

2. Music poorly played.

humulin, humuline (hū'mū-lin), *n.* [< *Humulus* + *-in*², *-ine*².] Same as *lupulin*.

Humuliness (hū-mū-lin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Humulus* (*-lin-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Urticaceæ*, proposed by Dumortier (1829), typified by the genus *Humulus*, the hop. This tribe is not retained by recent botanists, the genus being placed in the tribe *Cannabineæ*.

Humulus (hū'mū-lus), *n.* [NL., < ML. *humulus*, *hummulus*, also *humulo*, *humolo*, *humlo* (cf. OF. *houblon*, hop); appar. of Teut. origin: see *hop*²; but according to another view, < L. *humus*, the ground, the plant creeping on the ground if not supported.] A genus of dicotyledonous monochlamydeous plants, of the natural order *Urticaceæ* and tribe *Cannabineæ*. They have dioecious flowers, the male in loose axillary panicles, with 5 sepals and 5 erect stamens, the female in short axillary and solitary spikes or catkins, with foliaceous imbricated bracts, each 2-flowered, in fruit forming a sort of membranaceous strobile. The plants are twining rough perennials, with mostly opposite, heart-shaped, and palmately 3- to 7-lobed leaves. Only two species are known: *H. lupulus*, the common hop, widely cultivated, and another, a native of China and Japan. One species, *H. palæolupulus*, has been found in a fossil state in the Pliocene formation at Meximieux in the department of Ain, France. See cut under *hop*².

humus (hū'mus), *n.* [L., the earth, the ground, the soil, locative *humi* (= Gr. *χαμαί*), on the ground, to the ground: see *Homo*, *chthonic*, *chameleon*, etc. Hence *humble*, *humility*, etc.] Vegetable mold. It is a dark-brown or black substance, varying greatly in composition, produced by the decay of vegetable matter with a limited supply of air. It includes the brown vegetable matter of soils generally, as well as swamp-muck, peat, etc. Humus contains several tolerably well-defined chemical compounds, including ulmin and ulmic acid, and humin and humic acid, and is an important factor in the fertility of soils. Also called *gein*.

humus-plant (hū'mus-plant), *n.* Same as *saprophyte*.

Hun¹ (hun), *n.* [AS. *Hūnas* and *Hūnc* = Icel. *Hūnar* = MHG. *Hiune*, etc.; < LL. *Hunni*, LGr. Οὖννοι, also LL. *Chunni*, *Huni*, LGr. Χοῦννοι, Χοῦνοι, pl., LL. sing. **Hunnus*, *Chunus*, repr. the native name, identified, with some probability, with that of the *Heungnoo* or *Hiongnu*, a people who, according to Chinese annals, constituted, about the end of the 3d century B. C., a powerful empire stretching from the Great Wall of China to the Caspian. This would indicate that the Huns belonged to the Turkish branch of the Ural-Altaic race; in another view, they were of the Finnic branch; but the name is not connected, unless very remotely, with that of the *Hungarians* (Magyars), also of Finnic origin.] A member of an ancient Asiatic race of warlike nomads, probably of the Mongolian or Tatar stock, first appearing prominently in European history about A. D. 375. In that year they crossed the Volga and the Don, defeated the Goths, and drove them beyond the Danube. In the reign of their king Attila (about 434–454) they overran and ravaged the greater part of Europe, and compelled the Romans to pay tribute. After the death of Attila their power was broken, but their name continued to be applied in an indefinite way during the middle ages. They are described as ugly and savage, having dark complexions, small, deep-set black eyes, broad shoulders, flat noses, and no beard. Some authorities suppose that they were identical with the Finnic Bulgarians of later history.

The north by myriads pours her mighty sons,
Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of *Huns!*
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 90.

White Huns, an ancient people, probably of the Turkish race, who lived in central Asia. They were possibly ancestors of the Turkomans.

Hun² (hun), *n.* [Partly another use of *Hun*¹, by an erroneous assumption of the identity of the two peoples, and partly (in the U. S.) an abbr. of *Hungarian*.] A Hungarian.

Where furious Frank and fiery *Hun*
Shout in their sulphurous canopy.
Campbell, Hohenlinden.

hunch (hunch), *n.* [Not found in early records; an assibilated form of *hunk*¹, q. v.] 1. A hump; a protuberance: as, the *hunch* of a camel.—2. A thick piece; a hunk; a lump: as, a *hunch* of cheese.

His wife brought out the cut loaf and a piece of Wiltshire cheese, and I took them in hand, gave Richard a good *hunch*, and took another for myself. *Cobbett.*

3. [< *hunch*, *v.*] A push or jog with the fist or elbow, or by a cow with the horn.

hunch (hunch), *v. t.* [< *hunch*, *n.* In def. 2, prob. due in part to *haunch*, *v.*] 1. To round or thrust out or up in a protuberance; crook, as the back.

In a lake called Lyn Rathlyn, in Meireonethshire, is a very singular variety of perch: the back is quite *hunched*, and the lower part of the back bone, next the tail, strangely distorted. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Common Perch.

Sometimes one of them got up and went to the desk, on which he leaned his elbows, *hunching* a pair of sloping shoulders to an uncollared neck.
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXI. 91.

2. To push or thrust with the elbow or (as a cow) with the horn; jog; hook.

Jack's friends began to *hunch* and push one another.
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

hunchback (hunch'bak), *n.* [< *hunch* + *back*¹.] A humpback; a humpbacked person.

hunchbacked (hunch'bakt), *a.* Having a hunched or crooked back.

That foul *hunch-backed* toad. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

hundred (hun'dred), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hundreth*, dial. *hunderd*, < ME. *hundred*, *hunderd*, *hondred*, *honderd*, *hondert*, also *hundreth*, *hundrith*, < AS. *hundred*, rarely *hundræth*, ONorth. *hundrath* (after Icel.) (= OS. *hundarod* = OFries. *hundred*, *hunderd*, *hondert* = D. *honderd* = MLG. *hundert* = MHG. *hunterit*, *hundert*, G. *hundert* = Icel. *hundraðh* = Sw. *hundrade*, *hundra* = Dan. *hundrede*), prop. a collective noun, a hundred, lit. a 'count' or tale of a hundred, < AS. *hund*, a hundred, + *-red*, *-rad* = Icel. *-rathi*, also *-rædhr*, in *átt-rædhr*, 80, *ní-rædhr*, 90, *tí-rædhr*, 100, *tólf-rædhr*, 120 (E. as if **eight-red*, **nine-red*, **ten-red*, **twelve-red*), connected with OS. *redhia* = MLG. *rede*, account, = OHG. *radia*, *redia*, *redea*, *reda*, account, reckoning, tale, MHG. G. *rede*, speech, account, = Dan. *rede* = Sw. *reda*, account, = Goth. *ratljō*, number, reckoning; cf. L. *ratio*, a reckoning, account, computation, relation, proportion, reason: see *ratio* = *ration* = *reason*, and *rate*¹. The more usual AS. term for 'hundred' was *hund* = OS. *hund* = OHG. *hunt* = Goth. *hund* = W. *cant* = Gael. *ciad* = OIr. *cēt*, Ir. *cead* = Lith. *szimtas* = Lett. *simts* = OBulg. *sŭto* = Bulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. Sorbian, Russ. *sto* = L. *centum* (see *cent*, etc.) = Gr. *ἑ-κατόν* (see *hecato-*) = Skt. *çata-m*, a hundred, prob. repr. a type **kanta*, a reduced form of **dakanta* for orig. **dakan-dakan-ta* (cf. Goth. *taihun-taihund*, *taihun-tēhund*, a hundred, of which *hund* may be regarded as an abbr. or reduced form), i. e. 'ten-ten-th', < **dakan*: see *ten*¹ and *tenth*. The same orig. elements, without the suffix *-d*, *-th*, appear in OHG. *zehanzo* = AS. *twēn-tig*, a hundred, E. as if **ten-ty*, like *twen-ty*, *nine-ty*, etc. The element *hund-*, repr. 'ten' or 'tenth,' occurs in AS. *hund-seofontig*, seventy, etc., *hund-endlefontig*, a hundred and ten (E. as if **eleventy*), *hund-twelftig*, a hundred and twenty (E. as if **twelfty*), appar. developed by cumulation (*hund-* and *-tig* being ult. from the same root, that of *ten*) from **hund-seofon*, i. e. 'ten-seven,' 'tenth seven,' etc.] I. *n.* 1. The sum of ninety-nine and one, or of ten tens; the product of ten multiplied by ten; a collection, body, or sum consisting of ten times ten individuals or units; five score. In England hundreds of 6 score, of 132, and of 124 formerly had also a limited use. Similar usages existed in continental Europe. See *great hundred*, below.

& thay chastysed, & charred, on chasyng that went;
A *hundreth* of hunteres, as I haf herde telle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1143.

They sat down in ranks, by *hundreds* and by fifties.
Mark vi. 40.

2. In *early Teutonic hist.*, a territorial or administrative district; specifically, in southern and central England, a division or subdivision of a county (a corresponding division in northern England being called a *wapentake*). In ancient Germany the hundred also denoted, according to Tacitus, a group of persons. The origin of the territorial hundred is uncertain. Many consider it to be derived from bodies each composed of a hundred warriors; others find the origin in divisions of a hundred hides of land, groups of a hundred families, etc. The division of hundred was introduced into the colonies of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, and still exists in the last-named State. These divisions in England were the basis for the organization of the military service and for the administration of fiscal matters; each hundred had its *hundred-moot* and its *hundred-court*, with civil and criminal jurisdiction. In Maryland they served for election districts.

The constable's wife
Of some odd *hundred* in Essex.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

As ten families of freeholders made up a town or tithing, so ten tithings composed a superior division called a *hundred*, as consisting of ten times ten families.
Blackstone, Com., Int., § 4.

It is very probable, as already stated, that the colonists of Britain arranged themselves in *hundreds* of warriors; it is not probable that they carved out the country into equal districts. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 45.

Equally involved in obscurity is the beginning of the *hundred* in Virginia, and the history of its various phases is rather curious, not only because it was the first English local division instituted in America, but, besides having both a territorial and personal signification, it assumed different relations to the general government of the colony at different periods.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, III. 143.

Chiltern Hundreds, a hilly district of Buckinghamshire, England, which has belonged to the British crown from time immemorial. To this district a nominal office is attached, of which the holder is called the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. As a member of the House of Commons not in any respect disqualified cannot resign his seat directly, any member who wishes to resign may accomplish his object by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, which, being held to be a place of honor and profit under the crown, vacates the seat. This nominal place is in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the recipient usually resigns immediately after appointment.—**Council of Five Hundred.** See *council*.—**Great hundred, long hundred**, in old reckoning, six score; 120. It was legal for balks, deals, eggs, spars, stone, etc. "The technical meaning attached by merchants to the word *hundred*, associated with certain objects, was six score—a usage which is commemorated, though perhaps in too sweeping and general a form, in the popular distich:

Five score of men, money, and pins,
Six score of all other things."
Peacock, Encyc. Metropolitana, I. 881.

Old Hundred, properly **Old Hundredth**, a celebrated tune set in England about the middle of the sixteenth century to Kethe's version of the 100th Psalm, and marked "Old Hundredth" in Tate and Brady's new version in 1696, as being retained from the old version. The earliest extant copy of the tune is in the Genevan psalter of 1551, where it is set to Beza's version of the 134th Psalm; but

there is evidence that it was of earlier origin, and was originally a popular tune set to words of a light, gay character.

II. *a.* [Strictly a collective noun; it is always preceded by a definitive, usually an article or a numeral, and the following noun is, historically, a genitive partitive—a hundred *of* men, a hundred *of* dollars, etc.] One more than ninety-nine; ten times ten: as, a *hundred* men; two *hundred* dollars; a *hundred* thousand times. —**The Hundred Days,** the closing period of the first Emperor Napoleon's career in France in 1815, after his escape from Elba. The reckonings of the time are various, none amounting to exactly 100 days. The nearest is that from March 18th, when Napoleon was joined by Ney with his army, to June 22d, the date of his abdication after the battle of Waterloo, making inclusively 102 days; but the most exact reckoning is that of his actual second reign, dating from his reentry into Paris, and making 95 days (March 20th to June 22d).

hundredal (hun'drĕd-al), *a.* [< *hundred* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or involving the organization of a hundred. See *hundred, n.*, 2.

The ancient towns in demesne of the crown either possessed a *hundredal* jurisdiction at the time of the Conquest or obtained "sac and soc" by grant from the crown. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 485.

hundred-court (hun'drĕd-kōrt), *n.* In England, a court held for the inhabitants of a hundred.

The constant recurrence of the number of twenty-four in this connexion may possibly imply an early connexion with the jury system, and the "jurati" of the early communes, which again must have been connected with the system of the *hundred court*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 488.

hundreder (hun'drĕd-ėr), *n.* [< *hundred* + *-er*[1].] 1. An inhabitant or a freeholder in a hundred. —2. In *Eng. law*, a man who may be of a jury in any controversy respecting land within the hundred to which he belongs.—3. One having the jurisdiction of a hundred; sometimes, the bailiff of a hundred. Also *hundredor*, *hundredman*.

Hundredors, aldermen, magistrates, &c. *Spelman*, Anc. Government of England.

hundred-eyes (hun'drĕd-īz), *n.* The periwinkle, *Vinca major* and *V. minor*.

hundredfold (hun'drĕd-fōld), *n.* [< ME. *hundredfold, -fald, hundrydfoold* (AS. only *hund-feald* and *hundteóntig-feald*) = MHG. *hundertvalt* = Icel. *hundradhfaldr* = Sw. *hundrafalt* = Dan. *hundredefold*; < *hundred* + *-fold.*] 1. A hundred times as much.—2. The plant *Galium verum*: so called on account of its very numerous flowers. [Eng.]

hundred-legs (hun'drĕd-legz), *n.* A centiped, as distinguished from a milleped or thousand-legs. See cut under *centiped*.

hundredman (hun'drĕd-man), *n.*; pl. *hundredmen* (-men). Same as *hundreder*, 3.

The term hundred in a legal sense is first met with in England in the laws of King Edgar, 959–975. "A thief shall be pursued. If there be present need, let it be made known to the *Hundredman*, and let him make it known to the Tithingman," &c.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 61.

hundredor, *n.* Same as *hundreder*, 3.

hundred-penny (hun'drĕd-pen'i), *n.* The hundredfeh, or tax collected by the sheriff or lord of a hundred. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

hundredth (hun'drĕdth), *a.* and *n.* [< *hundred* + *-th*[2].] The AS. term was *hundteóntigóthа.*] **I.** *a.* Next after the ninety-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by one hundred; one of a hundred equal parts of anything: as, one *hundredth* ($\frac{1}{100}$) of a mile.

hundredweight (hun'drĕd-wāt), *n.* In avoirdupois weight, a denomination of weight, usually denoted by *cwt.*, containing originally 112 pounds. It is subdivided into 4 quarters, each containing 28 pounds. The long hundredweight is 120 pounds. In the United States a hundredweight is now commonly understood as 100 pounds, and this is usual and legal in England for very many articles.

hung (hung). Preterit and past participle of *hang.*—**Hung beef.** See *beef.*

Hungarian (hung-gā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Hungaria*, Hungary, < *Hungari, Ungari, Ungri, Wengri, Ugri*, MGr. Οὐγγροι, etc., the name given to the Magyars. Cf. *Ugrian, Ugric.* Connection with *Hun*, if any, remote: see *Hun*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to Hungary, a country and kingdom in central Europe, in the valley of the middle Danube, or to its inhabitants; Magyar. The kingdom of Hungary was established in A. D. 1000, and its crown, after various changes of dynasty, was permanently settled (from 1527) on princes of the house of Austria. This relation still exists, but politically Hungary proper is now united with Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, and Fiume, as the Transleithan division of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, formed in 1867.

2†. Freebooting; thievish; begging. "In a cant use found in old plays, the word apparently contains a double allusion to the freebooters of Hungary, that once infested the continent of Europe, and to the word *hungry.*" *Nares.*

O base *Hungarian* wight! wilt thou the spigot wield?
Shak., M. W. of W., I. 3.

Come, ye *Hungarian* pilchers [flitches], we are once more come under the sons torrida of the forest.
Merry Devil of Edmonton.

Hungarian balsam, an oleoresinous product of *Pinus Mughus* or *Pumilio*, of the Carpathian mountains.—**Hungarian bowls,** a peculiar form of amalgamating-machine, used in the gold-mines of Schemnitz, and to a limited extent in some other mining districts. The amalgamation is effected in cast-iron basins, in which wooden runners revolve just above the surface of the mercury which covers the bottom of the bowl or basin, and in contact with the auriferous sand or slime.—**Hungarian grass, lambskin, lotus,** etc. See the nouns.—**Hungarian machine,** a hydraulic machine on the principle of Hero's fountain (which see, under *fountain*): so called from its having been first employed in draining a mine in Hungary.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Hungary, or a member of the Hungarian race; a Magyar. See *Magyar.* —2†. A freebooter; a thievish beggar.

The middle aile [of St. Paul's] is much frequented at noon with a company of *hungarians*, not walking so much for recreation as need.
Lupton, London (Harl. Misc., IX. 314).

Away, I have knights and colonels at my house, and must tend the *hungarians*. *Merry Devil of Edmonton.*

3. The language spoken by the Hungarians, belonging to the Finnic family of languages; Magyar.

Hungary fever, water. See *fever, water.*

hunger (hung'gėr), *n.* [< ME. *hunger, honger*, < AS. *hunger, hungor* = OS. *hunger, hungar*, OFries. *hunger, honger* = D. *honger* = OHG. *hungar*, MHG. G. *hunger* = Icel. *hungr* = Sw. Dan. *hunger* = Goth. **huggrus, huhrus* (for **hunhrus*), hunger; cf. *hunger, v.*] 1. An uneasy or painful sensation occasioned by the want of food; craving appetite.

With *hunger* and cold she had her fill,
Till she was quite worn away.
The West-Country Damosel's Complaint (Child's Ballads, II. 385).

With *hunger* made
Anatomies while we live.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, ii. 4.

But canst thou, tender Maid, canst thou sustain
Afflictive Want, or *Hunger's* pressing Pain?
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Hence—2. Any strong or eager desire.

For *hunger* of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

A *hunger* seized my heart; I read . . .
The noble letters of the dead.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

Excellence is lost sight of in the *hunger* for sudden performance and praise. *Emerson*, Success.

3. A famine. [Now Eng.]

And he ordeynyde him [Joseph] soueryn on Egipte and on al his hous, & *hungur* cam into al Egipte and Chanaan.
Wyclif, Acts vii.

hunger (hung'gėr), *v.* [< ME. *hungren, hongren*, < AS. *hyngran* = OS. *ge-hungrian* = OFries. *hungera* = D. *hongeren* = OHG. *hungiren, hungerôn*, MHG. G. *hungern* = Icel. *hungra* = Dan. *hungre* = Sw. *hungra* = Goth. *huggrjan*, hunger; from the noun. Cf. *ahungered, anhungered.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To feel the uneasiness or longing which is occasioned by long abstinence from food; crave food.

If thine enemy *hunger*, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink. Rom. xii. 20.

And my more-having would be as a sauce
To make me *hunger* more. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Hence—2. To have an eager desire; long.

Blessed are they which do *hunger* and thirst after righteousness. Mat. v. 6.

Dost thou so *hunger* for my empty chair,
That thou wilt needs invest thee with mine honours
Before thy hour be ripe? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

II.† *trans.* To starve.

At last the Prince to Zeland came hymselfe
To *hunger* Middleburgh, or make it yeeld.
Gascoigne, Dulce Bellum Inexpertis, st. 132.

I'll put her intill a dungeon dark,
And *hunger* her till she die.
Johnie Scot (Child's Ballads, IV. 52).

hungerbaned†, *a.* Afflicted or cursed with hunger.

We beyng there were *hungerbaned* and famyshed, and among you so poore and nedy, that to gette our dayly lyuyng, fayne were we to sowe lether.
J. Udall, On 1 Cor. iv.

hunger-bit, hunger-bitten (hung'gėr-bit, -bit'n), *a.* [ME. not found; < AS. *hungor-biten*, < *hungor*, hunger, + *biten*, bitten, pp. of *bītan*, bite.] Pained, pinched, or weakened by hunger.

His strength shall be *hunger-bitten*, and destruction shall be ready at his side. Job xviii. 12.

hungered† (hung'gėrd), *a.* See *ahungered.*

hungerer (hung'gėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *hungrere*; < *hunger, v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who hungers, in either sense of that word.

Voide he shal make the soule of the *hungrere*.
Wyclif, Isa. xxxii. 6 (Oxf.).

Nothing in Milton is finelier fancied than these temperate dreams of the divine *Hungerer*.
Lamb, Grace before Meat.

The thwarted *hungerer* for office takes up the miserable commonplaces of politics.
Croly, Hist. Sketches, Church in Ireland.

hunger-flower (hung'gėr-flou'ėr), *n.* The whitlow-grass, *Draba incana*: so called because it grows in poor soils.

hungerful (hung'gėr-fūl), *a.* [< *hunger* + *-ful.*] Full of hunger; hungry. [Rare.]

That nestling *hungerful*, who sees and hears
His mother towards him flying through the wood.
The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 78.

hunger-grass (hung'gėr-gras), *n.* The foxtail-grass, *Alopecurus agrestis.*

hungerlin†, *n.* [Origin unknown.] An outer garment worn by women in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, varying with the fashion, but generally a sort of close-fitting basque with short skirts.

A letter or epistle should be short-coated, and closely couched; a *hungerlin* becomes a letter more handsomely than a gown. *Howell*, Letters, I.

hungerly† (hung'gėr-li), *a.* [< *hunger* + *-ly.*] Hungry.

His beard grew thin and *hungerly*,
And seem'd to ask him sops as he was drinking.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

hungerly† (hung'gėr-li), *adv.* Hungrily.

Certayne rootes, on the which hee fedde *hungerlye*.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 233.

You have sav'd my longing, and I feed
Most *hungerly* on your sight. *Shak.*, T. of A., I. 1.

O yes; eat with 'em as *hungerly* as soldiers.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, v. 1.

hunger-rot (hung'gėr-rot), *n.* A disease in sheep caused by poor feeding.

hunger-starved† (hung'gėr-stärvd), *a.* [< *hunger* + *starved*; in ME. *hunger-storven*, with ME. pp. of *starve.*] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food; famished. *Minsheu.*

Many an *hunger-starved* poor creature pines in the street. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 173.

hungerweed (hung'gėr-wēd), *n.* The corn-buttercup, *Ranunculus arvensis*: so called because its abundance indicates a bad crop and a consequent season of famine.

hungerworm†, *n.* Insatiable hunger. *Davies.*

Hath any gentleman the *hunger-worm* of covetousness? here is cheer for his diet. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 161.

hungrily (hung'gri-li), *adv.* [< *hungry* + *-ly*[2].] In a hungry manner; voraciously; greedily.

When on harsh acorns *hungrily* they fed.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal.

hungriousness† (hung'gri-us-nes), *n.* [< **hungrious* (not found; irreg. < *hungry* + *-ous*) + *-ness.*] Hungriness; hunger.

Whan was excesyue riotous banketting, potte companyoning, and bely chearynge more outragiously vsed, and the pore *hungriousnes* lesse refreshed, than now?
J. Udall, On Ephesians, Prol.

hungry (hung'gri), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hongry*; < ME. *hungry, hungri, hongry, hungrig*, < AS. *hungrig* (= OFries. *hungerich, hongerich* = D. *hongerig* = MLG. *hungerich* = OHG. *hungarag, hungereg*, MHG. *hungerc*, G. *hungrig* = Dan. Sw. *hungrig* (cf. Icel. *hungradhr*), hungry, < *hunger*, hunger: see *hunger.*] 1. Having or feeling hunger; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food; having a keen appetite.

Thenne com Conetyse I couthe him not discreue,
So *hungri* and so holewe sire Herui him loked.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 107.

He hath filled the *hungry* with good things; and the rich he hath sent empty away. Luke i. 53.

Come, hostess, where are you? is supper ready? Come, first give us drink; and be as quick as you can, for I believe we are all very *hungry*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 173.

Hence—2. Having an eager desire for anything; longing.

For always roaming with a *hungry* heart,
Much have I seen and known.
Tennyson, Ulysses.

Still *hungrier* for delight as delights grow more rare.
M. Arnold, Empedocles.

3. Indicating want or poverty of nourishment; gaunt; famished.

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shak.*, J. C., I. 2

In the Central Riverina, which embraces the country lying to the north and south of the Murrumbigee River, the wool presents what is called a *hungry* appearance, being not only tender and short in staple, but containing in many instances a large quantity of earth, sand, and burr. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxiv. (1886), p. 141.

4. Marked by scarcity of food or a famished condition; necessitating nourishment.

Helden ful *hungry* hous and hadde much defaute.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 208.

Whan it was in the sowre *hungry* tyme there was established or cryed grevos and unplitable co-empcion.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

And stop and eat, for well you may
Be in a *hungry* case. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

5. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren.

To the great day of retribution our Saviour refers us, for reaping the fruits we here sow in the most *hungry* and barren soil. *Smalridge*, Sermons.

The filth with which the peasant feeds
His *hungry* acres. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 503.

6†. Fit only to satisfy great hunger.

They [shrimps] are made up in Packs and sent to all the chief Towns in the Country, especially to Mexico, where, tho' but a *hungry* sort of Food, they are mightily esteemed. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 122.

7. Stingy; mean. [Prov. Eng.]—**Hungry evil†**, a ravenous appetite in horses. *Bailey*.—**Hungry fish**, haddock caught on set-lines: so called in depreciation by the British beam-trawlers, who consider them inferior. *J. W. Collins*.—**Hungry rice.** Same as *fundi*.—**Syn.** 1 and 3. Greedy, famishing, ravenous.

hunit†, hunie†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *honey*.

hunk[1] (hungk), *n.* [Not found in early records; commonly assibilated, *hunch*, q. v.; origin uncertain; it has been regarded (1) as a nasalized form of dial. *huck*[2] for *hook*, or of **huck* (LG. *hukke*, G. *hucke*, the bent back, G. *höcker*, a hunch on the back), represented by *huckster* and *hug*, and *hunker*[1], q. v.; or (2) as a var. of *hump*.] A large lump, piece, or slice; a hunch. [Colloq.]

Here's a *hunk* of bread; put it in your pocket, case you should need it! *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 200.

Any hungry man or woman may enter the hall and be served with a mug of water and a *hunk* of bread.
Daily News (London), Aug. 13, 1885.

hunk[2] (hungk), *n.* [Cf. *Hunker*[2] and *hunks*.] A sluttish, indolent woman. *Jamieson*. [Local.]

hunk[3] (hungk), *n.* [Also *honk;* adopted in New York from the early Dutch settlers, < D. *honk*, post, station, home (used esp. by boys at play for the goal or base), as in the phrases *ik heb honk*, I am on my post, *zijn honk bewaaren*, keep one's post, *van honk loopen*, quit one's post. Cf. *Hunker*[2].] In *tag* and other games, the goal; home: as, to reach *hunk;* to be on *hunk*. [Local, New York.]

hunk[3] (hungk), *adv.* or *a.* [Abbr. of *on hunk:* see *hunk*[3], *n.* Cf. *hunky*.] I. On hunk; at the goal. [Local, New York.]

Boys at play, when they have reached their "base," . . . call it being *honk*. *Bartlett*, Americanisms, p. 492.

Hence, used adjectively—**2.** In good or satisfactory position or condition; all right: as, I'm all *hunk*. Also *hunky*. [Slang, U. S.]

Mr. L—— had filled in and made this ground in the waters of the East River without authority; and now he felt himself all *hunk*, and wanted to get this enormous sum out of the city.
Quoted in *New York Tribune*, Dec. 30, 1856.

hunker[1] (hung'kėr), *v. i.* [Prob. a nasalized form of Icel. *hokra*, crouch, creep, *hūka*, sit on one's hams: a verb represented in E. by *hug*, orig. crouch, and *huckster*, etc.: see *hug*, *huckster*, *huckle*, etc.] To stoop with the body resting upon the calves of the legs; squat. [Scotch.]

Upo' the ground they *hunkered* down a' three,
An' to their crack they yoked fast an' free.
Ross, Helenore (1st ed.), p. 81.

Hunker[2] (hung'kėr), *n.* [Supposed to be < D. *honk*, post, station, home, and thus lit. one who sticks to his post or stays at home: see *hunk*[3]. Cf. *hunks*.] In *American politics*, a conservative; one who opposes innovation or change; a fogy: first applied in the State of New York as a name to the conservative section of the Democratic party who opposed the Barnburners or radical section, about 1845. Also used adjectively.

Egypt, the *hunker* conservative of antiquity, . . . is hid in the tomb it inhabited.
W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 268.

hunkered (hung'kėrd), *a.* [< *hunker*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Elbowed; crooked. [Prov. Eng.]

hunkerism (hung'kėr-izm), *n.* [< *Hunker*[2] + *-ism*.] Hostility to progress; conservatism. [U. S.]

hunkers (hung'kėrz), *n. pl.* [< *hunker*[1], *v.*] The hams; the haunches. [Scotch.]

I got a glisk o' him mysel', sittin' on his *hunkers* in a bag, as gray's a tombstane. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

hunk-o'-Dee (hungk'ō-dē'), *n.* [Formerly *hunk over Dee;* origin not clear. Cf. *hunk*[3].] A boys' game, similar to I-spy. Instead of saying, "I spy Brown," etc., the player says, "*Hunk-o'-Dee* Brown," etc. [Pennsylvania and western New Jersey and Delaware.]

hunks (hungks), *n.* [Cf. equiv. *hunniel*, a miser, a mean old man; dial. *hungry*, stingy, very mean; but a connection with *hungry* cannot be asserted. Cf. *hunk*[2].] A covetous, sordid man; a miser; a niggard.

Well, Sir, and make a very pretty Shew in the World, let me tell you; nay, a better than your close *Hunks*.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

Irus has, ever since he came into this neighbourhood, given all the intimations he skilfully could of being a close *hunks* worth money. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 264.

I quite enjoy the thought of appearing in the light of an old *hunks* who knows on which side his bread is buttered. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 331.

hunky (hung'ki), *a.* [< *hunk*[1] + *-y*[1].] Same as *hunk*[3], 2. [Slang, U. S.]

hunky-dory (hung'ki-dō'ri), *a.* [Also *hunkidory;* an elaborated form of *hunky*.] Same as *hunky*, *hunk*[3], 2. [Slang, U. S.]

Hunnic (hun'ik), *a.* [< *Hun*[1] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Huns.

But there was a *Hunnic* party amongst the Khazar chiefs. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 60.

Hunnish (hun'ish), *a.* [< *Hun*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling the Huns; characteristic of the Huns.

In person, Attila is described as having been of true *Hunnish* type, short, but strongly made, with a large head, flat, widespread nostrils, and small, glittering eyes.
Encyc. Brit., III. 62.

hunt (hunt), *v.* [< ME. *hunten*, *honten*, *hounten*, < AS. *huntian*, hunt; a secondary verb (without representatives in the other Teut. languages), from a primitive shown in Goth. *fra-hinthan*, seize, take captive, pp. *fra-hunthans*, as noun, a captive. To the same root are usually referred *hent*[1], seize, take, *hind*[1], as peculiarly a beast of the chase, and *hand*, as that which takes or seizes things: see *hent*[1], *hind*[1], and *hand*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To chase, as wild animals, for the purpose of catching or killing; search for or follow after, as game.

Thus y am *huntid* as an herte to a-bay.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

The lord he lov'd to *hunt* the buck,
The tiger, and the boar.
The Cruel Black (Child's Ballads, III. 370).

He [Ferdinand] passed some time, in December, at a country-seat of the duke of Alva, near Placentia, where he *hunted* the stag. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

2. To search after; pursue; follow closely.

And fers foghtande folke folowes theme aftyre,
Hownter and hewes downe the heythene tykes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97. (*Halliwell.*)

Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him.
Ps. cxl. 11.

He therefore through close paths of wary hast
Hunts his escape. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 235.

3. To use, direct, or manage in the chase.

He *hunts* a pack of dogs. *Addison.*

When he [a dog] is to be *hunted* with other dogs he requires to be made "steady behind"—that is to say, he must be taught to "back" another dog as the latter stands.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 235.

4. To pursue game or wild animals over; specifically, to pursue foxes over: as, the district was *hunted* by the foxhounds.

When an opportunity occurred, he took to *hunting* the county. *Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, i.

"They *hunt* old trails," said Cyril, "very well."
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Hunt the fox, a boys' game in which one of the players is given a start, and the others try to catch him before he can reach home again; hare and hounds.

And also when we play and *hunt the fox*,
I outrun all the boys in the schools.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 487.

Hunt the hare. Same as *hunt the fox*. *Strutt.*—**Hunt the pig**, a once popular sport in which a well-greased pig was chased. The person who caught and held the pig by the tail received him as a prize.—**Hunt the slipper.** See the extract.

Hot cockles succeeded next, questions and commands followed that, and last of all, they sat down to *hunt the slipper*. As every person may not be acquainted with this primeval pastime, it may be necessary to observe that the company in this play plant themselves in a ring upon the ground, all except one, who stands in the middle, whose business it is to catch a shoe, which the company shove about under their hams from one to another, something like a weaver's shuttle. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

Hunt the squirrel. See the extracts.

Another and apparently older way of playing "*hunt the squirrel*" is a game in which the child touched follows the toucher until he has caught him, pursuing him both in and out of the ring, being obliged to enter and leave the circle at the same point as the latter.
Newell, Games of American Children, No. 117.

The raising of the siege of Prague and Prince Charles and Marechal Maillebois playing at *hunt the squirrel* have disgusted me from inquiring about this war.
H. Walpole, To Mann, Oct. 8, 1742.

To hunt at force†, to run the game down with dogs, instead of shooting it.

The stag for goodly shape, and stateliness of head,
Is fitt'st to *hunt at force*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 111.

Rob. Had you good sport i' your chase to-day?
John. O, prime!
Mar. A lusty *stag*.
Rob. And *hunted* ye *at force?*
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

To hunt change†, to take a fresh scent and follow another chase. *Halliwell.*

John. And never *hunted change!*
Rob. You had stanch hounds then?
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

To hunt down, to bring to bay; chase and capture or kill; hence, to bear down by persecution or violence; pursue to the bitter end.—**To hunt for hares with a tabor†.** See *hare*[1].—**To hunt from**, to pursue and drive out or away.—**To hunt out** or **up**, to seek; search for; find by search.

I do *hunt out* a probability. *Spenser.*

All living creatures either *hunt out* their aliment, pursue their prey, or seek their pleasures.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

The same impulse . . . compelled me to *hunt* up the outlying groups of the Tibeto-Burman family within the kingdom of China. *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 4.

To hunt the clean shoe or **boot**, to follow the trail of a man whose shoes have not been prepared by the application of blood or aniseed so as to leave a strongly marked trail. *Daily News* (London), Oct. 10, 1888.

You can begin scarcely too early to teach [bloodhound] pups to *hunt the clean boot*. *The Century*, XXVIII. 193.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To follow the chase; pursue game or other wild animals.

And the cause whi he was cleped Dodynell was for euer was in the feeldes and forestes for to *hunte* at the herte and other deer and wylde swyn.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 247.

The princess comes to *hunt* here in the park.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

2. To make a search or quest; seek: with *for* or *after*.

Contenting yourself with your own pleasure in learning, you never *hunt after* vulgar praises, nor receive them willingly, though they be offered you.
Sir T. More, To his Daughter, Utopia, Int., p. xxii.

He *after* honour *hunts*, I *after* love.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

Many in this world run after felicity like an absent man *hunting for* his hat, while all the time it is on his head or in his hand. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iv.

3. In *bell-ringing*, to alter the place of a bell in its set according to certain rules. When the place of the bell is changing from first to last, the process is called *hunting-up;* when from last back to first, *hunting-down*.—**To hunt counter**, to hunt the wrong way; trace the scent backward; retrace one's steps; also, to take up a false trail.

You mean to make a holden or a hare
O' me, t' *hunt counter* thus, and make these doubles.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. 6.

When the hounds or beagles hunt it by the heel, we say they *hunt counter*.
Gentleman's Recreations (8vo ed.), p. 16.

hunt (hunt), *n.*[1] [< *hunt*, *v.* The AS. words for 'hunting' were, besides *huntung*, hunting, *huntath* or *huntoth*, *huntnath* or *huntnoth:* see *hunteth*.] **1.** The act of seeking for or chasing game or other wild animals for the purpose of catching or killing them; a pursuit; a chase.

I heard myself proclaim'd;
And, by the happy hollow of a tree,
Escap'd the *hunt*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3.

2. A pack of hounds engaged in the chase.

Whilst the babbling echo mocks the hounds,
Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double *hunt* were heard at once,
Let us sit down and mark their yelping noise.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

3. An association of huntsmen: as, the Caledonian *hunt*.

In former happy days he had always arranged the meets of the Barsetshire *hunt*. *Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, xxxix.

4. The region of country hunted with hounds.—**5†.** Game killed in the chase.

Boys, we'll go dress our *hunt*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 6.

6. The act of seeking or searching for something; a search or inquisition.

I had a pretty good *hunt*, finding nothing on his table but a small pocket Bible, about the size and shape of the thing I expected to find, but not the thing I expected to find. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 315.

Still hunt, a hunt conducted with unusual silence and caution; hence, in *American politics*, a canvass conducted in a quiet and secret manner.

hunt† (hunt), *n.*[2] [< ME. *hunte*, *honte*, < AS. *hunta*, a hunter, < *huntian*, hunt: see *hunt*, *v.* This noun has been supplanted by *hunter*, which is found first in ME.; it survives in the surname

Hunt.] One who hunts; a hunter; a huntsman.

Ther overtok I a grete route
Of *huntes* and eke of foresterya.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 361.

huntable (hun'ta-bl), *a.* [< *hunt* + *-able.*] Able or fit to be hunted. [Rare.]

In this plantation or in that are, it may be, fifteen or twenty deer, of which but one or two are *huntable.*
Nineteenth Century, XX. 509.

hunt-counter† (hunt'koun"tėr), *n.* [See *to hunt counter*, under *hunt*, *v. i.*] A dog that hunts counter; hence, one who turns upon another, or "talks back"; a malapert.

Attendant. Give me leave to tell you, you lie in your throat, if you say I am any other than an honest man.
Falstaff. I give thee leave to tell me so? . . . You *hunt-counter*, hence! avaunt! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

hunter (hun'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *hunter, huntere, honter;* < *hunt, v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who hunts; a huntsman; one who engages in the chase of game or other wild animals.

Cel. He was furnished like a *hunter.*
Ros. O ominous! he comes to kill my hart!
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods,
First *hunter* then, pursued a gentle brace,
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind.
Milton, P. L., xi. 188.

2. An animal that hunts game or prey, or is employed in the chase; especially, a horse used in hunting.

Of dogs: the valued file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the *hunter.* *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

The representative of Cambridge, riding a good steady *hunter*, . . . cantered in by himself.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, iv.

3. A large cuckoo, *Piaya pluvialis*, found in Jamaica.—4. A spider which hunts for its prey instead of lying in wait for it, as a lycosid or wolf-spider. Also called *hunting-spider.*

Hunterian (hun-tē'ri-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after—(*a*) John Hunter, a noted Scottish surgeon and physiologist (1728–93), founder of the Hunterian collection of specimens in anatomy, etc., the nucleus of the present great Hunterian Museum in London; or (*b*) his brother, William Hunter (1718–83), anatomist, and founder of the Hunterian collection in Glasgow.

The *Hunterian* Oration, instituted in 1813 by Dr. Baillie and Sir Everard Home, is delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons on the 14th of February, which [John] Hunter used to give as the anniversary of his birth.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 385.

Hunterian canal. See *Hunter's canal*, under *canal*[1].—**Hunterian chancre**, the true or hard chancre; the initial lesion of syphilis.

Hunter's canal, press, screw. See the nouns.

hunteth†, *n.* [ME., also *honteth*, < AS. *huntath, huntoth*, also *huntnath, huntnoth*, hunting, < *huntian*, hunt: see *hunt*, *v.*] Hunting; the chase. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 375.

huntilite (hun'ti-līt), *n.* [Named after T. S. *Hunt*, an American scientist.] A silver arsenide occurring with metallic silver at Silver Islet in Lake Superior, Michigan.

hunting (hun'ting), *n.* [< ME. *hunting, honting*, < AS. *huntung*, verbal n. of *huntian*, hunt: see *hunt*, *v.*] 1. The pursuit of game; the art or practice of pursuing wild animals in any way for the purpose of capturing or killing them; the chase, either as a source of livelihood or as a recreation or field sport; absolutely, in England, fox-hunting; coursing.

In our time [twelfth century], . . . *hunting* and hawking are esteemed the most honourable employments, and most excellent virtues, by our nobility.
John of Salisbury, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 62.

My lords, a solemn *hunting* is in hand.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1.

In one of these *huntings* they found me in the discovery of the head of the river of Chickahamania, where they slew my men, and tooke me prisoner in a Bogmire.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 134.

There being little plough-land, and few woods, the Vale is only an average sporting country, except for *hunting.*
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 1.

2. In *change-ringing*, the operation of changing the order in which any bell in a peal is rung. See *hunt*, *v. i.*, 3.—**Syn.** *Shooting.* See *gunning.*

hunting-box (hun'ting-boks), *n.* In Great Britain, a small house intended to be occupied only during the hunting season. Such a house is commonly called *shooting-box* in the United States.

It was apparently originally erected as a *hunting-box* on the edge of the desert for the use of the Persian king.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 287.

hunting-cap (hun'ting-kap), *n.* A cap worn in the hunting-field, resembling a jockey-cap, but stiffer and harder.

One of those horsey-looking men who are to be found in all hunting-fields, who wear old breeches, . . . old *hunting-caps.* *Trollope*, Eustace Diamonds, xxxvii.

hunting-case (hun'ting-kās), *n.* A watch-case having a hinged cover to protect the crystal, originally against accidents in hunting. See *hunting-watch.*

hunting-coat (hun'ting-kōt), *n.* A coat worn by huntsmen, usually of some distinctive color, as scarlet or green.

hunting-cog (hun'ting-kog), *n.* In *mach.*, an extra cog in that one of two cog-wheels which is thus cut with one tooth more than it would have if the numbers of teeth on the two wheels were to be in a certain ratio to each other. Thus, for example, if a shaft is required to revolve three times as fast as its driving-shaft, 72 and 24 are a pair of numbers for teeth that would effect this result; and such numbers would suit a watchmaker, one being a multiple of the other; but the millwright would add one tooth to the larger wheel (the *hunting-cog*), and thus obtain 73 and 24, which numbers are prime to each other and yet are very nearly in the desired ratio. In the pair of wheels whose numbers are so obtained, any two teeth which meet in the first revolution are distant by one in the second, by two in the third, and so on; so that one tooth may be said to *hunt* the other, whence the name. The object of adding the hunting-cog is to effect a change of contact between teeth in consecutive revolutions. (*Willis.*)

hunting-crop (hun'ting-krop), *n.* See *crop*, 14.

hunting-dog (hun'ting-dog), *n.* See *dog.*

Huntingdonian (hun-ting-dō'ni-an), *n.* *Eccles.*, a member of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, a denomination of Calvinistic Methodists in England and Wales, adherents of George Whitefield and Selina, Countess of Huntingdon (1707–91), after their separation from the Wesleys. The sect is congregational in polity.

hunting-field (hun'ting-fēld), *n.* The place where a hunt is carried on.

The privates are from the classes which either possess or can borrow riding horses and subscribe a little money at a pinch; many of them are to be seen more or less often in the *hunting-field.*
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 168.

hunting-ground (hun'ting-ground), *n.* A place or region for hunting.

So to the *hunting-ground* he hies,
To chase till eve the forest-game.
Bryant, Legend of the Delawares.

Happy hunting-grounds, the North American Indians' heaven.

hunting-horn (hun'ting-hôrn), *n.* A simple horn used in hunting; a bugle. See cut under *horn.*

hunting-jug (hun'ting-jug), *n.* A jug or pitcher ornamented with dogs, horsemen, stags, etc., in relief.

hunting-knife (hun'ting-nīf), *n.* A knife used in the chase, sometimes to kill the game, but more commonly to skin and cut it up. See *break*, *v. t.*, 12.

hunting-leopard (hun'ting-lep'ärd), *n.* The chetah, *Guepardа jubata* or *Cynælurus jubatus* of India. See cut under *chetah.*

hunting-seat (hun'ting-sēt), *n.* A residence temporarily occupied during the hunting season.

hunting-shirt (hun'ting-shėrt), *n.* A blouse or shirt worn by trappers and hunters, originally made of deerskin and highly ornamented. *Bartlett.*

A light, figured, and fringed *hunting-shirt* of cotton covered his body, while leggings of deerskin rose to his knee.
J. F. Cooper, Oak Openings, xi.

hunting-skiff (hun'ting-skif), *n.* A small boat used for hunting and fishing in rivers and lakes, of many sizes and styles.

hunting-song (hun'ting-sông), *n.* A song sung in connection with hunting, or a composition of similar character. The melody generally introduces effects like the winding of a bugle-horn.

hunting-spider (hun'ting-spī'dėr), *n.* Same as *hunter*, 4.

hunting-sword (hun'ting-sōrd), *n.* A sword made expressly for use in the chase, to kill the game when it is brought to bay. In the middle ages the hunting-sword is often represented in pictures of the boar-hunt, stag-hunt, etc., as exactly like a war-sword and held in the same manner; but swords of special pattern were also made without a guard, or with a very small guard, one-edged and resembling a long knife.

hunting-tide (hun'ting-tīd), *n.* The season of hunting; time of hunting.

All the old echoes hidden in the wall
Rang out like hollow woods at *hunting-tide.*
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

hunting-watch (hun'ting-woch), *n.* A watch the glass or crystal of which is protected by a hunting-case or metallic cover.

hunting-whip (hun'ting-hwip), *n.* Same as *hunting-crop.* See *crop*, 14.

Frank . . . could see that the man was dressed for hunting, . . . and that he was driving the pony with a *hunting-whip.* *Trollope*, Eustace Diamonds, xxxviii.

huntress (hunt'res), *n.* [< ME. *huntеresse;* < *hunter* + *-ess.*] A woman who hunts or follows the chase.

And therwithal Diane gan appere
With bowe in hond, right as an *huntеresse.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1489.

Hence had the *huntress* Dian her dread bow,
Fair silver-shafted queen. *Milton*, Comus, l. 441.

hunt-sergeant (hunt'sär'jent), *n.* An officer of Massachusetts in the colonial and provincial period, having charge of the hunts for hostile Indians, which were carried on with hounds. *Acts and Resolves of Province of Massachusetts Bay* (ed. Goodell), I. 599.

huntsman (hunts'man), *n.*; pl. *huntsmen* (-men). [< *hunt's*, poss. of *hunt*, *n.*[1], + *man.*] 1. One who hunts, or who practises hunting; a hunter.

Lyke as a *huntsman* after weary chace.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxvii.

Go, bid the *huntsmen* wake them with their horns.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

2. The manager of a hunt; a man employed to take the entire charge of the hounds and to start or beat up and direct the pursuit of game.

huntsman's-cup (hunts'manz-kup'), *n.* A plant of the genus *Sarracenia*, particularly *S. purpurea*, the pitcher-plant or sidesaddle-flower of peat-bogs.

huntsmanship (hunts'man-ship), *n.* [< *huntsman* + *-ship.*] The art or practice of hunting, or the qualifications of a huntsman.

huntsman's-horn (hunts'manz-hôrn'), *n.* A plant, *Sarracenia flava*, a native of the southern Atlantic States, having curious leaves resembling a hunter's horn; also, one of the leaves.

hunt's-up (hunts'up), *n.* [From the sentence "the *hunt's up*," i. e. the hunt is beginning, common in old songs and as a form of call.] The tune or call formerly played on the horn under the windows of sportsmen to awaken them; hence, in literature, something calculated to arouse.

The County Palatine
Is come this morning with a band of French,
To play him *hunt's-up* with a point of war.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

No sooner does the earth her flowery bosom brave,
At such time as the year brings on the pleasant spring,
But *hunt's up* to the morn the feather'd sylvans sing.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 44.

So dreamy-soft the notes, so far away
They seem to fall, the horns of Oberon
Blow their faint *Hunt's-up* from the good-time gone.
Lowell, To a Lady Playing on the Cithern.

huon-pine (hū'on-pīn'), *n.* [< *huon*, a native name, + *pine*[1].] A tree of the yew family, *Dacrydium Franklinii*, found in Tasmania. It is 80 to 100 feet in height and 20 feet in circumference; the wood, which is light-yellow in color, marked with dark wavy lines, is much esteemed in boat-building and various other uses. It is the best Australian wood for carving.

hup[1]†, **hupe**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *hip*[1]. *Chaucer.*

hup[2]†, **huppe**†, *v. i.* Middle English forms of *hip*[3].

hurl, *v. i.* See *hurr.*

Hura (hū'rä), *n.* [NL., from a S. Amer. name.] A genus of tropical American plants, belonging to the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and differing from all other plants of the order in its many-celled ovary. *H. crepitans*, the sand-box tree, is remarkable for the loud report with which its seed-vessel bursts, whence it is often called the *monkey's dinner-bell.* It is a large branching tree with glossy poplar-like leaves, inconspicuous dioecious flowers, and furrowed roundish fruits of the size of an orange.

Branch of Sand-box Tree (*Hura crepitans*).

huraulite, *n.* See *hureaulite.*

hurcheon (hėr'chon), *n.* A northern English and Scotch form of *urchin.*

hurd†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hoard*[1].

hurdace†, **hurdas**†, *n.* See *hurdice.*

hurde†, *n.* [ME.: see *hurdle.*] Same as *hurdle.*

The castel become on a fyr al
Fro the tour to the outermeste wal,
Her houses brende and her *hurdys.*
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 6125.

hurdel†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hurdle.*

hurden† (hėr'dn), *a.* and *n.* [A var. of *harden*².] Same as *harden*². *Nares.*

Thou shalt lie in *hurden* sheets,
Upon a fresh straw bed.
King Alfred and the Shepherd.

hurdicet†, *n.* [ME., also *hurdace, hurdas*; < OF. *hurdeis* (ML. *hurdicium*).] Same as *hurdle*, (*b*).

Pyghte payvese one porte, payntede scheldes,
One hyndire *hurdace* one highte helmede kuyghtes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3627.

hurdiced†, *a.* [ME. *hurdeysed*; < *hurdice* + *-ed*².] Protected or fenced with a hurdice.

Foure were mene, and the fifthe was gret and high, and well *hurdeysed* a-boute with-ynne and with-oute.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 604.

hurdies (hur'diz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] The loins; the crupper; the buttocks. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

His gawcie tail, wi' upward curl,
Hung owre his *hurdies* wi' a swirl.
Burns, Twa Dogs.

hurdle (hėr'dl), *n.* [< ME. *hurdel, hyrdel*, pl. *hurdles, herdles*, < AS. *hyrdel*, a hurdle, dim. of **hord* or **hyrd*, ME. *hurde* (see *hurde*) = D. *horde* (see *hoard*²) = OHG. *hurt*, MHG. *hurt*, G. *hürde*, a hurdle, a door (i. e. of wickerwork), = Icel. *hurdh*, a hurdle, = Goth. *haurds*, a door, = L. *crates, cratis*, a hurdle (> ult. E. *crate, grate*², q. v.: see also *cradle* and *griddle*), = Gr. *κίρτη, κίρτος*, a fishing-basket, weel, *κυρτία*, wickerwork, a wicker shield (cf. *κάρταλλος*, a (woven) basket): cf. Skt. √ *kart*, spin, *chart*, bind, connect.] A movable frame made of interlaced twigs or sticks, or of bars, rods, or narrow boards, crossing each other.

Clusters of ripe grapes we pack
In Vintage-time vpon the *hurdles* back.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The houses of the village, which are built round the inside of the Kane, are made of *hurdles*, covered with clay, and their fuel was dried cow dung.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 129.

Specifically—(*a*) A sledge or frame on which criminals were formerly drawn to the place of execution.

Let false Audley
Be drawn upon an *hurdle* from the Newgate
To Tower-hill. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

A sledge *hurdle* is allowed, to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement. *Blackstone*, Comm., IV. vi.

(*b*) In *fort.*, a collection of twigs or sticks interwoven closely and sustained by long stakes, made usually of a rectangular shape, 5 or 6 feet by 3½ feet, and serving to render works firm or to cover traverses and lodgments for the defense of workmen against fireworks or stones.

They had made Trenches in the Ground three Foot deep, covering them with Twigs and *Hurdles*, where the English Horsemen were to pass.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 107.

(*c*) In *agri.*: (1) A frame usually made of wood, but sometimes of iron, for the purpose of forming temporary fences. When a fence is to be formed of hurdles, they are put down end to end, and fastened to the ground and to one another.

Straight they clap a *hurdle* for a gate
(In steed of hinges hanged on a With),
Which with a sleight both shuts and openeth.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

He has put the gray suddenly and quite close to a *hurdle*-fence, that nobody but such a man would face.
Dr. J. Brown, John Leech.

(2) A space inclosed by hurdles; a fold. [Local.] (*d*) A kind of permanent mattress of willow or other branches, built on a river-bank and fastened down with short sticks, to prevent the wearing away of the bank by the current of the stream. (*e*) In *racing*, a bar or frame placed across a race-course at a certain height, in semblance of a fence, to be cleared by the contesting men or horses. (*f*) In *hat-making*, a grid or frame of wood or wire, in which a mass of felting-hair is placed to be bowed.

hurdle (hėr'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hurdled*, ppr. *hurdling*. [< *hurdle*, *n.*] To make, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles.

Watching where shepherds pen their flocks at eve
In *hurdled* cotes amid the field secure.
Milton, P. L., iv. 186.

hurdleman (hėr'dl-man), *n.*; pl. *hurdlemen* (-men). A man in charge of a hurdle or fold; specifically, a keeper of new-born lambs. [Australia.]

"Toothless, ragged old grannies," muttered the *hurdleman*. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 260.

hurdle-race (hėr'dl-rās), *n.* A race in which the contestants (men or horses) are required to jump over hurdles or similar obstacles.

hurds (hėrdz), *n.* Same as *hards.*

hurdy-gurdy (hėr'di-gėr'di), *n.* [A riming formula, appar. in imitative description of the sound of the instrument. Cf. *hirdy-girdy.*] 1. A musical instrument shaped somewhat like a lute, having four or more strings, two of which are tuned a fifth apart for the production of a drone-bass, and the other two in unison, but so arranged that they can be shortened by pressing finger-keys connected with an apparatus of tangents not unlike that of the clavichord. Additional strings, when present, are intended to reinforce the tone by sympathetic vibration. The strings are sounded by the revolution against them of a rosined wheel turned by a crank for the left hand. The keys are played by the right hand. The hurdy-gurdy is a rustic instrument, its tone being harsh and its artistic manipulation exceedingly limited. It is known to have existed in the ninth century, and was fashionable for a time in the eighteenth century, but is now played only by street musicians. A large variety called the *organistrum* was intended for two performers, one of whom simply turned the wheel. Other names are *lira rustica, vielle, rota*, and *bauernleier.*

The Italian boy delights all the ears of those who hear with his *hurdy-gurdy.* *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 54.

Shall we debase the soul by liking things that can be ground out by *hurdy-gurdies*?
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 961.

2. In California, a wheel moved by a jet of water issuing under pressure from a conical nozle, and striking open buckets on the circumference of the wheel; an impact-wheel. The buckets were originally flat, but their shape has been modified in various ways, and materially improved.

3. A crank or windlass used by halibut-fishermen for hauling trawls in deep water where the strain is very heavy. It is rigged on one side of a dory; one man turns the crank while another stands aft and takes in the trawl.

hure[1]†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *hire*[1].

hure[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *hure*, the hair of the head (of man or beast) (ML. *hura*, a cap).] 1. A cap.

Ther set an old cherl in a blake *hure*.
Polit. Songs (ed. Wright), p. 156.

2. In *her.*, the head of a boar, wolf, or bear, used as a bearing.

Hureæ (hū'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hura* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, proposed by Müller and adopted by De Candolle in 1866, typified by the genus *Hura*. The same as the *Hurideæ* of Baillon, 1858. Not employed by Bentham and Hooker, the genus *Hura* being placed by them in the tribe *Crotoneæ*. See cut under *Hura*.

hureaulite, huraulite (hū-rō'līt), *n.* [< *Hureaux* (see def.) + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A rare phosphate of manganese and iron, occurring in small monoclinic crystals of a yellowish-brown to red color at Hureaux, near Limoges, in France, and at Branchville in Connecticut.

hureek (hū-rēk'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A grass, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*, said to render the milk of cows that feed upon it narcotic and drastic.

hurin (hū'rin), *n.* [< *Hura*, q. v., + *-in*².] In *chem.*, an acrid crystallizable substance obtained from the juice of *Hura crepitans.*

hurk[1]†, *v. i.* [< ME. *hurken* = D. *hurken* = MLG. *hurken*, crouch, squat. In mod. use confused with **huckle* (cf. *hurkle-bone, -bane*, for *huckle-bone, hurkle-backit* for *hucklebacked*), freq. of **huck* (= LG. *huken*), crouch: see *huckle, huckle-bone, hucklebacked, huckster.*] To crouch.

hurk[2]†, *n.* [< OF. *hurque, urque, orque*, var. of *hulque, hulke*, etc.: see *hulk*[1].] A sort of sailing vessel.

Vurchio, a hulke, a *hurk*, a crayer, a lyter, or whirree or such vessel of burthen. *Florio.*

hurkara (hėr-kar'ä), *n.* [Also *hircarrah, hurcurrah, hurkaru*, Hind. *harkāra*, messenger, courier, scout, < *har*, every, + *kār*, work, business.] In India, a native messenger; a courier; a scout.

A *Hircarrah* came up and delivered him a letter from Colonel Baillie. *Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Munro*, in Gleig, I. 26.

A large force of Mahrattas . . . advanced as far as Sundra Col when first descried by their *Hurcurrahs.*
Unpublished Records of Government for 1748–1767 (ed. [Long).

hurkle (hur'kl), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *hurkled*, ppr. *hurkling.* [< ME. *hurklen*; freq. of *hurk*[1].] To crouch; squat; cower; stoop; nestle. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The hyzest hylle that *hurkled* on erthe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 406.

hurl[1] (hėrl), *v.* [< ME. *hurlen*, rarely *horlen, hourlen*, a contr. form of, and used interchangeably with, *hurtlen*, dash against, strike forcibly, jostle, hurtle, intr. fall or rush violently: see *hurtle.* Cf. *hurl*[2].] I. *trans.* 1†. To throw; fling; toss: without the idea of violent or impetuous motion.

A heavenly veil she *hurls*
On her white shoulders. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiv. 150.

What soeuer yong man commeth prepared to this purpose, *hurling* off his garments, with a great voice he goeth into the middest. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 80.

The Women make two kinds of Meale of certaine Rootes, which they vse in stead of Bread, which they doe not put, but *hurle*, into their mouthes without losse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 287.

2. To throw with violence; send whirling or whizzing through the air; fling with great force.

I saw him wrestle with the great Dutchman, and *hurl* him. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

To wield the Sword, and *hurl* the pointed Spear;
To stop or turn the Steed in full Career.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3†. To drag with violence.

To be *hurlet* with horses vpon hard stones,
And drawen as a dog & to dethe broght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1969.

4. Figuratively, to emit or utter with vehemence.

He *hurles* out vowes, and Neptune oft doth blesse.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 32.

Wouldst thou not spit at me, and spurn at me,
And *hurl* the name of husband in my face?
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2.

Hurling defiance toward the vault of heaven.
Milton, P. L., i. 669.

II. *intrans.* 1. To throw; fling; discharge a missile. [Obsolete or rare.]

If he . . . *hurl* at him by laying of wait. Num. xxxv. 20.

2†. To rush.

Then *hurlet* into howses all the hed knightes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13360.

3†. To fall or strike with violence.

Ho keppit the kyng, kest hym to grounde,
Till his head with the hard yerthe *hurlit* full sore.
So faght that freike with hur fyne strenght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10688.

4. To play at the game of hurling.

About the year 1775, the *hurling* to the goals was frequently played by parties of Irishmen, in the fields at the back of the British Museum.
R. Carew, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 167.

In *hurling* to the country, "two or three or more parishes agree to *hurl* against two or three other parishes."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 167.

hurl[1] (hėrl), *n.* [< *hurl*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of throwing with violence.

Mountain on mountain thrown
With threatening *hurl.*
Congreve, Taking of Namur.

2†. Tumult; riot; commotion.

After this *hurle* the king was fain to flee.
Mir. for Mags., p. 358.

3. A scolding. [Scotch.]

She ga' me sic a *hurl* I never gat the like o't.
H. Blyd's Contract, p. 6.

hurl[2] (hėrl), *v.* [A var. of *whirl*, prob. due to confusion with *hurl*[1], throw: see *hurl*[1] and *whirl.* Cf. comp. *hurlbat, hurlblast*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1†. To whirl; turn round rapidly.—2†. To turn; twist.

He himself had *hurled* or crooked feet. *Fuller.*

3. To wheel; convey by means of a wheeled vehicle. [Scotch.]

Sweet Fanny of Timmol! when first you came in
To the close little carriage in which I was *hurl'd*,
I thought to myself, if it were not a sin,
I could teach you the prettiest tricks in the world.
Moore, Fanny of Timmol.

II. *intrans.* 1. To whirl; turn rapidly; rush or dash. [Rare.]

They are men without al order in the field,
For they runne *hurling* on heapes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 229.

And Lancelot bode a little, till he saw
Which were the weaker; then he *hurl'd* into it
Against the stronger. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. To be wheeled or conveyed in a wheeled vehicle. [Scotch.]

If on a beastie I can speel,
Or *hurl* in a cartie. *Burns.*

hurl[2] (hėrl), *n.* [< ME. *hurle*, a whirlpool; < *hurl*[2], *v.*] 1†. A whirlpool; whirling water.

The wawis of the wild see apone the wallis betes;
The pure populand *hurle* passis it umby.
King Alexander, p. 40.

2. Conveyance in a wheeled vehicle; a drive. [Scotch.]

What—if a frien' hire a chaise, and gie me a *hurl*, am I to pay the hire? *Galt*, Sir Andrew Wylie, I. 92.

hurl[3] (hėrl), *n.* [E. dial., contr. of *hurdle*: cf. *furl*, contr. of *furdle.*] A hurdle.

hurl[4] (hėrl), *n.* Same as *harl*, 3.

hurlbat† (hėrl'bat), *n.* [A form of *whirlbat*, q. v.; < *hurl*[2], = *whirl*, + *bat*[1].] 1. A kind of club or cudgel, so called because whirled around the head. It does not appear that such a weapon was thrown.

Hurlebats having pikes of yron in the end, solides.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 627.

Laying about him as if they had beene fighting at *hurlebats*. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

2. A bat or club with a broad curved end used in one form of the game of hurling. *Strutt.*

hurlblast† (hėrl'blast), *n.* [A form of *whirlblast*, q. v.; < *hurl*[2], = *whirl*, + *blast*.] Same as *whirlblast*.

hurlbone (hėrl'bōn), *n.* [A form of *whirlbone*, q. v.] Same as *whirlbone*.

hurler[1] (hėr'lėr), *n.* [< *hurl*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who hurls; especially, one who plays at hurling.

This cunning Shimei, a *hurler* of stones, as well as a railer. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

hurler[2] (hėr'lėr), *n.* [< *hurl*[2] + *-er*[1]; = *whirler*, q. v.] One employed in carrying stones, peat, or other material on a wheelbarrow. [Scotch.]

hurley (hėr'li), *n.* [Cf. *hurl*[1].] The game of hockey or hurling; also, the stick or club used in this game. [Ireland.]

The game of hockey is called *hurley* in Ireland; so *hurleys* are probably hockey-sticks. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 300.

hurley-house, *n.* See *hurly-house*.

hurling[1] (hėr'ling), *n.* [< ME. *hurlynge*, *hurlunge*; verbal n. of *hurl*[1], *v.*] 1. A game in which opposite parties strive to hurl or force a ball through their opponents' goal, or to place it at one of two points in a district of country. As described by Carew in Cornwall in 1602, the former was called hurling to goal, and the latter (in which the people of the whole district took sides) hurling to the country. As played at the present time in Ireland, the game is the same as hockey.

Hurling was practised with a passionate enthusiasm. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

2†. Strife.

And therefore I pray you telle me now sone,
Was ther any *hurlyng* in hande? *York Plays*, p. 428.

hurling[2] (hėr'ling), *n.* The young of the common perch. [Westmoreland, Eng.]

hurlment†, *n.* [< *hurl*[1] + *-ment*.] Confusion. *Davies.*

King Edward, . . . discouering both this accident and the *hurlement* made by the change of place, slacks not to take aduantage thereof. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 200.

hurlwind† (hėrl'wind), *n.* [A form of *whirlwind*, q. v.; < *hurl*[2] + *wind*.] An obsolete form of *whirlwind*.

Oft-times upon some fearfull clap
Of thunder, straight a *hurlewind* doth arise
And lift the waves aloft.
Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xlv. 69.

hurly[1]† (hėr'li), *n.* [See *hurly-burly*[1].] Tumult; bustle; confusion; hurly-burly. [Rare.]

Methinks I see this *hurly* all on foot.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

For though we be here at Burley,
We'd be loth to make a *hurly*.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

hurly[2] (hėr'li), *n.* Same as *hurly-burly*[2].

hurly-burly[1] (hėr'li-bėr'li), *n.* [First in the 16th century; also written *hurlie-burlie*, *hurly-burle* (Sc. *hurry-burry*, assimilated to *hurry-skurry*); a varied redupl. of *hurly*[1], if that is not itself an abbr. of the compound, which may be considered a popular formation intended to suggest hurry and bustle.] Tumult; bustle; confusion.

Seeing the Englishmen to be oppressed with the warres and rapines of the cruell Danes, and all the land in a *hurlie burlie*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 6.

Such a *hurly-burly* in country inns!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

hurly-burly[2] (hėr'li-bėr'li), *n.* [Also simply *hurly*.] The last; the lag: a term very commonly used among young people. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

hurlygush (hėr'li-gush), *n.* [< E. *hurl*[2], = *whirl*, + *gush*.] The bursting out of water, as from a pond. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

hurly-hacket (hur'li-hak'et), *n.* [Also written *hurlie-, hurley-hacket*; origin obscure; referred by Jamieson to Sw. (dial.) *hurra*, whirl round, whizz (see *hurry*), + Sw. *halka*, slip. The first element seems to rest on E. *hurl*[1].] 1. A small trough or sledge in which people used formerly to slide down an inclined plane on the side of a hill.—2. An ill-hung carriage: in contempt. [Scotch in both senses.]

"I never thought to have entered ane o' their *hurley-hackets*," she said, as she seated herself, "and sic a like thing as it is—scarce room for twa folks!"
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xv.

hurlyhawkie (hur'li-hâ'ki), *n.* [< *hurly* (?) + *hawkie*, *hawkey*, a cow with a white face: see *hawkey*[2].] The call by which milkmaids use to call the cows home to be milked. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

hurly-house (hur'li-hous), *n.* [< *hurly* (cf. *hurly-hacket*) + *house*.] A large house so much in disrepair as to be nearly in a ruinous state. Also spelled *hurley-house*. [Scotch.]

hurnet†, *n.* See *hern*[1].

Huron[1] (hū'ron), *n.* [A F. form of an Amer. Ind. name.] 1. One of an Indian tribe, the northwestern member of the Iroquois family, living west to Lake Huron, which is named from them.—2. [*l. c.*] [< NL. *Huro*, after Lake *Huron*.] An Anglicized equivalent of the generic name *Huro*, applied by Cuvier to the large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*. The systematic relations of the fish were misunderstood by Cuvier, on account of the imperfect state of the dorsal fin of the specimen examined by him.

huron[2] (hū'ron), *n.* [Sp., < ML. *furo*(*n-*), a ferret: see *ferret*[1].] A Spanish-American name of sundry animals of the family *Mustelidæ*: specifically applied to the grison.

Huronian (hū-rō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Huron*[1] (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Lake Huron, the central one of the chain of great lakes between the United States and British America. In geology the term is applied to a division of the azoic or archæan series, as indicated by the Canadian geologists. It is a lithological division exclusively, since it contains no fossils, so far as known. As used by the Canada Survey, the Huronian includes rocks in part eruptive, in part detrital, and in part segregated, and of various geological ages. The epithet has no satisfactory basis, and has been abandoned by most geologists.

huronite (hū'ron-īt), *n.* [< *Huron* (Lake Huron) + *-ite*[2].] An impure kind of feldspar found in Canada. It probably belongs to the species anorthite.

hurr†, **hur**† (hėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *hurren*, buzz; cf. Dan. *hurre*, buzz, hum, G. *hurren*, whir, whirl; an imitative word: see *hurry* and *whir*.] 1. To hum; buzz.

Hurron [var. *hurryn*, *hurren*] or bombon, as bees or other lyke. *Prompt. Parv.*

2. To make a trilling or rolling sound; snarl.

R is the dog's letter and *hurreth* in the sound.
B. Jonson, Eng. Grammar.

hurrah, hurra (hö-rä' or hu-rä'), *interj.* [Vulgarly *hurray*, *hooray*; formerly also spelled *whurra*; < G. *hurra*, MHG. *hurra*, > also Dan. and Sw. *hurra*, Pol. and Bohem. *hurá*, hurrah; in another form *huzzah*, *huzza*, < G. *hussa*; like other exclamations, of indefinite origin, but it may be regarded as suggested by MHG. G. *hurren*, whir, whirl: see *hurr*, *hurry*, *whir*.] An exclamation expressive of joy, praise, applause, or encouragement: sometimes used as a noun.

Coach. The same good man that ever he was.
Gard. Whurra! *Addison*, The Drummer, v. 1.

Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, bravo!
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

Hurrah's nest, a state of confusion and disorder. [Colloq., U. S.]

Here you've got our clock all to pieces, and have been keeping up a perfect *hurrah's nest* in our kitchen for three days. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 31.

hurrah, hurra (hö-rä' or hu-rä'), *v.* [< *hurrah, hurra, interj.*] I. *intrans.* To utter a loud shout of acclamation, encouragement, joy, or the like.

II. *trans.* To receive or accompany with acclamation, or with shouts of joy; encourage by rounds of cheering.

hurr-bur (hėr'bėr), *n.* [Perhaps for **hurd-bur*, < *hurds*, same as *hards*, + *bur*[1]. Cf. *burdock*.] The burdock, *Arctium Lappa*. [Eng.]

hurricane (hur'i-kān), *n.* [First at the end of the 16th century; also written *herocane* (the word being still often pronounced as if spelled **herricane*), and with a seeming Sp. term. *huricano*, *herricano*, *hericano*, *hirecano* (see *hurricano*), and sometimes *furicano* (simulating L. *furia*, fury), = D. *orkaan* (> Dan. Sw. *orkan*, G. *orkan*) = F. *ouragan* = It. *uracano* (and *oragano*, after the F.), < Sp. *huracan* = Pg. *furacão*, a hurricane, < Caribbean *hurakan* (Irving, "Life of Columbus," viii. 9, gives the accom. "Indian" forms *furicane* or *urican*), a hurricane.] 1. A storm of the intensest severity; a cyclone. Hurricanes prevail chiefly in the East and West Indies, Mauritius, and Bourbon, and also in parts of China and the Chinese seas, where they are generally known as *typhoons*.

Violent tempests, besides the unexpected *herocane*, which dashed all the endeavours of the best pilots.
Lady Alimony, iv. 1.

2. Any violent tempest, or anything suggestive of one.

Like a tempest down the ridges
Swept the *hurricane* of steel.
Aytoun, Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, iii.

3†. In the eighteenth century, a social party; a rout; a drum. [Slang.] = Syn. *Tempest*, etc. See *wind*[2].

hurricane-deck (hur'i-kān-dek), *n.* See *deck*, 2.

hurricano† (hur-i-kā'nō), *n.* [See *hurricane*.] 1. Same as *hurricane*.

A small Catch perished at Sea, in a *Hericano*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 294.

I am possess'd
With whirlwinds, and each guilty thought to me is
A dreadful *hurricano*.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, v. 2.

2. A waterspout.

Not the dreadful spout
Which shipmen do the *hurricano* call,
Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

hurried (hur'id), *p. a.* [Pp. of *hurry*, *v.*] Done in a hurry; exhibiting hurry.

All this haste
Of midnight march, and *hurried* meeting here.
Milton, P. L., v. 778.

hurriedly (hur'id-li), *adv.* In a hurried manner.

hurriedness (hur'id-nes), *n.* The state of being hurried.

hurrier (hur'i-ėr), *n.* [< *hurry* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who hurries, urges, or impels.

Mars . . . (that horrid *hurrier* of men).
Chapman, Iliad, xvii.

2. One who draws a corf or wagon in a coal-mine. [Great Britain.]

hurrock†, *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *orruck*, an oar.] An oar.

hurry (hur'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hurried*, ppr. *hurrying*. [< ME. *horien* (found only once), hurry: a secondary form, perhaps akin to OSw. and Sw. dial. *hurra*, whirl round, whizz (dial. *hurr*, great haste, hurry), = Norw. *hurra*, whirl, whizz, thunder, = MHG. *hurren*, move quickly, G. *hurren*, whirl, whir, hurr (*hurre*, adv., with a whirring noise); cf. Dan. *hurre*, hum, buzz, ME. *hurren*, E. *hurr*, buzz, Icel. *hurr*, a great noise: see *hurr* and *whir*, the last word well combining the two notions of rapid motion and buzzing sound.] I. *trans.* 1. To hasten; urge forward or onward; impel to greater rapidity of movement or action.

Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy the cravings of it. *South.*

Sir Edward, who had been going with great composure, *hurried* his steps a little.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxiii.

2. To impel to violent or thoughtless action; urge to confused or imprudent activity.

And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Would they, wise Clarion, were not *hurried* more
With covetise and rage. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

3. To draw, as a corf or wagon, in a coal-mine. [Great Britain.] = Syn. 1. *Hasten*, *Hurry* (see *hasten*, *v. t.*); precipitate.—2. To flurry.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move or act with haste.

Ere yet it [the storm] came, the trav'ller urg'd his steed,
And *hurried*, but with unsuccessful speed.
Cowper, Truth, l. 245.

Hope bids them *hurry*, fear's chain makes them slow.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 8.

2. To move or act with undue haste or with precipitation.

Nature never *hurries*: atom by atom, little by little, she achieves her work. *Emerson*, Farming.

= Syn. *Hasten*, *Hurry*. See *hasten*, *v. i.*

hurry (hur'i), *n.*; pl. *hurries* (-iz). [< *hurry*, *v.*] 1. The act of hurrying. (*a*) The act of making haste; rapid movement or action; also, urgency; bustle; haste.

This place is full of charge, and full of *hurry*;
No part of sweetness dwells about these cities.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

This way of life is recommended . . . in such a manner as disposes the reader for the time to a pleasing forgetfulness, or negligence of the particular *hurry* of life in which he is engaged. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 264.

It was curious to see the footmen picking up stones in a great *hurry* to throw with their slings, which they have always tyed about their waists.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 145.

(*b*) Excessive haste; precipitation; hence, agitation; confusion.

The present peace
And quietness o' the people, which before
Were in wild *hurry*. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought.
Addison.

The *hurry* of spirits, occasioned by too many visitors, rendered her feverish. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 181.

2. A timber staging with spouts running from it, used in loading vessels with coal. [Great Britain.]—3. In *dram. music*, a tremolando passage for violins or tympani in connection with an exciting situation. [Colloq.]

The wrongful heir comes in to two bars of quick music (technically called a *hurry*), and goes on in the most shocking manner. *Dickens*, Sketches (Greenwich Fair).

= Syn. 1. Haste (see *haste*, *v. t.*), flurry, flutter.

hurry-burry (hur'i-bur'i), *n.* Same as *hurly-burly*[1]. [Scotch.]

hurry-durry† (hur'i-dur'i), *a.* [A varied redupl. of *hurry*.] Rough; hasty. *Davies.*

'Tis a *hurry-durry* blade: dost thou remember after we had tugged hard the old leaky long-boat to save his life, when I welcomed him ashore, he gave me a box on the ear, and called me fawning water-dog?
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

hurry-skurry, hurry-scurry (hur'i-skur'i), *n.* and *a.* [< *hurry* + *skurry*, in sense associated with *hurly-burly*, Sc. *hurry-burry*, etc.] **I.** *n.* Fluttering haste; swift disorderly movement. [Colloq.]

They look'd the bower, they lit the torch,
'Twas *hurry-skurry* a'.
Young Child Dyring (Child's Ballads, IV. 268).

Sometimes his crew would be heard dashing along past the farm-houses at midnight, with whoop and halloo, . . . and the old dames, startled out of their sleep, would listen a moment till the *hurry-scurry* had clattered by.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

II. *a.* Rushing headlong; disorderly.

"I hope it is in good plain verse," said my uncle—"none of your *hurry-scurry* anapests, as you call them, in lines which sober people read for plain heroics."
Clough, Dipsychus, Prol.

hurry-skurry, hurry-scurry (hur'i-skur'i), *adv.* [< *hurry-skurry*, *a.*] Confusedly; in a bustle.

Run *hurry-scurry* round the floor,
And o'er the bed and tester clamber.
Gray, Long Story.

hurse-skin (hėrs'skin), *n.* [< *hurse* (?) (origin not ascertained) + *skin*.] Shagreen prepared from fish-skins, used for making covers for surgical instruments, etc. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.

hurst (hėrst), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hirst*; < ME. *hurst*, *hirst*, < AS. *hyrst*, a grove, a wood, found only in place-names, as *Hyrst*, now *Hurst*, in Kent, *Thornhyrst*, *Thornhurst, *Hegethornhyrst*, *Hawthornhurst, etc.; = MD. *horscht*, *horst* = MLG. *horst*, *hurst*, *host* = OHG. MHG. *hurst*, *horst*, a grove, a thicket, G. *horst*, a cluster, heap, mass, an aery, a sand-bank. Origin uncertain; Skeat connects it with *hurdle*, as if an 'interwoven thicket.'] 1. A wood or grove: now used chiefly in local names, as *Hurst*, Hazle*hurst*, Lynd*hurst*, etc. See the etymology.

The courteous Forest show'd
So just conceivéd joy, that from each rising *hurst*,
Where many a goodly oak had carefully been nurst,
The Sylvans in their songs their mirthful meeting tell.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 187.

He turned to where a daisied footpath, leaving the bridge on the farther side of the highway, wound under the oaks and alders of the *Hurst*.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 13.

2. The husk or frame of a run of millstones. *E. H. Knight.*—3. The ring of the helve of a trip-hammer, which supports the trunnions. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A sand-bank near a river; also, a shallow in a river. [Scotch.]

At that time the current of water removed a sand-bank or *hirst* that lay on the margin of the river.
State, Lealie of Powis, etc., p. 62. (*Jamieson.*)

hurst-beech (hėrst'bēch), *n.* The hornbeam, *Carpinus Betulus*. Also called *horst-* or *horse-beech*. See cut under *Carpinus*.

hurt[1] (hėrt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hurt*, formerly also *hurted*, ppr. *hurting*. [< ME. *hurten*, *hirten*, *hyrten*, *horten* (pret. *hurte*, *hirte*, pp. *hurt*, *hirt*, or *hurted*, *hirted*), knock, hit, dash against, injure, hurt, intr. stumble (the alleged AS. **hyrt*, hurt, belongs to ME.), < OF. *hurter*, *heurter*, F. *heurter*; cf. Pr. *urtar*, *hurtar* = It. *urtare* (ML. *hortare*, *ortare*), push, thrust, knock, hit, dash against; MD. *horten*, *hurten*, knock, dash against, D. *horten*, jolt, shake, = MLG. LG. *hurten*, push, = MHG. *hurten*, dash against, *hurt*, a knock, hit, push (> *hurtec*, *hurteclich*, G. *hurtig* = Dan. Sw. *hurtig*, quick, nimble); all prob. from OF., and that of Celtic origin: W. *hyrddu*, ram, push, impel, butt, make an assault, *hwrdd*, push, thrust, butt, < W. *hwrdd*, pl. *hyrddod*, = Corn. *hordh*, later *hor*, a ram (cf. Manx *heurin*, a he-goat): cf. E. *ram*, *v.*, knock, push, thrust, now used without direct reference to the noun *ram* (the animal); but the Celtic words, verb and noun, may have come from a root meaning 'push, thrust.' Hence freq. *hurtle*[1] and its contr. form *hurl*[1]: see *hurtle*[1] and *hurl*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To knock, hit, or dash against, so as to wound or pain; inflict suffering upon. (*a*) To injure physically; give physical pain to; wound.

Challenge me the count's youth to fight with him; *hurt* him in eleven places.
Shak., T. N., iii. 2.

My heart is turned to stone; I strike it, and it *hurts* my hand.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

I am afraid he is *hurted* very sadly.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 273.

Hurt in his first tilt was my son, Sir Torre,
And so, God wot, his shield is blank enough.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*) To give mental pain to; wound or injure in mind or feelings; grieve; distress.

Hence satire rose, that just the medium hit,
And heals with morals what it *hurts* with wit.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 262.

The plant he meant grew not far off,
And felt the sneer with scorn enough;
Was *hurt*, disgusted, mortified,
And with asperity replied.
Cowper, Poet, Oyster, and Sensitive Plant.

2. In general, to do harm or mischief to; affect injuriously; endamage.

There *hurteth* you noo thyng but youre conceyte:
Be luge youre self, for soo shal ye it fynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 78.

Theyrs be the charge, that speke so large,
In *hurtynge* of my name.
Nut-brown Maid (Percy's Reliques, p. 182).

Be not offended; for it *hurts* not him
That he is lov'd of me.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3.

The Elizabeth Dorcas . . . having a long passage, and being *hurt* upon a rock at Scilly, and very ill victualled, she lost sixty passengers at sea.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 162.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cause injury, harm, or pain of any kind, mental or physical.

Which sacrament or sign, though it seem superfluous, . . . yet as long as the signification bode, it *hurted* not.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 71.

They shall not *hurt* nor destroy in all my holy mountain.
Isa. xi. 9.

Sounds and sweet airs, that give delight, and *hurt* not.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2.

2†. To rush with violence.

The bore anoone *hurted* to hym and ranne fast toward the Erle.
Quoted in *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), notes, p. 235.

hurt[1] (hėrt), *n.* [< ME. *hurt*, *hurte*, a hurt, injury, < OF. *hurt*, *hourt*, F. *heurt*, m. (OF. also *hurte*, *heurte*, *f.*), = It. *urto* (cf. MHG. *hurt* = D. *hurt*, *hort*), a knock, hit, blow, bruise; from the verb.] An injury, especially one that gives physical or mental pain, as a wound, bruise, insult, etc.; in general, damage; impairment; detriment; harm.

Thei smotte hym full smertely that the bloode oute braste,
That all his hyde in *hurth* was hastely hidde.
York Plays, p. 427.

In hys law bare a *hurt* ful of pain
Off a lyon, which al hys life bare ful sighty.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1228.

That which he willeth by occasion, is also to his own good. For how should God will *hurt* to himself?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

Nothing doth more *hurt* in a State than that cunning men pass for wise.
Bacon, Cunning (ed. 1887).

Get him to bed, and let his *hurt* be look'd to.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

=Syn. *Harm*, *Mischief*, etc. See *injury*.

hurt[2] (hėrt), *n.* [Also in comp. *hurtberry*, short for *hurtleberry*: see *hurtberry*, *hurtleberry*. In the heraldic use only in pl. *hurts*, *heurts*, and appar. a different word (identical with *hurt*[1], *n.*, though confused, as the extracts show, with *hurt*[2], a huckleberry, except in *hurtberry*), < OF. "*heurtes*, small azure balls; tearmed (in heraldry) *hurts* on men and tongue-moles on women" (Cotgrave): see *hurt*[1], *n.*] 1†. The huckleberry, particularly *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.

Cape Cod . . . is onely a headland of high hills, ouergrowne with shrubby Pines, *hurts*, and such trash, but an excellent harbour for all weathers.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 194.

There are three sorts of *hurts*, or huckleberries, upon bushes from two to ten feet high.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 13.

2. In *her.*, a roundel azure, representing the huckleberry.

Nothing more have I to observe of these berries save that the antient and martial family of the Baskervills in Herefordshire give a cheveron betwixt three *hurts* proper for their arms.
Fuller, Worthies (ed. Nichols), I. 271.

hurt[3]†. Contracted third person singular indicative present for *hurteth*. *Chaucer.*

hurtberry† (hėrt'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *hurtberries* (-iz). Same as *hurt*[2], 1.

Hurtberries. In Latine Vaccinia, most wholsome to the stomach, but of a very astringent nature: so plentiful in this shire that it is a kind of harvest to poor people.
Fuller, Worthies (ed. 1811), II. 271.

hurted (hėr'ted), *a.* In *her.*, same as *hurty*.

hurter[1] (hėr'tėr), *n.* [< *hurt*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which hurts.

Do not you breed too great an expectation of it among your friends; that's the *hurter* of these things.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

My heart, my heart! and yet I bless the *hurter*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

hurter[2] (hėr'tėr), *n.* [Also written *hurtoir*; < F. *heurtoir*, a knocker, < *heurter*, knock: see *hurt*[1].] 1. *Milit.*: (*a*) A beam placed at the lower end of a platform to prevent the wheels of a gun-carriage from injuring the parapet. (*b*) A wooden or iron piece bolted to the top rails of a gun-carriage, either in front or in the rear (in the latter case called a *counter-hurter*), to check its motion.—2. In a vehicle: (*a*) The shoulder of an axle, against which the hub strikes. (*b*) A reinforcing piece on the shoulder of an axle.

hurtful (hėrt'fūl), *a.* [< *hurt*[1] + *-ful*.] Tending to hurt or impair; injurious; mischievous; causing harm or damage.

The Tygre, which being hungry is very *hurtfull*, being full will flee from a Dogge. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 335.

A good principle not rightly understood may prove as *hurtfull* as a bad. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

=Syn. Disadvantageous, detrimental, harmful, prejudicial, deleterious, baneful, unwholesome, pernicious, noxious, destructive.

hurtfully (hėrt'fūl-i), *adv.* In a hurtful manner; injuriously.

hurtfulness (hėrt'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hurtful or detrimental; injuriousness.

hurtle[1] (hėr'tl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hurtled*, ppr. *hurtling*. [< ME. *hurtlen*, *hurtelen*, sometimes *hortelen*, knock, dash against, dash, throw, hurl; intr., dash, rush, or fall with violence; freq. of *hurten*, dash against, etc., hurt; contr. *hurlen*, dash, hurl: see *hurt*[1] and *hurl*[1].] **I.**† *trans.* 1. To dash, push, or knock violently; throw or hurl.

And he him *hurtleth* with his horse adoun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1758.

If by hatrede a man *hurtlith* ethir schoueth [or shoveth] a man.
Wyclif, Num. xxxv. 20 (Purv.).

2. To move about with violence or impetuosity; whirl round; brandish.

His harmefull club he gan to *hurtle* hye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 42.

II. *intrans.* To rush violently and noisily; move rapidly and impetuously; go swiftly with a whirring, clashing, or clattering sound.

Whan thei made here menstracie eche man wende [thought],
That heuen hastili & erthe schuld *hurtel* to-gader.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5013.

A strong man *hurtlide* agens a strong man.
Wyclif, Jer. xlvi. 12 (Purv.).

The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air,
Horses do neigh, and dying men did groan.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

Together *hurtled* both their steeds, and brake
Each other's neck. *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, vi. 41.

The great war-eagle,
Master of all fowls with feathers,
Screamed and *hurtled* through the heavens.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, ix.

hurtle[2]†, *n.* [A var., in a fig. use, of *whurtle*, *whortle*, a whortleberry: see *whortle*.] A pimple or wart.

Upon whose palmes such warts and *hurtells* rise,
As may in poulder grate a nutmegge thick.
Silkewormes and their Flies (1599).

hurtleberry (hėr'tl-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *hurtleberries* (-iz). [A dial. var. of *whurtleberry*, *whortleberry*, q. v. Shortened *hurtberry*, *hurt*[2], q. v., and corrupted *huckleberry*, q. v.] Same as *huckleberry*.

hurtless (hėrt'les), *a.* [< *hurt*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Inflicting no injury; harmless; innoxious.

Been murderers of so much paper,
Or wasted many a *hurtless* taper.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

Her [Nature's] fearless visitings, or those
That came with soft alarm, like *hurtless* light
Opening the peaceful clouds.
Wordsworth, Prelude, i.

2. Having received no injury; unharmed.

hurtlessly (hėrt'les-li), *adv.* Without harm.

Both with brave breaking should *hurtlessly* have performed that match.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

hurtlessness (hėrt'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hurtless; harmlessness. [Rare.]

The maids . . . hoping that the goodnes of their intention, and the *hurtlessness* of their sex, shall excuse the breach of the commandement.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

hurtsickle (hėrt'sik'l), *n.* [< *hurt*[1] + obj. *sickle*.] The *Centaurea Cyanus*, or bluebottle: so named with reference to the difficulty of cutting it down. [Eng.]

hurty (hėr'ti), *a.* [< F. *heurté*, pp. of *heurter*, knock: see *hurt*[2].] In *her.*, strewed with hurts, without regard to number; semé of hurts. Also *hurted*.

hust†, *n.* A Middle English form of *house*[1].

husband (huz'band), *n.* [< ME. *husbonde*, *housbonde*, *hosebonde*, *hosbonde*, *-bond* (rarely ending in *-bande*, *-band*, which is etym. incorrect), the master of the house, a married man in relation

to his wife, a tiller of the ground, < AS. *hūsbonda, hūsbunda*, the master of a house (a fem. form *hūsbonde*, the mistress of a house, appears to occur in one passage, in dat. pl. *hūsbōndum*) (= Icel. *húsbōndi*, the master of a house, a married man, = Sw. *husbonde* = Dan. *husbonde*, *husbond*, master, husband), < *hūs*, house, + *bonda, bunda*, orig. with long vowel *bōnda, būnda*, the master or head of a family, a householder, a married man (> ME. *bonde*, a householder, a husband, > E. *bond*[2], *bondman, bondage*, etc., which, by confusion with *bond*[1], have taken on an implication of servitude), orig. a contr. of AS. *būende* (= Icel. *bōndi*, contr. of *būandi, bōandi*), dwelling, ppr. of *būan* = Icel. *búa*, dwell: see *bond*[2], *bondman*, etc., *boor, bower*[1], *bower*[5], *big*[2], *be*[1]. *Husband* thus means lit. 'house-dweller,' i. e. householder. According to a popular etymology, it is sometimes explained as *house*[1] + *band*[1].] 1†. The master of a house; the head of a family; a householder.

The *husebonde* that is wis warneth his hus.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), p. 247.

2. A man joined in marriage to a woman, who bears the correlative title of *wife*.

Sche was a worthy woman al hire lyfe,
Housbondes at chirche dore sche hadde fyfe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 460.

And when the woman herde hem so sey, she was abaisshed, and seide. . . . "but I be-seche yow telle it not my *housbonde*, for than he wolde me sle."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 34.

The law appointeth no man to be an *husband*; but if a man have betaken himself unto that condition, it giveth him then authority over his own wife.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

See my guardian, her *husband*. Unfashionable as the word is, it is a pretty word: the house-band that ties all together: is not that the meaning?
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 375.

3†. A tiller of the ground; a husbandman.

Bootes, cocurs, myttens mot we were;
For *husbondes* and hunters all this goode is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

But loke ye do no *housbonde* harme
That tylleth with his plough.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 46).

In those fields
The painful *husband* plowing up his ground
Shall find, all fret with rust, both pikes and shields.
Hakewill.

4. A manager of property; one who has the care of another's belongings or interests; a steward; an economist. [Archaic.]

He took measure
Of his dear time like a most thrifty *husband*.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

Those are the best *husbands* of any Saluages we know; for they prouide Corne to serue them all the yeare, yet spare. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 64.

The Lord Treasurer Cranfeild, a good *husband* of the entrates [revenues] of the Exchequer.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 83.

5. A polled tree; a pollard: so called in humorous allusion to the traditional bald head of husbands with energetic wives. [Prov. Eng.]

That all trees called Pollengers or *Husbords* [read *husbonds*], and all other trees at the time of the Trespass, etc.
Heydon and Smith's Case, 13 Coke, 67.

Ship's husband, a man who has the care of a ship or ships in port; one who oversees the general interests of a ship or a line of ships, as berthing, provisioning, repairing, entering and clearing, etc.

The *ship's husband* he was looking over the papers, and "What's this?" says he, "how come the ship to run up a tailor's bill?" *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 159.

husband (huz'band), *v. t.* [< ME. *husbonden*, < *husbonde*, the master of a house: see *husband*.] 1. To manage or administer carefully and frugally; use to the best advantage; economize: as, to *husband* one's resources.

Let us therefore *husband* time in which we may gain eternity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 366.

The Dutch frugally *husband* out their pleasures.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xviii.

2†. To till, as land; cultivate; farm.

A pitte in it, for wynes white and rede
That over renne of ignorannt kepynge,
To make is oon goode poynte of *husbondyng*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Sonne also of the Sunne and Moone, who . . . created the Progenitors of the present Indians, and taught them to *husband* the earth and the trees.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 880.

The Natural Woods on the South-west side the House are well *Husbanded*, and cut into small and bigger Alleys, to save the Trees. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 196.

3. To provide with a husband.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so father'd and so *husbanded*?
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

I am not so set on wedlock as to choose
But where I list, nor yet so amorous
That I must needs be *husbanded*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

4. To engage or act as a husband to; figuratively, to assume the care of or responsibility for; accept as one's own.

That were the most, if he should *husband* you.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

Nor should I deem it wise in me to *husband* a doctrine on this or any other palpably unprovable proposition.
H. H. Bancroft, Central America, I. 318.

husbandable (huz'ban-da-bl), *a.* [< *husband* + *-able*.] Capable of being husbanded, or managed with economy. [Rare.]

husbandage (huz'ban-dāj), *n.* [< *husband* + *-age*.] *Naut.*, the allowance or commission of a ship's husband for attending to business matters in the interest of the ship.

husband-field† (huz'band-fēld), *n.* A cultivated field.

Some swamp obscure,
That poisons the glad *husband-field* with dearth.
Scott, Don Roderick, The Vision, l. 39.

husbandhood (huz'band-hud), *n.* [< *husband* + *-hood*.] The state of being a husband.

husband-land (huz'band-land), *n.* [< *husband* + *land*.] Formerly, a virgate equivalent to two oxgangs; a yard-land; in Scotland, twenty-six acres—that is, as much as could be tilled with a plow or mowed with a scythe by the husbandman.

In my note on rating by the oxgang (North Riding Records, III. 178) I have supplied proof that, among the various other specific names for the divers ranks in society as it existed down to the first half of the seventeenth century, the appellation husbandman still distinguished the man of the class next below the yeoman, and that he was literally the holder of the orthodox *husband-land* consisting of two oxgangs.
J. C. Atkinson, N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 363.

husbandless (huz'band-les), *a.* [< *husband* + *-less*.] Destitute of a husband.

His children fatherlesse,
And *husbandlesse* his wife,
May wand'ring begg.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. cix.

husbandly (huz'band-li), *a.* and *adv.* [< *husband* + *-ly*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Like a (good) husband.

Nor is it manly, much less *husbandly*,
To expiate any frailty in your wife
With churlish strokes.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, v. 1.

2. Frugal; thrifty. [Rare.]

In. I'll turn 'em into money.
Qu. That's thy most *husbandly* course, i' faith, boy.
Chapman, May-Day, i. 2.

Upon the whole do find that the late times, in all their management, were not more *husbandly* than we.
Pepys, Diary, *I* 127.

II. *adv.* Frugally; economically. [Rare.]

The noble client reviewed his bill over and over, for however moderately and *husbandly* the cause was managed, he thought the sum total a great deal too much for the lawyers. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 36.

husbandman (huz'band-man), *n.*; pl. *husbandmen* (-men). [< ME. *husbondman, husbandman*, householder; < *husband* + *man*.] 1†. The master of a house; the head of a family.

Syk lay the *housbondman* whos that the place is.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 60.

Thei [maidens] lat lygt be *husbondmen*,
When thei at the ball rene;
Thei cast hyr love to gong men.
Songs and Carols (ed. Wright), p. 27.

2. A farmer; a tiller of the soil; one engaged in agriculture.

And Noah began to be an *husbandman*, and he planted a vineyard. Gen. ix. 20.

The royal *husbandman* appear'd,
And plough'd, and sow'd, and till'd,
The thorns he rooted out, the rubbish clear'd,
And bless'd th' obedient field.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis.

3†. A husband of property; an economist.

He was an excellent *husbandman*, but had resolved not to exceed such a degree of wealth.
Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

husbandry (huz'band-ri), *n.* [< ME. *husbondrie, husbondrye, housboundrie*, domestic economy, agriculture (> AF. *husbondrie, husbonderie*, marriage); < *husband* + *-ry*.] 1. Management of domestic affairs; domestic economy; frugality; thrift.

Also to the buttrey dore ther be xij. sundrye keyes in xij. [men's] hands, wherein symythe to be small *husbandrye*. *MS. Cotton*, quoted in Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), notes, p. 38.

For litel was hire catel and hire rente;
By *housbondrye* of such as God hire sente
She fond hireself, and eek hire doughtren two.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 8.

There's *husbandry* in heaven;
Their candles are all out. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

5th. This day, not for want, but for good *husbandry*, I sent my father, by his desire, six pair of my old shoes, which fit him, and are good. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 313.

2. The business of a husbandman or farmer; farming; agriculture.

In thinges IIII alle *husbondrie* mot stande:
In water, aier, in lande, and gouvernance.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Seths Sons, knowing Nature soberly,
Content with little, fell to *Husbandry*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

So far as one could judge from looking over the fields, Norwegian *husbandry* is yet in a very imperfect state, and I suspect that the resources of the soil are not half developed. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 248.

3. The product of husbandry or of cultivated soil. [Poetical.]

Alas! she [Peace] hath from France too long been chas'd;
And all her *husbandry* doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

Bailiff in husbandry. See *bailiff*.—**Garden husbandry.** See *garden*.—**Patrons of Husbandry.** See *grange*, 4.

huscarl†, *n.* See *house-carl*.

husel†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *housel*.

hush (hush), *v.* [< ME. *husshen, hunsen, hoschen*, only in the pp. *hussht, hust, hoscht, huyst*, and *whist* (> mod. E. *whist*, *a.*) = LG. *hüssen*, dim. *hüsseken, inhüssken*, lull (children) to sleep: cf. *hüschen, hüsken*, swing, rock, *husse-busse*, a lullaby, MHG. *husch*, an interj. to denote shivering, G. *husch*, quick! at once! (also translated 'hush!'), > G. *huschen* (colloq.), slip off, vanish, = Dan. *hysse*, v., hush, *hys!* interj., hush! Ult. imitative, the forms *'sh, 'ss, hush*, and, with a final check, *'sht, 'st, husht, hust, hist, whist*, being sibilations requiring the least muscular effort and admitting of the faintest utterance: see *hist*[1], *husht, 'sh, 'st, whist*.] I. *trans.* 1. To reduce to silence; make still or quiet; check or suppress the sound of.

My lord would speak, my duty *hushes* me.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

But now a joy too deep for sound,
A peace no other season knows,
Hushes the heavens and wraps the ground.
Bryant, A Summer Ramble.

With wide wing
The fork-tailed restless kite sailed over her,
Hushing the twitter of the linnets near.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 218.

2. To appease; allay; calm, as commotion or agitation.

It [retirement] . . . *hushes* and lays asleep those troublesome passions which are the great disturbers of our repose and happiness. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

All her fears were *hush'd* together. *Cowper*, A Fable.

3. In *mining*, to clear off (the soil and surface dirt), in order to expose the bed-rock, so that it can be ascertained whether there are indications of a vein or metalliferous deposit. [Not used in the U. S.]—**To hush up**, to suppress mention or discussion of; procure silence concerning; keep unmentioned or concealed.

When the plague begins in many places and they certainly know it, they command silence and *hush* it *up*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 277.

This matter is *hushed up*, and the servants are forbid to talk of it. *Pope*.

II. *intrans.* To be still; be silent or quiet; make no noise.

At these strangers' presence every one did *hush*.
Spenser.

To hush up, to be silent; cease; hold one's tongue. [Colloq.]

We passed out, Greene following us with loud words, which brought the four sailors to the door, when I told him to *hush up*, or I would take him prisoner.
W. T. Sherman, Memoirs, I. 37.

hush (hush), *interj.* [Partly interj., partly impv. of *hush*, *v.*] Forbear; be still; hist; attend.

Hush! here comes Antony. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

"My sister." "Comely too, by all that's fair,"
Said Cyril. "O *hush, hush!*" and she began.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Alicia gave him a warning look to stop him, and Russell Penton put forth his hand with an impressive *hush!*
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxiii.

hush (hush), *n.* [< *hush*, *v.*] A state of stillness; profound quiet.

It is the *hush* of night. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 86.

As an unbroken *hush* now reigned again through the whole house, I began to feel the return of slumber.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

It broke the desert's *hush* of awe,
A human utterance sweet and mild.
Whittier, Hermit of the Thebaid.

hush (hush), *a.* [< *hush*, *v.* Earlier *husht*, q. v.] Silent; still; quiet.

The bold wind speechless, and the orb below
As *hush* as death. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Walked through the House, where most people mighty *hush*, and, methinks, melancholy. I see not a smiling face through the whole Court. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 418.

hushaby (hush'ą-bī), *interj.* [< *hush* + *-aby*, a mere termination, as in *lullaby*, *rockaby*.] Hush: a word used in lulling children to sleep.

Hushaby [var. *rockaby*], baby, in the tree-top.
Nursery rime.

hushaby (hush'ą-bī), *a.* [< *hushaby*, *interj.*] Tending to quiet or lull. *Eclectic Rev.*

hush-bagaty (hush'bag'ą-ti), *n.* [Cf. *husk*[2].] The lump-fish or sea-owl, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. Also called *hush-paddle*. See cut under *Cyclopterus*. *Day*, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, I. 181.

hushel (hush'el), *n.* An old, worn-out person or implement. [Scotch.]

The Galloway *hushel*. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

husher†, *n.* An obsolete form of *usher*.

hush-money (hush'mun'i), *n.* A bribe to procure silence; money paid to prevent disclosure or exposure.

A dexterous steward, when his tricks are found,
Hush-money sends to all the neighbours round.
Swift.

hush-paddle (hush'pad'l), *n.* Same as *hush-bagaty*. [Prov. Eng.]

husht† (husht), *a.* [< ME. *hussht*, *hoscht*, *hust*, *huyst*, *whist*, in form pp. of *husshen*, *hush*, v., but partly interjectional: see the quotations, and *husht*, *interj.*, *hush*, *hist*[1], *whist*[1], etc.] Still; silent; whist; hushed.

I your moder am withoute lese;
But ye must kepe this mater *husht* and pece.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 320.

Agad, I'm in Love up to the Ears. But I'll be discreet, and *husht*. *Congreve*, Old Bachelor, iv. 10.

husht† (husht), *interj.* [< ME. *husht*, etc.: see *husht*, *a.*, and cf. *hush*, *interj.*] Hist; whist.

Cla. What are you, pray? what are you?
Rod. *Husht* — a friend, a friend.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, i. 3.

Husht! My brother, sir, for want of education, sir, somewhat nodding to the boor, the clown.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

hushtly†, *adv.* [< *husht*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Silently; mutely.

Verely I shal then speake vnto you *huishtlie* and without woordes, but I shal speake assured and manifest thinges if so bee ye aske them. *J. Udall*, On John xvi.

hushtness†, *n.* [< *husht*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Silence; stillness.

A generall *hushtnesse* hath the world possest.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

husk[1] (husk), *n.* [< ME. *husk*, *huske* = Norw. *husk* = Sw. dial. *hysk*, *hösk* = Dan. dial. *hösken*; prob. for orig. **hulsk* = MD. *hulsche* = MHG. *hulsche*, *hulsche*, a husk, hull, a later form (with orig. term. *-s*, *-se*, conformed to *-sch*, *-sche*, AS. *-sc*, E. *-sh*) of MD. *hulse*, D. *hulze* = OHG. *hulsa*, MHG. *hulse*, *hülse*, G. *hülse*, a husk, hull; the same, with added term., as AS. *hulu*, E. *hull*[1]: see *hull*[1].] 1. The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants; the glume, epicarp, rind, or hull; in the United States, specifically, the outer covering of an ear of maize or Indian corn.

Husk of Indian Corn, stripped down about the ear.

Husks
Wherein the acorn cradled.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

The seed, to shut the wastefull Sparrows out,
(In Harvest) hath a stand of Pikes about,
And Chaffie *Husks* in hollow Cods inclose it.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Fruit of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded *husk*, or shell.
Milton, P. L., v. 342.

Through *husks* that, dry and sere,
Unfolded from their ripened charge, shone out the yellow ear. *Whittier*, The Huskers.

[The "husks" mentioned in the parable of the prodigal son were carob-pods, which are long, thin, and husky, but contain much mucilaginous and saccharine matter, and are fed to domestic animals in Syria and elsewhere.

And he would fain have filled his belly with the *husks* that the swine did eat. Luke xv. 16.]

2. Something resembling a husk, or serving the purpose of husks, as the membranous covering of an insect, or (sometimes) the shells of oysters.

This [chrysalis] also in its turn dies; its dead and brittle *husk* falls to pieces, and makes way for the appearance of the fly or moth. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xix.

To-day I saw the dragon-fly
Come from the wells where he did lie.
An inner impulse rent the veil
Of his old *husk*: from head to tail
Came out clear plates of sapphire mail.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

3. Figuratively, the outer covering of anything; that which incloses or conceals the reality or the essential part; hence, in the plural, refuse; waste.

The very *husks* and shells of sciences, all the kernel being forced out and expulsed.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 243.

And your fair show shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the shales and *husks* of men.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

Decrees of councils, elaborate treatises of theologians, creeds, liturgies, and canons, are all but the *husks* of religious history. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 120.

4. The frame which supports a run of millstones. — **Capillary husk**, an envelop or investment of capillaries in the spleen. = **Syn.** 1. *Hull*, etc. See *skin*, *n.*

husk[1] (husk), *v. t.* [< *husk*[1], *n.*] 1. To strip off the external integument or covering of.

Being thoroughly *husked* and cleansed, grind it into meal as is aforesaid. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 7.

Then in the golden weather the maize was *husked*.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 4.

2. To open or shuck, as oysters. [Georgia.]

husk[2] (husk), *n.* [< ME. *husk*, *huske* (see quot.); cf. OF. *husse*, a dogfish; cf. also *hush-bagaty*, *hush-paddle*.] The greater dogfish, *Scyllium canicula*.

Husks [var. *husk*], fyshe, squamus [var. *squarus*].
Prompt. Parv.

husk[3] (husk), *a.* [Var. of *hask*, dry, rough, harsh: see *hask*[1]. Cf. *husky*[2].] Dry; parched. [Prov. Eng.]

husk[3] (husk), *n.* [< *husky*[2].] Huskiness. [Rare.]

"Really, gentlemen," said the Reverend Doctor Gaster, after clearing the *husk* in his throat with two or three hems, "this is a very sceptical and, I must say, atheistical conversation." *Peacock*, Headlong Hall, i.

husk[4]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A company of hares.

A *huske* or a down of hares.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

huskanaw, huskanoy (hus'ką-nâ, -noi), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Formerly, among the Virginia Indians, the ceremony or ordeal of preparing young men for the higher duties of manhood, by solitary confinement and the use of narcotics, whereby remembrance of the past was supposed to be obliterated and the mind left free for the reception of new impressions.

The Appomattoxes, formerly a great nation, though now an inconsiderable people, made a *huskanaw* in the year 1690. *Beverley*, Virginia, iii. ¶ 32.

huskanaw, huskanoy (hus'ką-nâ, -noi), *v. t.* [< *huskanaw*, *huskanoy*, *n.*] Among the Virginia Indians, to subject to the ordeal of the huskanaw.

The choicest and briskest young men . . . are chosen out by the rulers to be *huskanawed*.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 32.

He is a good man too, but so much out of his element that he has the air of one *huskanayed*.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 342.

husked† (huskt), *a.* [< *husk*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a husk; covered as if with a husk.

They haue a small fruit growing on little trees, *husked* like a Chestnut. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 122.

Like Jupiter *huskt* in a female skin.
Hist. Albino and Bellama (1638).

husker (hus'kėr), *n.* [< *husk*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who husks; especially, one who husks corn; one who takes part in a husking-bee. [U. S.]

The corn was piled in the centre of the capacious kitchen; around the heap squatted the *huskers*.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 6.

From many a brown old farm-house, and hamlet without name,
Their milking and their home tasks done, the merry *huskers* came. *Whittier*, The Huskers.

2. A tool or machine for removing the husks from maize. — 3. Among oystermen, an oyster-opener; a shucker. — 4. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the *Deglubitores*, the third order of birds in Macgillivray's system. See *Deglubitores*.

They are generally gregarious after the breeding season, and feed for the most part on seeds, which they deprive, by means of the sharp edges of the bill, of their outer covering or pericarp, whence the name *Huskers*, given to the order. *Macgillivray*, Hist. British Birds, I. 315.

husk-hackler (husk'hak'lėr), *n.* A machine for shredding corn-husks for stuffing mattresses and cushions. It is essentially a brake, like a hemp-brake, with toothed rolls, between which the husks are passed to split and comb the dried leaves.

huskily (hus'ki-li), *adv.* [< *husky*[2] + *-ly*[2].] In a husky manner; dryly; hoarsely.

"It is true," Markheim said *huskily*, "I have in some degree complied with evil." *R. L. Stevenson*, Markheim.

huskiness (hus'ki-nes), *n.* [< *husky*[2] + *-ness*.] The state of being husky; dryness; roughness; hoarseness, as of the voice when affected by fatigue or emotion.

"I tell no lies," said the butcher, with the same mild *huskiness* as before. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, vi.

husking (hus'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *husk*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of stripping off husks, as of maize. — 2. A gathering of persons to assist in husking Indian corn (maize), usually with feasting and merrymaking. Also called *husking-bee*. [U. S.]

For now the cowhouse filled, the harvest home,
The invited neighbors to the *husking* come.
J. Barlow, Hasty Pudding, iii.

In modern times, the jolly little God [Cupid] . . . has become modernized in his arts, and invented *huskings*, apple bees, sleigh-rides, "droppin's," gymnastics, etc.
Hallberger's Illus. Mag., 1876, p. 666.

husking-bee (hus'king-bē), *n.* Same as *husking*, 2. [U. S.]

The shining floor suggests the flail-beat of autumn, that pleasantest of monotonous sounds, and the later *husking-bee*, where the lads and lasses sit round laughingly busy under the swinging lantern.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 276.

husking-peg (hus'king-peg), *n.* Same as *husking-pin*.

husking-pin (hus'king-pin), *n.* A pin or claw worn upon the hand to assist in tearing open the shuck when husking Indian corn.

husky[1] (hus'ki), *a.* [< *husk*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding with, consisting of, or resembling husks; hence, poor, unprofitable, etc.

Most have found
A *husky* harvest from the grudging ground.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 314.

husky[2] (hus'ki), *a.* [A var. (after *husk*[3]) of E. dial. *hasky*, dry, rough, unpleasant, *hask*, dry, rough, harsh, parched: see *hask*[1], *harsk*, *harsh*. According to Skeat, *husky* stands for **husty* or **hausty*, < *haust*[1], *hoast*, *host*[4], a dry cough.] Dry in the throat; hoarse; harsh; sounding roughly: said of the voice or utterance.

The priest was a dry old man, with a *husky* and broken voice, and he proceeded as if all feeling had left his soul long ago. *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 45.

But the voices sank yet lower, sank to *husky* tones of fear.
Whittier, Garrison of Cape Ann.

husky[3] (hus'ki), *n.*; pl. *huskies* (-kiz). [Said to be a corruption of *Eskimo*.] A kind of dog used in drawing sleds in the Hudson's Bay territory.

The original *Husky* has always been an animal requiring firm treatment, naturally dangerous, and to a great extent devoid of affection.
Colonial and Indian Exhibitions (1886), p. 75.

huso (hū'sō), *n.* [NL., < OHG. *hûso*, MHG. *hûse*, *hûsen*, G. *hausen* = D. *huizen*, MD. *huyzen*, the huso: see *isinglass*, which is a corruption of MD. *huyzen-blas*, 'huso-bladder.'] 1. The great sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*, of the rivers falling into the Black and Caspian seas, abounding especially in Russia. See *sturgeon*. — 2. [*cap.*] A genus of such fishes.

huss† (hus), *v. i.* [A var. of *hiss*; cf. *buzz*.] To hiss; whistle, as the wind.

When once we come within a Mile, more or less, of the Cape and stand off to Sea, as soon as we get without it we find such a *hussing* Breez that sometimes we are not able to ply against it. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 38.

hussar (hu-zär'), *n.* [< F. *hussard* = Sp. *húsar*, *husaro* = Pg. *hussar* = It. *ussaro* = D. *husaar* = Dan. Sw. *husar* = G. *husar*, < Hung. *huszár*, the twentieth, < *husz*, twenty: so called because Matthias Corvinus (1443–90), King of Hungary and Bohemia, raised a corps of horse-soldiers by commanding that one man should be chosen out of every twenty in each village.] A member of a class of light cavalry originating in Hungary in the middle ages, and now forming part of most European armies. The Hungarian hussars were famed for their activity and courage. Their dress was semi-oriental, and has set the type of uniform for the hussars of other nations. The latter are conspicuous for their fantastic dress, of which important parts have been the dolman and busby. Of late years the dolman has been abandoned, and the hussar uniform is distinguished by brilliant colors, elaborate braidings, etc.

I was about as perfect a type of the *hussar* as need be. My jacket seemed to fit tighter — my pelisse hung more jauntily — my shako sat more saucily on one side of my head. *Lever*, Maurice Tierney, viii.

hussif[1] (hus'if), *n.* [Assimilated form of *housewife*[1] (ME. *huswife*) = *housewife*[1]: see *housewife*[1] and *husky*[1].] A housewife.

hussif[2] (hus'if), *n.* [Also written *housif*; an alteration, simulating *hussif*[1] for *housewife*, of

hussy[2], which has on the other hand attracted *hussif*[1] into the form *hussy*[1]: see *hussy*[2], *hussy*[1].] Same as *hussy*[2].

Hussite (hus'īt), *n.* [< late ML. *Hussitæ*, pl. The name *Huss*, or more prop. *Hus*, is an abbr., adopted by Huss himself (about 1396), of his full name (Johann) *Hussinetz* (so called from his native village *Hussinetz*).] A follower of John Huss of Bohemia, the religious reformer, who was burned in 1415. The Hussites organised themselves immediately afterward into a politico-religious party, and waged fierce civil war from 1419 to 1434, when they were overcome. They were divided in doctrine into radical and conservative sections, called *Taborites* and *Calixtines*; the former finally became merged with the Bohemian Brethren, and the latter partly with the Lutherans and partly with the Roman Catholics.

Of Brownist, *Hussite*, or of Calvinist,
Arminian, Puritan, or Familist.
Taylor's Motto (1622). (*Halliwell.*)

The cardinal [Beaufort] had already forwarded to Chichele the papal bull under which he was commissioned to raise money for the *Hussite* crusade.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 334.

hussy[1] (huz'i), *n.*; pl. *hussies* (-iz). [Also written *husney*, *huzzy*, and dial. *huzz*; a reduced form of *housif*[1], *huswife*[1], *housewife*[1]: see *housewife*[1].] 1†. The mistress of the house: same as *housewife*[1].

"Dame, ye mon to the pluch [plow] to morne;
I salbe *hussy*, gif I may."
"Husband," quoth scho, "content am I."
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 117).

2. A pert, wilful woman or girl; a frolicsome or mischievous girl; a quean; a jade; a wench: used either in reproach or jocosely.

Now you think me a corrupt *Hussey*.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

Meet me in the evening and I'll give you an answer to this. So, *hussy*, take a kiss beforehand, to put you in mind.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 2.

hussy[2] (huz'i), *n.*; pl. *hussies* (-iz). [Also written *huzzy*; usually regarded as a particular use of *hussy*[1] = *huzzy* = *huswife*[1] = *housewife*[1], but according to Skeat < Icel. *hūsi*, a case (comp. *skæris-hūsi*, a scissors-case), < *hūs* (= Norw. *huss*), a house, also a case, = AS. *hūs*, a house: see *house*[1].] A case for scissors, needles, thread, etc. Also *housewife*, *hussif*.

I went towards the pond, the maid following me, and dropt purposely my *hussy*; and when I came near the tiles I said, "Mrs. Anne, I have dropt my *hussy*."
Richardson, Pamela, I. 162.

hust†. An obsolete past participle of *hush*.

hustilment†, *n.* See *hustlement*.

husting (hus'ting), *n.* [< ME. *husting* (> OF. *husteng*), a council, < late AS. *hūsting*, a council (of Danes), < Icel. *hūsthing*, a council or meeting to which a king, earl, or captain summoned his people or guardsmen, < *hūs* (= AS. *hūs*, E. *house*[1]) + *thing*, a thing; as a law term, an assembly, meeting, a general term for any public meeting, esp. for purposes of legislation; a parliament, including courts of law; = AS. and E. *thing*: see *house*[1] and *thing*.] 1. A public meeting for conference; a council; specifically, a court: now usually in the plural, *hustings*, used also as singular. Courts so called were formerly held in many cities of England, as Great Yarmouth, Lincoln, York, and Norwich, and are still held in London, before the mayor, recorder, and sheriffs. They formerly had exclusive authority in all real and mixed actions for the recovery of land within the city, except ejectment, but their jurisdiction has fallen into comparative desuetude. In Virginia, the municipal courts established in cities of over 5,000 inhabitants were at one time called *hustings* courts.

A *husting* court (for the purpose of a city of London school) was held in 1885, and again in 1888.
Academy (London), June 1, 1889, p. 374.

[By Henry the First's charter to London] the ancient assemblies, *husting*, folk-motes, ward-motes, are to be kept up. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 314.

Now the idea of representation begins to work in the National Council — the Sheriff of each Shire is directed to send up a certain number of freeholders, or royal tenants, to talk with the King. These are chosen by the free votes of their fellows at the Shire-moot or *Hustings*, as it was called later. *A. Buckland*, Nat. Institutions, p. 11.

2. *pl.* (also as singular). A temporary platform on which nominations of members of Parliament were made, and from which a candidate addressed his constituency. Since the passing of the Ballot Act of 1872 the use of hustings has been discontinued, but the word is still used with reference to any platform from which electioneering speeches are delivered. [Great Britain.]

I stood on the *hustings*, . . . less like a candidate than an unconcerned spectator of a publick meeting.
Burke, Speech at Bristol.

That so, when the rotten *hustings* shake
In another month to his brazen lies,
A wretched vote may be gain'd. *Tennyson*, Maud, vi.

He was . . . a second-rate *hustings* orator.
Disraeli, quoted in Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 513.

Hustings court, in Richmond and other cities of Virginia, a court having a criminal jurisdiction nearly exclusive as to offenses committed within the city limits, and a jurisdiction in many other cases, civil and criminal, concurrent with the circuit court, but locally limited.

hustle (hus'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hustled*, ppr. *hustling*. [< D. *hutselen*, shake, jolt, freq. of *hutsen*, *hotsen*, shake, jog, jolt, > ult. E. *hotch*: see *hotch*.] I. *trans.* To shake or throw together confusedly or in a disorderly manner; shove roughly, as by crowding; jostle: as, to *hustle* things out of the way; he was *hustled* off the course.

She saw a blue-jay washing itself, ducking its crest, and *hustling* the water with its wings. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

And then
Was *hustled* by the sullen baffled men
Who shouldered past him back into the hall.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 352.

A beggar woman *hustled* the duchess as she was standing astonished because her maid had left her to carry her own bag. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 42.

When night after night a ministry is *hustled* and jostled in argument; when its members are unable to hold their own in the fiery ordeal of House of Commons interrogation, . . . their end is not far off. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 272.

II. *intrans.* 1. To push or crowd; move about with difficulty, as in a crowd; shuffle or shamble hurriedly.

Leaving the king, who had *hustled* along the floor with his dress wofully ill-arrayed. *Scott.*

Every theatre had its footmen's gallery; an army of the liveried race *hustled* round every chapel-door. *Thackeray.*

2. To make haste; move or act energetically: as, come, *hustle* now. [Colloq., U. S.]—3. To shake up the halfpence in the game of pitch and hustle. See below.

The owner of the nearest halfpenny claims the privilege to *hustle* first. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 370.

Pitch and hustle, an old game in which the contestants pitch halfpence at a mark, to see who can come the nearest to it. The halfpence are then collected, shaken together, and deposited on the ground, and that player who has pitched one of his halfpence nearest the mark takes all those which turn head upward. The remaining halfpence are again shaken together and deposited on the ground, and the player who pitched a halfpenny next nearest the mark takes all that turn head upward. This continues until all the halfpence are taken. *Strutt.*

hustle-cap (hus'l-kap), *n.* Same as *pitch and hustle*. See *hustle*, *v. i.*

Squandered what little money they could procure at *hustle-cap* and chuck-farthing.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

hustlement (hus'l-ment), *n.* [< ME. *hustlement*, *hustilment*, *hostilement*, < OF. *hustilement*, *hostilement*, *hostillement*, *ostillement*, an implement, pl. furniture, also simply *hostil*, *ostil*, *ustil*, later *oustil*, F. *outil*, an implement, utensil, < ML. as if **ustillum*, < L. *uitari*, use often, freq. of *uti*, use: see *utensil* and *use*.] 1†. Furniture.—2. Odds and ends. [Prov. Eng.] [In both senses usually in the plural.]

hustler (hus'lėr), *n.* One who hustles; specifically, one who is active and energetic in business; a lively worker. [Colloq., U. S.]

A strictly first-class stenographer and type-writer, young man, a *hustler* in every respect, wants a strictly first-class position. *Publishers' Weekly*, Dec. 18, 1886.

Superintendent B—— is a *hustler*, and he is backed by an active company. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 8.

huswife[1]† (huz'wif or huz'if), *n.* [< ME. *huswif*: see *housewife*[1]. Hence *hussif*[1], *hussy*[1].] 1. A housewife.

Sith th' onely Spider teacheth every one
The Husbands and the *Huswifes* function.
For, for their food the valiant Male doth roam;
The cunning Female tends her work at home.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

The poore husbandmans baken, halfe lost for lacke of a good *huswifes* looking too.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 113.

It was the hour when *huswife* morn
With pearl and linen hangs each thorn.
Churchill, The Ghost.

2. A pert, wilful woman or girl; a hussy. See *hussy*[1], 2.

If she should yeelde at the first assault, he would thinke hir a light *huswife*. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 74.

Why should you dare to imagine me
So light a *huswife* that, from four hours' knowledge,
You might presume to offer to my credit
This rude and ruffian trial?
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 1.

huswife[1]† (huz'wif or huz'if), *v. t.* [< *huswife*[1], *n.*] To manage with economy and frugality: said of a woman.

But *huswifing* the little Heaven had lent,
She duly paid a groat for quarter rent.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 9.

huswife[2]† (huz'wif or huz'if), *n.* [See *hussif*[2], *hussy*[2].] Same as *housewife*[2].

huswifely† (huz'wif-li or huz'if-li), *a.* and *adv.* Like a housewife; housewifely.

This care hath a huswife all day in her head,
That all thing in season be *huswifely* fed.
Tusser, Instructions to Huswifery.

huswifery†, **huswifry**† (huz'wif-ri or huz'if-ri), *n.* [< *huswife*[1] + *-ry*.] Housewifery.

Good *huswifery* trieth
To rise with the cock;
Ill *huswifery* lieth
Till nine of the clock.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

By Ceres *huswifrie* and paine,
Men learn'd to burie the reviving graine.
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. i. 34.

hut[1] (hut), *n.* [< ME. **hutte*, *hotte*, < OF. *hutte*, *hute*, a cot, cottage, F. *hutte*, a hut, a cottage, = MD. *hutte*, D. *hut* = Dan. *hytte* = Sw. *hydda* (an accom. of the expected **hytta*), a hut, < OHG. *hutta*, MHG. *hütte*, G. *hütte*, a hut, cottage, bower; prob. = Goth. as if **hudja*, AS. as if **hydd*, from the root of AS. *hȳdan*, ME. *hyden*, *huden*, *hiden*, E. *hide*[1], cover, whence also ult. AS. *hūs*, E. *house*: see *hide*[1], *house*[1].] 1. A small or humble house; a hovel or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling.

Sore pierced by wintry wind,
How many shrink into the sordid *hut*
Of cheerless poverty! *Thomson*, Winter, l. 337.

They built, and thatch'd with leaves of palm, a *hut*,
Half *hut*, half native cavern. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. *Milit.*, a rude wooden structure for the temporary housing of troops, as during a winter. Some military huts are large enough to house a hundred men.—3. The back end or body of the breech-pin of a musket.

The Barrels . . . shall be smoothed in the finished State with the Breeches in the percussioned State, *Huts* filed up. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 277.

hut[1] (hut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hutted*, ppr. *hutting*. [< *hut*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* To place in a hut or in huts: as, to *hut* troops in winter quarters.

There was a mill near, round which were left several pine boards, with which we soon *hutted* ourselves.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 203.

These tools are a light coolie load, but they will be found invaluable for cutting a camping-ground out of the side of a hill, and for *hutting* both yourself and attendants. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 587.

II. *intrans.* To lodge in a hut or in huts.

hut[2]† (hut), *n.* [< ME. *hutte*, var. of **hotte*, a heap.] A clod.

With a shelle or a *hutte* [tr. L. *gleba*] adoune hem [lettuces] presse.
And thai wol glade and fate under this presse.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

hutch[1] (huch), *n.* [< ME. *hucche*, *huche*, *hoche*, *whuecche*, a box, chest, < OF. *huche*, F. *huche*, a hutch, bin, a kneading-trough or -tub, a mill-hopper, = Sp. OPg. *hucha*, < ML. *hutica*, a chest; prob. of Teut. origin, perhaps connected ult. with OHG. *hutta*, a hut, shelter: see *hut*[1].] 1. A chest, box, coffer, bin, or other receptacle in which things may be stored: as, a grain-*hutch*. The name was formerly applied specifically to one of the chests into which smaller receptacles called forcers, hampers, etc., were packed; documents and valuable articles were commonly stored in this way.

That Arke or *Huche*, with the Relikes, Tytus ledde with hym to Rome, whan he had scomfyted alle the Jewes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 85.

The best way to keep them, after they are threshed, is to dry them well, and keep them in *hutches*, or close casks.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. A bakers' kneading-trough.—3. A box or trough used in connection with certain ore-dressing machines. [Eng.]—4. A low-wheeled wagon in which coal is drawn up out of the pit.—5. As a measure: (*a*) A measure of two Winchester bushels.

Hutch, a measure of 2 Winchester bushels. Six *hutches* of coal make a cart-load of about 14 cwt. *Simmonds.*

(*b*) In Renfrewshire, Scotland, two hundredweight of pyrites.—6. The casing of a flour-bolt.—7. A box, coop, or pen in which a (small) animal is confined: as, a rabbit-*hutch*.

A drunken face . . . flaring out of a heap of rags on the floor of a dog-*hutch* which is her private apartment.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxii.

In a *hutch* near the corner of the house was William's pointer. *C. Reade*, Never Too Late to Mend, i. 2.

8. A fisherman's shanty. [Local, U. S.]

hutch[1] (huch), *v. t.* [< *hutch*[1], *n.*] 1. To hoard or lay up, as in a chest.

And, that no corner might
Be vacant of her plenty, in her own loins
She *hutch'd* the all-worshipp'd ore, and precious gems,
To store her children with. *Milton*, Comus, l. 719.

2. In *mining*, to wash, as ore, in a tub or hutch.

hutch[2] (huch), *v. t.* [A var. of *hotch*: see *hotch*, and cf. *hustle*.] To shrug. [Prov. Eng.]

Hutchinsia (hu-chin'si-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Miss *Hutchins*, an Irish cryptogamist. The surname *Hutchins*, ME. *Huchyns*, is a patronymic geni-

tive of *Huchin*, an assibilation of *Huckin*, a dim. of *Hugh*. The name *Huggins* is similarly derived from ME. *Hugyn*, *Hugon*, < OF. *Hugon*, *Hugo*, another form of *Hugh*: see *Huguenot*.] A genus of small perennial and annual cruciferous plants of Europe and Asia, with pinnately divided leaves and small white flowers. They are chiefly alpine in habitat. *H. petræa*, an annual, grows on rocks and walls in England and Wales.

Hutchinsonian (huch-in-sō'ni-an), *n.* and *a.* [The surname *Hutchinson*, ME. *Huchynson*, *Hochinson*, is a patronymic equiv. to *Hutchins*, i. e. *Hutchin's son*: see *Hutchinsia*.] I. *n.* 1. One who held the views of John Hutchinson (1674–1737), a secular English writer on theology and natural philosophy. He and his followers interpreted the Bible mystically, regarded it as an infallible source of science and philosophy, opposed the Newtonian system, and laid great stress on the importance of the Hebrew language. The Hutchinsonian school existed till the nineteenth century.

2. In *Amer. hist.*, a follower of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson (died 1643), an antinomian teacher, in the early years of the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to John Hutchinson or Anne Hutchinson, or to the doctrines of either of them.

Hutchinsonianism (huch-in-sō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Hutchinsonian* + *-ism*.] The system of doctrine or thought taught by or derived from either John Hutchinson or Anne Hutchinson. See *Hutchinsonian*, *n.*

Hutchins's goose. See *goose*.

hutet, *v.* A Middle English form of *hoot*.

hutment (hut'ment), *n.* [< *hut*[1], *v.*, + *-ment*.] Accommodation in huts; housing. [Rare.]

On foreign stations the only important sanitary works appear to be a contribution of £300 towards the drainage of Cape Town, . . . and £14,280 for *hutment* for increased garrison at Malta. *The Lancet*, No. 3422, p. 650.

hutte†, *v.* A Middle English form of *hit*[1].

Huttonian (hu-tō'ni-an), *a.* In *geol.*, relating to the views and theories of James Hutton (1726–1797). Hutton wrote and published voluminously in various departments of natural science and metaphysics, but when the term *Huttonian* is used it is generally with reference to his work in geology. The most important feature of Hutton's theories was his attempt to explain the former changes of the earth's crust by the aid of natural agencies exclusively. In opposition to Werner, he maintained that granite and basalt were rocks which had undergone fusion by subterranean heat, and this view and others held by him were for some years the subject of violent controversies.

hut-urn (hut'ėrn), *n* A type of cinerary urn of pottery peculiar to the primitive Italic peoples, and anterior to Etruscan or other foreign influence. The form of the urn is that of a circular cabin or hut, with a conical roof, imitating a rude structure in osiers plastered with clay. These urns are found in all the sites of archaic Italic civilization, as at Vetulonia, Cività Castellana, in the oldest tombs of Corneto, in the ancient necropolis of Torre del Mordillo near Sybaris, and notably in the cemetery of Alba Longa, beneath the strata of eruptive deposits from the volcanoes of Latium. The form persisted in the Roman temples of Vesta, which were always circular and with a conical roof, like the primeval huts of the race. Sometimes called *house-urn*.

Hut-urn.

huvette†, *n.* [F., < OF. *huvette*, *huvesle*, a kind of hat used by soldiers: cf. *huve*, an ornament for the head, a woman's head-gear: see *houve*.] Same as *humette*[2].

hux (huks), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; perhaps transposed from **husk*, < *husk*, a certain fish: see *husk*[2].] To fish for, as pike, with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders.

huxter, *n.* See *huckster*.

Huygenian (hī-gē'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Christian *Huygens* (often incorrectly written *Huyghens*), a Dutch natural philosopher and mathematician (1629–95). Also *Huyghenian*.—**Huygenian eyepiece.** See *eyepiece*.

hus (huz), *pron.* A vulgar pronunciation of *us*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He hasna settled his account . . . wi *hus* for sax weeks. *Scott*, Antiquary, I. 318.

What need we care about his subsistence, sae lang as he asks nae thing frae *hus*, ye ken. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiv.

huzz†, *v. i.* [Imitative: cf. *buzz*[1] and *hizz*, *hiss*, *whizz*.] To buzz; hum; murmur.

If the fire then burne in the chimney pale, and keepe therewith a *huzzing* noise, wee find by experience that it foresheweth tempest and stormie weather.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 35.

But summun 'ull come ater meä mayhap wi' 'is kittle o' steäm
Huzzin' an' maäzin' the blessed fellds wi' the Divil's cän teäm. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, Old Style.

huzza, huzzah (hu-zä' or -zä'), *interj.* [< G. *hussa*, another form of *hurrah*: see *hurrah*.] Variants of *hurrah*. Sometimes *huzzay*.

You begin to be something too old for us, we are for the brisk *Huzza's* of Seventeen or Eighteen.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, i.

"There are woodcocks for supper," says my lord, "*Huzzay!*" *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, II. vii.

The company rose twice and manifested their approbation by nine *huzzas*. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 120.

huzza (hu-zä' or -zä'), *v.* I. *intrans.* Same as *hurrah*.

With that I *huzzaed*, and took a jump across the table.
Tatler, No. 45.

II. *trans.* Same as *hurrah*.

He was *huzzaed* into the court by several thousand of weavers and clothiers. *Addison*.

huzzy, *n.* See *hussy*[1].

hw-. The original form, in early Middle English and Anglo-Saxon, of the consonant sequence now written *wh-*. For all words so beginning, see under *wh-*.

hwang (hwäng), *n.* See *fung-hwang*.

hy[1]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *high*.

hy[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *hie*.

hy[3] (hī), *interj.* See *hi*.

hyacinet, *n.* A corrupt form of *hyacinth*.

Deepe empurpled as the *Hyacine*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 54.

hyacinth (hī'a-sinth), *n.* [In older E. *jacinth*, *jacint* (see *jacinth*), < OF. *hyacinthe*, < L. *hyacinthus*, < Gr. *ὑάκινθος*, the hyacinth (a plant-name appar. comprehending the blue iris, the gladiolus, and the larkspur); also a precious stone of blue color (prob. not the mod. hyacinth, but perhaps the sapphire); origin obscure; according to one conjecture, connected with *ἰον* (**Fιον*) = L. *viola*, violet. Doublet *jacinth*, *jacint*.] 1. An ornamental bulbous plant of the genus *Hyacinthus* (*H. orientalis*), natural order *Liliaceæ*. It is a native of the Levant, and grows in abundance about Aleppo and Bagdad. The root is a tunicated bulb; the leaves are broad and green; the scape is erect, bearing numerous often drooping bell-shaped flowers of almost all colors, and both single- and double-flowered. The hyacinth appears first to have been cultivated as a garden-flower by the Dutch about the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was introduced into England about the end of that century, and is now one of the most popular of cultivated bulbous plants. [The so-called *yellow sickness* of the hyacinth is produced by a parasitic bacterium which occurs as yellow slimy masses in the vessels. "In the resting bulb the bacteria are confined to the vascular bundles of the bulb-scales; at flowering time they are found also in the leaves, and not in the vessels only, but in the parenchyma also, where they fill the intercellular spaces, [and] destroy the cells." (*De Bary*, Comp. Morph. and Biol., p. 482.)]

Hyacinth (*Hyacinthus orientalis*).

a, Flower cut longitudinally; *b*, fruit cut transversely; *c*, seed cut longitudinally, showing the embryo.

The letter'd *hyacinths* of darksome hue,
And the sweet violet, a sable blue.
Fawkes, tr. of Idylls of Theocritus, x.

Sheets of *hyacinth*
That seem'd the heavens upbreaking thro' the earth.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. By transfer, a plant of some other genus. The California hyacinth is a plant of the liliaceous genus *Brodiæa*; the Cape hyacinth, *Scilla scorymbosa* and *S. brachyphylla*; the fair-haired hyacinth, *Muscari comosum*; the grape-hyacinth, or globe-hyacinth, the genus *Muscari*; the lily-hyacinth, *Scilla Lilio-Hyacinthus*; the Missouri hyacinth, a plant of either of the genera *Hesperanthus* and *Brodiæa*; the hyacinth of Peru, *Scilla Peruviana*; the star-hyacinth, *Scilla amœna*; the starch-hyacinth, *Muscari racemosum*; the tassel-hyacinth, *Muscari comosum*; the wild hyacinth, *Camassia* (*Scilla*) *Fraseri*.

3. (*a*) Among the ancients, a gem of bluish-violet color, supposed to be the sapphire. (*b*) In modern usage, a gem of a reddish-orange color which is a variety of the mineral zircon. Some varieties of garnet and topaz also receive this name.

Dishes of agat set in gold, and studded
With emeralds, sapphires, *hyacinths*, and rubies.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

4. In *her.*, the tincture tenney or tawny when blazoning is done by colors of precious stones. See *blazon*.—5. In *ornith.*, a purple gallinule, as of the genus *Ionornis* or *Porphyrio*; a sultan.—**Hyacinth beans.** See *Egyptian beans*, under *bean*[1].

hyacinthian (hī-a-sin'thi-an), *a.* Same as *hyacinthine*.

hyacinthine (hī-a-sin'thin), *a.* [< L. *hyacinthinus*, < Gr. *ὑακίνθινος*, hyacinthine, < *ὑάκινθος*, hyacinth: see *hyacinth*.] 1. Made or consisting of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth in color or odor.

Hyacinthine locks
Round from his parted forelock manly hung
Clustering. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 301.

Her lips more fragrant than the summer air;
And sweet as Scythian musk her *hyacinthine* hair.
Sir W. Jones, Palace of Fortune.

They [Manhattan Island garnets] do not . . . possess the *hyacinthine* hue of the Alaskan examples, and are less translucent. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 311.

2. Very beautiful or attractive: in allusion to Hyacinthus, a youth fabled to have been loved by Apollo.

The *hyacinthine* boy, for whom
Morn well might break and April bloom.
Emerson, Threnody.

Hyacinthus (hī-a-sin'thus), *n.* [NL., < L. *hyacinthus*: see *hyacinth*.] A genus of liliaceous bulbous plants, including about 30 species, natives of central Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is characterized by having the perianth infundibuliform-campanulate, not constricted at the throat, the lobes shorter, or rarely longer, than the tube, and the stamens fixed in the tube or throat, with slender filaments dilated at the base. *H. orientalis* has been long celebrated for the endless varieties which culture has produced from it. *H. Romanus* (the Roman hyacinth), a small white-blossomed species, is often grown as an early spring flower; there is also a pale-blue Roman hyacinth. *H. amethystinus* is the amethyst or Spanish hyacinth, and *H. candicans* the white Cape hyacinth. See cut under *hyacinth*.

Hyades (hī'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Ὑάδες (sing. Ὑάς not used), prob. < *ὗς* (cf. LGr. *συός*, a sow) = L. *sus*, a pig, swine, like the equiv. L. *sucula*, the Hyades, lit. 'piglings,' < *sus*, a pig: see *Sus*, *sow*[2], and *swine*. But the ancient derivation was < Gr. *ὗειν*, rain, whence Virgil calls them *Pluviæ*, 'rainy' (see *pluvious*). See also the def.] 1. In *astron.*, a group of about seven stars, of which the principal is Aldebaran, in the head of the Bull, supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather when they rose with the sun. In Greek mythology the Hyades were originally nymphs who nursed the infant Bacchus, and were transformed into stars in compassion for their incessant weeping for the fate of their brother, who was torn to pieces by a wild beast. Also *Hyads*.

Thro' scudding drifts the rainy *Hyades*
Vext the dim sea. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

2. [Used as a singular.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval*.

Hyads (hī'adz), *n. pl.* Same as *Hyades*, 1.

Then sailors quarter'd heaven, and found a name
For every fix'd and every wandering star;
The Pleiads, *Hyads*, and the Northern Car.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 207.

Hyæna (hī-ē'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *hyæna*, hyena: see *hyena*.] 1. (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Hyænidæ*. There are two living species of the genus in its restricted use: the common striped hyena, *H. striata*, and the brown hyena, *H. brunnea*. The spotted hyena is *H. crocuta*, or *Crocuta maculata*. The genus is now confined to the warmer parts of the old world, but the cave-hyena, *H. spelæa*, formerly inhabited much of Europe, its remains being now found in caverns in Germany, France, and England. See cut under *hyena*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The Linnean specific name of *Canis hyæna*, equivalent to the modern family *Hyænidæ*.—2. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *Oken*, 1816.—3. [*l. c.*] See *hyena*.

Hyænarctidæ (hī-e-närk'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyænarctos* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil arctoid mammals, the type of which is the genus *Hyænarctos*.

Hyænarctos (hī-e-närk'tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑαινα*, hyena, + *ἄρκτος*, a bear: see *arctic*.] A genus of fossil bear-like carnivorous mammals from the Miocene and Pliocene, referred to the *Ursidæ*, or made the type of a family *Hyænarctidæ*. The genus, established by Cautley and Falconer, is equivalent to *Agriotherium* of Wagner, *Stealarctos* and *Amphiarctos* of De Blainville, and *Hemicyon* of Lartet. Fossil remains referred to this genus have been named *H. hemicyon* and *H. insignis*.

hyænic, *a.* See *hyenic*.

Hyænidæ (hī-en'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyæna* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Fera fissipedia*, belonging

to the series *Æluroidea hyæniformia;* the hyenas. They have 3 incisors and 1 canine on each side above and below, 4 premolars in each upper and 3 in each lower half-jaw, and 1 molar on each side above and below—in all 34 teeth, which are very strong. The large molars are close together; the upper true molars are reduced in size, and tubercular; and the lower true molars and last upper premolar are sectorial. The feet are digitigrade, with blunt non-retractile claws; the tail is short and bushy; the eyes and ears are prominent; and the tongue is rough with prickles. There are two genera, *Hyæna* and *Crocuta*. With *Hyænidæ* proper is sometimes associated the genus *Proteles*, now usually made the type of a family *Protelidæ*. See *hyena*.

hyæniform, *a.* See *hyeniform*.

Hyæniformia (hī-en-i-fôr'mi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyæna* + L. *forma*, form.] A group or series of *Æluroidea*, constituted by the families *Hyænidæ* and *Protelidæ*, having 34 or 32 teeth, no tubercular true molar in the lower jaw, no septum of the auditory bulla, and digitigrade feet.

hyænine, *a.* See *hyenine*.

Hyænodon (hī-en'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑαινα*, hyena, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals of the Eocene and Lower Miocene, of uncertain systematic position. They had apparently 44 teeth, of a canine type; the fourth upper premolar and first lower molar were sectorial, and all the succeeding teeth were also sectorial, but not tuberculate as in existing carnivora. In *H. leptorhynchus*, for example, the last lower molar is the largest and most completely sectorial of the series. This species is described by Boyd Dawkins, from the Upper Eocene of Hordwell. Many other species have been found in both Europe and America. The animals were about as large as leopards.

Hyænodontidæ (hī-en-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyænodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct carnivorous mammals, represented by the genus *Hyænodon*.

hyænoid, *a.* See *hyenoid*.

Hyalæa, *n.* See *Hyalæa*, 1. *Lamarck*, 1799.

Hyalæidæ (hī-ạ-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Hyaleidæ*. *Cantraine*.

Hyalæa (hī-ạ-lē'ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑάλεος*, of glass, < *ὑαλος*, glass: see *hyaline*.] 1. The genus of pteropods which gives name to the family *Hyaleidæ*: a synonym of *Cavolinia*. Also wrongly spelled *Hyalæa*. *Lamarck*, 1801; *Cuvier*, 1817. See cut under *Cavolinia*.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Guenée*, 1854.

Hyalaceæ (hī-ạ-lē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyalæa* + *-aceæ*.] A group of pteropods, including the genus *Hyalæa*. Also wrongly spelled *Hyalæaceæ*. *Menke*, 1828.

Hyaleidæ (hī-ạ-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyalæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of thecosomatous pteropods, taking name from the genus *Hyalæa;* the glass-shells: synonymous with *Cavolinidæ*. Also (wrongly) *Hyalæidæ* and *Hyalidæ*.

hyalescence (hī-ạ-les'ens), *n.* [< *hyalescen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] The process of becoming, or the quality or state of being, glassy in texture or transparency; glassiness.

hyalescent (hī-ạ-les'ent), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *-escent*.] Becoming hyaline; exhibiting hyalescence; hyaloid.

hyalin (hī'ạ-lin), *n.* [< LL. *hyalinus*, < Gr. *ὑάλινος*, of glass: see *hyaline*.] The chief nitrogenous constituent of hydatid cysts, containing about 5 per cent. of nitrogen. When boiled with sulphuric acid it is said to yield 50 per cent. of its weight of a dextrorotatory sugar. *Gamgee*.

hyaline (hī'ạ-lin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hyaline* = Sp. *hialino* = Pg. *hyalino*, < LL. *hyalinus*, < Gr. *ὑάλινος*, of glass, < *ὑαλος*, glass, a word said to be of Egyptian origin; glass was first made in Egypt.] **I.** *a.* Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass; crystalline; transparent: as, the *hyaline* or crystalline lens of the eye. In anatomy the word is specifically applied to the purest or most typical kind of cartilage, as that of the fetal skeleton, articular ends of adult bones, etc., as distinguished from fibrocartilage and other varieties.—**Hyaline cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Hyaline degeneration**, in *pathol.*, transformation of tissues into a glassy substance resembling lardaceous tissue, but not giving its chemical reactions. It affects the walls of the blood-vessels, involuntary muscular fiber, and apparently interstitial connective tissue. Also called *vitreous*, *fibrinous*, and *waxy degeneration*.—**Hyaline layer**, Kölliker's name of the innermost layer of a hair-follicle.

II. *n.* 1. A glassy or transparent substance or surface.

> Witness this new-made world, another heaven,
> From heaven-gate not far, founded in view
> On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 619.

Specifically—(*a*) The hyaloid membrane of the eye. See *hyaloid*. (*b*) Hyaline cartilage. See *cartilage*. (*c*) A pellucid substance which determines the spontaneous division of cells or originates cell-nuclei; hyaloplasm.

hyalite (hī'ạ-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *-ite*2. Cf. Gr. *ὑαλίτις*, of glass.] A pellucid variety of opal, resembling colorless gum or resin. It is white, sometimes with a shade of yellow, blue, or green, and occurs in small botryoidal incrustations, especially on basaltic rocks. Also called *Muller's glass*.

hyalithe (hī'ạ-lith), *n.* [Contr. < Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *λίθος*, stone.] A strong, dark-colored glass, sometimes used as a substitute for porcelain.

hyalitis (hī-ạ-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass (with ref. to the vitreous humor), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the vitreous humor.

hyalo-. [< Gr. *ὑαλο-ς*, glass: see *hyaline*.] An element in some scientific compounds, meaning 'glass.' As a prefix to names of rocks, it indicates that the forms thus designated are in a more or less completely vitrified condition: thus, *hyalo*-andesite, *hyalo*-basalt, *hyalo*-trachyte, etc.

hyalograph (hī-al'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *γραφειν*, write.] An instrument for etching on a transparent surface.

hyalography (hī-ạ-log'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of writing or engraving on glass.

hyaloid (hī'ạ-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *hyaloides*, glass-green, < Gr. *ὑαλοειδής*, like glass, < *ὑαλος*, glass, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Hyaline; transparent; glassy.—**Hyaloid canal.** See *canal*1.—**Hyaloid membrane**, the capsule of the vitreous humor of the eye; a delicate, pellucid, and nearly structureless membrane, investing the vitreous body except in front, where it is continuous with the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens. See second cut under *eye*1.

II. *n.* The hyaloid membrane.

hyaloiditis (hī'ạ-loi-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *hyaloid* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

hyalomelan (hī-ạ-lom'e-lan), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *μέλας* (*μέλαν-*), black.] One of the names formerly given by mineralogists to glassy varieties of basalt, under the idea that these were simple homogeneous minerals. See *tachylyte* and *obsidian*.

Hyalonema (hī'ạ-lō-nē'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] The typical genus of the family *Hyalonemidæ*.

hyalonemid (hī'ạ-lō-nē'mid), *n.* A glass-sponge of the family *Hyalonemidæ*.

Hyalonemidæ (hī'ạ-lō-nem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyalonema* + *-idæ*.] A family of hexactinellid sponges, or glass-sponges, of the order *Silicoidea*, and typified by the genus *Hyalonema*, having a long stem of fine siliceous threads, at one end of which is the sponge proper; the glass-rope sponges. There are several other genera, as *Pheronema*, *Stylocalyx*, and *Poliopogon*. Also *Hyalonematidæ*.

Hyalonema sieboldi, reduced.

hyaloplasm (hī'ạ-lō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed: see *plasm*.] A clear, homogeneous protoplasm; hyaline.

> The subdivisions within the fibre are the "primitive tubules," and these contain the "*hyaloplasm*," which is the true nervous substance.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 487.

> A distinct granular condition becomes apparent in what was the homogeneous *hyaloplasm*.
> *Jour. Roy. Microe. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. [ii. 199.

hyaloplasmic (hī'ạ-lō-plaz'mik), *a.* Having the character of hyaloplasm.

hyalopterous (hī-ạ-lop'te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having hyaline or transparent wings, as an insect.

hyalosiderite (hī'ạ-lō-sid'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *σιδερίτης*, of iron, < *σίδηρος*, iron: see *siderite*.] A brown ferruginous variety of olivin or chrysolite.

hyalospermous (hī'ạ-lō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Having transparent seeds. [Rare.]

Hyalospongiæ (hī'ạ-lō-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *σπογγιά*, a sponge.] A superfamily group of sponges, equivalent to *Hexactinellidæ* or *Hyalonemidæ* in a broad sense; the glass-sponges. In Claus's system of classification the *Hyalospongiæ* are the fourth order of the class *Spongiæ*, characterized as sponges with a firm, often hyaline, latticework of 6-rayed silicious spicules, which may be cemented together by a stratified silicious substance.

hyalotekite (hī'ạ-lō-tē'kīt), *n.* [Prop. **hyalotecite*, < Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *τήκειν*, melt, + *-ite*2.] A silicate of lead with barium and calcium, from Sweden. It occurs in white to gray crystalline masses, with a vitreous to greasy luster, and fuses easily to a clear glass.

Hyas (hī'as), *n.* [NL.: see *Hyades*.] A genus of birds: same as *Cursorius*.

Hyawa gum. See *gum*2.

hybernacle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hibernacle*.

hybernate†, **hybernation**†. Obsolete forms of *hibernate*, *hibernation*.

Hyblæan (hi-blē'ạn), *a.* [< L. *Hyblæus*, < *Hybla*, *Hyble*, < Gr. Ὕβλη: see def.] Pertaining to Hybla, an ancient city on the coast of Sicily, north of Syracuse, celebrated for the honey produced on the neighboring hills. The honey of Hybla is sometimes incorrectly ascribed to a Mount Hybla. The city was closely connected and finally apparently identical with the later one of Megara (Megara Hyblæa). It was also called Hybla Minor, to distinguish it from another Sicilian town, Hybla Major.

Hybocodon (hī-bok'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑβός*, humpbacked, + *κώδων*, a bell.] The typical genus of the family *Hybocodonidæ*. *Agassiz*, 1860.

Hybocodonidæ (hī-bok-ō-don'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hybocodon* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnoblastic hydroid hydrozoans, represented by the genus *Hybocodon*.

hybodont (hib'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hybodus* (*hybodont-*), q. v.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hybodontidæ*. Also *cladodont*.

II. *n.* A fish of the genus *Hybodus* or family *Hybodontidæ*.

Hybodontes (hib-ō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑβός*, humpbacked, *ὑβος*, a hump, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A group of fossil sharks, corresponding to the family *Hybodontidæ*. *Agassiz*.

hybodontid (hib-ō-don'tid), *n.* One of the *Hybodontidæ*.

Hybodontidæ (hib-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hybodus* (*-dont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil sharks, typified by the genus *Hybodus*. They are characterized by teeth with broad fixed bases, which have a large cusp or cone, and two or more lesser secondary cones on the sides. The fin-spines are grooved, and situated in front of each of the two dorsal fins; the skin is covered with sparse shagreen. The family prevailed throughout the Oölitic, Triassic, and Cretaceous periods. In Owen's system of classification the family, together with the *Cestraciontidæ*, composes the suborder *Cestraphori* of the order *Plagiostomi*. The species were very closely related to the *Heterodontidæ* or *Cestraciontidæ*, and are by some referred to that family.

Hybodus (hib'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑβός*, humpbacked, *ὑβος*, a hump, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Hybodontidæ*. *Agassiz*.

hybrid (hī'brid or hib'rid), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *hybride*; < F. *hybride* = Sp. *híbrido* = Pg. *hybrido* = It. *ibrido*, < L. *hybrida*, *hibrida*, *ibrida*, a mongrel, a hybrid. The spelling *hybrida* rests on the very doubtful assumption that the word is derived from Gr. *ὕβρις* (*ὑβριδ-*), insult, wantonness, outrage.] **I.** *n.* 1. The offspring or progeny of animals or plants of different varieties, species, or genera; a half-breed or cross-breed; a mongrel. Hybrid animals are more or less frequent according to the less or greater zoölogical difference of their parents. Thus, the commonest are those resulting from the union of opposite sexes of varieties of the same species; and these hybrids are in fact of much more frequent occurrence than has usually been supposed. Hybrids or half-breeds of the human race are among the best-known examples, and the occurrence of hybrids among plants is very frequent. The most familiar hybrids between distinct species are mules, bred between the horse and the ass. Hybrids between different genera are rare; but they occur, as in the case of the cross between the dog and the fox. The fertility of hybrids among themselves is as a rule proportionate to the nearness of their parents. fertile hybrids between varieties being common, those between species less so, those between genera least so. Hybrids between distinct species are commonly infertile, at least with one another, though they may propagate with an individual of the pure breed of either parent. The natural tendency is thus for hybrids to die out unless artificially kept up by repeated cross-breeding. But the degree of sterility is not always dependent solely upon the zoological affinity of the parents, for reciprocal hybrids of the same two species may differ in this respect. In botany a hybrid is an individual which results from the union of the male element of one species of plant with the female of another, a process frequently occurring in oaks, willows, etc. The resulting offspring resembles both parents, yet differs in certain more or less marked characters from either. A *graft-hybrid* is an individual, or a part of an individual, which results from the grafting of one species upon the stock of another species. Ordinarily the ingrafted species retains its individual peculiarities nearly or quite intact, yet, as stated above, it may in exceptional cases become a sort of hybrid by exhibiting the peculiarities of both.

Hence—2. Anything which is a product or mixture of two heterogeneous things, or comes from two different sources, as a word formed of elements from two different languages. See II., 2.—**Reciprocal hybrids**, hybrids the sexes of whose respective parents are reversed. Thus, the mule of a stallion and a she-ass, and the mule of a jackass and a mare, are *reciprocal hybrids*.

II. *a.* 1. Produced from the union of opposite sexes of two different or distinct varieties,

species, or genera; half-bred; cross-bred; mongrel. See I.

The mere fact that not only animals of distinct genera, but even those classed in distinct families—as the pheasant and the black grouse—sometimes produce *hybrid* offspring in a state of nature, is itself an argument against there being any constant infertility between the most closely allied species.
A. R. Wallace, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 311.

Hence—2. Of heterogeneous origin; having a mixed character; combining diverse elements, as a word formed from two different languages, architecture combining diverse styles, etc. Hybrid words of various kinds abound in English. Examples are *bank-rupt*, *dis-belief*, *atone-ment*, and *eat-able*, in which Teutonic and Latin elements are joined. In natural history hybrid names are generally condemned, though many have been retained in science; it is not regarded as an infringement of the laws of precedence to rectify or wholly reject them. A word bodily transferred from Greek to Latin and then taking the Latin inflections is not regarded as a hybrid; but if Greek and Latin inflections or Greek and Latin stems are mixed it is so regarded. Some hybrids have come into general use, and have been allowed to remain.—**Hybrid porcelain**, a ceramic ware which is not strictly hard porcelain like that of China, nor the soft-paste porcelain discovered in France, much used in Europe before the discovery of the secret of hard porcelain by Böttcher at Meissen. Quarts and a glassy frit enter into the composition of this ware, with but little kaolin.—**Hybrid syllogism**, an indirect syllogism.

hybridation (hī-bri- or hib-ri-dā'shon), *n.* [< *hybrid* + *-ation*.] Same as *hybridization*. [Rare.]

The theory of *hybridation* advocated by some ostreiculturists
The American, V. 88.

hybridisable, hybridisation, etc. See *hybridizable*, etc.

hybridism (hī'bri- or hib'ri-dizm), *n.* [< *hybrid* + *-ism*.] 1. The state or condition of being hybrid; the character of a hybrid. Also *hybridity*.

Until recently, the interest attaching to *hybridism* was almost entirely of a practical nature.
G. J. Romanes, Encyc. Brit., XII. 422.

2. The act of hybridizing; the production or formation of hybrids of any kind.

To tack on to a Gothic root a classical termination (and vice versa) is to be guilty of *Hybridism*. . . . *Hybridism* is the commonest fault that accompanies the introduction of new words. *Latham*, Eng. Lang., §§ 247, 248.

Inappropriate *hybridism* is checked by the Law of Sterility. *H. Drummond*, Natural Law in Spiritual World, [Pref., p. xiii.

hybridist (hī'bri- or hib'ri-dist), *n.* [< *hybrid* + *-ist*.] One who hybridizes. *Quarterly Rev.*

hybridity (hī- or hi-brid'i-ti), *n.* [< *hybrid*, *a.*, + *-ity*.] Same as *hybridism*, 1.

The test of *hybridity* cannot be applied in one case in ten thousand. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 161.

The investigation of the whole subject of crossing and *hybridity* had shown that . . . crosses between slightly different varieties led to increased fertility.
The Century, XXV. 427.

hybridizable (hī'bri- or hib'ri-dī-za-bl), *a.* [< *hybridize* + *-able*.] Capable of hybridizing or of being hybridized; able to produce hybrid offspring by crossing with another species. Also spelled *hybridisable*.

Hybridizable genera are rarer than is generally supposed, even in gardens, where they are so often operated upon under circumstances most favourable to the production of hybrids. *J. D. Hooker.*

hybridization (hī'bri- or hib'ri-di-zā'shon), *n.* [< *hybridize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of hybridizing, or the state of being hybridized; cross-fertilization; cross-breeding. See *hybrid*, *n.*, 1. Also *hybridisation*.

For anything we can show to the contrary, many existing species may have had their origin in *hybridization*.
Lond. Jour. Sci., CXXIV. 190.

hybridize (hī'bri- or hib'ri-dīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hybridized*, ppr. *hybridizing*. [< *hybrid* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to interbreed and thus produce hybrids.

Yet in some other genera [than *Primula*], species which are not heterostyled, and which in some respects appear not well adapted for hybrid-fertilisation, have likewise been largely *hybridized*.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 55.

Hence—2. To form or construct in a hybrid manner, as words.

II. *intrans.* To produce a hybrid or hybrids; cross or interbreed, as two different varieties or species of plants or animals.

Also spelled *hybridise*.

hybridizer (hī'bri- or hib'ri-dī-zėr), *n.* One who crosses different varieties or species, etc., to produce hybrids; a hybridist. Also spelled *hybridiser*.

The evidence from fertility adduced by different *hybridisers*. *Darwin*, Origin of Species (6th ed.), p. 237.

It is important to remark that *hybridizers* usually experiment with very distinct species.
A. R. Wallace, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 310.

hybridous (hī'bri- or hib'ri-dus), *a.* [< *hybrid*, *n.*, + *-ous*.] Of hybrid character; heterogeneous. [Rare.]

No *hybridous* architecture or nondescript figures.
N. A. Rev., CXLI. 290.

hydatid (hī'dā-tid), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. L. *hydatis* (*-id-*), a water-colored gem, < Gr. ὑδατίς (*-ιδ-*), a drop of water, a water-vesicle, hydatid, a gem, < ὕδωρ (ὑδατ-), water: see *hydra*, *hydro-*.] I. *n.* 1. In *pathol.*, a cyst with aqueous contents found in the tissue, formed by a tænia in its larval state, especially in man by *Tænia echinococcus*. The name has also been applied loosely to various other cysts filled with a watery fluid. More fully called a *false hydatid*.

2. In *zoöl.*, the encysted larval state of the wandered scolex of a tapeworm, especially of *Tænia echinococcus*. Its character was formerly misunderstood, and it was called *Echinococcus hominis* when occurring in man. Other true hydatids, in a zoölogical sense, are called *cysticerci* and *cœnures*. See *echinococcus*, *cysticercus*, *cœnure*, and cut under *Tænia*.

This remarkably minute parasite [the hydatigenous tapeworm, *Tænia echinococcus*], though not resident in man in its adult condition, is nevertheless in one of its larval stages of frequent occurrence in the human body. Whilst the full-grown creature seldom attains the fourth of an inch in length, the larva, on the other hand, acquire a prodigious size. The latter are familiarly known to the [medical] profession under the name of *hydatids*.
T. S. Cobbold, Tapeworms (1886), p. 55.

Hydatid of Morgagni, in *anat.*, a name applied to the one or more small pedunculated growths which lie beside the globus major of the epididymis, and are formed mainly of connective tissue and blood-vessels. They are commonly regarded as the remains of Müller's duct.

II. *a.* In *zoöl.*, encysted; being in the cystic state, as the larva of a tapeworm when it is a cysticercus, cœnure, or echinococcus.

hydatidiform (hī-dā-tid'i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. ὑδατίς (*-ιδ-*), a hydatid, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or having the character of a hydatid. Also *hydatiform*.

They [tubes in the organ of Rosenmüller] are flexuous, of unequal calibre, and sometimes the seat of cystic or *hydatidiform* enlargements.
R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, p. 29.

hydatidinous (hī-dā-tid'i-nus), *a.* [< *hydatid* + *-ine*[1] + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting one or more hydatids.

hydatiform (hī-dat'i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *hydatidiform*.

hydatigenous (hī-dā-tij'e-nus), *a.* [< *hydatid* + *-genous*.] Bearing or producing hydatids: as, a *hydatigenous* tapeworm.

Hydatigenous formations connected with the chorion.
T. S. Cobbold.

Hydatina (hī-dat'i-nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑδάτινος, of water, watery, < ὕδωρ (ὑδατ-), water.] 1. A genus of mollusks. *Schumacher*, 1817.—2. A genus of rotifers, typical of the family *Hydatinidæ*, containing such species as *H. senta*, one of the best known of the wheel-animalcules. *Ehrenberg*, 1830. See cut under *Rotifera*.

Hydatina senta is a classical animal, because it was principally on this species that the illustrious Ehrenberg studied the anatomy of this group of animalcules. The broad body has only a very short foot-stalk, which is forked behind. The mouth is armed with two jaws and many teeth. There are no eye-specks whatsoever. The cuticle is delicate and soft. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 205.

Hydatinidæ (hī-dā-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydatina*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of schizotrochous rotifers, typified by the genus *Hydatina*. The trochal disk or wheel-organ is transverse and has ciliated prominences, the wreath is double, the trophi are malleate, and the foot is furcate. There are many genera besides *Hydatina*, such as *Diglena*, *Notommata*, and *Monocerca*.

hydatis (hī'dā-tis), *n.* A hydatid.

hydatism (hī'dā-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. ὕδωρ (ὑδατ-), water, + *-ism*.] In *med.*, a sound produced by the motion of an effused fluid in some cavity of the body.

hydatoid (hī'dā-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὑδατοειδής, like water, < ὕδωρ (ὑδατ-), water, + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* Watery; aqueous; resembling water in any way; specifically, in *anat.*, pertaining to the aqueous humor of the eye.

II.† *n.* 1. The aqueous humor of the eye, as distinguished from the vitreous humor.—2. The investing membrane of the aqueous humor, as distinguished from the hyaloid investing the vitreous humor.

hyde[1]†, **hyde**[2]†, **hyde**[3]†. An obsolete spelling of *hide*[1], *hide*[2], *hide*[3].

hydert, *n.* [< F. *hydre*, a water-adder: see *hydra*.] A water-snake. *Cotgrave.*

Hydnei (hid'nē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1836), < *Hydnum* + *-ei*.] An order of hymenomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Hydnum*.

hydnoid (hid'noid), *a.* [< NL. *Hydnum* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling in form or structure the genus *Hydnum*.

Hydnum (hid'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὕδνον, an edible fungus, prob. the truffle.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, type of the order *Hydnei*, characterized by having the hymenium inferior and spread over persistent spines or teeth which project from the pileus. The pileus is tough, or even coriaceous, in most of the species; but there are a few in which it is fleshy, and a small number, as *H. repandum* and *H. corallioides*, are described as edible. Two well-authenticated fossil species of *Hydnum* are known, from the Miocene deposits of Switzerland and Hesse.

hydra (hī'drä), *n.*; pl. *hydras*, *hydræ* (-drīz, -drē). [= F. *hydre*, < L. *hydra*, < Gr. ὕδρα, Ionic ὑδρη, the Lernæan serpent, masc. ὑδρος, a water-snake, the ringed snake, *Coluber natrix*, also a smaller kind of water-animal (= Lith. *udra*, an otter, = OBulg. *vydra* = Pol. *wydra* = Russ. *vuidra*, an otter, = OHG. *otter* = AS. *oter*, E. *otter*), < ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water: see *otter*, *hydro-*, and *water*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a monstrous serpent or dragon of the lake or marsh of Lerna in Argolis, represented as having nine heads, each of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by two new ones unless the wound was cauterized. The destruction of this monster was one of the twelve labors of Hercules.

Combat between Hercules and the Lernæan Hydra. (From an archaic Greek amphora.)

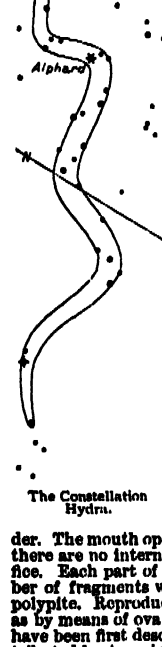
Another king! they grow like *Hydras'* heads.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

Gorgons, and *hydras*, and chimeras dire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 628.

Hence—2. Figuratively, multifarious evil; evil or misfortune arising from many sources and not easily to be surmounted.

And yet the *hydra* of my cares renews
Still new-born sorrows of her fresh disdain.
Daniel, Sonnets to Delia, xv.

3. [*cap.*] An ancient southern constellation, representing a sea-serpent. It is of Babylonian origin, like most of the ancient constellations. It is bounded by the ancient constellations Canis Minor, Argo, Centaurus, Virgo, Corvus, Crater, Leo, and Cancer, and by the modern constellations Sextans and Monoceros (which separates it from Canis Major). It contains one star of the second magnitude, and about four hundred stars visible to the naked eye.



The Constellation Hydra.

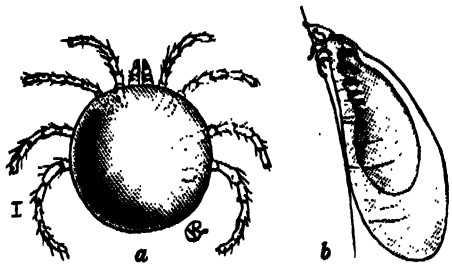
4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A venomous sea-snake; any one of the *Hydrophidæ* of the Indian ocean. *G. Cuvier.* (*b*) In *Hydrozoa*: (1) [*cap.*] A genus of fresh-water polyps of very simple structure, typical of the family *Hydridæ*. Among the species are *H. viridis*, *H. fusca*, and *H. vulgaris*. The body has the form of a cylindrical tube, composed of two fundamental layers, the ectoderm and endoderm, the former containing in one variety green granules identical with the chlorophyl of plants. The base is disk-shaped, and by it the animal can attach itself to any body, being capable of shifting its position. The mouth is surrounded by a circle of extremely contractile tentacles, by which the animal obtains its food, and which are richly endowed with the urticating organs or thread-cells common in the order. The mouth opens immediately into the stomach, and there are no internal organs of any kind, and no anal orifice. Each part of a hydra divided into almost any number of fragments will develop into a fresh independent polypite. Reproduction is effected by gemmation as well as by means of ova and sperm-cells. The genus is said to have been first described by Trembley in 1774, but it is attributed by Agassiz to Linnæus (1756), and the animal was described by A. van Leeuwenhoek in 1703. See cut under *Hydrozoa*.

The wonderful power which *Hydra* possesses of reproducing lost parts was first discovered and made known by Trembley, of Geneva, in the first half of the eighteenth century. He determined that even a small piece of *Hydra vulgaris* possesses the power, under favorable conditions, of developing into a perfect animal.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 70.

(2) An individual or a species of the genus *Hydra*. (3) The sexual bud or medusa of any hydroid hydrozoan: so called from its resemblance to a species of the genus *Hydra*.—5. A form of self-registering thermometer having a compound head or bulb to contain the spirits, with the object of increasing the surface ex-

posed to the air, and thus making the instrument work with great rapidity.—**Cor Hydræ.** See *cor*¹.—**Hydra tuba** (pl. *hydræ tubæ*), in *Hydrozoa*, a stage in the development of certain *Discophora*; as a classifying name, a larval form of such scalephs, which was supposed to be a distinct animal. See *scyphistoma*.

Hydrachna (hī-drak'nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀχνη*, foam, froth, chaff, the least bit (mite).] 1. A genus of acarids founded by Müller in 1781, at present restricted to those fresh-water mites in which the third joint of the palpi is the longest, the beak is as long as the palpi, and the mandibles have sharp blades. These mites are parasitic upon aquatic insects, attaching themselves to species of *Nepa*, *Ranatra*, *Dytiscus*, etc., during what may be called the pupa-stage. *H. belostomæ* is often found upon bugs of the family *Belostomidæ*, especially *Perthostoma aurantiaca*.



Hydrachna belostomæ.
a, adult (line shows natural size); *b*, mature larva, with pupa forming within (highly magnified).

2. A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Dytiscidæ*, containing such as the European *H. tarda*. *Fabricius*, 1801.

Hydrachnidæ (hī-drak'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrachna* + *-idæ*.] A family of aquatic *Acarida*, typified by the genus *Hydrachna*; the water-mites. The skeleton is composed of sclerites embedded in soft skin, and the body is apparently unsegmented. Most of the *Hydrachnidæ* inhabit fresh water, and many are parasitic on mollusks, fishes, and aquatic insects. Other genera besides *Hydrachna* are *Atax*, *Hydrochoreutes*, *Limnochares*, *Pontarachna*, and *Thalassarachna*, the two last named being marine. Also written *Hydrarachnidæ*.

hydracid† (hī-dras'id), *n.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *acid*.] In *chem.*, a halogen; an acid which does not contain oxygen.

hydracrylic (hī-dra-kril'ik), *a.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *acrylic*.] Differing from acrylic by the addition of the elements of water, H_2O.—**Hydracrylic acid**, $C_3H_6O_3$, a monobasic lactic acid which when concentrated is a thick non-crystallizable acid syrup, and decomposes on heating into water and acrylic acid.

Hydractinia (hī-drak-tin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *Actinia*.] The typical genus of *Hydractiniidæ*. *H. echinata* is an example. Colonies of these polyps may be found growing on shells, forming a delicate white moss-like structure.

Hydractiniidæ (hī-drak-ti-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydractinia* + *-idæ*.] A family of hydroid hydrozoans with free or rudimentary medusæ, of which the type is the genus *Hydractinia*. These hydroids form polyp colonies consisting of a dense mass of hydrorhiza, whence simple or branched hydrocauli arise with three kinds of zoöids: ordinary nutritive zoöids with a verticil of filiform tentacles; reproductive zoöids of each sex; and a third kind, of slender form, without tentacles, but bearing cnidocells for the defense of the colony. The free medusæ have ocelli at the base of the tentacles, but no otoliths. The fertilized ova develop into planulas.

Hydradephaga (hī-dra-def'ạ-gạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **hydradephagus*: see *hydradephagous*.] The aquatic and adephagous beetles, comprising the two families *Dytiscidæ* and *Gyrinidæ*, in which the legs are fitted for swimming: distinguished from *Geadephaga*. *Macleay*, 1825. The group is also called *Hydrocantheri*.

hydradephagous (hī-dra-def'ạ-gus), *a.* [< NL. **hydradephagus*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀδηφάγος*, gluttonous: see *adephagous*.] Aquatic and predatory, as certain beetles; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hydradephaga*.

Hydræ, *n.* Latin plural of *Hydra*.

hydræmia, hydræmic. See *hydremia, hydremic*.

hydraform (hī'drạ-fôrm), *a.* Same as *hydriform*.

hydragogic (hī-drạ-goj'ik), *a.* Having the character or effect of a hydragogue.

hydragogue (hī'drạ-gog), *n.* [< F. *hydragogue*, < LL. *hydragogus*, conducting water, a plant so called, < Gr. *ὑδραγωγός*, conducting water, a water-carrier, an aqueduct, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, < *ἀγειν*, lead, conduct: see *agent*.] In *med.*: (*a*) An active purgative, as jalap, which produces a great flux from the intestinal membrane, and consequently gives rise to very watery stools. (*b*) A remedy believed to be capable of drawing off serum effused into any part of the body, as a cathartic of the above class or a diuretic.

hydragogy†, *n.* [= Sp. *hidragogia*, < Gr. *ὑδραγωγία*, a conducting of water, < *ὑδραγωγός*, conducting water: see *hydragogue*.] The art of constructing aqueducts, or of conducting water through channels.

Hydragogie demonstrateth the possible leading of water by nature's law, and by artificiall help, from any head (being a spring standing or running water) to any other place assigned. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

hydra-headed (hī'drạ-hed'ed), *a.* Having numerous heads, like the Lernæan Hydra; hence, difficult of extirpation; self-renewing; springing up again after suppression, as abuses, vices, and the like.

Never *Hydra-headed* wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1.

Hydralgæ (hī-dral'jē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + L. *alga*, seaweed.] Same as *Hydrophyta*.

hydramnios (hī-dram'ni-os), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀμνίον*, amnion.] In *pathol.*, an excessive accumulation of liquor amnii. See *liquor* and *amnion*.

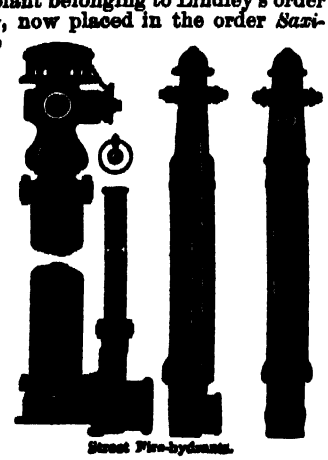
Hydrangea (hī-dran'jē-ạ; properly hī-dran-jē'ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀγγειον*, vessel: see *angio-*.] 1. A genus of shrubs or herbs, of the natural order *Saxifragæ*, type of the tribe *Hydrangeæ*, containing about 33 species, natives of Asia and America, characterized by having the ovary inferior, 4 or 5 valvate petals, 4 or 5 styles, free or connate at base, the fruit a capsule, and the leaves deciduous or persistent. The common hydrangea, *H. Hortensia*, is a native of China. It was introduced into England by Sir J. Banks in 1790. It is a favorite for the beauty and size of its flowers, which form immense globular clusters, blue, pink, or white. *H. arborescens*, the wild American hydrangea, was introduced into European cultivation from Virginia in 1736; it is not much cultivated in the United States. *H. quercifolia*, the oak-leaved hydrangea, is wild from Georgia south, and is hardy at the north in cultivation. The genus is found in a fossil state, five extinct species having been described from the Miocene of Europe. Sometimes spelled *Hydrangia*.

Hydrangea arborescens. *a*, *b*, fertile and sterile flowers; *c*, fruit cut transversely; *d*, fruit entire.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

hydrangead (hī-dran'jē-ad), *n.* [< *Hydrangea* + *-ad*¹.] A plant belonging to Lindley's order *Hydrangeaceæ*, now placed in the order *Saxifragæ*, tribe *Hydrangeæ*.

Hydrangeæ (hī-dran'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Hydrangea* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Saxifragæ*. They are shrubs or trees with opposite exstipulate leaves, petals often valvate, stamens often epigynous, and the ovary in most of the genera 3- to 5-celled.



Street Fire-hydrants.

hydrant (hī'drant), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *-ant*¹.] An apparatus for drawing water directly from a main (particularly from a main in a street), consisting of a hollow cylinder provided with one or more nozles to which hose may be attached, or with a spout, or the like, and usually with a valve and pipe for the escape of the excess of water, in order to guard against freezing. The common form of a fire-hydrant is that of an upright pipe standing about two feet above the ground, as on the edge of a sidewalk, with a nozle to which the filling-hose or suction-pipe of a fire-engine can be attached. The valve is below, next to the main, and is so arranged that the closing of it opens the waste-pipe and frees the hydrant from water. See cut in preceding column.

hydranth (hī'dranth), *n.* [< *Hydra*, 4, + Gr. *ἀνθος*, flower.] A polypite; the fundamental structural element in *Hydrozoa*. It consists (with various modifications) of a sac having at one end an ingestive or oral aperture leading into a digestive cavity. The walls of the sac are formed of at least two cellular membranes, inner and outer, or endoderm and ectoderm, which have the morphological valence respectively of the epithelium and epidermis of the higher animals. Between these membranes a third layer, the mesoderm, may be developed. See also cuts under *Campanularia* and *Diphyidæ*.

A, hydranth of *Athorybia rosacea*, with *a*, one of the villi; *B*, a villus in extension, enlarged; *C*, a small retracted villus, still more magnified, with its vacuolar spaces (*b*) and cilia.

In an early stage of its existence every hydrozoon is represented by a single *hydranth*, but, in the majority of the Hydrozoa, new *hydranths* are developed from that first formed by a process of gemmation or fission. *Huxley*.

hydrapult (hī'dra-pult), *n.* See *hydropult*.

Hydrarchus (hī-drär'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀρχός*, ruler, < *ἀρχειν*, rule.] A genus of fossil cetaceans: same as *Basilosaurus*. Also *Hydrarchos*. *Koch*.

hydrargillite (hī-drär'ji-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀργιλλος*, white clay: see *argillaceous*.] A crystalline variety of gibbsite, a hydrous oxid of aluminium.

hydrargire†, *n.* See *hydrargyre*.

hydrargochlorid, hydrargochloride (hī-drär-gō-klō'rid, -rid or -rid), *n.* [< *hydrarg(yrum)* + *chlorid*.] A double chlorid of mercury and some other base: as, *hydrargochlorid* of ammonium.

hydrargyral†, *a.* [< *hydrargyrum* + *-al*.] Mercurial. *Bailey*.

hydrargyrate (hī-drär'ji-rāt), *a.* [< *hydrargyrum* + *-ate*¹.] Of or pertaining to mercury.

hydrargyret, *n.* [= Sp. *hidrargirio* = Pg. *hydrargyro* = It. *idrargiro*; < L. *hydrargyrus*, quicksilver: see *hydrargyrum*.] Quicksilver; mercury. Also spelled *hydrargire*.

Th' hidden loue that now-a-dayes doth holde
The Steel and Loadstone, *Hydrargire* and Golde,
Th' Amber and straw.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

hydrargyria (hī-drär-jir'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *hydrargyrum*.] Same as *hydrargyriasis*.

hydrargyriasis (hī-drär-ji-rī'ạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < *hydrargyrum* + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, mercurial poisoning; a morbid condition produced by the introduction of mercury into the animal system. Also called *hydrargyrism*, *hydrargyrosis*, *hydrargyria*, *hydrargysm*.

hydrargyric (hī-drär-jir'ik), *a.* [< *hydrargyrum* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hydrargyrum, or mercury; mercurial.

hydrargyrism (hī-drär'ji-rizm), *n.* [< *hydrargyrum* + *-ism*.] Same as *hydrargyriasis*.

hydrargyrum (hī-drär'ji-rum), *n.* [NL., < L. *hydrargyrus*, < Gr. *ὑδράργυρος*, quicksilver (as artificially prepared from cinnabar ore; native quicksilver was called *ἀργυρος χυτός*, 'fused silver'), < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀργυρος*, silver: see *argent*.] Chemical symbol, Hg. Quicksilver; mercury. See *mercury*.

hydrargysm (hī-drär'jizm), *n.* Same as *hydrargyriasis*.

hydrarthrosis (hī-drär-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀρθρωσις*, a jointing: see *arthrosis*.] In *pathol.*, the accumulation of serous liquid in a joint-cavity.

hydrarthrus (hī-drär'thrus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀρθρον*, joint.] Same as *hydrarthrosis*.

Hydraspis (hī-dras'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydraspis* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Hydraspididæ*.

Hydraspididæ (hī-dras-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydraspis* (*-id-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus *Hydraspis*. The head is depressed and covered with small polygonal plates, and the flat skull has a distinct bony crown with a more or less elevated occipital arch. The species inhabit South America and Australia. In Cope's system of classification

the family is limited to pleurodirous tortoises with three phalanges to most of the digits, and no zygomatic but a parietomastoid arch.

Hydraspis (hī-dras'pis), *n.* [NL. (Bell), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Hydraspididæ*, containing such turtles as the Brazilian *H. maximiliani*.

hydrastine (hī-dras'tin), *n.* [< *Hydrastis* + *-ine*².] 1. An alkaloid found in the root of goldenseal, *Hydrastis Canadensis*. It is crystalline, odorless, and, on account of its insolubility, nearly tasteless. Also *hydrastia*.—2. A medicine used by eclectic physicians, which is a mixture of hydrastine, berberine, and resin. It is not to be confounded with the alkaloid hydrastine. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

Hydrastis (hī-dras'tis), *n.* [NL. (said to allude to the active properties of the juice), irreg. < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ὀρᾶν*, act: see *drastic*.] A genus of North American plants, of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*. The only known species is *H. Canadensis*, a small perennial herb, with a thick knotted rootstock, a single radical leaf, and a simple 2-leafed hairy stem which bears a solitary greenish-white flower. It is sometimes used in dyeing, and gives a beautiful yellow color; hence the common names *yellowroot*, *orange-root*, *goldenseal*, and *yellow puccoon*.

hydratation (hī-drā-tā'shon), *n.* [< *hydrate* + *-ation*.] Same as *hydration*.

hydrate (hī'drāt), *n.* [= F. *hydrate*; as Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ate*¹.] In *chem.*, a compound of a class which may be regarded as formed upon the same type as water, or by the substitution of a metallic atom, or a basic radical, for one of the atoms of hydrogen in water: for example, HOH, water; KOH, potassium hydrate; NH_4OH, ammonium hydrate.—**Croton-chloral hydrate.** See *croton*.

hydrate (hī'drāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hydrated*, ppr. *hydrating*. [= F. *hydrater*; as Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ate*².] 1. To combine or impregnate with water.—2. To form into a hydrate.

To *hydrate* the milk and cane-sugar.
Hueppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 96.

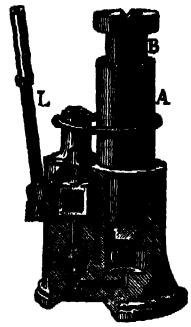
Hydrated copper oxid. See *copper*.

hydration (hī-drā'shon), *n.* [< *hydrate* + *-ion*.] The process of combining or impregnating with water, or the resulting condition. Also *hydratation*.

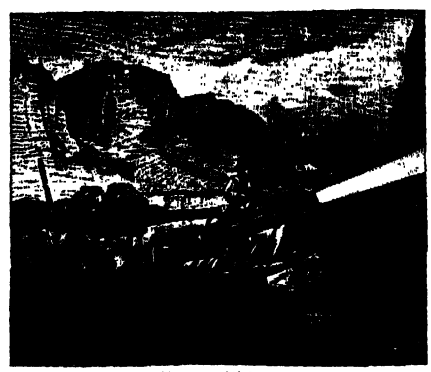
The truths he [Prof. Graham] established respecting the *hydration* of compounds, the transpiration and the diffusion of liquids, . . . are all of them cardinal truths.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 226.

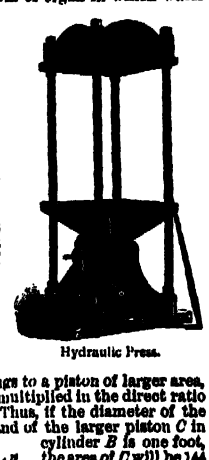
The solidity of the crust of the earth is limited by temperature and pressure under conditions of chemical constitution and *hydration*. *Science*, III. 511.

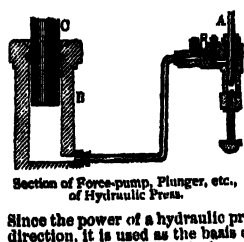
hydraulic (hī-drâ'lik), *a.* [< F. *hydraulique* = Sp. *hidráulico* = Pg. *hydraulico* = It. *idraulico* (cf. D. G. *hydraulisch* = Dan. Sw. *hydraulisk*), < L. *hydraulicus*, < Gr. *ὑδραυλικός*, pertaining to the water-organ, < *ὑδραυλις*, also *ὑδραυλος*, a water-organ invented by an Egyptian named Ctesibius, lit. a water-pipe, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *αὐλός*, a tube, pipe: see *auletic*.] Pertaining or relating to fluids in motion, or to hydraulics. See *hydraulics*.—**Hydraulic balance**, a regulator or governor for a water-wheel.—**Hydraulic bear**, a form of hydraulic press especially designed for punching rivet-holes or shearing iron.—**Hydraulic belt**, a water-lifting device consisting of an endless belt fitted with cups or buckets, like the lifter of a grain-elevator. The lower part works on a wheel submerged in the water, and the buckets discharge their loads as they turn over an upper wheel.—**Hydraulic block**, in a repairing-dock, a hydraulic lifting-press used as a substitute for a building-block under the keel of a vessel. It is adjustable as to height, and is used in straightening hogged or sagged vessels.—**Hydraulic blower**, a form of bellows operated by a hydraulic motor.—**Hydraulic brush**, a brush at the end of a long handle, the handle serving as a pipe to convey water to the brush from a hose, or acting as an aquapult or syringe.—**Hydraulic buffer**, a device for checking the recoil of a cannon. A piston-rod working in a cylinder filled with liquid is fastened to the top carriage. The liquid escapes through holes in the piston-head, but so slowly that it hinders the motion of the piston, thus acting as a buffer.—**Hydraulic cane**, a rude form of pump, consisting of a tube having a valve opening inward at the lower end. By plunging the lower end in water and moving it rapidly up and down, the water can be made to rise in the tube.—**Hydraulic cement.** See *cement*.—**Hydraulic compressor**, in a gun-carriage, a device to prevent the recoil of the piece, by receiving the impact upon a piston which forces liquid through holes in a diaphragm contained in a chamber.—**Hydraulic condenser**, in *gas-manuf.*, a chamber in which gas from the retorts is cooled.—**Hydraulic crane**, an apparatus for the raising or hoisting of loads on the principle of the hydraulic press.—**Hydraulic dock**, a floating dock. See cut under *dock*.—**Hydraulic elevator.** See *elevator*.—**Hydraulic engine**, a motor employing water under pressure as the source of power.—**Hydraulic engineering**, a special branch of civil engineering concerned with the construction of water-works and hydraulic machinery, and the improvement and control of streams, navigable waters, and canals.—**Hydraulic gage**, a kind of manometer used to record the pressure in a hydraulic press, pump, or engine.—**Hydraulic indicator**, a gage to indicate the pressure of water.—**Hydraulic jack**, a jack or lifting-apparatus operated by means of some liquid, usually oil, acting against a piston or plunger, the pressure on the liquid being produced by a force-pump.—**Hydraulic lime**, a species of lime that hardens in water, or which can be used for making hydraulic cement.—**Hydraulic main**, in gas-works, a large iron pipe partly filled with water, into which all the pipes bringing the raw gas from the retorts enter, dipping below the water to form a seal. The main serves as the first purifier of the gas for use, and also to convey the crude gas to the condenser.—**Hydraulic mill**, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is steamed and pressed.—**Hydraulic mining**, a method of attacking the gravel or auriferous detritus and bringing it into the sluices, invented and until recently extensively employed in California. It has also been introduced into other gold regions, notably those of Australia. The essential feature of the method is that the gravel is broken up and washed down into the head of the sluice by one or more powerful jets of water, thrown upon the bank and used in such a way as to furnish a current of sufficient velocity to carry the debris down into the sluice. The volume of water used is often very large, and the delivery from the pipe takes place with great velocity, the water being under a heavy head. The diameter of the stream as it issues from the pipe is sometimes as much as 6 or 8 inches, and the pressure from 100 to 200 feet.—**Hydraulic mortar.** See *mortar*.—**Hydraulic motor**, a motor driven by water-power.—**Hydraulic organ**, an old form of organ in which water was used to regulate the pressure of the air. Also called *hydraulicon*.—**Hydraulic pivot**, in *mach.*, a device by which a film of water is introduced below the end of a vertical axis to receive its weight, and relieve friction. Also called *liquid bearing*. *E. H. Knight.*—**Hydraulic press**, a press operated by the pressure of a liquid, under the action either of gravity or of some mechanical device, as a force-pump. It depends on the law of hydrostatics that any pressure upon a body of water is distributed equally in all directions throughout the whole mass, whatever its shape. In the more common forms the pressure of a piston upon a body of water in a cylinder of small area is distributed through pipes or openings to a piston of larger area, the statical force being thus multiplied in the direct ratio of the areas of the pistons. Thus, if the diameter of the small piston *A* is one inch and of the larger piston *C* in cylinder *B* is one foot, the area of *C* will be 144 times that of *A*; and if a load of one ton is applied to *A*, *C* will exert an upward statical force of 144 tons. The press properly so called is simply a frame placed over the large plunger so that its upward thrust can be exerted against any material held in the frame. Since the power of a hydraulic press can be exerted in any direction, it is used as the basis of a great number of machines, as the hydraulic block, crane, jack, dock, hoist, lift, punch, rail-bender, and shears, and for the pressing of paper and other materials. The pressure is applied to the water in the smaller cylinder by the simple weight of a column of water, as in the hydrostatic bellows, or by a weight placed on the piston by means of a lever or a screw, etc. Also called *hydrostatic press* and *Bramah's press*.—**Hydraulic ram.** (*a*) A self-contained and automatic pump operated partly by the pressure of a column of water in a pipe, and partly by the vis viva or living force acquired by intermittent motion of the column. The simplest form is shown in the figure. *A* is the supply-pipe; *E*, the source of supply; *B*, a hollow ball-valve seating upwards, of less diameter than the inside diameter of *A*, and having a specific gravity enough greater than that of the water to enable it to overcome the pressure of the water in *A*, and fall away from its seat when the water is at rest. *D* is an air-chamber connected at the bottom with *A*, and near the bottom with a much smaller discharge-pipe, *F*. *C* is a clack-valve. Water at first flows freely through *A*, by the ball-valve, and out at *B*. The column in *A* soon acquires velocity and consequent living force competent to lift the ball-valve to its seat, abruptly stopping the flow at *B*; but the living force of the column in *A* is now sufficient to overcome the back pressure upon, and lift, the valve *C*, and to force a part of the water from *A* into the chamber *D*. The discharge-pipe, *F*, being much smaller than *A*, the flow into *D* is temporarily much larger than the discharge from *F*. The confined air in *D* is therefore compressed. This pressure soon becomes sufficient to bring the liquid column in *A* to rest. The valve *C* then closes, but the pressure of the air in *D* still acts with diminishing force to expel water from *D* through *F*. The valve *B* now drops away from its seat, which again begins the series of operations, and so the action is indefinitely repeated. The water escaping from *B* is wasted. The machine can be used to raise water to a height many times greater than the available head. In another form this machine is adapted to draw water from a source independent of that which supplies the power for operating it. (*b*) The larger or lifting piston of a hydraulic press.—**Hydraulic valve**, an inverted cup which is lowered over the upturned open end of a pipe, the edge of the cup being submerged in water, forming a water-seal, and closing the pipe against the passage of air or gases. *E. H. Knight.*



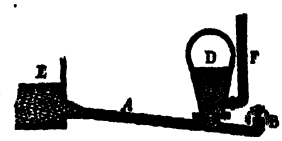
Hydraulic Jack.
A, cylinder; *B*, *B*, ram; *C*, space beneath the ram; *D*, plunger; *L*, lever.


Hydraulic Mining.


Hydraulic Press.



Section of Force-pump, Plunger, etc., of Hydraulic Press.



Hydraulic Ram.

hydraulical (hī-drâ'li-kal), *a.* [< *hydraulic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydraulic*. [Rare.]

I look not on a human body as on a watch or a hand-mill, . . . but as an *hydraulical*, or rather hydraulo-pneumatical engine, that consists not only of solid and stable parts, but of fluids, and those in organical motion.
Boyle, Works, p. 222.

hydraulically (hī-drâ'li-kal-i), *adv.* By hydraulic means; according to hydraulic principles.

hydraulician (hī-drâ-lish'an), *n.* [< *hydraulic* + *-ian*.] One who is skilled in hydraulics.

hydraulicity (hī-drâ-lis'i-ti), *n.* [< *hydraulic* + *-ity*.] The qualities necessary for making hydraulic cement, or that kind of mortar which will harden under water; the property of setting under water.

hydraulicking (hī-drâ'li-king), *n.* [< *hydraulic(k)* + *-ing*¹.] Hydraulic mining. See *hydraulic*.

hydraulicon (hī-drâ'li-kon), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδραύλικον* (sc. *ὄργανον*), the hydraulic organ: see *hydraulic*.] Same as *hydraulic organ* (which see, under *hydraulic*).

hydraulics (hī-drâ'liks), *n.* [Pl. of *hydraulic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of engineering science which treats of the motion of liquids, the laws by which it is regulated, and the application of these principles to machinery, marine engineering, etc.

hydraulist (hī-drâ'list), *n.* [< *hydraul(ic)* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in hydraulics.

Meton (the astronomer and *hydraulist*).
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 111.

hydrazine (hī'dra-zin), *n.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *az(ote)* (?) + *-ine*².] 1. Diamide, H_4N_2, a colorless stable gas, soluble in water, having a peculiar odor and a strongly alkaline reaction.—2. The general name of a class of bodies derived from this gas by replacing one or more of its hydrogen atoms by a compound radical: as, ethyl *hydrazine*, $C_2H_5N_2H_3$.

hydremia, hydræmia (hī-drē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A watery state of the blood; an excess of water in the blood.

hydremic, hydræmic (hī-drem'ik), *a.* [< *hydremia, hydræmia*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of hydremia; affected with hydremia: as, a *hydremic* state of the blood.

hydrencephal (hī-dren'se-fal), *n.* [< *hydrencephalus*.] Same as *hydrencephalon*.

hydrencephalocele (hī-dren-sef'ạ-lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *κήλη*, tumor.] 1. A cephalocele in which the sac contains serous liquid and brain-substance.—2. A monster having this deformity. *Dunglison.*

hydrencephaloid (hī-dren-sef'ạ-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *hydrocephaloid*.

hydrencephalon (hī-dren-sef'ạ-lon), *n.* A hydrocephalous brain; a case of hydrocephalus. Also *hydrencephal*.

hydrencephalus (hī-dren-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] Same as *hydrocephalus*, 1.

hydrenterocele (hī-dren'tėr-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *κήλη*, tumor.] Intestinal hernia the sac of which incloses water.

hydria (hī'dri-ạ), *n.*; pl. *hydriæ* (-ē). [L., < Gr. *ὑδρία*, a water-pot, < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water: see *hydro-*.] In *archæol.*, a large Greek vase, used especially for carrying water. It has a capacious body, with a narrow mouth and usually a broad rim, and three handles, one at the back extending above the rim, and a smaller one on each side.

Hydria, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts.

hydriad (hī'dri-ad), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδριάς* (*ὑδριαδ-*), of the water (*ὑδριάδες νύμφαι*, water-nymphs), < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water.] In *myth.*, a water-nymph.

hydrias (hī'dri-ạs), *n. pl.* [L.] 1. Plural of *hydria*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A group of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

hydric (hī'drik), *a.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, combined with, or containing hydrogen.

hydrid[1], **hydride** (hī'drid, -drid or -drīd), *n.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *-id*[1], *-ide*[1].] In *chem.*, a substance consisting of hydrogen combined with an element, or with some compound radical which plays the part of an element: as, phosphorus *hydrid*; amyl *hydrid*.

hydrid[2] (hī'drid), *n.* A fresh-water polyp of the family *Hydridæ*; a hydra.

Hydridæ (hī'dri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydra* + *-idæ.*] 1. A family of hydrozoans, typified by the fresh-water genus *Hydra*, alone representing in some systems the suborder *Eleutheroblastea*, of the order *Hydroida*. They are solitary polyps of simplest structure, maturing the sexual products in the gastral wall, and also propagating asexually by budding or fission. The process of budding is similar to that which takes place in colonial hydromedusans, only the buds become detached so that the polyp remains solitary; therefore Claus and others consider the *Hydridæ* simply as a family of *Hydromedusæ*. See cut under *Hydrozoa*.

2. In Gray's classification, a group of serpents, containing the venomous sea-serpents or *Hydrophidæ*, with many harmless snakes belonging properly to several different families.

hydride, *n.* See *hydrid*[1].

hydriform (hī'dri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *hydriformis*, < *hydra*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Relating to or resembling a hydra, or one of the *Hydroida*; hydroid. Also *hydraform*.

hydriodate (hī'dri-ọ-dāt), *n.* [< *hydriod(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of hydriodic acid.

hydriodic (hī-dri-od'ik), *a.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *iod(ine)* + *-ic.*] Produced by the combination of hydrogen and iodine.—**Hydriodic acid**, HI, a colorless gas formed by combining hydrogen and iodine, having a suffocating odor and fuming in the air. Its compounds with bases are called *iodides*.

hydro-. [< L. *hydro-* (> It. *idro-* = Sp. *hidro-* = Pg. F. *hydro-*), < Gr. *ὑδρο-*, before a vowel *ὑδρ-*, the usual combining form (*ὑδατ-* being the usual derivative form) of *ὕδωρ* (stem *ὑδατ-*), water: see *water*.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'water.' In chemical compounds other than *hydrogen* it usually represents *hydrogen*.

hydrea (hī-drē'ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ᾠόν* = L. *ovum*, egg.] In *pathol.*, a name of certain forms of vesicular or bullous eruptions, usually regarded as forms of pemphigus, also of forms of herpes and herpes iris, and of sudamina.

hydroadenitis (hī-drō-ad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL. (prop. **hydradenitis*), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *adenitis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the sweat-glands.

hydroadipsia (hī'drō-a-dip'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *adipsia*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, a lack of thirst.

hydrobarometer (hī'drō-ba-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *barometer*.] An instrument for determining the depth of the sea by the pressure of the superincumbent water.

Hydrobata (hī-drob'ạ-tạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *βάτης*, one that treads, < *βαίνειν*, go, walk.] A genus of birds, the dippers, giving name to the family *Hydrobatidæ*: a synonym of *Cinclus*. *Vieillot*, 1816.

Hydrobatidæ (hī-drō-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Hydrobata*.] 1. Same as *Hydrobata*. *Boie*, 1822.—2. The typical genus of water-bugs of the family *Hydrobatidæ*. *Erichson*, 1848.

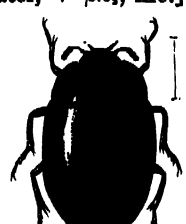
Hydrobatidæ (hī-drō-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrobata* + *-idæ.*] 1. A family of turdoid passerine birds, the dippers or water-ouzels, named from the genus *Hydrobata*: a synonym of *Cinclidæ*. See cuts under *Cinclidæ* and *dipper*.—2. A family of heteropterous insects, of elongate form, with the head sunken in the thorax up to the prominent rounded eyes, reflexed rostrum, 4-jointed antennæ, and inconspicuous ocelli if any. They live on the surface of the water, and are collectively called *water-striders*.

hydrobenzamide (hī-drō-ben'za-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *benzamide*.] A compound ($C_{21}H_{18}N_2$) obtained by the action of aqueous ammonia on bitter-almond oil.

hydrobiosis (hī'drō-bī-ō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *βίος*, life, + *-osis*.] The development of living organisms, as bacteria, in fluid media; the conditions of life of such organisms.

hydrobiotite (hī-drō-bī'ọ-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *biotite*.] A hydrated biotite, related to the vermiculites.

Hydrobius (hī-drō'bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of water-beetles of the family *Hydrophilidæ*, having 9-jointed antennæ and slender palpi, with well-compressed and ciliated hind tarsi. It is a large and very wide-spread group, including 16 North American species.



Hydrobius globosus. (Line shows natural size.)

hydroboracite (hī-drō-bō'ra-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *borax* (*-ac-*) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of white color, resembling fibrous and foliated gypsum. It is hydrated calcium and magnesium borate.

hydrobranch (hī'drō-brangk), *n.* One of the *Hydrobranchiata*.

Hydrobranchia (hī-drō-brang'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Hydrobranchiata*.

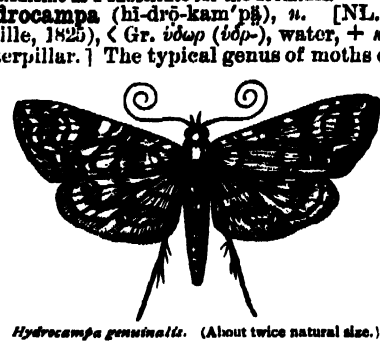
Hydrobranchiata (hī-drō-brang-ki-ā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-ata*.] In Lamarck's latest classification, a division of gastropods, distinguished from *Pneumobranchiata*, and containing species which breathe water only. The section imperfectly corresponds to the nudibranchiates, inferobranchiates, and tectibranchiates of Cuvier.

hydrobranchiate (hī-drō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hydrobranchiata*.

hydrobromate (hī-drō-brō'māt), *n.* [< *hydrobromic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of hydrobromic acid: same as *bromide*. Also called *bromhydrate*.

hydrobromic (hī-drō-brō'mik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *brom(ine)* + *-ic.*] Composed of hydrogen and bromine.—**Hydrobromic acid**, HB, an acid prepared by bringing phosphorus and bromine together with a little water. It is a colorless gas, having a strong suffocating odor, fuming in the air, and very soluble in water. Its salts are called bromides. The acid is somewhat used in medicine as a substitute for the bromides.

Hydrocampa (hī-drō-kam'pạ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κάμπη*, caterpillar.] The typical genus of moths of the family *Hydrocampidæ*, having conspicuous maxillary palpi, distinct ocelli, and a short proboscis. The larvæ live hidden under floating leaves, and make for themselves cases of two oval bits of leaf. The genus is widely distributed in most parts of the world, though the species are few and none are North American. *H. nymphæata* and *H. stagnata* are two British species, known as *China-marks*. Also *Hydrocampa*.



Hydrocampa generalis. (About twice natural size.)

Hydrocampidæ (hī-drō-kam'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrocampa* + *-idæ.*] A family of pyralid moths, typified by the genus *Hydrocampa*: so called from the aquatic habits of the larvæ.

Hydrocanthari (hī-drō-kan'tha-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κάνθαρος*, a beetle.] In Latreille's system of entomological classification, the swimmers; the third tribe of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, including the aquatic carnivorous beetles, of the old genera *Dytiscus* and *Gyrinus*. It thus includes the modern families *Dytiscidæ* and *Gyrinidæ*, and is identical with the modern group *Hydradephaga*. Also *Hydrocantharida*, *Hydrocantharidæ*.

hydrocarbide (hī-drō-kär'bid or -bīd), *n.* Same as *hydrocarbon*.

hydrocarbon (hī-drō-kär'bon), *n.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *carbon*.] A compound of hydrogen and carbon; the general name of any compound consisting of hydrogen and carbon alone. The hydrocarbons are an exceedingly large and important group of compounds, and with their derivatives form the subject-matter of organic chemistry.—**Hydrocarbon black, burner, engine, furnace**, etc. See the nouns.

hydrocarbonaceous (hī-drō-kär-bọ-nā'shius), *a.* [< *hydrocarbon* + *-aceous*.] Consisting of or having the nature of hydrocarbon.

In order to obtain the highest illuminating power of a flame in which *hydrocarbonaceous* compounds are undergoing combustion, the regulation of the supply of air is essential. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 5.

hydrocarbonate† (hī-drō-kär'bọ-nāt), *n.* [< *hydrocarbon* + *-ate*[1].] Carbureted hydrogen gas.

hydrocarbonic (hī'drō-kär-bon'ik), *a.* [< *hydrocarbon* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or having the nature of hydrocarbon.

hydrocarbonous (hī-drō-kär'bọ-nus), *a.* [< *hydrocarbon* + *-ous.*] Same as *hydrocarbonic*.

This *hydrocarbonous* pyrocone is closely surrounded or enveloped by gyrating, strongly-heated atmospheric air. *W. A. Ross*, Blowpipe, p. 71.

hydrocarburet† (hī-drō-kär'bụ-ret), *n.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *carburet*, q. v.] Carbureted hydrogen gas.

hydrocardia (hī-drō-kär'di-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] Same as *hydropericardium*.

hydrocastorite (hī-drō-kas'tọr-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *castorite*: see *castor*[3].] A hydrated silicate of aluminium and calcium, derived from the alteration of petalite from Elba.

hydrocauli, *n.* Plural of *hydrocaulus*.

hydrocauline (hī-drō-kâ'lin), *a.* [< *hydrocaulus* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or having the character of a hydrocaulus.

hydrocaulus (hī-drō-kâ'lus), *n.*; pl. *hydrocauli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *καυλός*, a stem.] In *zoöl.*, the main stem of the cœnosarc of a hydrozoan.

hydrocele (hī'drō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *hydrocèle*, < L. *hydrocele*, < Gr. *ὑδρωκήλη*, hydrocele, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a collection of serous fluid in the cavity of the tunica vaginalis of the testis. *Dunglison*.

hydro-cellulose (hī-drō-sel'ụ-lōs), *n.* See the extract.

Cotton completely disorganised by acid, and obtained as a fine powder, seems to contain one molecule of water more than ordinary cellulose, and the substance thus produced has been termed *hydro-cellulose*. *Hummel*, Dyeing of Textile Fabrics (1886), p. 7.

hydrocephalic (hī'drō-sẹ-fal'ik or hī-drō-sef'ạ-lik), *a.* [< *hydrocephal-us* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting hydrocephalus.

hydrocephaloid (hī-drō-sef'a-loid), *a.* [< *hydrocephalus* + *-oid.*] Resembling hydrocephalus. Also *hydrencephaloid*.—**Hydrocephaloid disease**, a condition of somnolence or coma developed occasionally in children in conditions of exhaustion. It appears to depend on cerebral anæmia.

hydrocephalous (hī-drō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *hydrocephalus*: see *hydrocephalus*.] Same as *hydrocephaloid*.

hydrocephalus (hī-drō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [= F. *hydrocéphale* = Sp. *hidrocéfalo* = Pg. *hydrocephalo*, < NL. *hydrocephalus*, < Gr. *ὑδροκέφαλον*, water in the head, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. In *pathol.*, an accumulation of serous fluid within the cranial cavity, either in the subdural space (external hydrocephalus) or in the ventricles (internal hydrocephalus). Acute hydrocephalus is usually, and apparently always, due to meningitis. (See *meningitis*.) Chronic hydrocephalus may be due to atrophy of the brain, to pressure on the veins of Galen by tumors or inflammatory products, or to other causes. Also *hydrencephalus*, *hydrocranium*.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of trilobites. *Barrande*, 1846.

hydrocerusite (hī-drō-ser'ū-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *cerusite*, q. v.] A basic lead carbonate occurring in thin hexagonal plates.

Hydrocharideæ (hī'drō-ka-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Hydrocharis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A natural order of monocotyledonous aquatic herbs, with dicecious or polygamous regular flowers on scape-like peduncles from a spathe, and simple or double floral envelops, which in the fertile flowers are united into a tube, and cohere with the 1- to 3-celled ovary; stamens 3 to 12, distinct or monadelphous; stigmas 3 or 6; fruit ripening under water, indehiscent, and many-seeded. This, the frogbit family, embraces 14 genera and about 40 species, which are widely distributed in the warm and temperate parts of the world, in ponds, lakes, and ditches. Also written *Hydrocharaceæ* (Lindley), *Hydrocharex* (Reichenbach), *Hydrocharieæ* (Dumortier), *Hydrocharidaceæ* (Ventant), and *Hydrocharidinæ* (Lounis).

Hydrocharis (hī-drok'a-ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. *ὑδροχαρής*, delighting in water, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *χαίρειν*, delight, rejoice.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Hydrocharideæ*, having floating stems, with floating tufts of radical leaves, peduncles, and submerged roots. The peduncles of the male plant are short, 2- or 3-flowered; the female spathe is sessile among the leaves; stamens 6 to 12; styles 6 with 2-cleft stigmas. *H. Morsus-ranæ*, the frogbit, the only species, is dispersed over Europe and northern and central Asia. The form appears to have been more abundant in Miocene times, four or five extinct species occurring in that formation in Europe.

Hydrochelidon (hī-drō-kel'i-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *χελιδών*, a swallow.] A genus of *Sterninæ*, or terns, known as *black terns* or *short-tailed sea-swallows*. It contains several species of small size, with short and emarginate or moderately forked tail, very long and ample wings, and small feet with deeply emarginate webs. These birds undergo

Common Black Tern (*Hydrochelidon lariformis*).

changes of plumage unusual in the group, the adults being chiefly black or blackish. There are several species, found in all parts of the world, such as the common black tern of Europe and America, *H. lariformis*, or *fissipes*, or *nigra*; the white-winged black tern, *H. leucoptera*; and the whiskered black tern, *H. hybrida*. *Boie*, 1822.

hydrochinon (hī-drō-kī'non), *n.* Same as *hydroquinone*.

hydrochlorate (hī-drō-klō'rāt), *n.* [< *hydrochloric* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of hydrochloric acid.

hydrochloric (hī-drō-klō'rik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *chlor(in)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or compounded of chlorin and hydrogen gas. Also *chlorhydric*, *chlorohydric*, *chlorydric*.—**Hydrochloric acid**, HCl, a colorless gas having a suffocating odor and an acid taste. It is irrespirable, and not a supporter of combustion. It is extremely soluble in water, and its solution forms the hydrochloric acid or muriatic acid of commerce. It is one of the most important acids commercially, and is made as a by-product of the soda-ash manufacture. Its salts, the chlorids, are universally distributed in nature and extensively used in the arts. Also called *hydrogen chlorid*.—**Hydrochloric ether**. Same as *chloric ether* (which see, under *chloric*).

Hydrochœridæ (hī-drō-ker'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrochœrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of hystricomorphic rodents, represented by the genus *Hydrochœrus*, related to the *Caviidæ*, but distinguished by certain cranial and dental characters; the capibaras or water-cavies.

Hydrochœrus (hī-drō-kē'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *χοῖρος*, a pig.] The typical and only genus of *Hydrochœridæ*, commonly referred to the *Caviidæ*. There is but one species, *H. capibara*. See cut under *capibara*.

Hydrochoreutes (hī'drō-kō-rō'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1837), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *χορευτής*, a dancer, < *χορεύειν*, dance, < *χορός*, a dance: see *chorus*.] A notable genus of water-mites, of the family *Hydrachnidæ*. They are parasitic upon water-bugs, as *H. globulus* upon *Nepa cinerea*, and their larvæ have been found adhering to the eyes of the larvæ of *Libellulidæ*.

hydrocinchonine (hī-drō-sing'kō-nin), *n.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *cinchonine*, q. v.] An artificial alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{22}N_2O$) derived from cinchonine, and differing from it in having two additional hydrogen atoms.

hydrocœlia (hī-drō-sē'li-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κοιλία*, a hollow, the belly.] In *pathol.*, same as *ascites*. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Hydrocorallinæ (hī-drō-kor-ą-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydra* (q. v.) + LL. *corallinus*, coralline.] An order or suborder of *Hydroidea*, class *Hydrozoa*, resembling true corals, or coralligenous *Actinozoa*, but belonging to a different class; the coral-making hydroid hydrozoans, as millepores or milleporic corals. They have a hard coral-like polypary and two kinds of zoöids, the ordinary nutritive gastrozoöids and the mouthless tentacular forms known as dactylozoöids; the cœnosarc consists of a network of anastomosing cells; reproduction is by means of gonophores. The *Hydrocorallinæ* include two families, *Milleporidæ* and *Stylasteridæ*.

hydrocoralline (hī-drō-kor'ą-lin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Hydrocorallinæ*, or having their characters; milleporic.

II. *n.* One of the *Hydrocorallinæ*; a millepore or some similar coral.

Hydrocorax (hī-drok'ō-raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κόραξ*, a raven, crow.] 1. A genus of hornbills, of the family *Bucerotidæ*, in which Brisson (1760) placed all the species of hornbills known to him: restricted by late writers to the group of hornbills of the Philippines of which *Buceros hydrocorax* of Linnæus is the type, characterized by a flattened casque, chestnut-red and black plumage, and white tail.—2. A genus of cormorants, of the family *Phalacrocoracidæ*: a synonym of *Phalacrocorax* or *Graculus*. *Vieillot*, 1816. See cut under *cormorant*.

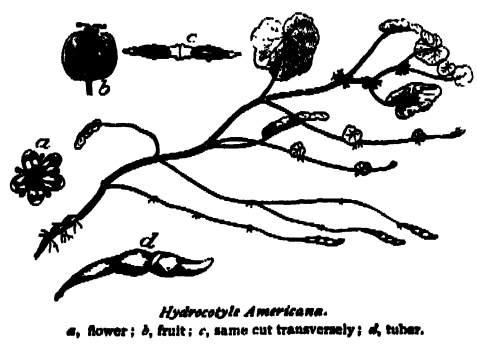
Hydrocores (hī-drok'ō-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κόρις*, a bug.] Same as *Hydrocorinæ*.

Hydrocorisæ (hī-drō-kor'i-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille), irreg. < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κόρις*, a bug.] A division of heteropterous *Hemiptera*, embracing the aquatic species. They are characterized by having short antennæ concealed in cavities beneath the eyes, and natatorial legs. Called *Cryptocerata* by Douglass and Scott, and by Fallen distributed into two divisions. Also *Hydrocores*, *Hydrocorisa*.

hydrocotarnia (hī'drō-kō-tär'ni-ą), *n.* Same as *hydrocotarnine*.

hydrocotarnine (hī'drō-kō-tär'nin), *n.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *cotarnine*, q. v.] A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$) occurring in small amount in opium.

Hydrocotyle (hī-drō-kot'i-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κοτύλη*, a cavity, a cup. The plants grow in moist situations and the leaves are hollowed like cups.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*, type of the tribe *Hydrocotyleæ*, having the fruit much compressed, the calyx-teeth minute or obsolete, the petals concave, valvate, or imbricate, and the umbels simple. About 70 species are known, very widely distributed over the warm and temperate parts of the world. They are usually small herbs, creeping and rooting at the nodes; a few are erect. *H. vulgaris* (common pennywort, pennyrot, or flukewort) is a common British plant, growing in boggy places and on the edges of lakes and rivulets. It has round peltate leaves, and small simple umbels of pale-pink flowers. There are



Hydrocotyle Americana.

a, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, same cut transversely; *d*, tuber.

several American species, of which *H. Americana* and *H. umbellata* are the most abundant, the former being common in the Northern States, and the latter from Massachusetts south. *H. Americana* has recently been observed to produce tubers. (See cut.) *H. umbellata* has sometimes been called *sheep's-bane*, from its being supposed to cause foot-rot. *H. Asiatica* is employed in India as an alterative tonic, and the South African pennywort, *H. centella*, is employed in dysentery.

Hydrocotyleæ (hī'drō-kō-til'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Hydrocotyle* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*, in which the fruit is laterally much compressed or with the commissures often narrowly constricted, the carpels acute or obtuse on the back. Also written *Hydrocotylidæ* (Lindley), *Hydrocotylineæ* (Sprengel), and *Hydrocotyleneæ* (Koch).

hydrocranium (hī-drō-krā'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κρανίον*, the skull, head.] Same as *hydrocephalus*, 1. *Dunglison*.

hydrocuprite (hī-drō-kū'prīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *cuprite*, q. v.] A supposed hydrated oxid of copper.

hydrocyanic (hī'drō-sī-an'ik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *cyan(ogen)* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or derived from the combination of hydrogen and cyanogen.—**Hydrocyanic acid**, HCN, a colorless liquid which solidifies at 5° F. to feathery crystals, and boils at 80°. Its specific gravity is about 0.7. It dissolves freely in water, forming a liquid which reddens litmus-paper but slightly. Laurel-leaves, bitter almonds, and many stone-fruits contain amygdalin, which under the action of a ferment breaks up into grape-sugar, oil of bitter almonds, and hydrocyanic acid. It is generally prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on potassium ferrocyanide. It is one of the most prompt and virulent poisons known. Very dilute hydrocyanic acid is frequently used medicinally as a powerful sedative and anti-irritant, especially to allay cough. Its salts are called *cyanides*, and some of them are of great commercial importance, particularly potassium cyanide and the complex cyanides, potassium ferrocyanide and ferricyanide. Also *prussic acid*.

hydrocyanide (hī-drō-sī'ą-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *hydrocyanic* + *-ide*[1].] A salt of hydrocyanic acid: same as *cyanide*.

hydrocyanite (hī-drō-sī'ą-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κυανός*, blue, + *-ite*[2]: see *cyanite*.] Anhydrous sulphate of copper in pale-green crystals, found at Vesuvius as a sublimation product of the eruption of October, 1868. When exposed to the air the crystals absorb water and become bright-blue.

Hydrocyon (hī-dros'i-on), *n.* [NL. (orig. *Hydrocynus*, Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κύων*, dog.] The typical genus of *Hydrocyoninæ*. It includes African fresh-water fishes with elongated canine teeth, whence the name.

Hydrocyoninæ (hī-drō-sī-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrocyon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes of the family *Characinidæ*, typified by the genus *Hydrocyon*. They have large conical teeth in both jaws; an adipose fin; a short dorsal fin; rather narrow gill-openings, the gill-membranes being grown to the isthmus; and the nasal openings close together. Species occur in the fresh waters of both Africa and South America.

hydrocyst (hī'drō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κύστις*, a bladder (cyst).] One of the processes or tentacles attached to the cœnosarc of the physophorous oceanic hydrozoans, borne with groups of gonophores upon a common stem, constituting a gonoblastidium or blastostyle. See cut under *gonoblastidium*.

hydrocystic (hī-drō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *hydrocyst* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a hydrocyst.

Hydrodictyeæ (hī'drō-dik-tī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kuetzing, 1843), < *Hydrodictyon* + *-eæ*.] A subfamily of green-spored algæ, typified by the genus *Hydrodictyon*. Also written *Hydrodictyoneæ* (Hassall), *Hydrodictyonideæ* (Gray), and *Hydrodictieæ* (Mathew).

Hydrodictyon (hī-drō-dik'ti-on), *n.* [NL. (A. W. Roth, 1800), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *δίκτυον*, a net.] A genus of curious fresh-water algæ, the type of the subfamily *Hydrodictyeæ* of the family *Protococcaceæ*. The individual cells are oblong-cylindrical and united into a reticulated saccate cœnobium; all are fertile; some produce macrogonidia, which join themselves into a cœnobium within the mother-cell; others produce microgonidia, which are furnished with vibratile cilia and a lateral red spot; these after a brief motile period subside into protococcoid, thick-walled spores. (*Cooke*.) The plant when full-grown resembles a long purse, whence the name *water-net*, and consists of a beautifully regular network of threads. The single known species, *H. utriculatum*, is common to North America and Europe.

The *Hydrodictyon* may be looked upon as an elaborate type of a cell-family, one in which cells are conjoined in accordance with a definite plan, so as to make a body of definite shape and size, yet in which each cell is an independent being, drawing nothing from its neighbors.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 93.

hydrodynamic (hī'drō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [= F. *hydrodynamique*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the force or motion of a fluid; relating to hydrodynamics.

An important property of the harmonic nodal line, indicated by an interesting *hydrodynamic* theorem due to Rankine, is that, when self-cutting at any point or points, the different branches make equal angles with one another round each point of section.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., I. ii. ¶ 730.

hydrodynamical (hī'drō-dī-nam'i-kal), *a.* [< *hydrodynamic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrodynamic*.

hydrodynamics (hī'drō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hydrodynamic*: see *-ics*.] The mathematical theory of the application of the principles of dynamics to fluids. As *dynamics* is used in two senses, the wider to include the theories both of rest and of motion, the narrower to include only the theory of motion, there are two corresponding senses of the word *hydrodynamics*. See *dynamics*. Also called *hydrokinetics*.—**Equation of hydrodynamics**. See *equation*.

hydrodynamometer (hī-drō-dī-na-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *dynamometer*.]

An instrument for measuring the pressure exerted by a flowing liquid, and hence for determining its velocity.

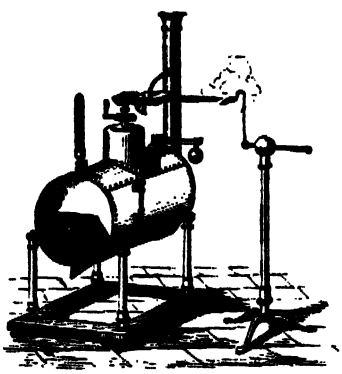
Hydræcia[1] (hī-drē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1841), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *οἶκος*, a house.] A genus of noctuid moths, of the family *Apamidæ*, having the male antennæ not pectinate, the proboscis moderately long, and the legs stout. There are many species, confined to Europe and North America. *H. immanis* is a hop-pest in the United States. *H. inicasca* is known as the *rosy-rustic*.

hydræcia[2], *n.* Plural of *hydræcium*.

hydræcial (hī-drē′si-ạl), *a.* [< *hydræcium* + *-al*.] Having the character of a hydræcium.

hydræcium (hī-drē′si-um), *n.*; pl. *hydræcia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *οἶκος*, a house.] A sac attached to the swimming-bell or nectocalyx of certain oceanic hydrozoans, as calycophorans, into which the cœnosarc may be retracted. See cut under *Diphyidæ*.

hydro-electric (hī′drō-ē-lek′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *electric*.] Effecting the development of electricity by a certain use of steam: as, a *hydro-electric* machine.—**Hydro-electric machine**, a machine for generating electricity by the escape of steam under high pressure from a series of jets connected with a strong boiler, in which the steam is



Armstrong's Hydro-electric Machine.

produced. The jets of steam (which have to pass through a cooling-box) are electrified by friction. Positive electricity is collected by directing the steam upon a metal comb communicating with an insulated conductor.

hydroferricyanic (hī′drō-fer′i-sī-an′ik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *ferricyanic*.] Compounded of hydrogen and ferricyanogen.—**Hydroferricyanic acid**, $H_3Fe(CN)_6$, a strong hexavalent acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid and potassium ferricyanide. It forms brown deliquescent crystals.

hydroferrocyanic (hī′drō-fer′ō-sī-an′ik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *ferrocyanic*, q. v.] Compounded of hydrogen and ferrocyanogen.—**Hydroferrocyanic acid**, $H_4Fe(CN)_6$, a strong tetrabasic acid formed by the action of dilute acid on potassium ferrocyanide.

hydrofluoboric (hī-drō-flō-ō-bō′rik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *fluoboric*.] Same as *fluoboric*.

hydrofluoric (hī′drō-flō-or′ik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *fluor(in)* + *-ic*.] Consisting of fluorin and hydrogen. Also *fluohydric*, *fluorhydric*.—**Hydrofluoric acid**, HF, an acid obtained by distilling a mixture of fluor-spar with sulphuric acid. It has an intensely irritating, suffocating odor, and a very strong affinity for water, acts energetically on glass, and is most destructive to animal matter. Also called *fluoric acid*.

hydrofluosilicate (hī-drō-flō-ō-sil′i-kāt), *n.* [< *hydrofluosilic(ic)* + *-ate*.] A salt formed by the union of hydrofluosilicic acid with a base.

hydrofluosilicic (hī′drō-flō′ō-si-lis′ik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *fluosilicic*.] Consisting of hydrofluoric and fluosilicic acid.—**Hydrofluosilicic acid**, a compound acid (H_2SiF_6) which is formed when silicon tetrafluoride is led into water. The saturated solution is a very acid, fuming, colorless liquid.

hydrofuge (hī′drō-fūj), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + L. *fugare*, put to flight, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] In *soöl.*, shedding water; impervious to water, as the plumage of ducks, the pubescence of many insects, etc.

hydrogalvanic (hī′drō-gal-van′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *galvanic*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or produced by electricity evolved by the action or use of fluids: as, a *hydrogalvanic* current.

Hydrogastres (hī-drō-gas′trē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher and Unger, 1843), < *Hydrogastrum* + *-es*.] A family of fresh-water algæ, allied closely to the *Vaucheriaceæ*. The plants are small, terrestrial, and unicellular, in the form of an expanded sack or bag at the top, with the lower portion excessively and finely branched, but with the cavity continuous. It contains the single genus *Hydrogastrum*. Also written *Hydrogastrideæ* (Lindley).

Hydrogastrum (hī-drō-gas′trum), *n.* [NL. (Desvaux, 1810) (so called in allusion to the sack-like shape of the plants), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, the type of the family *Hydrogastreæ*.

hydrogen (hī′drō-jen), *n.* [= F. *hydrogène* = Sp. *hidrógeno* = Pg. *hydrogeneo*, *hydrogenio* = It. *idrogeno*, < NL. *hydrogenium*, hydrogen (so called because it is one of the elements of water, H_2O), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Chemical symbol, H. One of the elementary substances, existing as a colorless, tasteless, and inodorous gas. It is the lightest substance known, and for that reason its specific gravity has been taken as the unit for comparing the specific gravity of gases, though air is the more commonly accepted standard. Under like conditions of temperature and pressure, hydrogen is approximately 14.4 times as light as an equal volume of air. Its combining weight is also less than that of any other element, and is therefore called unity, all the other atomic weights being expressed as multiples of it. It is but slightly soluble in water or any other liquid. Hydrogen refracts light strongly, is extremely diffusible, and is absorbed or occluded in a remarkable manner by certain metals when they are heated, as though it formed a kind of alloy with them. Hydrogen burns in air with a very pale blue flame and intense heat, the sole product of combustion being water, H_2O, which is the protoxid of hydrogen. A mixture of two volumes of hydrogen and six of air or one of oxygen explodes violently when brought in contact with a flame or the electric spark. Hydrogen is not specifically poisonous when inhaled, but is fatal to life by preventing or hindering access of oxygen to the blood. It is prepared by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on zinc or iron, by passing steam through a red-hot tube filled with iron turnings, by the electrolysis of water, and in a variety of other ways. Hydrogen occurs free in nature in small quantity in the emanations of volcanoes and of some oil-wells, but generally it is found only in its combinations, which are universally distributed. One ninth of the weight of water consists of hydrogen, and it is an indispensable element of every animal or vegetable structure. It is a component of all acids, and its replacement in them by bases produces salts. In December, 1877, and January, 1878, the French chemists Cailletet and Pictet succeeded in liquefying hydrogen, and the latter in solidifying it, by means of extreme pressure and cold produced in special forms of apparatus independently invented by them.—**Arseniureted hydrogen**. See *arseniureted*.—**Bicarbureted or heavy carbureted hydrogen**. Same as *ethylene*.—**Hydrogen chlorid, iodid, bromide**, etc. Same as *hydrochloric acid*, *hydriodic acid*, etc.—**Hydrogen sulphid**, or **sulphureted hydrogen**, H_2S, a colorless inflammable gas having a sweetish taste and an exceedingly fetid smell resembling rotten eggs. It is extremely poisonous when inhaled. It has feeble acid properties, and its compounds with bases are called *sulphids*. It occurs in the emanations of volcanoes, and is evolved when animal or vegetable tissue containing sulphur decays. It also occurs in mineral springs, being liberated by the reduction of gypsum or other sulphates through the action of a microbe.—**Light carbureted hydrogen**. See *carbureted*.—**Seleniureted hydrogen**. Same as *hydroselenic acid* (which see, under *hydroselenic*).

hydrogenate (hī′drō-jen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hydrogenated*, ppr. *hydrogenating*. [< *hydrogen* + *-ate*[2].] To cause to combine with hydrogen; hydrogenize.

hydrogenation (hī′drō-je-nā′shon), *n.* [< *hydrogenate* + *-ion*.] The act of hydrogenating, or the state of being hydrogenated.

This *hydrogenation* is easily effected by treating cuprous acetylene with hydrogen.
W. R. Bowditch, Coal Gas, p. 284.

hydrogeniferous (hī′drō-je-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< *hydrogen* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing hydrogen.

hydrogenize, *v. t.* See *hydrogenize*.

hydrogenium (hī-drō-jē′ni-um), *n.* [NL.: see *hydrogen*.] 1. Hydrogen regarded as a metal; solidified hydrogen.

Water is the rust of *hydrogenium*, a true metal.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 182.

2. Hydrogen occluded by palladium. See *occlusion*. *Graham*.

hydrogenize (hī′drō-jen-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hydrogenized*, ppr. *hydrogenizing*. [< *hydrogen* + *-ize*.] To combine with hydrogen; form a hydrogenous compound of. Also spelled *hydrogenise*.

Chlorine readily enters into reaction with a large number of *hydrogenized* carbon compounds, and displaces the hydrogen more or less completely. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 493.

hydrogenous (hī-droj′e-nus), *a.* [< *hydrogen* + *-ous*.] 1. Pertaining to or containing hydrogen.—2. Formed or produced by water: applied to rocks formed by the action of water, in contradistinction to pyrogenous rocks, or those formed by the action of fire.

hydrogeology (hī′drō-jē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *geology*.] The geology of water; that part of geological science which has to do with the relations of water standing or flowing beneath the surface of the earth. The term is but little used, and rarely, if ever, with reference to chemical changes brought about at depth by the agency of water, or in which water plays a part.

hydrogiobertite (hī′drō-jō-bert′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *giobertite*, q. v.] A hydrous carbonate of magnesium occurring in small spherical forms of a light-gray color at Vesuvius.

hydrognosy (hī-drog′nō-si), *n.* [= Sp. *hidrognosia*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *γνῶσις*, knowledge.] A treatise on, or a history and description of, the waters of the earth.

hydrographer (hī-drog′rạ-fėr), *n.* [As *hydrograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who is versed in the science or engaged in the practice of hydrography; specifically, one who has charge of hydrographic surveys and of other operations belonging to hydrography.

In all coasts, what moon maketh full sea, and what way the tides and ebbes come and go, the *hydrographer* ought to record. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

He [Dr. Halley] likewise corrected the position of the coast of Brazil, which had been very erroneously laid down by all former *hydrographers*. *Anson*, Voyage, i. 8.

hydrographic (hī-drō-graf′ik), *a.* [As *hydrograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or treating of hydrography: as, a *hydrographic* survey or treatise.—**Hydrographic Office**, an office of the Navy Department of the United States, connected with the Bureau of Navigation. Its duties are to provide nautical charts, sailing directions, etc., for United States vessels and others. Its head is called the *hydrographer*. Other governments have similar bureaus.

hydrographical (hī-drō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *hydrographic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrographic*.

The artificer must in the framing of his little engine have had due regard to all these, and consequently have had a comprehension of divers celestial and *hydrographical* truths. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 724.

hydrography (hī-drog′rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *hydrographie* = Sp. *hidrografía* = Pg. *hydrographia* = It. *idrografia*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The science of the measurement and description of the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, with especial reference to their use for the purposes of navigation and commerce. It embraces pilotage and marine surveying, the determination of winds, currents, etc., as well as the art of forming charts exhibiting not only the sea-coast, gulfs, bays, islands, promontories, channels, and their configuration and geographical position, but also the contour of the bottom of the sea and of harbors. It also embraces the study of the relation of changes in depth to their causes.

Hydrographie requireth a perticular register of certain landmarks (where marks may be had) from the sea well able to be skried, in what points of the sea-compasse they appear, and what apparent form, situation, or bigness they have in respect of any dangerous place in the sea or neer unto it assigned. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

Setting downe alwayes with great care and diligence true observations & notes of al those countreys, islands, coasts of the sea, and other things requisite to the artes of nauigation and *hydrographie*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 417.

2. The distribution, character, and relations of bodies of water; the condition of the earth or any part of it with respect to its seas, rivers, etc.: as, the *hydrography* of North America.

hydroguret (hī-drog′ụ-ret), *n.* [< *hydrog(en)* + *-uret*.] A compound of hydrogen with a base.

hydrogureted, hydroguretted (hī-drog′ụ-ret-ed), *a.* [< *hydroguret* + *-ed*[2].] Combined with hydrogen, as a metal or other base.

hydrohematite, hydrohæmatite (hī-drō-hem′ạ-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *hematite*.] A hydrated iron sesquioxid, resembling the anhydrous iron sesquioxid hematite, particularly in its red streak. See *turgite*.

hydrohemostat, hydrohæmostat (hī-drō-hem′ō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *αἷμα*, blood, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand: see *static*. Cf. *hemostatic*.] A device to arrest a hemorrhage, consisting of a bag through which cold water is passed, while it is pressed against the surface.

hydroid (hī′droid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδροειδής*, like water, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *εἶδος*, form. In defs. 2 and 3, as *Hydra* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* 1. Like water; living in the water.—2. Resembling the hydra, or an animal of the genus *Hydra*.—3. Pertaining to the *Hydroida* or *Hydroidea*, or having their characters: as, a *hydroid* hydrozoan.—**Hydroid stock**, a stolon; a hydrorhiza.

II. *n.* One of the *Hydroidea*.

In the Gulf of Mexico are communities of *hydroids* so organized that they seem to constitute but one animal.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 818.

Calyptoblastic hydroids. See *calyptoblastic*.—**Tubularian hydroids**. See *Gymnoblastea*.

Hydroidea (hī-droi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *hydroid*.] An order or suborder of the class *Hydrozoa*, approximately equivalent to *Hydrophora*, and consisting of the eleutheroblastic, gymnoblastic, and calyptoblastic hydrozoans.

In some systems of classification it also includes the *Trachymedusæ* and *Hydrocorallinæ*. The group *Hydromedusæ* of some authors is equivalent to *Hydroidea*. Also *Hydroida*.

hydrokinetic (hī′drō-ki-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κινητικός*, of moving, < *κινεῖν*, move.] Pertaining to the motion of fluids.

Hydrokinetic permeability—a name for the specific quality of a porous solid according to which, when placed in a moving frictionless liquid, it modifies the flow.
Sir C. W. Thomson, Reprint of Papers, § 628.

hydrokinetical (hī′drō-ki-net′i-kal), *a.* [< *hydrokinetic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrokinetic*.

hydrokinetics (hī′drō-ki-net′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hydrokinetic*: see *-ics*.] The mathematical theory of the motion of fluids; the kinetics of fluids, in either of the meanings of *kinetics*.

Hydrolea (hī-drō′lē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus) (so called because growing in wet places), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + L. *oleum*, oil (or Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil).] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Hydrophyllaceæ*, and the type of the tribe *Hydroleæ*. They have a subrotate 5-cleft corolla, sepals distinct in the bud, stamens about the length of the corolla, filaments dilated at the insertion, ovary 2- or 3-celled, and styles 2 or 3. They are herbs or rarely suffruticose plants with ovate or lanceolate entire leaves, which are numerous on the stem and often with a spine in the axils, and clustered blue or white flowers. About 14 species are known, widely distributed in warm countries. Four species are found in the southern United States. *H. Zeylanica* of India has bitter leaves, which are beaten into pulp and applied as a poultice to sores, with good effect.

Hydroleaceæ (hī-drō-lē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown), < *Hydrolea* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

Hydroleæ (hī-drō-lē′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1816), < *Hydrolea* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Hydrophyllaceæ*, containing the single genus *Hydrolea*.

hydrolite (hī′drō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *λίθος*, stone: see *-lite*.] The zeolitic mineral gmelinite.

hydrologic (hī-drō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *hydrology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to hydrology.

We . . . consider the forests . . . as regulators of *hydrologic* conditions, influencing the waterflow in springs, brooks, and rivers. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 226.

hydrological (hī-drō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *hydrologic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrologic*.

hydrologist (hī-drol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *hydrology* + *-ist*.] One skilled in hydrology.

hydrology (hī-drol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *hydrologie* = Sp. *hidrología* = Pg. *hydrologia* = It. *idrologia*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws, its distribution over the earth's surface, etc.

hydrolysis (hī-drol′i-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *λύσις*, a dissolving, < *λύειν*, loose, dissolve.] A kind of chemical decomposition by which a compound is broken up and resolved into other compounds by taking up the elements of water. Thus, by hydrolysis cane-sugar takes up a molecule of water and is resolved into one molecule of dextrose and one of levulose.

hydrolytic (hī-drō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *hydrolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Producing hydrolysis, or related to the process or results of hydrolysis.

Hydrolytic decompositions, that is to say, such as are connected with the union of the elements of water with the decomposing body. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 671.

hydromagnesite (hī-drō-mag′ne-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *magnesia* + *-ite*².] A white native hydrous carbonate of magnesium, sometimes occurring in crystals, but more frequently amorphous, earthy, and chalk-like.

hydromancy (hī′drō-man-si), *n.* [= Sp. *hidromancia* = It. *idromanzia*, < L. *hydromantia*, < Gr. as if **ὑδρομαντεία* (cf. *ὑδρόμαντις*, one who divines from water), < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by some use or from some phenomenon of water.

hydromania (hī-drō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μανία*, madness.] In *pathol.*, a species of melancholia under the influence of which the sufferer is led to commit suicide by drowning. It sometimes appears in pellagra.

hydromantic (hī-drō-man′tik), *a.* and *n.* [As *hydromancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to hydromancy.

II. *n.* The art of producing surprising effects dependent on the principles of hydrostatics and hydrodynamics.

hydromechanics (hī′drō-mē-kan′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *mechanics*, q. v.] The science of the mechanics of fluids, or of their laws of equilibrium and motion, including the divisions of hydrostatics and hydrodynamics, and also hydraulics.

It is perhaps superfluous to speak of the important place which the subject of *hydromechanics* has occupied in modern mathematical physics since the labors of Helmholtz, Maxwell, and Thomson in reducing the mathematical treatment of electricity and magnetism to that of the motion of incompressible fluids. *Science*, III. 78.

hydromedusa (hī′drō-mē-dū′sạ), *n.*; pl. *hydromedusæ* (-sē). [NL. (cf. Gr. *Ὑδρομέδουσα*, the name of a frog in the poem "Batrachomyomachia"), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *Μέδουσα*, Medusa: see *Medusa*, *medusa*.] 1. Same as *hydromedusan*.

One *hydromedusa* lays its eggs early in the morning. *Science*, IV. 429.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of reptiles. *Wagler*.

Hydromedusæ (hī′drō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Hydromedusa*, q. v.] A zoölogical group, variously limited. (*a*) A class of cœlenterates corresponding to the class *Hydrozoa*. *C. Vogt*, 1851. (*b*) A subclass of *Hydrozoa*, contrasted with *Scyphomedusæ*, containing all those hydrozoans which are related to *Hydra* through the fact of reproducing by means of lateral gemmation, not by strobilation or scyphistoma. This subclass is composed of the gymnoblastic and calyptoblastic hydroids, the trachymedusans and narcomedusans, the hydrocorallines, and the siphonophorans. The non-sexual individuals constitute the characteristic hydroids, of comparatively narrow and elongate form, often branching or aggregated in colonies. In this sense the group corresponds to the cryptocarpous discophorans of Eschscholtz, the *Craspedota* of Gegenbaur, the *Cycloneura* of Eimer, and the *Hydroida* or *Hydroidea* of various authors.

hydromedusan (hī′drō-mē-dū′sạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Hydromedusæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Hydromedusæ*. Also *hydromedusa*.

Hydromedusinæ (hī-drō-mē-dū-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydromedusa* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Hydromedusæ*.

hydromedusoid (hī′drō-mē-dū′soid), *a.* [< *Hydromedusa* + *-oid*.] Having the characters of the *Hydromedusæ*; resembling the *Hydromedusæ*.

hydromel (hī′drō-mel), *n.* [< F. *hydromel* = Sp. *hidromel* = Pg. *hydromel* = It. *idromele*, < L. *hydromeli*, *hydromeli*, < Gr. *ὑδρόμελι*, a kind of mead made of water and honey, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μέλι* = L. *mel*, honey.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted with water, fermented or unfermented: in the former case called *vinous hydromel*, and also *mead*.

As touching the mead called *Hydromell*, it consisted in times past of rain water, well purified, and hony.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 6.

Hydromel, or water-hony, in long continuance will become wine. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 566.

In divers parts of Muscovy and some other northern regions, the common drink is *hydromel*, made of water fermented with honey; and indeed, if a due proportion betwixt those two be observed, and the fermentation be skillfully ordered, there may be that way, as experience hath assured us, prepared such a liquor, both for clearness, strength, and wholesomeness, as few that have not tasted such a one would believe.
Boyle, Usefulness of Nat. Philos., ii. 4.

They [British Gauls] drank beer and *hydromel*, which was carried about in metal beakers or jugs of earthenware. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 122.

hydromeningitis (hī-drō-men-in-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *meningitis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, meningitis with serous effusion. See *meningitis*.

hydrometallurgy (hī-drō-met′ạl-ėr-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *metallurgy*.] The process of assaying or reducing ores by liquid reagents.

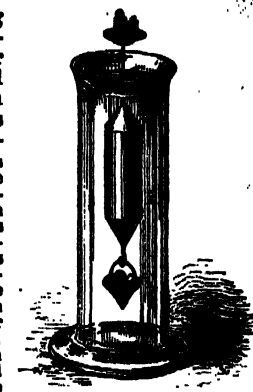
hydrometamorphism (hī-drō-met-ạ-môr′fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *metamorphism*.] A kind of metamorphism of igneous rocks brought about by water, in contradistinction to *pyrometamorphism*, or metamorphism of sedimentary rocks effected by heat.

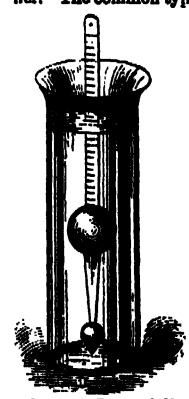
hydrometeor (hī-drō-mē′tē-ọr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + (NGr.) *μετέωρον*, a meteor: see *meteor*.] A meteor or atmospheric phenomenon dependent upon the vapor of water; in the plural, all the aqueous phenomena of the atmosphere, as rain, hail, snow, etc.

hydrometeorological (hī-drō-mē′tē-or-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *hydrometeorology* + *-ic-al*.] Relating or pertaining to hydrometeorology.

hydrometeorology (hī-drō-mē′tē-ō-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μετεωρολογία*, meteorology: see *meteorology*. Cf. *hydrometeor*.] That branch of meteorology which is concerned with water in the atmosphere in the form of rain, clouds, snow, hail, etc.

hydrometer (hī-drom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδρομέτρων*, a vessel for measuring hydrostatically, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring specific gravity, especially that of water and other fluids, and hence the strength of spirituous liquors and of various solutions. In Nicholson's hydrometer for solids (see cut) the weight is first determined which, placed in the upper pan, will depress the instrument to the zero-mark (*a*); then the weights are found which are needed to do this when the body experimented upon is placed, first in the upper and then in the lower pan. The difference between these last weights and that first found gives the weight of the body in air and in water respectively, whence the specific gravity is calculated in the usual manner. The common type of hydrometer for liquids consists of a glass tube with a graduated stem of uniform diameter, a bulb to cause it to float in the liquid, and a weight or counterpoise to cause the stem to stand upright as it floats. From the reading of the scale at the point which is on a level with the surface of the liquid in which it is floating, the specific gravity is ascertained either directly or by a simple calculation. Scales in common use are those of Baumé, as applicable to liquids either more or less dense than water; in the former case the zero is near the top, and in the latter near the bottom of the stem; the graduation is conventional, and the specific gravity is obtained from the reading by means of a series of tables. Another form is that of Tweddell. Hydrometers constructed to measure the purity, density, or degree of concentration of particular liquids receive special names, as *alcoholometer*, *lactometer*, etc.


Nicholson's Hydrometer.


Common Form of Hydrometer for liquids, in hydrometer-glass.

2. An instrument used for measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers, from reservoirs, etc.

Hydrometra[1] (hī-drom′e-trạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] The typical genus of the family *Hydrometridæ*. The European *H. stagnorum* and the American *H. linearis* are examples. The genus as originally established by Fabricius (1796) was divided by Latreille (1807) into *Hydrometra* proper, *Gerris*, and *Velia*.

hydrometra[2] (hī-drō-mē′trạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μήτρα*, uterus.] In *pathol.*, catarrhal endometritis.

There sometimes exists a form of catarrhal inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus, giving rise to a mucous or muco-purulent secretion. . . . If the fluid is watery, this is called *hydrometra*.
R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, p. 180.

hydrometric (hī-drō-met′rik), *a.* [As *hydrometer* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to a hydrometer, or to the determination of the specific gravity, velocity, discharge, etc., of fluids.—2. Made by means of a hydrometer: as, *hydrometric* observations.—**Hydrometric pendulum**, an instrument consisting of a hollow ball suspended from the center of a graduated quadrant, and held in a stream to mark by its deflection the velocity of the current; a current-gage.

hydrometrid (hī-drom′e-trid), *n.* An insect of the family *Hydrometridæ*.

Hydrometridæ (hī-drō-met′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrometra*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects with long legs fitted for walking on the water, typified by the genus *Hydrometra*. The family formerly included the genus *Hydrometra* in a broad sense, but the genera *Velia* and *Gerris* are now removed to other families. Species of the restricted family are frequently observed on the surface of pools and streams, where they walk with the very slender body elevated upon their long legs, but do not swim in the water like the true water-bugs, *Hydrocorisæ*. Also called *Hydrometridæ*, *Hydrometrina*, and *Hydrometrides*.

hydrometrograph (hī-drō-met′rō-grāf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μέτρον*, a measure, + *γράφειν*, write, record.] An instrument for determining and recording the quantity of water discharged from an orifice in a given time.

hydrometry (hī-drom′e-tri), *n.* [As *hydrometer* + *-y*.] The art or operation of determining by means of hydrometers the specific gravity, density, velocity, etc., of fluids.

hydromica (hī-drō-mī′kạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *mica*, q. v.] A variety of potash mica which contains more water than ordinary muscovite, and is less elastic. See *mica*.

hydromicaceous (hī′drō-mi-kā′shius), *a.* [< *hydromica* + *-aceous*.] Of the nature of hydromica; containing hydromica.

Hydromicaceous and argillaceous schists.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXX. 282.

hydromotor (hī-drō-mō′tor), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *motor*, motor.] A form of motor, designed for the propulsion of vessels, in which the propelling power is that of jets of water ejected from the sides or stern.

The little vessel supplied with the *hydromotor* met with a fair degree of success. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 47.

hydromphalum (hī-drom′fa-lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδρόμφαλος*, having water in the umbilical regions, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ὀμφαλός*, boss, knob, navel.] In *pathol.*, an accumulation of serous liquid in the sac of an umbilical hernia, or simply the extension of the umbilicus by ascites. Also *hydromphalon*.

hydromyd (hī′drō-mid), *n.* An animal of the genus *Hydromys*. *E. Blyth.*

hydromyelia (hī′drō-mī-ē′li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μυελός*, marrow.] In *pathol.*, the distention of the central canal or ventricular cavity of the spinal cord with a serous liquid. See *hydrorachis*. Also *hydromyelus*.

Hydromyinæ (hī′drō-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydromys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of rodents of the family *Muridæ*, of which the type is the genus *Hydromys*, and in which the teeth are only 12 in number.

Hydromys (hī′drō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of rodents constituting the subfamily *Hydromyinæ*, confined to the Australian region, where the species are known as *water-rats* and *beaver-rats*. *H. chrysogaster* is an example. *Geoffroy*, 1805. See cut under *beaver-rat*.

hydromysta, hydromystes (hī-drō-mis′tạ, -tēz), *n.* [< LGr. *ὑδρομύστης*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μύστης*, one who initiates: see *mystagogue*.] In the *early church*, a presbyter or cleric who sprinkled with holy water the people entering or leaving a church.

hydronaphthol (hī-drō-naf′thol), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *naphthol*.] An antiseptic preparation, probably one of the naphthols, prepared from naphthalene. [Trade-name.]

Hydronemateæ (hī′drō-nē-mā′tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1823), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *νῆμα* (*τ-*), a thread, + *-eæ*.] In *bot.*, same as *Algæ*.

hydronephelite (hī-drō-nef′e-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *nephelite*, q. v.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and sodium, related to thomsonite in composition, and derived from the alteration of elæolite (nephelite).

hydronephrosis (hī′drō-nef-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a condition produced by obstruction of the outflow of the urine through the ureter, so that the ureter and the renal pelvis become greatly distended.

hydronephrotic (hī′drō-nef-rot′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with hydronephrosis.

hydronette (hī′drō-net), *n.* [< F. *hydronette*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-n-*, a mere insertion, + *-ette*.] 1. A syringe.—2. A portable force-pump for use in gardens and conservatories.

Hydroparastatæ (hī′drō-pa-ras′tạ-tē), *n. pl.* [< LGr. *ὑδροπαραστάται*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *παραστάτης*, one who stands by, an assistant: see *parastatic*.] A sect which separated from the early church in the latter part of the second century: so named from their use of water only, instead of wine and water, in the eucharist. Also called *Aquarians* and *Encratites*.

hydropath (hī′drō-path), *n.* [< *hydropath-y*.] Same as *hydropathist*.

hydropathic, hydropathical (hī-drō-path′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *hydropathy* + *-ic-al*.] Relating to hydropathy.

hydropathist (hī-drop′ạ-thist), *n.* [< *hydropathy* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is versed in or practises hydropathy.—2. One who believes in the efficacy of hydropathic treatment.

He has tried both hydropathy and homœopathy; . . . has now settled into a confirmed *hydropathist*.
G. A. Sala, Dutch Pictures.

hydropathy (hī-drop′ạ-thi), *n.* [= F. *hydropathie*; a name formed after the supposed analogy of *homœopathy*, *allopathy*, etc., and intended to signify 'water-cure' or 'water-treatment'; < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πάθος*, suffering, disease.] The method of treating diseases by the external and internal use of water; hydrotherapeutics, especially in the cruder forms. See *water-cure*.

hydropericardium (hī-drō-per-i-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium.] In *pathol.*, the accumulation of serous liquid in the pericardial cavity. Also called *hydrocardia*.

hydroperitoneum (hī-drō-per′i-tō-nē′um), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *περιτόναιον*, peritoneum.] In *pathol.*, the effusion of lymph into the peritoneal cavity; ascites.

hydrophane (hī′drō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φανός*, clear, < *φαίνειν*, show, shine.] A partly translucent whitish or light-colored variety of opal, which absorbs water upon immersion and then becomes transparent. Also called *oculus mundi*.

hydrophanous (hī-drof′ạ-nus), *a.* [As *hydrophane* + *-ous*.] Made transparent by immersion in water. See *hydrophane*.

Hydrophasianus (hī-drō-fā-si-ā′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φασιανός*, a pheasant.] A genus of jacanas, of the family *Parridæ* or *Jacanidæ*, established by Wagler in 1832, containing the Asiatic water-pheasant or pheasant-tailed jacana, *H. chirurgus*. See *Jacana*.

Asiatic Water-pheasant (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*).

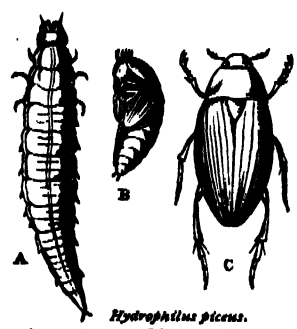
hydrophid (hī′drō-fid), *n.* A venomous sea-snake of the family *Hydrophidæ*.

Hydrophidæ (hī-drof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrophis* + *-idæ*.] A family of ophidians of the suborder *Proteroglypha*, with permanently erect poison-fangs, and the tail compressed and fin-like, and thus fitted for swimming; the sea-snakes, or marine venomous serpents. These snakes inhabit the Indian ocean and tropical parts of the Pacific, and are extremely poisonous. There are several genera, as *Hydrophis*, *Platurus*, and *Pelamis*.

hydrophile (hī′drō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *Hydrophilus*.] A water-beetle of the genus *Hydrophilus*, or one of the *Hydrophilidæ*.

hydrophilid (hī-drof′i-lid), *n.* One of the *Hydrophilidæ*.

Hydrophilidæ (hī-drō-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrophilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, with numerous genera and species. The dorsal abdominal segments are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; at least one pair of tarsi are 5-jointed; the palpi are distant at base; and the angles of the large quadrate mentum are not prolonged. The same or a corresponding group of water-loving beetles is called *Hydrophilida*, *Hydrophili*, *Hydrophilii*, *Hydrophilini*, *Hydrophilites*, or *Hydrophiloidea*. See also cut under *Hydrobius*.



Hydrophilus piceus.
A, larva; *B*, pupa; *C*, imago. (About natural size.)

hydrophilite (hī-drof′i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ite*2.] Native calcium chlorid. Also called *chlorocalcite*.

hydrophilous (hī-drof′i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φίλος*, loving.] In *bot.*, pollinated by the agency of water. Compare *anemophilous*, *entomophilous*.

Hydrophilus (hī-drof′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φίλος*, loving.] The typical genus of *Hydrophilidæ*. It contains the largest beetles of the family, such as the giant water-beetle, *H. triangularis*, a common North American species, of a shining black color, 1½ inches long. The corresponding European species is *H. piceus*. Also called *Hydrosoma*.

Hydrophis (hī′drō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ὄφις*, a snake.] The typical genus of *Hydrophidæ* or sea-snakes. One of the commonest sea-snakes is the chital, *H. cyaneicincta*, which attains a length of 5 or 6 feet, and is of a greenish color becoming yellowish below, with numerous transverse black blotches.

Hydrophis cyaneicincta.

hydrophite (hī′drō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ὄφις*, snake, + *-ite*2.] A massive mineral of a green color. It is a hydrous silicate of iron and magnesium, allied to deweylite and to serpentine.

hydrophobe (hī′drō-fōb), *n.* [= F. *hydrophobe* = Sp. *hidrófobo* = Pg. *hydrophobo* = It. *idrofobo*, < L. *hydrophobus*, < Gr. *ὑδροφόβος*, having a horror of water: see *hydrophobia*.] One who is suffering from hydrophobia.

hydrophobia (hī-drō-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [Also *hydrophoby*, formerly *hydrophobie*, < F. *hydrophobie* = Sp. *hidrofobia* = Pg. *hydrophobia* = It. *idrofobia*; < LL. *hydrophobia*, < Gr. *ὑδροφοβία*, a horror of water caused by the bite of a mad dog, < *ὑδροφόβος*, having a horror of water, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φέβεσθαι*, fear, *φόβος*, fear.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A symptom of rabies in man, consisting in a furious aversion to liquids and an inability to swallow them. See *rabies*. Hence —(*b*) Rabies, especially in human beings.

Athenodorus . . . writeth that not only the . . . leprosie, but also the *hydrophobie*—that is to say, the fear of water occasioned by the biting of a mad dog—were first discovered in the days of Asclepiades.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 688.

(*c*) Any morbid or unnatural dread of water, such as may exist independently of rabies.

hydrophobic (hī-drō-fō′bik), *a.* [< LL. *hydrophobicus*, < Gr. *ὑδροφοβικός*, < *ὑδροφοβία*, hydrophobia: see *hydrophobia*.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with hydrophobia or rabies; rabid.

There are people who deny the existence of *hydrophobic* infection. *The American*, VI. 277.

hydrophobophobia (hī-drō-fō-bō-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδροφοβία*, hydrophobia, + *-φοβία*, fear, as in *hydrophobia*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, a morbid condition produced by excessive dread of rabies, which may simulate its real or supposed symptoms.

hydrophoby (hī′drō-fō-bi), *n.* [See *hydrophobia*.] Hydrophobia. [Rare.]

They set up the long howl of *hydrophoby* at my principles. *Coleridge*, To Sir George Beaumont.

Hydrophora (hī-drof′ō-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδροφόρος*, carrying water: see *hydrophore*.] One of the three divisions into which Huxley and other authors divide the *Hydrozoa*, the other two being the *Discophora* and the *Siphonophora*. The members are, in all cases except that of *Hydra*, fixed ramified hydrosomes, on which many hydranths and gonophores are developed. The tentacles are either scattered over the hydranths or arranged in one circle round the mouth, or in two circles, one close to the mouth and one near the aboral end. Very generally—for example, in all *Sertularidæ* and *Tubularidæ*—there is a hard chitinous cuticular skeleton or cœnosarc, which usually gives rise to hydrotheca, into which the hydranths can be retracted. The gonophores present every variety, from sacs to free-swimming medusoids. The inner margin of the bell in these medusoids is always produced into a velum, and otolithic sacs and eye-spots are very generally disposed at regular intervals round the circumference of the bell. The great majority of what are sometimes termed the naked-eyed medusæ, *Gymnophthalmata*, are simply the free-swimming gonophores of *Hydrophora*.

hydrophoran (hī-drof′ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Hydrophora*; pertaining to the *Hydrophora*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hydrophora*.

hydrophore (hī′drō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδροφόρος*, carrying water, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] An instrument for obtaining specimens of water from any desired depth below the surface.

hydrophorous (hī-drof′ō-rus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Hydrophora*.

hydrophthalmia (hī-drof-thal′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] In *pathol.*, an increase in the quantity of either the aqueous or the vitreous humor. *Dunglison*.—**Hydrophthalmia anterior**. Same as *buphthalmos*.

hydrophthalmy (hī′drof-thal-mi), *n.* Same as *hydrophthalmia*. [Rare.]

Hydrophyceæ (hī-drō-fī′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φῦκος*, a seaweed (see *fucus*), + *-eæ*.] In *bot.*, same as *Algæ*.

Hydrophyllaceæ (hī′drō-fi-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Hydrophyllum* + *-aceæ*.]

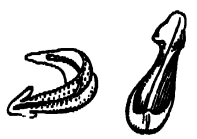
A natural order of plants, the waterleaf family, consisting mostly of herbs, or rarely shrubs, with a watery insipid juice, alternate or rarely opposite leaves, no stipules, mostly scorpioid inflorescence, regular pentamerous and pentandrous flowers, with the stamens borne on the lower part of the corolla and alternate with its lobes, a dimerous ovary, and 2 distinct styles. There are 16 genera and about 150 species, most of which are North American. Also called *Hydroleaceæ*.

Hydrophylleæ (hī-drō-fil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrophyllium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Hydrophyllaceæ*, differing from the other tribes in having the corolla-lobes often contorted.

hydrophyllia, *n.* Plural of *hydrophyllium*.

hydrophylliaceous (hī-drō-fil-i-ā'shius), *a.* [< *Hydrophyllium* + *-aceous*.] Having the characters of a hydrophyllium.

hydrophyllium (hī-drō-fil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *hydrophyllia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] The peculiar protective envelop or hydrotheca of the hydranths of some oceanic hydrozoans, as the *Siphonophora*, of laminar or foliaceous character. Also called *bract*.



Detached Hydrophyllia of *Athorybia rosacea*, a siphonophorous hydrozoan.

hydrophylls (hī'drō-filz), *n. pl.* [(Lindley, 1846) < *Hydrophyllum*.] Lindley's name for the waterleaf family, the *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

Hydrophyllum (hī-drō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort) (so called because of a cavity in each leaf which holds a small quantity of water), < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, the type of the natural order *Hydrophyllaceæ* and tribe *Hydrophylleæ*. They are characterized by having the calyx nearly open, with or without a small appendage at each sinus; the corolla campanulate, the tube within bearing a linear longitudinal appendage opposite each lobe, with infolded edges forming a nectariferous groove; filaments and style long-exserted; ample petioled leaves; and the flowers white or pale-blue, and cymose. Only 6 or 8 species are known, all natives of North America. They are all called *waterleaf*.

Waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum Virginicum*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

hydrophysocele (hī-drō-fī'sō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φῦσα*, a bellows, a bubble, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, a hernia containing both serous fluids and gas.

Hydrophyta (hī-drof'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lyngbye, 1819), < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] 1. A name proposed as a substitute for the word *Algæ*. The word has never been much used, and is, moreover, objectionable, since not all submerged plants are algæ, and it is not applicable to aërial forms. 2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *hydrophyton*.

hydrophyte (hī'drō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant which grows in water; an aquatic plant.

hydrophytography (hī'drō-fī-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [As *hydrophyte* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description of water-plants. [Rare.]

hydrophytology (hī'drō-fī-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [As *hydrophyte* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of botany which relates to aquatic plants.

hydrophyton (hī-drof'i-ton), *n.*; pl. *hydrophyta* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] In the hydroid acalephs, the common support by which the several zoöids of a colony are connected one with another. The base or proximal end of the hydrophyton is the *hydrorhiza*; the intermediate part between the hydrorhiza and the hydranth is the *hydrocaulus*.

hydrophytous (hī-drof'i-tus), *a.* [As *hydrophyton* + *-ous*.] Having the character of a hydrophyton.

hydropic (hī-drop'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ydropik*, < OF. *hydropique*, *idropique*, F. *hydropique* = Sp. *hidrópico* = Pg. *hydropico* = It. *idropico*, < L. *hydropicus*, < Gr. *ὑδρωπικός*, dropsical, < *ὑδρωψ*, dropsy: see *hydropsy*, *dropsy*.] I. *a.* Containing or produced by water; dropsical.

> Drye folk & *ydropike*, & dede at the laste;
> Alle called on that cortayse & claymed his grace.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1096.

> *Hydropick* humors not discernable at first from a fair and juicy fleshinesse of body.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

> Every lust is a kind of *hydropic* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson.*

II. *n.* 1. A medicine that relieves or cures dropsy.—2. A dropsical person.

hydropical (hī-drop'i-kal), *a.* [< *hydropic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydropic*.

> Waterish or *hydropical* tumours are the effects of an extravasated serum. *Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 23.

hydropically (hī-drop'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a hydropical or dropsical manner.

> It may I confess by siccity and astriction afford a confirmation unto parts relaxed, and such as be *hydropically* disposed. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

hydropisy†, *n.* An earlier form of *hydropsy*.

hydroplanula (hī'drō-plan'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *hydroplanulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *Hydra*, a genus of hydrozoans, + *planula*, a stage of the embryo.] The transitional stage of the embryo of a hydrozoan intermediate between the planula and the tentaculated actinula.

hydropneumatic (hī'drō-nū-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πνευματικός*, of or caused by wind or air: see *pneumatic*.] Of or pertaining to, or produced by, the action of water and air; involving the combined action of water and air or gas.—**Hydropneumatic accumulator.** See *accumulator*.

hydropneumonia (hī'drō-nū-mō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *pneumonia*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, dropsy or edema of the lungs.

hydropneumopericardium (hī-drō-nū-mō-per-i-kär'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πνεῦμα*, breath, wind (cf. *πνεύμων*, lung), + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium.] In *pathol.*, the presence of serous fluid and air in the pericardial cavity.

hydropneumothorax (hī-drō-nū-mō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *pneumothorax*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, the presence of air and serous fluid in a pleural cavity.

hydropolyp (hī'drō-pol-ip), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πολύπους*, polyp: see *polyp*.] A hydroid polyp; a hydrozoan, as distinguished from a coral polyp or actinozoan.

Hydropolypinæ (hī-drō-pol-i-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πολύπους*, polyp, + *-inæ*.] A suborder of *Hydromedusæ*, multiplying by budding and by sexual products which do not appear in the shape of medusæ. The budding polyps may be disintegrated from the parent and so all remain solitary, or they may remain attached and so form a colony. In both cases sexual multiplication alternates with the process of budding. The sexual products are matured in the wall of the body-cavity, which may form hollow tentacular processes in which the ova and spermatozoa are found.

hydropropulsion (hī'drō-prō-pul'shon), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *propulsion*.] Propulsion of vessels by a hydromotor.

hydrops (hī'drops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδρωψ*, dropsy, < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water: see *hydro-*. Cf. *hydropsy*.] Same as *hydropsy*.—**Hydrops of the anterior chamber.** Same as *buphthalmos*.

hydropsy (hī'drop-si), *n.* [Earlier *hydropisy*, < F. *hydropisie* = Sp. *hidropesía* = Pg. *hydropesia*, *hydropisia* = It. *idropisia*, < L. *hydropisis*, for **hydropiasis*, < Gr. *ὑδρωπίασις*, dropsy, < *ὑδρωπιᾶν*, have the dropsy, < *ὑδρωψ*, dropsy: see *hydrops*.] Dropsy: the original form, of which *dropsy* is a contraction.

> Soft-swoln and pale, here lay the *Hydropsy*:
> Unwieldy man; with belly monstrous round.
> *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 75.

Hydropsyche (hī-drop-sī'kē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ψυχή*, a butterfly: see *Psyche*.] The typical genus of *Hydropsychidæ*.

Hydropsychidæ (hī-drop-sik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Curtis, 1835), < *Hydropsyche* + *-idæ*.] A family of trichopterous insects, or caddis-flies, typified by the genus *Hydropsyche*, having the third joint of the maxillary palpi elongate and filiform, the antennæ setaceous, and the feet spurred. The larvæ are aquatic and predaceous, and inhabit stationary cases.

Hydropteridæ (hī-drop-te-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πτερίς* or *πτέρις* (*-ιδ-*), a fern, + *-eæ*.] A class or group of cryptogamous plants, the heterosporous *Filicineæ*, comprising the families *Marsiliaceæ* and *Salviniaceæ*, which are characterized by possessing both macrospores and microspores. Also called *Rhizocarpeæ*.

hydroptic (hī-drop'tik), *a.* [Irreg. < *hydropsy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with hydropsy; dropsical; hence, thirsty. [Rare.]

> This I made account that I begun early, when I understood the study of our laws; but was diverted by the worst voluptuousness, which is an *hydroptic* immoderate desire of human learning and languages. *Donne*, Letters, xx.

> He, soul-*hydroptic* with a sacred thirst,
> Sucked at the flagon.
> *Browning*, Grammarian's Funeral.

Hydroptila (hī-drop'ti-lä), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1819), < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πτίλον*, down, feathers.] The typical genus of caddis-flies of the family *Hydroptilidæ*, having ocelli, scarcely acuminate wings, and the head with elevated lobes posteriorly.

Hydroptilidæ (hī-drop-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1836), < *Hydroptila* + *-idæ*.] A family of trichopterous insects, or caddis-flies, typified by the genus *Hydroptila*, containing very minute forms which resemble microlepidopterous insects. They are very hairy, with simple palpi and short antennæ. The larvæ are found in both running and standing water, and build free membranous cases, to which a few grains of sand are sometimes added.

hydropult (hī'drō-pult), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. (*cata*)*pult*.] A portable force-pump; a garden-pump. Also *hydrapult*.

hydropyretic (hī'drō-pī-ret'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πυρετός*, fever: see *pyretic*.] In *pathol.*, of or pertaining to fever that is accompanied by sweating.

hydroquinone (hī-drō-kwi'nōn), *n.* [< *hydro-*(*gen*) + *quinone*.] A divalent phenol ($C_6H_4(OH)_2$) prepared by the oxidation of aniline and treatment of the quinol formed with sulphurous acid. It is a crystalline substance with a sweet taste, and is readily soluble in hot water. It is much used in place of pyrogallic acid as an agent for the development of photographic plates. Also *hydrochinon* and *ericinone*, and more properly *hydroquinol*.

> *Hydroquinone* belongs to a class of organic bodies that the chemist calls diphenols. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 376.

hydrorachis, hydrorrhachis (hī-dror'a-kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ῥάχις*, spine.] In *pathol.*, serous effusion in the spinal canal. When this is in cavities within the spinal cord it is called *hydrorachis interna*, or *hydromyelia*; when between the cord and the walls of the canal, *hydrorachis externa*. *Hydrorachis* alone usually denotes *hydrorachis externa*.

hydrorhiza (hī-drō-rī'zä), *n.*; pl. *hydrorhizæ* (-zē). [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ῥίζα*, root.] The corm or rootstock of a fixed hydrozoan; the common base of a colony of hydroids, by which it is attached to some support.

> The base begins to divide up and send out processes. These latter grow and ramify in a manner strikingly like that of the roots of a tree, and produce what is technically known as the *hydrorhiza*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 78.

hydrorhizal (hī-drō-rī'zal), *a.* [< *hydrorhiza* + *-al*.] Having the character of a hydrorhiza; pertaining to a hydrorhiza.

hydrorhodonite (hī'drō-rō'dō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-ite*2.] A hydrated manganese silicate found at Långban in Sweden.

hydrorrhea, hydrorrhœa (hī-drō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL. *hydrorrhœa*, < Gr. *ὑδρόρροια*, lit. a flowing of water, < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a copious watery discharge.

hydrosalpinx (hī-drō-sal'pingks), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet.] In *pathol.*, the accumulation of serous liquid in a Fallopian tube.

hydrosarcocele (hī-drō-sär'kō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *sarcocele*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, sarcocele attended with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis.

Hydrosaurus (hī-drō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A notable

Water-monitor (*Hydrosaurus salvator*).

genus of monitor-lizards, of the family *Monitoridæ* or *Varanidæ:* so named from their aquatic habits. *H. salvator*, the water-monitor, is said to attain a length of 8 feet; it inhabits India and the Malay peninsula, and is known there as the *kabaragoya*. An Australian species, *H. giganteus*, is known as the *lace-lizard*.

hydroscope (hī'drō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *hydroscope* = Pg. *hydroscopo* = It. *idroscopo*, < Gr. *ὑδροσκόπιον*, a water-clock (cf. *ὑδροσκόπος*, seeking or finding water), < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. A kind of water-clock or instrument formerly used for measuring time, consisting of a cylindrical graduated tube, from which water slowly escaped through an aperture in the conical bottom, the subsidence of the water marking the lapse of time.—2. A hygroscope.

hydroselenate (hī-drō-sel'e-nāt), *n.* [< *hydroselen-ic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of hydroselenic acid with a salifiable base. Also called *selenide*.

hydroselenic (hī'drō-sē-len'ik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *selen(ium)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a combination of hydrogen and selenium.—**Hydroselenic acid**, H_2Se, a colorless gas which resembles sulphureted hydrogen, but is much more offensive. Also called *seleniureted hydrogen*.

hydrosoma (hī-drō-sō'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. Pl. *hydrosomata* (-ma-tą). The entire body of a hydrozoan, usually compounded of several hydranths. Also *hydrosome*.

> In an early stage . . . every hydrozoön is represented by a single hydranth, . . . but, in many cases, the buds developed from the primary hydranth remain connected together by a common stem or cœnosarc, and thus give rise to a compound body, or *hydrosoma*.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 117.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, same as *Hydrophilus*. *Laporte*, 1840.

hydrosomal (hī-drō-sō'mąl), *a.* [< *hydrosoma* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a hydrosoma: as, a *hydrosomal* expansion; a *hydrosomal* layer. See extract under *Millepora*. Also *hydrosomatous*.

hydrosomata, *n.* Plural of *hydrosoma*, 1.

hydrosomatous (hī-drō-som'ą-tus), *a.* Same as *hydrosomal*.

hydrosome (hī'drō-sōm), *n.* [< NL. *hydrosoma.*] Same as *hydrosoma*, 1.

hydrosphere (hī'drō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] The aqueous envelop of the globe. The term is used in contradistinction to *atmosphere*, to designate the moisture which the atmosphere always contains, and which therefore surrounds the globe, just as the atmosphere itself does. [Rare.]

hydrospire (hī'drō-spīr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *σπεῖρα*, a coil, a spire.] One of a system of lamellar tubes which lie between and below the ambulacra of some crinoids, supposed to have been connected with the respiratory function.

> Pores on the antambulacral surface may be, . . . as in Pseudocrinus, Echinocrinus and other genera, slit-like, and arranged to form pectinated rhombs or *hydrospires*, the two halves of each rhomb being on separate plates.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 688.

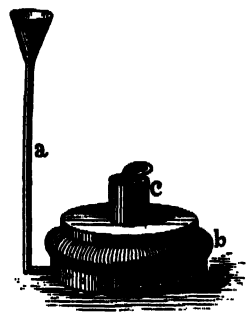
Hydrostachydeæ (hī'drō-stą-kid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (S. de Jussieu), < *Hydrostachys* (*-yd-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the natural order *Podostemaceæ*, containing the single genus *Hydrostachys*. Also *Hydrostachyeæ*.

Hydrostachys (hī-dros'tą-kis), *n.* [NL. (Dupetit Thouars), < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *στάχυς*, an ear of corn.] A small genus of aquatic herbs, of the natural order *Podostemaceæ*, the type of the tribe *Hydrostachydeæ*. It has dioecious flowers in dense spikes; the flowers naked; the male with 1 stamen, the female with a 1-celled ovary and 2 parietal placentæ; stem tubular; and leaves long, dilated at the base, and simply pinnatifid or pinnatisected. About 9 species are known, natives of Madagascar and Africa.

hydrostat (hī'drō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδροστάτης*, a hydrostatic balance: see *hydrostatic.*] 1. An apparatus of any kind for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers.—2. An electrical device for detecting the presence of water, used as a protection against damage to buildings from overflow or leakage.

> The first *hydrostat* I constructed consisted of two sets of conductors running at angles to each other, and separated by a material which would act as an insulator when dry and become a conductor when wet.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVI. 331.

hydrostatic (hī-drō-stat'ik), *a.* [= F. *hydrostatique* = Sp. *hidrostático* = Pg. *hydrostatico* = It. *idrostatico*, < NL. *hydrostaticus* (NGr. *ὑδροστατικός*), hydrostatic, < Gr. *ὑδροστάτης*, a hydrostatic balance, < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *στατός*, standing, > *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static.*] Pertaining to or in accordance with the principles of the equilibrium of fluids; relating to hydrostatics. Also *hydrostatical*.—**Hydrostatic acalephs**, See *Hydrostatica*.—**Hydrostatic arch**, a linear arch suited for sustaining at each point a normal pressure, proportional, like the pressure of a liquid in repose, to the depth below a given horizontal plane.—**Hydrostatic balance**, a balance used for determining accurately the specific gravity of bodies by weighing them in water.—**Hydrostatic bed.** Same as *water-bed*.—**Hydrostatic bellows**, an apparatus contrived to illustrate the law of the distribution of pressure through liquids, viz. that when any part of the surface of a confined liquid is pressed by any force, every part of the surface of the confining vessel equal in area to that part of the liquid is pressed by an equal force. It generally consists of two circular boards connected by leather fastened closely round their edges, as in an ordinary bellows, and having a small upright tube communicating with the interior. If a quantity of water is poured into the bellows, and a weight is placed upon the upper board, the water in the tube will rise above the level of the water in the bellows: but a point will be reached where (on account of the above-mentioned principle) the pressure caused by the weight of the small quantity of water in the tube will balance that of the water in the bellows and of the weight; the higher the water in the tube the greater the weight that will be sustained by it. See *hydraulic press*, under *hydraulic*.—**Hydrostatic joint**, a joint used for large water-mains, and consisting essentially of a ring of sheet-lead, which is driven into the bell of the pipe by pressure applied to a liquid in an annular space within the bell. The liquid commonly used is tar, and it is left in the pipe after the joint is closed.—**Hydrostatic paradox**, the principle that any quantity of a perfect liquid, however small, may be made to balance any weight, however great. See *hydrostatic bellows*, above.—**Hydrostatic press.** Same as *hydraulic press* (which see, under *hydraulic*).—**Hydrostatic weighing-machine**, a machine operating upon the same hydrostatic principle as the hydrostatic bellows, which latter may be considered as such a machine. The weight of a body is indicated by or inferred from the height of a column of distilled water, at a temperature of 4° C., which holds the body to be weighed in equilibrium.



Hydrostatic Bellows.
a, funnel-mouthed tube; *b*, box with flexible sides; *c*, weight.

Hydrostatica† (hī-drō-stat'i-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *hydrostaticus:* see *hydrostatic.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of *Acalepha*, distinguished from the simple acalephs by having one or more vessels filled with air, by means of which they suspend themselves in the water. The term is not now used; the group corresponds to the *Siphonophora* or oceanic hydrozoans, orders *Physophora* and *Calycophora*.

hydrostatical (hī-drō-stat'i-kạl), *a.* [< *hydrostatic* + *-al.*] Same as *hydrostatic*.

> But this scarce evitable imperfection of *hydrostatical* and the like experiments does not hinder, but that by their help we may make good estimates of the weights and bulks of very many bodies. *Boyle*, Works, V. 455.

hydrostatically (hī-drō-stat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* According to hydrostatics or to hydrostatic principles.

hydrostatician (hī'drō-stą-tish'ąn), *n.* [< *hydrostatic* + *-ian. Cf. statician.*] One who is versed in hydrostatics.

> It is known to *hydrostaticians* that, according to a theorem of Archimedes, the weight of a body belonging to that kind may be gathered from the weight of the water that is equal in magnitude to that part of the body that is immersed in that liquor, when the solid floats freely upon it. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 482.

hydrostatics (hī-drō-stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hydrostatic:* see *-ics.*] The mathematical theory of the pressure and equilibrium of incompressible fluids.

hydrostomia (hī-drō-stō'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *pathol.*, excessive secretion of fluids into the mouth. *The Lancet*, No. 3413, p. 161.

hydrosudopathy (hī'drō-sū-dop'ą-thi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + L. *sudare*, sweat (*sudor*, n., sweating), + Gr. *πάθος*, suffering: see *hydropathy.*] The treatment of diseases by cold water and sweating.

hydrosulphid (hī-drō-sul'fid), *n.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *sulphid.*] Same as *sulphid*.

hydrosulphuret (hī-drō-sul'fū-ret), *n.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *sulphuret.*] Same as *sulphid* or *sulphuret*.

hydrosulphureted, hydrosulphuretted (hī-drō-sul'fū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *hydrosulphuret* + *-ed*[2].] Combined with sulphureted hydrogen.

hydrosulphurous (hī-drō-sul'fėr-us), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *sulphur* + *-ous.*] Compounded of hydrogen and sulphur.—**Hydrosulphurous acid**†, hyposulphurous acid, H_2SO_2.

hydrotachylyte (hī-drō-tak'i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *tachylyte.*] A variety of tachylyte containing as much as 15 per cent. of water.

hydrotalcite (hī-drō-tal'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *talcite.*] In *mineral.*, same as *houghite*.

hydrotellurate (hī-drō-tel'ū-rāt), *n.* [< *hydrotellur(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the combination of an acid composed of hydrogen and tellurium with a salifiable base.

hydrotelluric (hī'drō-te-lū'rik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *tellur(ium)* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from hydrogen and tellurium.

hydrotheca (hī-drō-thē'kạ), *n.*; pl. *hydrothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ὑδροθήκη*, a reservoir of water, < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *θήκη*, a case, receptacle: see *theca.*] In *zoöl.*, a little chitinous cup in which each polypite of the *Sertularida* and *Campanularida* is protected; a calycle. See cut under *Campanularia*.

> In many Hydrozoa, the ectoderm gives rise to a hard cuticular coating, and in some of these (Campanularidæ, Sertularidæ), this cuticular investment, on the hydranth, takes the shape of a case or "cell"—the *hydrotheca*—into which the hydranth may be more or less completely retracted. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 117.

hydrothecal (hī-drō-thē'kạl), *a.* [< *hydrotheca* + *-al.*] Having the character of hydrotheca; calycular.

hydrotherapeutic (hī-drō-ther-ą-pū'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *therapeutic.*] Of or pertaining to hydrotherapeutics: as, *hydrotherapeutic* treatment.

hydrotherapeutics (hī-drō-ther-ą-pū'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *hydrotherapeutic:* see *-ics.*] The use of water in various ways and at various temperatures for therapeutic purposes.

hydrotherapy (hī-drō-ther'ą-pi), *n.* [= F. *hydrothérapie* = Sp. *hidroterapia*, < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *θεραπεία*, cure, < *θεραπεύειν*, cure.] Same as *hydrotherapeutics*.

hydrothermal (hī-drō-thėr'mąl), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *θερμός*, hot.] Of or relating to heated water: specifically applied to the action of heated waters in producing geological changes by dissolving mineral substances and redepositing them when cooled.

hydrothorax (hī-drō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *θώραξ*, the chest.] In *pathol.*, the presence of serous fluid in one or both pleural cavities.

hydrotic† (hī-drot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *hydrotique*, < Gr. *ὑδρότης*, moisture, < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water.] I. *a.* Causing a discharge of water.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a hydragogue.

hydrotical† (hī-drot'i-kạl), *a.* [< *hydrotic* + *-al.*] Same as *hydrotic*.

hydrotimeter (hī-drō-tim'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ὑδρότης*, moisture, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used in the determination of the hardness of water. It consists of a tube so graduated that an alcoholic soap-solution of standard strength contained in 23 divisions of it shall give a permanent lather with 40 cubic centimeters of a solution of calcium chlorid of standard strength. Each one of these divisions is called a degree, and in saying that "the water does not exceed 8 degrees hydrotimeter," it is meant that not more than 8 divisions of the standard soap-solution delivered from the hydrotimeter is necessary to make a permanent lather with 40 cubic centimeters of the water in question.

hydrotitanite (hī-drō-tī'tąn-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *titanite*, q. v.] A hydrated alteration product of the perofskite of Magnet Cove in Arkansas.

hydrotrophe (hī'drō-trōf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδρο-* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *τρέφειν*, thicken, congeal, nourish.] An apparatus for raising water by means of condensing steam in chambers. It is similar in principle to the pulsometer, aquometer, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

hydrotropic (hī-drō-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *τρόπος*, a turn.] Pertaining to or affected by hydrotropism.

hydrotropism (hī-drot'rō-pizm), *n.* [As *hydrotrop-ic* + *-ism.*] A state induced in a growing organ by the influence of moisture, in which under certain conditions it turns toward the moisture, and under other little understood conditions it turns away from the moisture. Organs which curve so as to apply themselves to the moist surfaces are termed *positively hydrotropic;* those which are induced to curve away from the dampness are termed *negatively hydrotropic*.

hydrous (hī'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ous.*] 1. Containing water; watery.—2. Containing hydrogen.

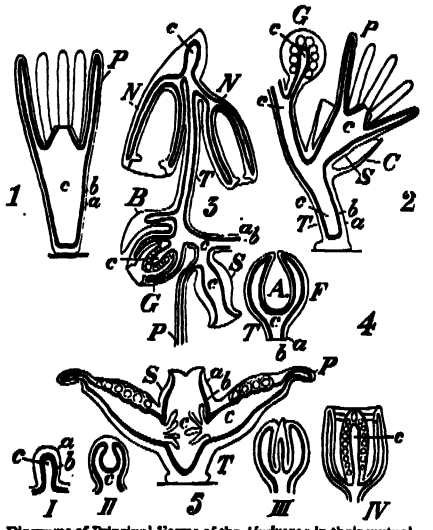
hydroxid, hydroxide (hī-drok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *oxid.*] A metallic or basic radical combined with one or

more hydroxyl groups: as, potassium *hydroxid*, KOH; ethyl *hydroxid*, C_2H_5OH. Hydroxids may be regarded as formed from water (HOH), by the substitution for one of its hydrogen atoms of a metal or basic radical. An acid radical combined with hydroxyl is called an acid, the term *hydroxid* being reserved for basic compounds. Also spelled *hydroxyd*, *hydroxyde*.

hydroxyl (hī-drok'sil), *n.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *ox(ygen)* + *-yl*.] A compound radical (OH) which has never been isolated, but which is a factor in a vast number of chemical compounds. Thus, the oxygen bases are regarded as compounds of hydroxyl with electropositive atoms or radicals, as sodium hydroxid, NaOH. The oxygen acids are also regarded as compounds of hydroxyl with electronegative atoms or radicals, as sulphuric acid, $SO_2(OH)_2$. Water may be regarded as hydroxyl hydrid, HOH.

hydrozincite (hī-drō-zing'kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *zincite*.] A hydrous zinc carbonate occurring in massive earthy forms of a white or nearly white color.

Hydrozoa (hī-drō-zō'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *hydrozoön*, q. v.] A class of *Cœlenterata*, one of two prime divisions of that subkingdom, *Actinozoa* being the other. The *Hydrozoa* are aquatic and chiefly marine organisms, single or oftener compound, and nearly always soft and gelatinous (in some cases with a chitinous perisarc). Each individual polypite consists



Diagrams of Principal Forms of the *Hydrozoa* in their mutual relations.

1, hydra; *2*, sertularian; *3*, calycophoran; *4*, physophoridan; *5*, lucernarian. I, II, III, IV, successive stages of a medusiform gonophore, or medusoid. In any figure: *a*, ectoderm; *b*, endoderm; *c*, digestive and somatic cavity; *A*, air-vesicle; *B*, hydrophyllium; *C*, hydrotheca; *F*, pneumatophore; *G*, gonophore; *N*, nectocalyx; *P*, tentaculum; *S*, hydranth; *T*, cœnosarc.

essentially of a simple sac composed of an outer (ectodermal) and an inner (endodermal) membrane, with a simple gastrovascular cavity or stomach-sac, not differentiated into an esophageal tube nor separated from the general body-cavity, developed as an outward process of the body-wall, and usually furnished with tentacular processes. The reproductive organs are external to the body. Reproduction is accomplished either by sexual elements (ova and spermatozoa) or by gemmation or fission; the generative zoöids are developed as medusoid organisms, which may become detached and free-swimming, or remain permanently attached to the parent stock. The class is of world-wide distribution, and includes the numerous creatures known as *hydroids*, *acalephs*, *medusans*, *jelly-fish*, *sea-blubbers*, etc. Their forms are endlessly varied, and range in complexity from the simple fresh-water hydra to the complicated structure of the oceanic hydroids, as the Portuguese man-of-war. The classification of the *Hydrozoa* varies with different writers, and it is difficult to define most of the larger groups into which they have been divided. They are separated into from three to six groups, as the *Hydrophora*, *Discophora*, and *Siphonophora* of Huxley's arrangement, or the *Hydroida*, *Siphonophora*, *Lucernarida*, *Discophora*, *Graptolitidæ*, and *Hydrocorallinæ* of Nicholson's arrangement. The class is sometimes called *Polypomedusæ*. It was named as a class of *Polypi* by Owen in 1843.

hydrozoal (hī-drō-zō'ạl), *a.* [< *hydrozoön* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling the *Hydrozoa*; hydrozoan.

The theca of *hydrozoal* polypes. *Huxley.*

hydrozoan (hī-drō-zō'ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *hydrozoön* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Hydrozoa*; resembling the *Hydrozoa*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Hydrozoa*, as an acaleph, medusan, or jelly-fish.

hydrozoic (hī-drō-zō'ik), *a.* [< *hydrozoön* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of *Hydrozoa*; hydrozoan.

As a question of development, the formation of the radiate Echinoderm within its vermiform larva seems to me to be analogous to the formation of a radiate Medusa upon a *Hydrozoic* stock. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 282.

hydrozoön (hī-drō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *hydrozoa* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ζῷον*, an animal: see *zoön*.] A hydrozoan.

Hydrurese (hī-drū'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Meneghini, 1838), < *Hydrurus* + *-eæ*.] A division of fresh-water algæ, of the order *Coccophyceæ*, typified by the genus *Hydrurus*. This division is no longer accepted, the genera being now referred to the tribe *Palmellaceæ*.

hydruret† (hī'drū-ret), *n.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *-uret*.] Same as *hydrid*[1].

hydruria (hī-drū'ri-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, an excessive flow of watery urine.

Hydrurus (hī-drō'rus), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1824), < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the order *Coccophyceæ*, tribe *Palmellaceæ*. The thallus, which is from 2 to 12 inches long, is adnate, gelatinous, more or less firm, variously divided, and sticky; the cells are at first globose or subglobose, afterward elongated or elliptic, and arranged more or less regularly in longitudinal families; propagation is by means of agile gonidia. In a fresh state some of the species have a very offensive odor. By some algologists the species of *Hydrurus* are referred to the genus *Chuzella*.

Hydrus (hī'drus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδρος*, a water-snake: see *hydra*.] 1. A southern constellation introduced in the sixteenth century. It lies south of Eridanus, Horologium, and Reticulum, and contains three stars of the third magnitude.—2. A genus of venomous sea-snakes, type of a family *Hydridæ*: now disused, the genus being termed *Hydrophis*, and the family *Hydrophidæ*. *Schneider*, 1799.—3. [*l. c.*] Some fabulous or undetermined water-snake.

Cerastes horn'd, *hydrus*, and elops drear.
Milton, P. L., x. 525.

hye[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *hie*. *Chaucer.*

hye[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *high*.

hyemal†, *a.* An improper form of *hiemal*.

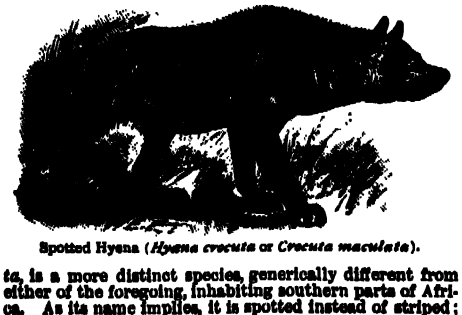
hyemate†, **hyemation**†. Obsolete forms of *hiemate*, *hiemation*.

hyen†, **hyene**†, *n.* [< ME. *hyene*, < OF. *hyene*, F. *hyène*, < L. *hyæna*: see *hyena*.] Obsolete forms of *hyena*.

The nedith not the galle of no *hyene*
That cureth eyen derked for penaunce.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 35.

I will laugh like a *hyen*, and that when thou art inclined to sleep. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1.

hyena (hī-ē'nạ), *n.* [Formerly *hyen*, *hyene*, q. v.; = F. *hyène* = Pr. *hiena*, *yenna*, *iana* = Sp. *hiena* = Pg. *hyena* = It. *jena* = D. *hyena* = G. *hyäne* = Dan. *hyæne* = Sw. *hyena*, < L. *hyæna*, < Gr. *ὕαινα*, a hyena, so called from its bristly mane, like a hog's, < *ὗς*, a hog (= L. *sus* = E. *sow*), + fem. term. *-αινα*.] 1. A carnivorous quadruped of the genus *Hyæna* or family *Hyænidæ*. There are several kinds of hyenas. The common striped or laughing hyena, *Canis hyæna* or *Hyæna striata*, known to the ancients as a wild beast of Libya, has long been celebrated for the great size and strength of its neck and jaws, its formidable teeth, its prowling nocturnal habits, its singular voice, and its propensity for robbing graves. It has a wide geographical distribution, including most of Africa and much of Asia, as Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, and India. It is an unsightly animal of ferocious aspect, of the size of a large dog, with shaggy pelage bristling over the shoulders, a short bushy tail, large eyes and ears, thick blunt muzzle, and peculiar carriage, due to the low hind quarters, high shoulders, and long heavy neck. Its feet are digitigrade, with blunt non-retractile claws. Its color is brownish-gray, more or less distinctly and extensively banded or striped crosswise with black on the back, sides, and limbs. The animal is nocturnal, hiding by day in caves, and hunting by night in packs for its food, which is chiefly carrion, though it often preys upon living animals. It is not less cowardly than ravenous, but is capable of being tamed and even domesticated. The brown hyena, *H. brunnea*, inhabits southern Africa; it belongs to the same restricted genus as the striped hyena, but is mostly of a dark-brown color, banded only on the limbs, and the pelage is remarkably long and shaggy, growing to a length of 8 or 10 inches on the back and sides. The spotted hyena, *H. crocuta* or *Crocuta maculata*,



Spotted Hyena (*Hyæna crocuta* or *Crocuta maculata*).

is a more distinct species, generically different from either of the foregoing, inhabiting southern parts of Africa. As its name implies, it is spotted instead of striped; and it is rather smaller than *H. striata*, and has a less shaggy pelage. In this species the length of the neck, size of the head, shortness of the loins, and lowness of the hind quarters are specially notable. The cave-hyena, *H. spelæus*, is an extinct form closely related to the spotted hyena; its remains occur in caverns. There are also other fossils to which the name *hyena* has been applied, and the hyena-dog is called *painted hyena*.

And scorning all the taming arts of man,
The keen *hyena*, fellest of the fell.
Thomson, Summer, l. 961.

2. The pouched dog, the thylacine dasyure of Tasmania, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*: so called from its predaceous and carnivorous habits. See *zebra-wolf*.

Also spelled *hyæna*.

hyena-dog (hī-ē'nạ-dog), *n.* 1. The aardwolf. See *Proteles*. *W. Swainson.*—2. The hunting-dog, or painted hyena, *Lycaon pictus*, a large spotted wild dog of Africa, resembling a hyena in some superficial respects. It is, however, a true dog, of the subfamily *Caninæ*. *J. E. Gray.*

hyenet, *n.* See *hyen*.

hyenic (hī-en'ik), *a.* [< *hyena* + *-ic*.] Like a hyena; having the character of a hyena. Also spelled *hyænic*.

The Arabs . . . call certain men *hyænic*, and believe that there is an irresistible affinity between them and the hyæna. *W. R. Smith*, Kinship and Marriage, p. 302.

hyeniform (hī-en'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *hyæniformis*, < L. *hyæna*, a hyena, + *forma*, form.] Having the character of a hyena or of the *Hyænidæ*; pertaining to the *Hyæniformia*. Also spelled *hyæniform*.

hyenine (hī-ē'nin), *a.* [< *hyena* + *-ine*[1].] Having the character of a hyena; pertaining to or characteristic of the *Hyænidæ*; hyeniform. Also spelled *hyænine*.

The *hyenine* habit of walking or crawling upon wrist and ankle-joints when fighting or defending itself, with the object of defending its feet from injury.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 435.

hyenoid (hī-ē'noid), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕαινα*, hyena, + *εἶδος*, form.] Hyena-like; hyeniform; hyenine. Also spelled *hyænoid*.

hyetal (hī'e-tạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑετός* (= Umbrian *savitu*), rain, < *ὕειν*, send rain, *ὑει*, it rains, = Zend √*hu* = Skt. √*su*, express juice (see *soma*).] Of or relating to rain, or its distribution with reference to different regions; descriptive of the rainfall of different districts; pluvial; rainy.

hyetograph (hī'e-tō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑετός*, rain, + *γράφειν*, write.] A chart showing the average rainfall of the earth or of any of its divisions.

hyetographic (hī-e-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *hyetography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hyetography.

hyetographical (hī'e-tō-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [< *hyetographic* + *-al*.] Same as *hyetographic*.

Such [rain-]maps are generally called *Hyetographical* or Hyetological maps. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 46.

hyetography (hī-e-tog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑετός*, rain, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of showing the distribution of rain; that branch of meteorology which ascertains and exhibits in charts, etc., the rainfall of different localities in a given time.

hyetological (hī'e-tō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *hyetology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to hyetology.

hyetology (hī-e-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑετός*, rain, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of meteorology which treats of the phenomena of rain.

hyetometer (hī-e-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑετός*, rain, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A rain-gage.

hyetometrograph (hī'e-tō-met'rō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑετός*, rain, + *μέτρον*, a measure, + *γράφειν*, write.] A rain-gage which automatically registers the amount of rainfall and the time of its occurrence.

In Hermann's *hyetometrograph*, 1789, a fixed funnel conducts the rain into one of twelve glasses placed on the circumference of a horizontal wheel, which is turned by clockwork, so that each glass remains under the funnel for one hour. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 227.

Hyetornis (hī-e-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑετός*, rain, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of American cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ*, based upon the rain-bird of Jamaica, *H. pluvianus*. *P. L. Sclater*, 1862. Also called *Hyetomantis*. *Cabanis*, 1862.

Hygeia (hī-jē'ạ), *n.* [The usual form given to L. *Hygēa* or *Hygia*, strictly **Hygiēa* or, after the Gr. spelling (of the diphthong), **Hygieia*, < Gr. *Ὑγίεια*, the goddess of health, a personification of *ὑγίεια*, health, soundness of body, < *ὑγιής*, healthy, sound: cf. Skt. *ugra*, formidable.] 1. In *classical myth.*, the goddess of health, the chief of the daughters of Æsculapius (Asklepios). She is represented as a maiden, fully draped, and usually holding a patera. She frequently has also the long staff or scepter, another attribute of her father, and is commonly accompanied by the Æsculapian serpent, which may be looked upon as an embodiment of the delegated healing power of Apollo.

2. The 10th planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, in 1849.

Hygeian (hī-jē'ạn), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑγίεια*, health (see *Hygeia*), + *-an*.] 1. Relating to Hygeia,

the goddess of health.—2. [*l. c.*] Pertaining to health or to its preservation. Also *hygieun*.

hygeiolatry (hī-jē-ol'ạ-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγίεια*, health, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of health or of hygiene. [Rare.]

His voice, I think, would have been loudest in the denunciation of that *hygeiolatry* which threatens to become our only religion. *F. P. Cobbe*, Contemporary Rev., LI. 804.

hygeist, *n.* See *hygieist*.

hygeology (hī-jē-ol'ọ-ji), *n.* Same as *hygiology*.

hygh†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *high*.

hyghe†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *hie*. *Chaucer*.

hygiean, *a.* See *hygeian*, 2.

hygieist (hī'jē-ist), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγίεια*, health (see *Hygeia*), + *-ist*.] One versed in hygiene or the science of health. Also spelled *hygeist*.

hygienal (hī-ji-en'ạl), *a.* [Formerly *hygieinal*; < *hygiene* + *-al*.] Relating to hygiene or the preservation of health.

Presenting some things relating to the *hygieinal* part of physic. *Boyle*, Works, II. 103.

hygiene (hī'ji-ēn), *n.* [< F. *hygiène* = Sp. *higiene* = Pg. *hygiena*, *hygiene* = It. *igiene* = D. G. Sw. *hygiene* = Dan. *hygieine*, irreg. < Gr. *ὑγιαίνειν*, be healthy, sound, < *ὑγιής*, healthy, sound: see *Hygeia*.] That department of medical knowledge which concerns the preservation of health; a system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health; sanitary science.

hygienic (hī-ji-en'ik), *a.* [< F. *hygiénique*; as *hygiene* + *-ic*.] Relating to hygiene; pertaining to health or the science of health.

How small a proportion of them die before the age of maturity, in the present state of *hygienic* knowledge. *J. S. Mill.*

Medication without insuring favorable *hygienic* conditions is like amputation without ligatures. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 203.

hygienically (hī-ji-en'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a hygienic manner; in accordance with the laws of health.

hygienics (hī-ji-en'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hygienic*: see *-ics*.] The art of maintaining health; hygiene; sanitary science.

So many books have been written on the care of the health, and so much attention has been called to *hygienics* within a few years. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 66.

hygienism (hī'ji-en-izm), *n.* [< *hygiene* + *-ism*.] Same as *hygienics*. *Imp. Dict.*

hygienist (hī'ji-en-ist), *n.* [< *hygiene* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in hygiene.

The business of the *hygienist* and of the physician is to know the range of these modifiable conditions (such as are capable of being indefinitely modified by our own actions), and how to influence them toward the maintenance of health and the prolongation of life. *Huxley*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XI. 669.

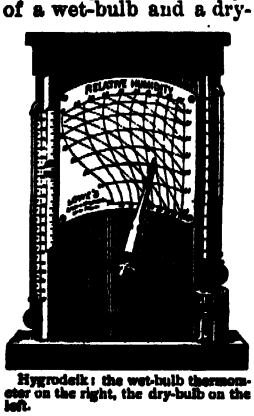
hygiology (hī-ji-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Prop. **hygieology*, < Gr. *ὑγίεια*, health, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *Hygeia* and *-ology*.] The art of the preservation of health. *Science*, VI. 512. Also spelled *hygeology*.

hygrine (hī'grin), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *-ine*².] A liquid and volatile alkaloid obtained from coca-leaves. It forms crystallizable salts with acids.

hygro-. [L., etc., *hygro-*, < Gr. *ὑγρό-ς*, wet, moist, running, fluid, akin to L. *ūvens* (for **ugvens*), moist, < *umere*, be moist: see *humid*, *humor*, etc.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'wet,' 'moist.'

hygroblepharic (hī-grō-blef'a-rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *βλέφαρον*, eyelid.] Pertaining to the moisture of, or serving to moisten, the eyelids: applied especially to the ducts of the lacrymal gland which discharge tears.

hygrodeik (hī'grō-dīk), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *δεικνύναι*, show.] A form of hygrometer consisting of a wet-bulb and a dry-bulb thermometer (see *thermometer* and *psychrometer*) supported one on each side of a frame on which is drawn an appropriate scale. The humidity is indicated by the extremity of an index whose position is determined by the heights of the two mercury-columns.



Hygrodeik: the wet-bulb thermometer on the right, the dry-bulb on the left.

Hygrogeophila (hī'grō-jē-of'i-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *γῆ*, the earth, + *φίλος*, loving.] Same as *Geohydrophila*.

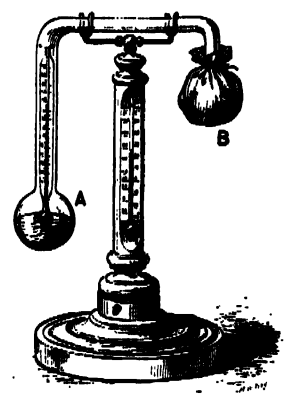
hygrograph (hī'grō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument which registers automatically the variations in the moisture of the atmosphere.

hygrology† (hī-grol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of medical science which treats of the humors of the body.

hygroma (hī-grō'mạ), *n.*; pl. *hygromata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a swelling with serous contents, such as lymphangiomata, bursæ mucosæ distended with lymph, etc.

hygromatous (hī-grom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *hygroma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or affected with hygroma.

hygrometer (hī-grom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of the moisture of the atmosphere, or more accurately for determining the hygrometric state or relative humidity, which is the ratio between the actual amount of water-vapor present in the air and that required in order to saturate it completely. A common form is the Daniell hygrometer, which consists of a bent glass tube terminating in two bulbs, one covered with muslin, the other of black glass and containing ether and a thermometer. Ether being dropped on the muslin of the upper bulb, the vapor within is condensed, and the consequent evaporation of the ether from the other bulb cools the air about it, and finally to such a degree that moisture is deposited upon its black surface. The dropping is now suspended, and the temperature is taken from the inclosed thermometer; the mean between this temperature and that observed when the moisture disappears is the dew-point. The hygrometric state is the ratio between the pressure of water-vapor corresponding respectively to the dew-point and to the temperature of the air at the time as given by the thermometer on the stand. This form is called a *dew-point* or *condensing hygrometer*. Instead of a black glass bulb, a silver vessel is sometimes used, as in Regnault's hygrometer. In the *chemical hygrometer* a known volume of air is passed over some hygroscopic substance, as calcium chlorid, contained in a drying-tube. This absorbs the aqueous vapor, and by its increase in weight gives the means of calculating the amount present in the unit of volume. The *wet-bulb thermometer*, or *psychrometer* (see *psychrometer*), also gives a simple method of obtaining the hygrometric state, by means of appropriately constructed tables.



Daniell Hygrometer.
A, bulb containing ether; *B*, evaporation bulb covered with muslin.

hygrometric (hī-grō-met'rik), *a.* [As *hygrometer* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to hygrometry; relating to or depending upon the amount of moisture in the atmosphere.

The rate of evaporation is greatly affected by the *hygrometric* state of the air. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 68.

2. Readily absorbing and retaining moisture: as, *hygrometric* substances or plants.—**Hygrometric balance**, a popular form of hygroscope designed to afford a rough indication of weather changes.—**Hygrometric state**. See *humidity* and *hygrometer*.

hygrometrical (hī-grō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *hygrometric* + *-al*.] Same as *hygrometric*.

hygrometry (hī-grom'e-tri), *n.* [As *hygrometer* + *-y*³.] That branch of physics which relates to the determination of the humidity of bodies, especially of the moisture in the atmosphere, embracing also the theory and use of such instruments as have been invented for this purpose.

To get materials for further advance, astronomy requires . . . the direct aid of an advanced optics, of barology, of thermology, of *hygrometry*. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 186.

hygrophanous (hī-grof'a-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *-φανής*, < *φαίνειν*, show.] In *bot.*, transparent, or like water, when moist, and opaque when dry.

Hygrophila¹ (hī-grof'i-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), fem. sing., < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Acanthaceæ* and tribe *Ruellieæ*, and the type of the subtribe *Hygrophilieæ*. It is characterized by a calyx of 5 narrow, nearly equal divisions; a bilabiate corolla; 4 perfect didynamous stamens; entire opposite leaves; and axillary sessile or subsessile flowers. The plants are erect or diffuse herbs. A few of them have infra-axillary spines. Fourteen species are known, from the tropical or subtropical parts of the world.

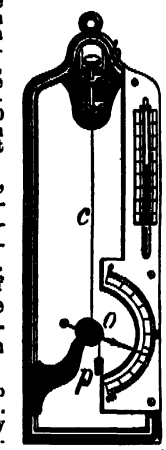
Hygrophila² (hī-grof'i-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ferussac, 1821), neut. pl., < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *φίλος*, loving.] A suborder of pulmoniferous gastropods, including the basommatophorous fresh-water family *Limnæidæ*, etc.

Hygrophilese (hī-grō-fil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1832), < *Hygrophila*¹ + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants of the natural order *Acanthaceæ*, tribe *Ruellieæ*, typified by the genus *Hygrophila*, characterized by a 2-lipped corolla, and by having the filaments laterally united in pairs by their bases.

Hygrophorus (hī-grof'ọ-rus), *n.* [NL. (E. Fries, 1838), < MGr. *ὑγροφόρος*, carrying water, < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, allied to the agarics, from which they differ in their peculiar habit, and their waxy (not membranaceous) gills and granular intermediate substance. Many of the species are exceedingly brilliant in coloring, which, however, is not a constant character. *H. conicus*, for example, ranging in color from yellow to scarlet.

hygroplasma (hī-grō-plaz'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] In *bot.*, a term proposed by Naegeli for the fluid part of protoplasm. Compare *stereoplasma*.

hygroscope (hī'grō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument or apparatus in which the hygroscopic property of some substance is employed for indicating approximately the humidity of the air, without attempting its accurate measurement. The most noted hygroscope is that of Saussure (also called the *hair hygrometer*), in which a prepared human hair, which expands or contracts in length according as the air is more or less moist, is made to move an index over a scale graduated from 0 to 100. By an adjusting-screw the index may be set at 100 whenever the air in the case is known to be saturated, and a fiducial point on the scale is thereby maintained.



Hair Hygroscope of Saussure.
c, the hair supported by the clamp *a*, adjusted by the screw *b*, and stretched over the pulley *o* by the weight *p*.

hygroscopic (hī-grō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *hygroscope* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to the hygroscope; perceptible or capable of being detected only by the hygroscope.—2. Having the property of absorbing moisture from the atmosphere, as *hygroscopic* tissue, or of becoming coated with a film of moisture.

However dry the air may appear to be, it always contains more or less . . . moisture. Though not recognized by the senses, its presence is readily revealed by the behaviour of certain substances which greedily absorb moisture, and are consequently said to be *hygroscopic*. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 66.

3. In *bot.*, sensitive to moisture; caused by moisture; moving when moistened and then dried, as the elaters of *Equisetum* or the peristome of mosses.

We may illustrate what we mean by the *hygroscopic* movements of plants: if the tissues on one side of an organ permit of rapid evaporation, they will dry quickly and contract, causing the part to bend to this side. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 489.

hygroscopical (hī-grō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [< *hygroscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *hygroscopic*.

hygroscopicity (hī"grō-skō-pis'i-ti), *n.* [< *hygroscopic* + *-ity*.] In *bot.*, the character of being hygroscopic; the property possessed by vegetable tissues of absorbing or discharging moisture, and expanding or shrinking accordingly.

hygrostatics (hī-grō-stat'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, moist, + *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static*, *statics*.] The science or art of measuring degrees of moisture.

Hygrotrechus (hī-grō-trē'kus), *n.* [NL. (Stål, 1867), < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *τρέχειν*, run.] A genus of water-bugs of the heteropterous family *Hydrobatidæ*. *H. remigis* is the most common North American species, of a brown color, frequently seen running over the surface of the water of ponds and streams.

hyke¹†, *n.* Same as *huke*.

hyke² (hīk), *n.* Same as *haik*².

Hyla (hī'lạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕλη*, a wood, a forest, woodland, copse, wood cut down, firewood, timber, stuff, material, matter (cf. E. *matter*, ult. < L. *materia*), prob. orig. **ϝύλ-ϝη* = L. *silva*, *silua*, a wood: see *silvan*.] A genus of tree-toads of the family *Hylidæ*, instituted by Laurenti in 1768. The species are numerous. *H. versicolor* is so called from the chameleon-like color-changes it undergoes. *H. pickeringii* is a common species

of the United States, the shrill piping of which is heard in early spring. *H. arborea* is a European species.

hylactism (hī-lak'tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑλακτεῖν*, bark (< *ὑλαγ*, bark), + *-ism*.] A barking or baying. [Rare.]

There are turkeys, too, . . . and two or three dogs, who bark with a sharp *hylactism*. *Shelley*, Letters, p. 54.

Hyladæ (hī'lā-dē), *n. pl.* See *Hylidæ*.

hylæosaur (hī'lē-ō-sâr), *n.* [< *Hylæosaurus*, q. v.] A gigantic fossil lizard, of the genus *Hylæosaurus*.

Hylæosaurus (hī'lē-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑλαῖος*, of the wood or forest (< *ὕλη*, a wood: see *Hyla*), + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of gigantic dinosaurs, established upon remains discovered by Mantell in the Wealden formation of Tilgate Forest in England, and characterized by the development of the dermal scutes into prodigious spines along the middle line of the back. One of these great lizards was probably about 25 feet long.

Hylaplesia (hī-la-plē'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕλη*, a wood, + *πλησίος*, near, close to.] A genus of tropical American frog-like toads, typical of the family *Hylaplesiidæ*. The species are very prettily

Hylaplesia tinctoria.

or brightly colored; they are such as *H. tinctoria*, *H. picta*, and *H. speciosa*, the latter living in the Andes of the United States of Colombia at a height of 6,000 feet above the sea. *Bois*, 1827.

Hylaplesiidæ (hī'la-plē-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hylaplesia* + *-idæ*.] A family of batrachians, named from the genus *Hylaplesia*, having the sacral apophyses not flattened, the toes all free and dilated at the ends, perfect ears, and no neck-glands. The few species are confined to tropical America. Also *Hylaplesidæ*. Synonymous with *Dendrobatidæ*.

hylde[1] †, *v.* A Middle English form of *held*.

hylde[2] †. A Middle English form of *held*, preterit of *hold*[1].

hyleg (hī'leg), *n.* [Of Ar. origin.] In *astrol.*, the planet which rules the particular sign of the zodiac which happens at the instant of a nativity to be in the ascendant, or first twelfth part of the heavens above the eastern horizon; the apheta, prorogator, significator, or giver of life. Also spelled *hileg*.

hylephobia (hī-lē-fō'bi-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *-φοβία*, fear: cf. *hydrophobia*.] Morbid fear of materialism; dread of the result of materialistic doctrines. [Rare.]

Hylephobia is now often regarded as a sacred madness, as epilepsy used to be.
G. S. Hall, Amer. Jour. Psychol., Nov., 1887, p. 152.

hylicism (hī'li-sizm), *n.* Same as *hylism*.

hylicist (hī'li-sist), *n.* A materialist; specifically, one of the early Ionic philosophers.

Hylidæ (hī'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; improp. *Hyladæ*; < *Hyla* + *-idæ*.] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, named from the genus *Hyla*, having maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, and dilated terminal phalanges. The species are commonly called *tree-toads* or *tree-frogs*. The limits of the family have varied widely with different writers. The very obvious character of the dilated disk-like ends of the toes is by no means peculiar to the *Hylidæ*, and has caused various toads and frogs, some even of a different suborder of batrachians, to be erroneously referred to this family. Elimination of all such greatly restricts the family, conformably to the definition here given.

hylism (hī'lizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter (see *Hyla*), + *-ism*.] In *metaph.*: (*a*) Materialism; specifically, the doctrines of the early Ionic philosophers. (*b*) The theory which regards matter as the principle of evil. Also *hylicism*.

hyllt. An obsolete spelling of *hill*.

hylobate (hī'lō-bāt), *n.* [< *Hylobates*.] A member of the genus *Hylobates* or subfamily *Hylobatinæ*; a long-armed ape or gibbon.

Hylobates (hī-lob'ạ-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑλοβάτης*, one who haunts the woods, < *ὕλη*, a wood, forest, + *βάτης*, one who mounts, < *βαίνειν*, go.] 1. A genus of anthropoid apes, the gibbons or long-armed apes, typical of the subfamily *Hylobatinæ*. It usually includes all the gibbons, being thus conterminous with the subfamily, but the siamang is sometimes separated from the rest under the genus *Siamanga*. There are several true species of *Hylobates*, such as *H. lar*. See *ape* and *gibbon*. *Illiger*, 1811.

2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1833.

Hylobatinæ (hī-lob-ạ-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hylobates* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of anthropoid apes, of the family *Simiidæ*, typified by the genus *Hylobates*, containing the gibbons. They are characterized by their very slender form with extremely long limbs (especially the arms), and the presence of ischial callosities.

hylobatine (hī-lob'ạ-tin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Hylobatinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Hylobatinæ*.

Hylobius (hī-lō'bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Germar), < Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, + *βίος*, life.] A notable genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*. The species live in wood. *H. abietis* is destructive to firs and other conifers.

Hylocharis (hī-lok'ạ-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, forest, + *χαίρειν*, rejoice.] A genus of humming-birds, based by Boie in 1831 upon one of the sapphirs, *Trochilus sapphirinus*. The name was subsequently applied by various authors to several different groups of *Trochilidæ*.

Hylocichla (hī-lō-sik'lạ), *n.* [NL. (Baird, 1864), < Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, + *κίχλη*, a bird like the thrush.] A genus of *Turdidæ*, including the American wood-thrushes. The type is the common wood-thrush, *H. mustelina*; other abundant and well-known species of the United States are Wilson's thrush or veery, the olive-backed thrush, and the hermit-thrush. See *wood-thrush*, *veery*.

Hylodes[1] (hī-lō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑλώδης*, woody, wooded (of the wood), < *ὕλη*, wood, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of Australian birds: now called *Drymodes*. *J. Gould*, 1841.

Hylodes[2] (hī-lō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Hyla* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of toads, of the family *Cystignathidæ*, containing such species as *H. oxyrhynchus* of the West Indies. They resemble tree-toads.

hylogenesis (hī-lō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The origin of matter.

hylogeny (hī-loj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] Same as *hylogenesis*.

hyloid (hī'loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hyla* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Hylidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hylidæ*.

hyloidealism (hī'lō-i-dē'al-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + E. *idealism*.] The doctrine that reality belongs to the immediate object of belief as such; sensuous subjectivism.

hyloist (hī'lō-ist), *n.* [Prop. **hylist*, < Gr. *ὕλη*, matter (see *Hyla*), + *-ist*.] One who believes matter to be God. Also *huloist*.

hylology (hī-lol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine or theory of matter as unorganized. *Krauth*.

Hylomys (hī'lō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of insectivorous mammals, of the subfamily *Gymnurinæ*, differing from *Gymnura* in the shorter tail and smaller third upper premolar. *H. suillus* is a species formerly wrongly referred to the *Tupaiidæ*. *Müller and Schlegel*, 1843.

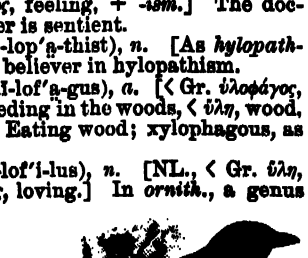
hylopathic (hī-lō-path'ik), *a.* [As *hylopath-ism* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hylopathism.

hylopathism (hī-lop'ạ-thizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *πάθος*, feeling, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that matter is sentient.

hylopathist (hī-lop'ạ-thist), *n.* [As *hylopathism* + *-ist*.] A believer in hylopathism.

hylophagous (hī-lof'ạ-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑλοφάγος*, eating wood, feeding in the woods, < *ὕλη*, wood, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Eating wood; xylophagous, as certain beetles.

Hylophilus (hī-lof'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕλη*, a wood, + *φίλος*, loving.] In *ornith.*, a genus of American greenlets, of the family *Vireonidæ*. It differs from *Vireo* proper in the stouter feet with larger claws and equal lateral toes, more conical bill with straighter culmen, and other characters. The wings are about as long as the tail, and both are rounded. The genus contains upward of 15 species, all of the warmer parts of continental America; *H. sclateri* is an example. *C. J. Temminck*, about 1822.

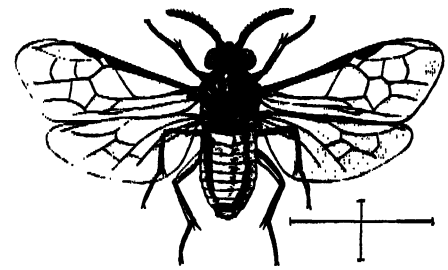


Hylophilus sclateri.

hylotheism (hī'lō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *θεός*, God, + *-ism*.] The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God except matter and the universe. Also *hulotheism*.

hylotheist (hī'lō-thē-ist), *n.* [< *hylothe-ism* + *-ist*.] One who believes that matter is God. Also *hulotheist*.

Hylotoma (hī-lot'ō-mạ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), fem. to *Hylotomus*.] A genus of sawflies, of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, or *Hylotomidæ*. The second and third submarginal cells of the fore



Rose Saw-fly (*Hylotoma rosæ*). (Cross shows natural size.)

wing each receive a recurrent nervure. There are about 25 European and 15 North American species, of rather small size. *H. rosæ* is the rose saw-fly.

Hylotomidæ (hī-lō-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hylotoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of insects, named from the genus *Hylotoma*: now usually merged in *Tenthredinidæ*.

hylotomous (hī-lot'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut.] Wood-cutting: applied to certain insects which bore into wood.

hylozoic (hī-lō-zō'ik), *a.* [As *hylozo-ism* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of hylozoism.

The numen which the *hylozoick* corporealist pays all his devotions to is a certain blind shee-god or goddess, called Nature, or the life of matter.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 107.

hylozoical (hī-lō-zō'i-kạl), *a.* [< *hylozoic* + *-al*.] Same as *hylozoic*.

There hath been already mentioned another form of Atheism, called by us *hylozoical*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 105.

hylozoism (hī-lō-zō'izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that all matter is endowed with life.

Hylozoism makes all body, as such, and therefore every smallest atom of it, to have life essentially belonging to it.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 105.

When we have attained to this conception of *hylozoism*, of a living material universe, the mystery of Nature is solved. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 169.

hylozoist (hī-lō-zō'ist), *n.* [As *hylozo-ism* + *-ist*.] A believer in hylozoism; one who holds that matter, and every particle of it, has a species of life or animation.

The *hylozoists*, by Cudworth's account of them, ascribed a little more to their atoms, imagining them endued with a quality which, though not perception, might be stiled the seed or principle whereout by the junction of many of them together perception might be compleated.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. i. 9.

The *hylozoist* can attribute consciousness to the falling stone, while Descartes denied it to even the highest brutes.
McK. Cattell, Mind, XIII. 436.

hylozoistic (hī'lō-zō-is'tik), *a.* [< *hylozoist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to hylozoism or the hylozoists: as, the *hylozoistic* conception of the universe.

A Monism that — though essentially based on *hylozoistic* assumptions — pretends, nevertheless, to explain everything in strict keeping with mechanical principles.
The Open Court, March 17, 1887.

hylozoistically (hī'lō-zō-is'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* After the manner of the hylozoists; in accordance with hylozoistic doctrines.

Hymen[1] (hī'men), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ὑμήν* (*Ὑμεν-*), the god of marriage; origin obscure.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the god of marriage, son of Bacchus and Aphrodite (Venus), or of Apollo and one of the Muses, in some legends originally a mortal youth, invoked in hymeneal songs for reasons variously given. Also called *Hymenæus*.

Here's eight that must take hands
To join in *Hymen's* bands.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4.

They light the nuptial torch, and bid invoke
Hymen, then first to marriage rites invoked.
Milton, P. L., xi. 891.

Hence — 2. Marriage; the wedded state. [Poetical or archaic.]

We'll have all, sir, that may make your *Hymen* high and happy. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

To whose bounty
Owe we our thanks for graceing thus our *hymen*?
Massinger, Renegado, v. 3.

Would this same mock-love, and this
Mock-*Hymen*, were laid up like winter bats,
Till all men grew to rate us at our worth.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

hymen[2] (hī′men), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a thin skin, a membrane.] A membrane. Specifically —(*a*) In *anat.*, a fold of mucous membrane stretched across and partly closing the external orifice of the vagina. (*b*†) In *conch.*, the ligament between the opposite valves of a bivalve shell.

Hymenæa (hī-me-nē′ạ), *n.* [NL. (so called in allusion to the fact that the leaf is formed of a pair of leaflets), fem. of L. *Hymenæus*, relating to the god of marriage: see *Hymen*[1].] A genus of trees of the tribe *Amherstieæ*, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*. They have leathery leaves, each of 2 leaflets, rather large white flowers in short densely corymbose terminal panicles, and thick oblong or ovate pods. About 8 species are known, all natives of tropical America. *H. Courbaril* grows to an enormous size, and lives to a very great age, some of the extant individuals being supposed to be older than the Christian era. The heart-wood is very hard and tough, and is hence much valued for wheel-work, particularly for cogs. It is also valuable for posts, rails, and gates. It takes a fine polish, and is so heavy that a cubic foot weighs about 100 pounds. A valuable resin exudes from the trunk. It is known in the West Indies as the *locust-tree* or *varnish-tree*, and in Panama as *algarroba*. Six extinct species of this genus have been described from the Cretaceous of Bohemia, and one from the Miocene of Croatia.

Hymenæa Courbaril.

Hymenaic (hī-me-nā′ik), *a.* [< LL. *Hymenaicus* (cf. Gr. Ὑμέναιος), < Gr. Ὑμήν, Hymen: see *Hymen*[1].] Pertaining to Hymen; used to invoke the god Hymen, as in hymeneal songs or epithalamia.—**Hymenaic meter**, a dactylic dimeter acatalectic (– ◡ ◡ – ◡ ◡).

Hymenanthera (hī′men-an-thē′rạ), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1818), referring to the scales borne by the anthers, < Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + NL. *anthera*, an anther.] A small genus of rigid shrubs or small trees, of the natural order *Violarieæ* and tribe *Alsodeieæ*. They have small, axillary, frequently polygamous flowers, with the sepals and petals nearly equal, the latter short; anthers almost sessile, united in a tube around the pistil, and bearing on the back an erect scale; placentas of the ovary 2 or rarely 3, each bearing 1 ovule; and the leaves alternate, often clustered. Only 4 species are known, natives of Australia or New Zealand. *H. dentata*, the scrub-box-wood, is a much-branched shrub often many feet in height. *H. Banksii* is a tall spiny shrub, well adapted for close hedges. It bears a profusion of very fragrant flowers.

Hymenantheræ (hī′men-an-thē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Hymenanthera* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Violarieæ*, containing the single genus *Hymenanthera*. It is referred by later authors to the tribe *Alsodeieæ*.

hymeneal (hī-me-nē′ạl), *a.* and *n.* [As *hymenean* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to marriage. Also *hymenial*.

Chorus hymeneal
Or triumphal chaunt,
Matched with thine, would be all
But an empty vaunt.
Shelley, To a Skylark, xiv.

It was pleasant to her to be led to the *hymeneal* altar by a belted earl. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Wives and Daughters, I. 286.

=Syn. *Connubial*, *Nuptial*, etc. See *matrimonial*.

II. *n.* A marriage-song.

For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring,
For her white virgins *hymeneals* sing.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 220.

hymenean (hī-me-nē′ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *hymenean*, < L. *Hymenæus*, *Hymeneius*, < Gr. Ὑμέναιος, belonging to Hymen or marriage: see *Hymen*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining to marriage.

II. *n.* A marriage-song; an epithalamium.

And heavenly quires the *hymenean* sung.
Milton, P. L., iv. 711.

hymenia, *n.* Plural of *hymenium*.

hymenial[1] (hī-mē′ni-ạl), *a.* [< *Hymen*[1] + *-ial*; a var. of *hymeneal*.] Same as *hymeneal*.

hymenial[2] (hī-mē′ni-ạl), *a.* [< *hymen*[2], or *hymenium*, + *-ial*.] 1. In *anat.*, pertaining to the hymen.—2. In *bot.*, belonging to the hymenium.—**Hymenial alga or gonidium**, in *lichenology*, the algal cells in a sporocarp.—**Hymenial gelatin**, an amyloid substance in the hymenia of some lichens.—**Hymenial layer**. Same as *hymenium*.

hymenic (hī-men′ik), *a.* [< *Hymen*[1] + *-ic*.] Hymeneal.

hymenicolar (hī-me-nik′ọ-lạr), *a.* [< NL. *hymenium*, q. v., + L. *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.*, inhabiting the hymenium. *Cooke*.

hymeniferous (hī-me-nif′ē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *hymenium*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, provided with a hymenium.

Hymenini (hī-me-nī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Elias Fries, 1821), < *hymenium* (which these plants possess) + *-ini*.] An order of hymenomycetous fungi, containing 8 genera, such as *Agarious*, *Hydnum*, *Polyporus*, etc. They are placed by later authorities in the families *Agaricini*, *Polyporei*, *Hydnei*, etc.

hymeniophore (hī-mē′ni-ọ-fōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑμένιον*, taken in the sense of *hymenium*, + *-φόρος*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, the structure or part which bears the hymenium. Sometimes *hymenophore*, *hymenophorum*.

hymenitis (hī-me-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *hymen*[2] + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the hymen.

hymenium (hī-mē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *hymenia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὑμένιον*, dim. of *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane.] In *bot.*, the fructifying surface in fungi, especially when the spores are naked. It is an aggregation of spore mother-cells, with or without sterile cells, in a continuous stratum or layer upon a sporophore. In the common mushroom, *Agarious*, for example, the *hymenium* or spore-bearing surface is naked or exposed, and spread over the gills, covering them on all sides with a delicate membrane, upon which the reproductive organs are developed. Also called *hymenial layer*. See cuts under *apothecium*, *ascus*, and *Fungi*.

Hymenodictyon (hī′men-ọ-dik′ti-on), *n.* [NL. (Wallich, 1824), so called with ref. to the thin reticulated leaves, < Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *δίκτυον*, a net.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous trees or shrubs, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, characterized by having the stigma fusiform, the flowers in branching paniculate spikes, with foliaceous bracts, and opposite, reticulated, long-petioled leaves. About 5 species are known, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. The bark of *H. excelsum* of India has been used as a substitute for cinchona bark, but it is of little value. The wood is used for making agricultural implements, etc.

Hymenogaster (hī′men-ọ-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL. (L. R. Tulasne), with ref. to the membranous structure of the interior, < Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] A genus of fungi, of the subclass *Gasteromycetes*. It is characterized by having the peridium fleshy or thin; the cavities at first empty, radiating or irregular; trama composed of elongated cells; and spores various. These fungi are globose, fleshy or rather soft, and much like the common puffballs, only smaller.

Hymenogastreæ (hī′men-ọ-gas′trē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hymenogaster* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of fungi, of the subclass *Gasteromycetes*, typified by the genus *Hymenogaster*. They may be regarded as an assemblage of the simplest forms of the *Gasteromycetes*, possessing usually the simple structure of the type, but including also the genera *Gautieria*, which is without a peridium, and *Secotium*, which has a central column crossing the body of the fungus. Also written *Hymenogastrei* and *Hymenogasteri*.

hymenogeny (hī-me-noj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] The production of membrane as the effect of contact of two liquids, as albumen and fat, when the former gives a coating to the globules of the latter.

hymenography (hī-me-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the membranes of animal bodies.

hymenoid (hī′men-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑμενοειδής*, membranous, < *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane (see *hymen*[2]), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a hymenium in structure; membranous: applied by Léveillé to certain fungi in which the mycelia are united into a sort of membrane.

hymenolichen (hī′men-ọ-lī′ken), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane, + *λειχήν*, lichen.] A lichen having the character of the *Hymenomycetes*.

hymenological (hī′men-ọ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *hymenology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to hymenology.

hymenology (hī-me-nol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science or study of the membranes of the animal organism.—2. A treatise on such membranes.

hymenomycetal (hī′men-ọ-mī-sē′tạl), *a.* Same as *hymenomycetous*.

hymenomycete (hī′men-ọ-mī′sēt), *n.* One of the *Hymenomycetes*.

The sporophore would be thought at first sight to belong to a Pezisa rather than to a *Hymenomycete*.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 302.

Hymenomycetes (hī′men-ọ-mi-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Elias Fries, 1830), < Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, a mushroom.] A subclass or an order of fungi, of the group *Basidiomycetes*, characterized by having a hymenium on the free, exposed surface of the sporophore, the compound structure which bears it. It includes the *Agaricini* (which are typified by the common mushroom), *Polyporei*, *Hydnei*, *Thelephorei*, *Clavarieæ*, and the somewhat anomalous *Tremellini*, which are gelatinous.

hymenomycetoid (hī′men-ọ-mī-sē′toid), *a.* Same as *hymenomycetous*.

hymenomycetous (hī′men-ọ-mī-sē′tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hymenomycetes*. Also *hymenomycetal*, *hymenomycetoid*.

Hymenopappeæ (hī′men-ọ-pap′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cassini), < *Hymenopappus* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Hymenopappus*: now placed in the tribe *Helenioideæ*.

Hymenopappus (hī′men-ọ-pap′us), *n.* [NL. (C. L. L'Héritier de Brutelle, 1788), so called from the hyaline pappus, < Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane, + NL. *pappus*, q. v.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helenioideæ*, the type of the old tribe *Hymenopappeæ*. The heads are homogamous and discoid, the bracts of the involucre are free, the style-branches are linear and obtuse, and the pappus scales short, obtuse, or nearly equal. They are herbs with radical or alternate pinnisected leaves, and corymbose white or yellow flower-heads. Seven species are known, all natives of North America.

hymenophore (hī′men-ọ-fōr), *n.* Same as *hymeniophore*.

Hymenophoreæ (hī′men-ọ-fō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Presl, 1836), as *hymenophorum* + *-eæ*.] A division of ferns, not now recognized, including the tribes *Aspidiaceæ*, *Asplenieæ*, etc.

hymenophorum (hī-me-nof′ọ-rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *hymeniophore*.

Hymenophyllaceæ (hī′men-ọ-fi-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gaudichaud-Beaupré, 1826), so called in allusion to the filmy nature of the frond, < Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A family of homosporous ferns. It is characterized by having the sporangia borne on an elongated, often filiform, receptacle, surrounded by a complete transverse ring opening vertically; sori terminal or marginal from the apex of a vein; indusium inferior, usually of the same texture as the frond; fronds delicately membranous and pellucid. There are only 2 genera, *Hymenophyllum* and *Trichomanes*, and about 175 species, mostly confined to the tropics.

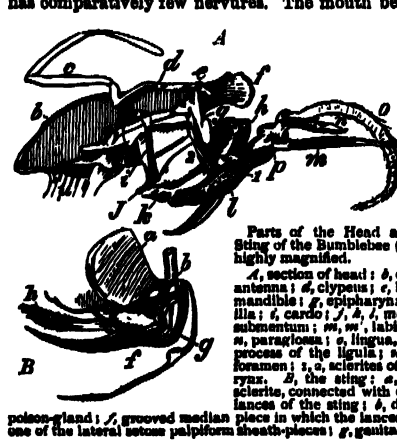
hymenophyllaceous (hī′men-ọ-fi-lā′shius), *a.* Having the appearance or characters of the *Hymenophyllaceæ*.

Hymenophylleæ (hī′men-ọ-fil′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1833), < *Hymenophyllum* + *-eæ*.] A name originally employed to designate a tribe of ferns, but including the same genera as the *Hymenophyllaceæ*.

Hymenophyllum (hī′men-ọ-fil′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] A genus of usually small and sometimes very minute ferns, including a large number of species with filmy pellucid fronds, found chiefly in hot and damp tropical forests; the filmy ferns or lace-ferns. It is closely allied to the genus *Trichomanes*, from which it differs in having the two valves of the involucre separate and not blended into a cup. None is found in North America. Two extinct species of this genus have been described from the Carboniferous of Europe, one from the Cretaceous of Kansas, and one from the Laramie group of Colorado. *H. Tunbridgense*, the Tunbridge fern, is a native of England.

hymenopter (hī-me-nop′tėr), *n.* A hymenopterous insect; one of the *Hymenoptera*. Also *hymenopteran*.

Hymenoptera (hī-me-nop′te-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), neuter plural of *hymenopterus*: see *hymenopterous*.] A large and important order of the class *Insecta*. The order is characterized by the 4 membranous wings, of which the hind pair is almost always smaller than the front pair, and has comparatively few nervures. The mouth bears man-



Parts of the Head and of the Sting of the Bumblebee (*Bombus*), highly magnified.

A, section of head: *b*, ocellus; *c*, antenna; *d*, clypeus; *e*, labrum; *f*, mandible; *g*, epipharynx; *h*, maxilla; *i*, cardo; *j*, *k*, *l*, mentum and submentum; *m*, *m′*, labial palpus; *n*, paraglossa; *o*, lingua, or median process of the ligula; *p*, occipital foramen; *q*, *q*, sclerites of hypopharynx. *B*, the sting: *a*, quadrate sclerite, connected with one of the lances of the sting; *b*, duct of the poison-gland; *f*, grooved median piece in which the lances play; *h*, one of the lateral tetose palpiform sheath-pieces; *g*, genital aperture

dibles, and a lower lip or tongue sheathed by the maxillæ. The tarsi are generally 5-jointed, sometimes 4-jointed, rarely 3-jointed, and very seldom heteromerous. The abdomen of the female is provided with a multivalve ovipositor, which may act as a sting, a saw, or a borer. The larvæ are vermiform and footless, except in *Phyllophaga* and *Xylophaga*, in which they are caterpillar-like and have feet. The *Hymenoptera* are usually placed at the head of the class of insects, not only on account of their high structural development, but also with regard to their extraordinary instinctive faculties and social qualities. In modern systems the order is divided into 8 series and 36 families. The series are: (1) *Phyllophaga*, the saw-flies; (2) *Xylophaga*, the horntails; (3) *Parasitica*, with six families, the species of which are mainly parasitic; (4) *Tubulifera*, or cuckoo-bees; (5) *Heterogyna*, the four families of ants; (6) *Fossores*, eleven families of sand- and wood-wasps; (7) *Diploptera*, with two families of solitary and one of social wasps; and (8) *Anthophila*, with the two families of bees. In number of species this order stands next to *Coleoptera;* it probably includes nearly one fourth of all insects. More than 1,000 genera are represented in Europe alone, and there are over 7,000 described European species. Between 5,000 and 6,000 species have been described for America north of Mexico, and yet the extensive group of *Parasitica* is little known, especially in its smaller forms. —**Fossorial Hymenoptera.** See *fossorial*.

hymenopteral (hī-me-nop'tę-ral), *a.* [< *hymenopter-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *hymenopterous*.

hymenopteran (hī-me-nop'tę-ran), *n.* [< *Hymenoptera* + *-an*.] Same as *hymenopter*.

hymenopterist (hī-me-nop'tę-rist), *n.* [< *Hymenoptera* + *-ist*.] One who collects or studies the *Hymenoptera*.

hymenopterologist (hī-me-nop-tę-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *hymenopterology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the study of *Hymenoptera*. *Lubbock*.

hymenopterology (hī-me-nop-tę-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *Hymenoptera* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of entomology which relates to *Hymenoptera*.

hymenopteron (hī-me-nop'tę-ron), *n.* [NL.: see *hymenopterous*.] One of the *Hymenoptera*.

hymenopterous (hī-me-nop'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *hymenopterus*, < Gr. *ὑμενόπτερος*, membrane-winged, < *ὑμήν*, membrane, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having membranous wings; specifically, having the characters of the *Hymenoptera;* pertaining to the *Hymenoptera*. Also *hymenopteral*.

Hymenothalameæ (hī'men-ō-tha-lā'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), < Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *θάλαμος*, a chamber.] A division of lichens, now referred to the tribe *Lecideacei*.

hymenotomy (hī-me-not'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] 1. In *anat.*, dissection of the membranes of the animal body; hymenological anatomy.—2. In *surg.*, incision of the hymen, practised in certain cases of imperforation of the vagina, in order to give exit to blood retained and accumulated in the cavity of the uterus. *Dunglison*.

hymenulum (hī-men'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *hymenula* (-lē). [NL., dim. of Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane: see *hymen*[2], *hymenium*.] In *bot.*, a shield containing asci. *Cooke*.

Hymettian (hī-met'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Hymettius*, < *Hymettus*, < Gr. *Ὑμηττός*, Hymettus: see def.] Of or pertaining to Hymettus, a mountain of Attica in Greece, celebrated for its flowers, honey, and marble; like that of Hymettus. The mountain is covered with heather, the blossoms of which give it, when seen from a distance, a rosy-purple coloring.

A lovely bee . . . absconding himself in *Hymettian* flowers. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 76.

Hymettian marble, a bluish-gray marble from the quarries of Mount Hymettus. It is an excellent building-stone, and was much used in antiquity, as at the present day.

Hymettic (hī-met'ik), *a.* [< *Hymettus* + *-ic*.] Same as *Hymettian*.

The censor L. Crassus was much censured about the year 650 on account of his house with six small columns of *Hymettic* marble.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 188.

hymn (him), *n.* [< ME. *hympne*, *himpne*, usually *ympne*, *impne*, < AS. *hymen*, *ymen*, pl. *ymnas*, in ME. mixed with OF. *ymne*, later *hymne* = Pr. *hymne*, *ymne* = Sp. *himno* = Pg. *hymno* = It. *inno* = D. G. Dan. *hymne* = Sw. *hymn*, < LL. *hymnus* (in eccl. use), < Gr. *ὕμνος*, a hymn, festive song, or ode in praise of gods or heroes. Origin uncertain; only once in Homer, in the phrase *ὑμνος ἀοιδῆς*, which may perhaps mean lit. 'a web of song'; cf. *ὑφή*, a web, *ὑφ-αίνειν* = AS. *wefan*, E. *weave*.] 1. In general, a religious ode, song, or other poem: as, the Homeric *hymns;* the *hymns* of Pindar. In Christian literature the term covers a wide range of poems, including those that embody not only adoration, thanksgiving, confession, and supplication to God, but also instruction and exhortation for men.

Noghte anely he hase comforthe in this, bot also in psalmes and *ympnes* and antyms of Haly Kyrke.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Than thai toke that haly tre [the cross], . . .
And bare it furth so tham omang,
With *himpnes* and with nobil sang.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

Our solemn *hymns* to sullen dirges change.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5.

Ourself have often tried
Valkyrian *hymns*, or into rhythm have dash'd
The passion of the prophetess.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Specifically—2. A metrical formula of public worship, usually designed to be sung by a company of worshipers. The hymns of the ancient Hebrews are technically called *psalms*. From the early Christian period many traces of hymns remain, as in the Magnificat, Benedictus, etc., in the New Testament, in such references as 1 Cor. xiv. 15, Eph. v. 19, Jas. v. 13, etc., and in the universally recognised Gloria Patri, Gloria in Excelsis, and Te Deum. The long succession of important Greek and Latin hymnists begins with Ephraem Syrus and Hilary of Poitiers (both of the fourth century) respectively, though several productions of known authorship antedate their time. Most of the great medieval Latin hymns were composed as sequences, the most famous being the Dies Iræ. The Roman Catholic Church possesses a large number of such hymns, mostly in Latin. The Reformation in Germany was distinguished by a remarkable outburst of hymns of every description. English hymnody began in the sixteenth century, but was principally confined to metrical versions of the Psalms until the first publication of Isaac Watts (in 1707) and the hymns of Charles and John Wesley. Since then the production of hymns has been constant and significant in both England and America. Medieval and modern hymns are nearly always divided into equal and similar sections of from three to twelve lines or strophes each, which are called *stanzas* or *verses*.

And when they had sung an *hymn*, they went out into the mount of Olives. Mat. xxvi. 30.

Admonishing one another in psalms and *hymns* and spiritual songs. Col. iii. 16.

3. In a narrow sense, an extra-Biblical poem of worship: opposed to *psalm*. Specially used in connection with the discussions about the propriety of using any musical formulæ in public worship which are not directly derived from the Bible.—**Abecedarian hymns.** See *abecedarian*.—**Angelic hymn, cherubic hymn, communion hymn, Marseillaise hymn**, etc. See the qualifying words.—**Evening hymn.** Same as *even-song*, 1.—**Seven great hymns**, a collective name for the following medieval Latin hymns: Dies Iræ; Hora Novissima; Jesu, dulcis memoria; Stabat Mater; Veni, Creator Spiritus; Veni, Sancte Spiritus; and Vexilla Regis.

hymn (him), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hymned* (himd or him'ned), ppr. *hymning* (him'ing or him'ning). [< *hymn*, *n.* Cf. LL. *hymnire*, sing hymns; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To celebrate or worship in song; address hymns to; salute with song.

As sons of one great Sire,
Hymning the Eternal Father.
Milton, P. L., vi. 96.

The mulberry-tree stood centre of the dance;
The mulberry-tree was *hymn'd* with dulcet airs.
Cowper, Task, vi. 697.

There the wild wood-robin
Hymns your solitude.
R. T. Cooke, Trailing Arbutus.

2. To express in a hymn; sing as a hymn: as, "*hymned* thanks," *J. Baillie*.

The perpetual poem *hymned* by wind and surge.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 757.

II. *intrans.* To sing hymns.

And touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* praised God and his works. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 258.

Around in festive songs the *hymning* choir
Mix the melodious voice and sounding lyre.
West, tr. of Pindar's Nemean Odes, xi.

hymnal (him'nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *hymn* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to hymns; of the nature of or suitable for a hymn.

The grave, majestic, *hymnal* measure swells like the peal of an organ. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 169.

II. *n.* A hymn-book.

hymnar† (him'när), *n.* [< ML. *hymnare*, a hymn-book, < LL. *hymnus*, a hymn: see *hymn*. Cf. *hymnary*.] A hymn-book.

That our Anglo-Saxon brethren were not slow in adopting these beautiful outpourings of the Christian poet we know from one of Ælfric's enactments, requiring each clerk to have, along with other volumes, a *hymnar*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 13.

hymnarium (him-nā'ri-um), *n.* [ML.: see *hymnary*.] A hymn-book.

But the reader will scarcely agree with his indulgent estimate of Ken's epic and *hymnarium*.
The Academy, Nov. 3, 1888, p. 281.

hymnary (him'nā-ri), *n.*; pl. *hymnaries* (-riz). [< ML. *hymnarius* (sc. *liber*), also *hymnarium*, a hymn-book, < LL. *hymnus*, a hymn: see *hymn*.] A hymn-book. [Rare.]

They [the vicars] were required to learn by heart, so as to need no book, their psalter, their *Hymnary*, and their Anthem-book. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 59.

hymn-book (him'bůk), *n.* A book of hymns for use in public worship.

hymnic (him'nik), *a.* [< *hymn* + *-ic*.] Relating to hymns; of the character of a hymn; lyric.

Where she (faire ladie), tuning her chast layes
Of England's empresse to her *hymnicke* string,
For your affect, to hear that virgin's praise,
Makes choice of your chast selfe to heare her sing.
Mir. for Mags., p. 772.

hymnish†, *adv.* [< *hymn* + *-ish*[1].] In the manner of a hymn.

Sonnets are carroled *hymnish*
By lads and maydens. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 248.

hymnist (him'nist), *n.* [< *hymn* + *-ist*.] A composer of hymns; one skilled in the writing of hymns; a hymnologist.

Our familiar *hymnist*, Watts.
H. W. Beecher, N. Y. Christian Union, Dec. 20, 1876.

hymnodist (him'nō-dist), *n.* [< *hymnody* + *-ist*.] A hymnist.

hymnody (him'nō-di), *n.* [< ML. *hymnodia*, < Gr. *ὑμνῳδία*, the singing of a hymn, hymning, < *ὑμνῳδός*, singing hymns, < *ὕμνος*, a hymn, + *ἀείδειν*, *ᾄδειν*, sing: see *ode*. Cf. *psalmody*.] 1. The act or art of singing hymns or sacred songs; psalmody.—2. Hymns collectively; the body of hymns belonging to a particular period, country, sect, or author.

hymnographer (him-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *hymnography* + *-er*[1].] A hymn-writer.

hymnography (him-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ὑμνογραφία*, < *ὑμνογράφος*, writing hymns, < *ὕμνος*, a hymn, + *γράφειν*, write.] The art or the act of writing hymns.

hymnologist (him-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *hymnology* + *-ist*.] 1. A student of hymnology; a connoisseur in the history, classification, criticism, and use of hymns.—2. A hymn-writer.

hymnology (him-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< LL. as if **hymnologia*, < Gr. *ὑμνολογία*, < *ὑμνολόγος*, singing hymns (> LL. *hymnologus*, a singer of hymns), < *ὕμνος*, a hymn, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science of hymns, treating of their history, classification, criticism, and use. —2†. Hymnody.

That *hymnologie* which the primitive Church used at the offering of bread and wine for the Eucharist.
J. Meds, Dialogues, p. 56.

hymn-tune (him'tūn), *n.* A musical setting of a hymn, usually adapted for repetition with the successive verses or stanzas. Certain kinds of hymn-tunes are called *chorals*.

hymn-writer (him'rī'tėr), *n.* A writer or composer of hymns; a hymnist.

hympne†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hymn*.

hynd[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hind*[1].

hynd[2]†, *a.* Same as *hend*[2].

hyng†. An obsolete preterit of *hang*. *Chaucer*.

hyobranchial (hī-ō-brang'ki-al), *a.* [< *hyo(id)* + *branchial*.] Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the branchiæ.

Hyodon (hī'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑ*, the letter upsilon, Υ (in ref. to *hyoid*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Hyodontidæ*, having teeth on the hyoid bone, whence the name. *H. alosoides* is the common mooneye or toothed herring of the United States. *Lesueur*, 1818. See cut under *mooneye*.

hyodont (hī'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hyodon(t-)*.] I. *a.* Having teeth on the hyoid bone; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Hyodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Hyodontidæ*.

Hyodontidæ (hī-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Hyodon;* the toothed herrings, or mooneyes. The body is covered with large silvery cycloid scales; the head is naked; the margin of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, the latter being articulated to the ends of the former; the opercular apparatus is complete; the dorsal fin belongs to the caudal part of the vertebral column; the stomach is horseshoe-shaped, and without a blind sac; the intestine is short, with one pyloric appendage; and the ova fall into the abdominal cavity before exclusion. Three species are found in the Mississippi basin and the great lakes of North America; they have a distant resemblance to a clupeoid fish.

hyo-epiglottic (hī'ō-ep-i-glot'ik), *a.* [< *hyo(id)* + *epiglottic*.] Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the epiglottis.—**Hyo-epiglottic ligament**, an elastic band connecting the hyoid bone with the epiglottis.

hyo-epiglottidean (hī'ō-ep'i-glo-tid'ē-an), *a.* Same as *hyo-epiglottic*.

hyoganoid (hī-ō-gan'oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Hyoganoidei*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Hyoganoidei*.

hyoganoidean (hī'ō-ga-noi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *hyoganoid*.

Hyoganoidei (hī'ō-ga-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *hyo(id)* + NL. *Ganoidei*, q. v.] A superorder of true fishes, including the most teleosteoid of the ganoid fishes, having the hyoid ap-

paratus and branchiostegal rays like those of the teleosts. It includes the orders *Cycloganoidei* and *Rhomboganoidei*, represented in the existing fauna only by the *Amiidæ* and *Lepidosteidæ*, but in ancient times having numerous and diversified representatives. *Gill.*

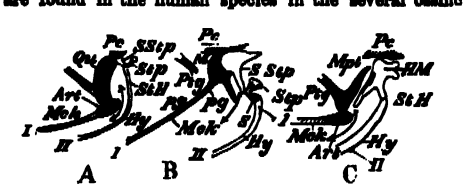
hyoglossal (hī-ō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [< *hyo(id)* + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + *-al.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the tongue.—**Hyoglossal membrane**, a fibrous sheet connecting the base of the tongue with the hyoid bone.—**Hyoglossal muscle**, the hyoglossus.

II. *n.* Same as *hyoglossus*.

hyoglossus (hī-ō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *hyoglossi* (-ī). [NL., < *hyo(id)* + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue.] A muscle of the hyoid bone and the tongue. In man the hyoglossus is a thin, flat, somewhat square muscle, arising from the whole length of the hyoid bone, on each side of its body, and inserted into the side of the tongue between the styloglossus and lingualis. The origin of the muscle from different parts of the hyoid bone, namely, from the body and the lesser and greater cornua, has caused the description of the muscle as three, called *basioglossus*, *ceratoglossus*, and *chondroglossus*. Also called *basiceratochondroglossus*.

hyoid (hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hyoïde*, < NL. *hyoides*, < Gr. ὑοειδής, shaped like the letter upsilon, Υ, now commonly printed Υ, *υ*; ὑστοῖν ὑοειδές, the hyoid bone (also called ὑψιλοειδής, upsilon-shaped, and Λαμβδοειδής, lambda-shaped [Λ]: see *upsilon*, and *lambda*, *lambdoid*); < *ὑ*, the letter upsilon, + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* Having the form of the Greek letter upsilon, Υ. In biology and embryology it is applied to the bony or hard parts developed in the second postoral visceral arch of the embryo, this being called the *hyoid* or *hyoidean arch* or *apparatus*, as distinguished from preceding mandibular or succeeding branchial parts.—**Hyoid bone**. Same as *hyoid*, *n.*

II. *n.* The tongue-bone or os linguæ; the hyoidean bone or collection of bones: so called from its shape in man. In man it is embedded in the muscles of the root of the tongue, lying nearly horizontal with its convexity forward, usually about on a level with the lower border of the under jaw, considerably above the Adam's apple; but it is displaced in every act of swallowing. This horseshoe-shaped arch forms the bony basis of the tongue. (See cut under *mouth*.) No fewer than 10 muscles arise from or are inserted into it; and it is besides suspended from the skull by the stylohyoid ligament, and connected with the larynx by the thyrohyoid membrane and ligament, and with the epiglottis by the hyo-epiglottic ligament. Its comparatively small size and simple structure in man are unusual; in most animals the bone is either relatively larger, or consists of a number of separate bones, indications of which are found in the human species in the several ossific



Diagrams of the mandibular (I, shaded) and hyoidean (II, unshaded) arches of a lizard (A), a mammal (B), and an osseous fish (C). I, *Mck*, Meckel's cartilage; *Art*, articulare; *Qu*, quadratum; *Mpt*, metapterygoid; *M*, malleus; *Pg*, processus gracilis; *Pty*, pterygoid bone. II, *Hy*, hyoidean cornu; *StH*, stylohyal; *S*, stapedius; *Stp*, stapes; *SStp*, supra-stapedial; *HM*, hyomandibular bone; *Pc*, periotic capsule. The arrow is in the first visceral cleft.

centers from which the bone originates. Thus, the body of the human hyoid is the basihyal; the lesser cornua or horns are the ceratohyals, and the greater cornua are the thyrohyals. (See cut under *skull*.) In a sauropsidan, as a bird, the so-called hyoid bone is the whole skeleton of the tongue, consisting of several parts developed in a branchial arch, as well as hyoidean parts properly so called. These parts are the basihyal, glossohyal, and ceratohyal or epihyal of the hyoidean arch proper; with the urohyal or basibranchial, the epibranchial, and the ceratobranchial, these three belonging to a branchial arch, and the last two of them being commonly known as the thyrohyal or greater cornu of the hyoid bone. The elements of the hyoid bone of an osseous fish are the basihyal, glossohyal, urohyal, epihyal, ceratohyal, and stylohyal.

hyoideal (hī-oi'dē-al), *a.* [< *hyoid* + *-e-al.*] Same as *hyoid*.

This development [of the skull] relates to the protection and support of the still more extraordinarily developed *hyoideal* and laryngeal apparatus [of the howlers].
Owen, Anat., II. 531.

hyoidean (hī-oi'dē-an), *a.* [< *hyoid* + *-e-an.*] Same as *hyoid*.

hyomandibular (hī'ō-man-dib'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *hyo(id)* + *mandibular.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the mandible or lower jaw.

The hyoidean arch becomes segmented into two noteworthy portions, the upper of which is known as the *hyomandibular* portion. *Mivart*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 114.

Hyomandibular bone, in fishes, the bone or element of the suspensorium of the lower jaw next to or articulating with the cranium. Also called *epitympanic* and *temporal*.

II. *n.* Same as *hyomandibular bone*.

hyomental (hī-ō-men'tal), *a.* [< *hyo(id)* + *mental*[2].] Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the chin.

hyoplastral (hī-ō-plas'tral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hyoplastron.

hyoplastron (hī-ō-plas'tron), *n.* [< *hyo(id)* + *plastron.*] The second lateral piece of the plastron of a turtle: a name given by Huxley to what others call the *hyosternum*. See second cut under *Chelonia*.

Hyopotamidæ (hī'ō-pō-tam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyopotamus* + *-idæ.*] A family of omnivorous ungulate mammals, represented by the genus *Hyopotamus* and related to the *Suidæ*, or swine. *Kowalewsky.*

Hyopotaminæ (hī-ō-pot-a-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyopotamus* + *-inæ.*] The *Hyopotamidæ* regarded as a subfamily of *Anthracotheriidæ*, having the four upper premolars resembling the true molars, and with tubercles in transverse series separated by transverse valleys, and the preceding three molars successively more and more differentiated. Besides *Hyopotamus*, the subfamily contains the genus *Bothriodon* (Aymard) or *Ancodus* (Pomel). *T. Gill*, 1872.

Hyopotamus (hī-ō-pot'a-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὗς, a pig, hog (= L. *sus* = E. *sow*[2]), + ποταμός, river. Cf. *hippopotamus*.] A genus of fossil non-ruminant artiodactyl mammals, supposed to have been of aquatic habits and related to swine, whence the name, given by Owen in 1848. The remains occur in the Tertiary strata, Eocene and Miocene, of England and the continent of Europe. The genus has been referred to the *Suidæ* and to the *Anthracotheriidæ*, and also made the type of a family *Hyopotamidæ*.

hyoscapular (hī-ō-skap'ū-lär), *a.* [< *hyo(id)* + *scapular*, q. v.] Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the scapula; omohyoid.

hyoscine (hī'o-sin), *n.* [< *Hyosc(yamus)* + *-ine*[2].] A non-crystallizable alkaloid obtainable only as a syrup from *Hyoscyamus niger*. It is known in commerce as *amorphous hyoscyamine*, and its salts are used in medicine to some extent.

Hyoscyameæ (hī'o-sī-ā'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Hyoscyamus* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Solanaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hyoscyamus*, having the lobes of the corolla plicate or imbricate, the stamens all perfect, and the fruit a capsule.

hyoscyamine (hī-o-sī'a-min), *n.* [< *Hyoscyamus* + *-ine*[2]. Cf. L. *hyoscyaminus*, < Gr. ὑοσκύαμινος, of henbane.] A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$) obtained from *Hyoscyamus niger*, or henbane. When moist it has a strong alkaline reaction, and a penetrating, narcotic, and stupefying odor like that of nicotine. It neutralizes acids, forming salts, some of which, particularly the sulphate, are used in medicine. The alkaloid is extremely poisonous.—**Amorphous hyoscyamine**. Same as *hyoscine*.

Hyoscyamus (hī-o-sī'a-mus), *n.* [L., < Gr. ὑοσκύαμος, henbane, lit. hog's bean, < ὑός, gen. of ὗς, a hog, + κύαμος, a bean.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Solanaceæ*, type of the tribe *Hyoscyameæ*. They have a tubular-campanulate calyx, an infundibuliform corolla with an oblique limb and imbricated unequal lobes, and a capsule opening by a median transverse circumcision, the top falling off like a lid. They are herbs with the leaves sinuate-dentate or incised, and yellowish flowers in usually 1-sided leafy spikes. About 10 species are known, natives of the Mediterranean region and central Asia. *H. niger* is the henbane or black henbane. See cut under *henbane*.

Hyoseridæ (hī'ō-se-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyoseris* (*-id-*) + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Hyoseris*. They are herbs, having the pappus more or less chaffy, small, with alternate bristles, and the apex of the achenia truncate.

Hyoseris (hī-os'ē-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑς, a hog, + σέρις, succory.] A small genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, the type of the subtribe *Hyoseridæ*, having the habit and foliage of *Taraxacum*. The flower-scape is thickened upward and bears a single yellow flower-head. From their near allies they differ in that the achenia are of two kinds in each head, the outer corky and cylindrical, the inner compressed or two-winged. The pappus is biserial, and consists of narrow and unequal scales. Four species are known from the Mediterranean region, one extending into southern Germany. *H. minima* is the hog-succory. Two fossil species very closely related to this genus have been described, from the Miocene of Carniola and Bohemia, under the name *Hyoserites*.

hyosternal (hī-ō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *hyo(id)* + *sternal.*] 1. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the breast-bone; sternohyoid.—2. In *herpet.*, of or pertaining to the hyoplastron: as, a *hyosternal* scute.

hyosternum (hī-ō-stėr'num), *n.* [< *hyo(id)* + *sternum.*] The second lateral piece of the so-called sternum—that is, of the plastron—of a chelonian; the hyoplastron of Huxley. See second cut under *Chelonia*.

hyostylic (hī-ō-stī'lik), *a.* [< *hyo(id)* + Gr. στῦλος, pillar, style.] Having the lower jaw suspended from the skull by a special suspensorium: the opposite of *autostylic*.

Most modern researches have also tended to emphasize the distinction between fishes with autostylic and those with *hyostylic* skulls.
A. S. Woodward, Cat. Fossil Fishes, B. M., I. p. vii. (1889).

hyp, *n.* and *v.* See *hip*[4].

hyp-. See *hypo-*.

hypacusis (hip-a-kū'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἀκουσις, hearing, < ἀκούειν, hear: see *acoustic*.] In *pathol.*, diminished power of hearing.

hypæsthesia (hip-es-thē'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + αἴσθησις, perception: see *esthetic*, etc.] In *pathol.*, diminished capacity for sensation; a dulled but not obliterated sensitiveness.

hypæsthesic (hip-es-thē'sik), *a.* [< *hypæsthesia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by hypæsthesia.

hypæthra, *n.* Plural of *hypæthron*.

hypæthral, *a.* See *hypethral*.

When processions of men and maidens bearing urns and laurel-branches, crowned with ivy or with myrtle, paced along those sandstone roads, chanting pæans and prosodial hymns, toward the glistening porches and *hypæthral* cells. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 191.

hypæthron (hī-pē'thron), *n.*; pl. *hypæthra* (-thrą). [LL. *hypæthrum*, < Gr. ὑπαίθριον, the uncovered part of a temple, < ὑπό, under, + αἰθήρ, the sky: see *ether*[1].] In *arch.*, an open court or inclosure; a place or part of a building that is hypethral, or roofless. See *hypethral*.

The light seems to have been introduced into what may be considered a court, or *hypæthron*, in front of the cell, which was lighted through its inner wall.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 265.

hypalgesia (hip-al-jē'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἄλγησις, sense of pain, < ἄλγειν, be in pain, < ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, diminished susceptibility to painful impressions; incipient analgesia.

hypalgia (hī-pal'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἄλγος, pain.] Same as *hypalgesia*.

hypallage (hi-pal'ą-jē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ὑπαλλαγή, an interchange, exchange, a figure of speech by which the parts of a proposition seem to be interchanged (metonymy, epidiorthosis, enallage, hypallage), < ὑπαλλάσσειν, exchange, < ὑπό, under, + ἀλλάσσειν, change, > ἀλλαγή, change, exchange: see *allagite*. Cf. *enallage*.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, a figure which consists in inversion of syntactical relation between two words, each assuming the construction which in accordance with ordinary usage would have been assigned to the other. Thus, in Virgil (Æneid, iii. 61), "dare classibus austros" (to give the winds to the fleets) is substituted for the usual construction "dare classes austris" (to give the fleets to the winds); the dative and accusative—that is, the indirect and direct objects—having been interchanged. Hypallage is a bold departure from the customary mode of expression, and is almost entirely confined to poetry.—**Hypallage of the adjective**, the transfer of the attribute from that one of two interdependent substantives with which it would usually agree to the other, especially from a substantive in the genitive to that governing it. See *enallage*.

hypanisognathism (hī-pan-i-sog'nā-thizm), *n.* [As *hypanisognathous* + *-ism.*] In *zoöl.*, that inequality of the teeth of opposite jaws in which the lower are narrower than the upper; one of two types of anisognathism, the other being epanisognathism. *Cope.*

hypanisognathous (hī-pan-i-sog'nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἄνισος, unequal, uneven, + γνάθος, the jaw.] In *zoöl.*, having the lower teeth narrower than the upper. *Cope.*

Hypante (hī-pan'tē), *n.* See *Hypapante*.

hypanthia, *n.* Plural of *hypanthium*.

hypanthial (hī-pan'thi-al), *a.* [< *hypanthium* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a hypanthium: as, a *hypanthial* receptacle.

hypanthium (hī-pan'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *hypanthia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἄνθος, a flower.] In *bot.*, an enlargement or other development of the torus under the calyx. *Gray.* This term has been widely, but incorrectly, applied to the fruit of the fig and allied forms, which properly come under *syconium* or *hypanthodium*.

hypanthodium (hī-pan-thō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + NL. *anthodium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *syconium*.

hypantrum (hī-pan'trum), *n.*; pl. *hypantra* (-trą). [NL., < Gr. ὑπαντρος, cavernous, with caverns underneath, < ὑπό, under, + ἄντρον, a cavern: see *antre*.] In *anat.*, the recess in the neural arch of a vertebra with which the hyposphene articulates. See *hyposphene*, and compare *zygantrum*.

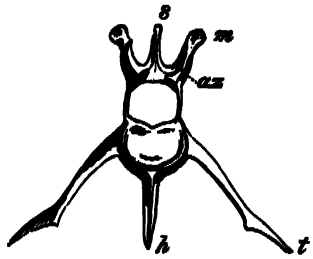
Hypapante (hip-a-pan'tē), *n.* [LGr. ὑπαπαντή, a later form of ὑπαντή, equiv. to Gr. ὑπάντησις, a coming to meet, < ὑπαντᾶν, go to meet, < ὑπό, under, + ἀντᾶν, come opposite to, < ἀντα, over

against, face to face: see *ante-*, *anti-*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a festival in memory of the meeting of the infant Christ and his mother with Simeon and Anna in the temple: same as the Western *Purification* or *Candlemas*. Also *Hypante*.

hypapophyses, *n.* Plural of *hypapophysis*.

hypapophysial (hip-ap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *hypapophysis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a hypapophysis: as, the *hypapophysial* arch.

hypapophysis (hip-a-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *hypapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ἀπόφυσις*, a sprout or process: see *apophysis*.] In *anat.*, a median process or apophysis from the under or ventral side of the centrum of a vertebra: opposed to *epapophysis*. The anterior portion of the ring of the human atlas is regarded as a hypapophysis by those who hold that its body ankyloses with the axis as the odontoid process of the latter.



Lumbar Vertebra of Hare.

h, hypapophysis; *t*, very long transverse process; *s*, spinous process; *m*, metapophysis; *ax*, prezygapophysis.

hypargyrite (hip-är'ji-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ἀργυρος*, silver, + *-ite*².] A massive variety of miargyrite obtained from Clausthal in the Harz.

hyparterial (hip-är-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ἀρτηρία*, artery.] Lying below the artery, as a bronchial tube.

hypaspist (hi-pas'pist), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπασπιστής*, a shield-bearer, armor-bearer, < *ὑπασπίζειν*, serve as shield-bearer, < *ὑπό*, under, + *ἀσπίς*, shield.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a shield-bearer or an armor-bearer; an esquire; in the Macedonian army, one of a royal guard of light-armed foot-soldiers, so called from their shields.

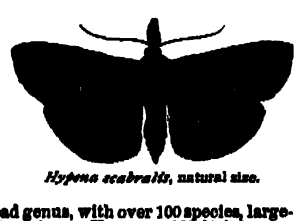
hypate (hip'ā-tē), *n.* [< L. *hypate*, < Gr. *ὑπάτη* (sc. *χορδή*), the highest note as regards length of string, but the lowest note as regards pitch, fem. of *ὑπατος*, highest, lowest, extreme, superl. equiv. to *ὑπέρτατος*, superl. of *ὑπέρ*, over: see *hyper-*.] In *anc. music*, the first or lowest tone in the lowest and in the next to the lowest tetrachords of the recognized system of tones, corresponding loosely to the modern B and E.

hypaton (hip'ā-ton), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπατον*, neut. of *ὑπατος*, highest: see *hypate*.] See *tetrachord*.

hypaxial (hī-pak'si-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + L. *axis*.] In *anat.*, beneath the vertebral axis of the body; situated on the ventral side of or below the bodies of the vertebræ: opposed to *epaxial*.—**Hypaxial muscles**, those muscles lying beneath the spinal column, on the ventral aspect of the vertebral centra.

hypemia, *n.* An erroneous form of *hyphemia*.

Hypena (hī-pē'nȧ), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1802), < Gr. *ὑπήνη*, the hair on the upper lip, mustache, appar. < *ὑπό*, under, + *-ηνη*, perhaps = Skt. *āna*, the part under the nose.] A genus of pyralid moths, characterized by the small, rather prominent head, naked globose eyes, simple antennæ, very long laterally compressed palpi, a projecting scaly tuft on the front, and unarmed legs. It is a large and wide-spread genus, with over 100 species, largely Asiatic and South American. *H. proboscidalis* is known as the *snout-moth*, from the prominent palpi. *H. humuli* is a hop-feeder in the United States. *H. scabralis* is a common North American species whose larva feeds on grass and clover.


Hypena scabralis, natural size.

Hypenidæ (hī-pen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypena* + *-idæ*.] A family of moths, typified by the genus *Hypena*, of the group *Pyralidina*. They have broad wings, the anterior ones often bearing tufts of elevated scales, the anterior legs not tufted, palpi long and ascending, and antennæ in the male generally ciliate or pubescent. It is an extensive group, of about 16 genera.

hyper[1] (hī'pėr), *n.* [Abbr. of *hypercritic*.] A hypercritic. [Humorous and rare.]

> Criticks I read on other Men,
> And *hypers* upon them again.
> *Prior*, Ep. to F. Shepherd, May 14, 1699.

hyper[2] (hī'pėr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To move about actively; bustle. [Local, U. S.]

> *Hyper*: to bustle. "I must *hyper* about an' git tea."
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

hyper-. [= F. *hyper-* = Sp. *híper-* = Pg. *hyper-* = It. *iper-*, < L. *hyper-*, < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, prep., over, above, beyond, across, for, in behalf of, instead of, about, concerning; prefix *ὑπερ-*, over, above (in all relations); = L. *super*, above, = AS. *ofer*, E. *over*: see *super-*, *over*, *over-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'over,' and usually implying transcendence or excess. It is freely used as an English formative, often with only secondary reference to the Greek. Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, the same as *super-*, indicating the highest of a series of compounds: thus, *hyperchloric acid* signifies the highest of the series of chlorin acids, containing more oxygen than chloric acid. The prefix *per-* is now generally used for *hyper-*, as *perchloric*, *permanganic*, etc. (*b*) In *ancient* and *medieval music*: (1) Of intervals, measured upward; ascending: as, *hyper*diapente. (2) Of modes or scales, beginning at a higher point, usually a perfect fourth above: opposed to *hypo-*. See *hypo-*. (*c*) In names of ecclesiastical modes, a mere mark of distinction from those with the prefix *hypo-*: thus, *hyperdorian* and *Dorian* denoted the same mode.

hyperabelian (hī'pėr-ȧ-bel'i-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Abelian*².] In *math.*, similar to an Abelian integral, function, or group, but more complicated.—**Hyperabelian function**, a function of two variables connected with a discontinuous group of substitutions of one of the following forms:

$$\left(\xi, \eta; \frac{a\,\xi + b}{c\,\xi + d'}\ \frac{a'\eta + b'}{c'\eta + d'}\right)$$

$$\left(\xi, \eta; \frac{a'\eta + b'}{c'\eta + d''}\ \frac{a\,\xi + b}{c\,\xi + d}\right)$$

hyperacanthosis (hī-pėr-ak-an-thō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *-osis*.] Hypertrophy of the stratum spinosum of the epidermis.

hyperacidity (hī'pėr-a-sid'i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + E. *acidity*, q. v.] Excessive acidity.

hyperactivity (hī'pėr-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + E. *activity*, q. v.] Over-activity; excessive energy.

> Organs which are in a state of *hyperactivity* easily become diseased. *Medical News*, LII. 608.

hyperacuity (hī'pėr-ȧ-kū'i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + E. *acuity*, q. v.] Morbid acuteness.

> A case of alleged hypnotic *hyperacuity* of vision. *Mind*, XII. 154.

hyperacusis (hī'pėr-a-kū'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἀκουσις*, hearing, < *ἀκούειν*, hear: see *acoustic*.] In *pathol.*, excessive acuteness of the sense of hearing.

hyperacuteness (hī'pėr-ȧ-kūt'nes), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + E. *acuteness*, q. v.] Excessive acuteness.

> Subtlety and *hyperacuteness* were the bane of Scholasticism, and, by disgusting all serious minds, greatly contributed towards its overthrow.
> *F. Winterton*, Mind, XIII. 389.

hyperadenosis (hī-pėr-ad-e-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, the enlargement of lymphatic glands, as in Hodgkin's disease.

hyperæmia, hyperæmic. See *hyperemia*, etc.

hyperæolian, hyperæolic (hī-pėr-ē-ō'li-an, -ol'ik). See under *mode*.

hyperæsthesia (hī'pėr-es-thē'si-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *αἰσθησις*, the faculty of sensation: see *æsthesia*.] In *pathol.*, excessive sensibility; exalted sensation. Also *hyperesthesia*, *hyperæsthesis*, *hyperesthesis*.

> To such a degree has this *hyperæsthesia* been observed that patients have been known to scream violently when the skin has been only touched.
> *F. B. Winslow*, Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind, xx.

hyperæsthetic, *a.* See *hyperesthetic*.

hyperalgesia (hī'pėr-al-jē'si-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἀλγησις*, sense of pain, < *ἀλγεῖν*, feel pain.] In *pathol.*, an abnormally great sensitiveness to pain.

hyperalgesic (hī'pėr-al-jē'sik), *a.* [< *hyperalgesia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hyperalgesia.

hyperalgia (hī-pėr-al'ji-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Hyperalgesia.

hyperaphic (hī-pėr-af'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἁφή*, touch, < *ἅπτειν*, touch.] In *pathol.*, having excessive sensitiveness to touch. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

hyperapophyses, *n.* Plural of *hyperapophysis*.

hyperapophysial (hī-pėr-ap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *hyperapophysis* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to or having the character of a hyperapophysis.

hyperapophysis (hī'pėr-a-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *hyperapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἀπόφυσις*, a process: see *apophysis*.] A backwardly projecting process of the neural spine of a vertebra.

> It is possible, however, for a neural spine to send back a pair of processes (*hyperapophyses*), as in Galago, etc., embracing the neural spine next below.
> *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 45.

hyperaspist (hī-pėr-as'pist), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπερασπιστής*, one who holds a shield over, a protector, < *ὑπερασπίζειν*, cover with a shield, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield. Cf. *hypaspist*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one who protected another engaged in fighting by holding a shield over him; hence, a protector or defender.

> I appeal to any indifferent reader, whether C. M. be not by his *hyperaspist* forsaken in the plain field.
> *Chillingworth*, Works (ed. 1704), p. 36.

> Such an opinion, if it should meet with peevish opposites on the one side, and confident *hyperaspists* on the other, might possibly make a sect.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 336.

hyperbata, *n.* Plural of *hyperbaton*.

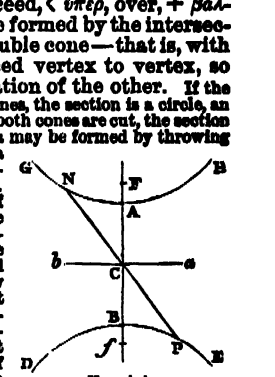
hyperbatic (hī-pėr-bat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπερβατικός*, delighting in hyperbata, < *ὑπέρβατον*, hyperbaton: see *hyperbaton*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of the figure hyperbaton; transposed; inverted.

hyperbatically (hī-pėr-bat'i-kal-i), *adv.* By the figure hyperbaton; by transposition or inversion.

hyperbaton (hī-pėr'bā-ton), *n.*; pl. *hyperbata* (-tȧ). [L., < Gr. *ὑπερβατός*, transposed, verbal adj. of *ὑπερβαίνειν*, step over, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *βαίνειν*, go.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*: (*a*) A figure consisting in departure from the customary order by placing a word or phrase in an unusual position in a sentence; transposition or inversion, especially of a bold or violent sort. Hyperbaton is principally used for emphasis: as, "*Great* is Diana of the Ephesians" (Acts xix. 28), for "Diana of the Ephesians is *great*." It also frequently serves to facilitate clearness of connection between clauses. In ancient Greek and Latin literature it was in constant use to produce a rhythmical effect in sentences by arranging words on metrical rather than syntactical principles. It is most frequently used in poetry, being one of the principal means of differentiating poetic diction from that of prose; but it is by no means rare in oratory in passages of an especially earnest or passionate character, and it is very common in excited or vehement conversation. Also called *trajection*. See *synchysis*. (*b*) An instance or example of such transposition.

hyperbola (hī-pėr'bō-lȧ), *n.* [= F. *hyperbole* = Sp. *hipérbola* = Pg. *hyperbole* = It. *iperbola*, < NL. *hyperbola*, < Gr. *ὑπερβολή*, the conic section hyperbola (so called by Apollonius because the side of the rectangle on the abscissa equal to the square of the ordinate overlaps the latus rectum) (see *ellipse*), lit. excess (see *hyperbole*), < *ὑπερβάλλειν*, throw over, exceed, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] 1. A curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a double cone—that is, with two similar cones placed vertex to vertex, so that one is the continuation of the other. If the plane cuts only one of the cones, the section is a circle, an ellipse, or a parabola; but if both cones are cut, the section is a hyperbola. A hyperbola may be formed by throwing upon a table the shadow of a ball the top of which is higher than the source of light. It has two asymptotes. If through any point of the curve lines be drawn parallel to the asymptotes, the parallelogram so formed will be of constant area for any given hyperbola. The point of intersection of the asymptotes is the center of the hyperbola, and is equidistant from the two intersections of any line through it with the hyperbola. The two lines through the center bisecting the angles of the asymptotes are the lines of the axes of the hyperbola, and the curve is symmetrical with respect to each of these. One of these lines cuts the curve, and the points of intersection are called the *vertices* of the hyperbola. The line between the vertices is the *major* or *transverse axis* of the hyperbola. If from the vertices lines be drawn parallel to the two asymptotes, the two points at which these lines will meet will be the extremities of the *minor* or *conjugate axis*. Although the axes bear these names, the minor may be longer than the major axis. The equation of the hyperbola, referred to its center and axes, is

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$



Hyperbola.

DBE, *GAH*, are opposite branches of a hyperbola; *F*, *f*, foci; *C*, center; *AB*, transverse axis; *ab*, conjugate axis; *NCP*, a diameter.

The *foci* of the hyperbola are two points on the line of the transverse axis distant from the center as far as the vertices are from the extremities of the conjugate axis. If from any point of the curve lines be drawn to the two foci, the difference of the lengths of these lines is constant for any given hyperbola, and the angle between them is bisected by the tangent at that point. The *eccentricity* of the hyperbola is the secant of half the angle between the asymptotes. The *parameter* or *latus rectum* of a hyperbola is a chord through the focus perpendicular to the transverse axis.

2. An algebraic curve having asymptotes greater in number by one than its order. This meaning was introduced by Newton.—**Acute hyperbola**, a hyperbola which lies in the acute angle between its asymptotes.—**Ambigenal, anguineal**, etc., **hyperbola**. See the adjectives.—**Circumscribed hyperbola**, a hyperbola that crosses both asymptotes.—**Common or**

equic hyperbola, a hyperbola proper, defined under def. 1, above.—**Conjugate hyperbolas**, two hyperbolas having common asymptotes, the transverse axis of either being the conjugate axis of the other.—**Cubical hyperbola**. See *cubical*.—**Deficient** or **defective hyperbola**. See *deficient*.—**Equilateral hyperbola**, a hyperbola whose asymptotes are at right angles to one another, and whose axes are consequently equal.—**Focal hyperbola**. See *focal*.—**Infinite hyperbola**, a hyperbola in the Newtonian sense. See def. 2, above.—**Inscribed hyperbola**, a hyperbola which does not cross its asymptotes.—**Logarithmic hyperbola**, the section of a right cylinder having a hyperbola as its base by a paraboloid. This name was given by Booth in 1851.—**Nodated hyperbola**. See *nodated*.—**Obtuse hyperbola**, a hyperbola which lies in the obtuse angle between its asymptotes.—**Pitch hyperbola**, a hyperbola the inverse squares of whose diameters are proportional to the pitch of the parallel generators of the cylindroid whose generators are the possible screws of a rigid body having two degrees of freedom.

hyperbolæon (hī″pėr-bō-lē′on), *n.* See *tetrachord*.

hyperbole (hī-pėr′bō-lē), *n.* [= F. *hyperbole* = Sp. *hipérbole* = Pg. *hyperbole* = It. *iperbole*, < L. *hyperbole*, < Gr. ὑπερβολή, excess, overstrained phrase, etc.: see *hyperbola*, the same word with accom. L. termination.] In *rhet.*, an obvious exaggeration; an extravagant statement or assertion not intended to be understood literally.

When we speake in the superlative and beyond the limites of credit, that is by the figure which the Greeks call *Hiperbole*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 159.

Three-pil'd *hyperboles*, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

No city brings better home to us than Ragusa the Eastern *hyperbole* of cities great and fenced up to heaven. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 226.

=Syn. See *exaggeration*.

hyperbolic (hī-pėr-bol′ik), *a.* [= F. *hyperbolique* = Sp. *hipérbólico* = Pg. *hyperbolico* = It. *iperbolico*, < L. *hyperbolicus*, < Gr. ὑπερβολικός, extravagant, < ὑπερβολή, hyperbole: see *hyperbole*. In mod. use the adj. goes also with *hyperbola*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of hyperbole; obviously exaggerating or exaggerated.

Among the Zulus the *hyperbolic* compliment to the king, "Thou who art as high as the mountains," passes from the form of simile into the form of metaphor when he is addressed as "You Mountain." *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 401.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of the hyperbola.—3. Having a pair of real points at infinity. Thus, *hyperbolic space* is so called because in it every right line has two real points at infinity; so *hyperbolic transformation*, *substitution*, etc.—**Hyperbolic amplitude of any quantity**. See *amplitude*.—**Hyperbolic arc**, an arc of the hyperbola.—**Hyperbolic conoid**. See *conoid*[1], 1 (*a*).—**Hyperbolic curvature**, **function**, **geometry**, etc. See the nouns.—**Hyperbolic cylindroid**, a solid generated by the rotation of a hyperbola about its conjugate axis. *Sir C. Wren*.—**Hyperbolic leg** or **branch** of a curve, a leg or branch having an asymptote or asymptotes.—**Hyperbolic logarithm**, a natural logarithm, or one whose base is 2.7182818. See *logarithm*.—**Hyperbolic singularity** of a function, an essential singularity: so called because such singularities of a theta Fuchsian function are connected with hyperbolic substitutions of the fundamental Fuchsian group.—**Hyperbolic space**, a space in which the sum of the three angles of a triangle would be less than two right angles.—**Hyperbolic spiral**, a spiral curve the law of which is that the distance from the pole to the generatrix varies inversely as the distance swept over.

hyperbolical (hī-pėr-bol′i-kal), *a.* [< *hyperbolic* + *-al*.] 1. Same as *hyperbolic*, 1.

You shout me forth
In acclamations *hyperbolical*,
As if I loved my little should be dieted
In praises sauced with lies. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9.

The shewes in our Lady street being so *hyperbolical* in pomp that day that it exceeded the rest by many degrees. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 38.

I have a *hyperbolical* tongue; it catches fire as it goes. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 243.

2. Same as *hyperbolic*, 2. [Rare.]

hyperbolically (hī-pėr-bol′i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a hyperbolic manner; with obvious exaggeration; in a manner to express more or less than the truth.

Scylla is . . . *hyperbolically* described by Homer as inaccessible. *Broome*.

Created natures allow of swelling hyperboles; nothing can be said *hyperbolically* of God. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 2.

2. In the form of a hyperbola.

hyperboliform (hī-pėr-bol′i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *hyperboliforme*; as *hyperbola* + *-form*.] Having the form of a hyperbola of a higher kind.

hyperbolise, *v.* See *hyperbolize*.

hyperbolism[1] (hī-pėr′bō-lizm), *n.* [< *hyperbola* + *-ism*.] In *geom.*, a curve the equation of which is derived from that of another curve by writing xy for y.

hyperbolism[2] (hī-pėr′bō-lizm), *n.* [= F. *hyperbolisme*; as *hyperbole* + *-ism*.] The use of hyperbole; the character of being hyperbolical.

The *hyperbolisms* of the oriental style. *Horsley*, Works, I. v.

hyperbolist (hī-pėr′bō-list), *n.* [= Pg. *hyperbolista*; as *hyperbole* + *-ist*.] One who uses hyperbole.

hyperbolize (hī-pėr′bō-liz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hyperbolized*, ppr. *hyperbolizing*. [= F. *hyperboliser* = Sp. *hiperbolizar*; as *hyperbole* + *-ize*.] I. *intrans.* To use hyperbole; speak or write with obvious exaggeration.

The Spaniah traveller . . . was so habituated to *hyperbolize* . . . and relate wonders that he became ridiculous. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, xiv.

II. *trans.* To exaggerate; represent or speak of in a hyperbolical manner.

Vain people *hyperbolizing* his fact, . . . he grew by their flattery into that madness of conceit. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 208.

Also spelled *hyperbolise*.

hyperbolograph (hī-pėr-bol′ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπερβολή, hyperbola, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument for the description or drawing of hyperbolas.

hyperboloid (hī-pėr′bō-loid), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπερβολή, hyperbola, + εἶδος, form.] 1. A quadric surface having a center not at infinity, and some of its plane sections hyperbolas. There are two kinds of hyperboloid, those of one and of two sheets. The hyperboloid of one sheet has a real intersection with every plane in space; that of two sheets has only imaginary intersections with some planes. In either case all the plane sections perpendicular to one of the axes are ellipses, and those perpendicular to either of the others are hyperbolas.

2. A hyperbola of a higher order.

hyperboloidal (hī-pėr-bō-loi′dal), *a.* [< *hyperboloid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hyperboloid.

The crests of the teeth of a skew-bevel wheel are parallel to the generating straight line of the *hyperboloidal* pitch-surface. *W. J. M. Rankine*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 759.

hyperborean (hī-pėr-bō′rē-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hyperboréen*, < LL. *Hyperboreanus*, < L. *hyperboreus*, adj. (> It. *iperboreo* = Pg. *hyperboreo* = Sp. *hiperbóreo* = F. *hyperborée*), *Hyperborei*, n. pl., < Gr. ὑπερβόρεος, ὑπερβόρειος, adj., beyond the north wind, Ὑπερβόρεοι, n. pl., the Hyperboreans, an imaginary people in the extreme north, < ὑπέρ, over, beyond, + βορέας, the north wind (perhaps orig. the 'mountain' wind, Ὑπερβόρεοι, the people 'beyond the (Rhipæan) mountains'): see *hyper-*, *Boreas*, and *oread*.] I. *a.* 1. Situated in or inhabiting the far north: as, the *hyperborean* regions; a *hyperborean* race; the *hyperborean* phalarope.

From *hyperborean* skies,
Embodied dark, what clouds of Vandals rise! *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 85.

Hence—2. Very cold; frigid.

The more chilly and pinching *hyperborean* atmosphere in which they have grown up and been formed. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 6.

3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the imaginary race of Hyperboreans.—4. Arctic.

The first, or *Hyperborean* group (of the Native Races of the Pacific States), comprises the tribes of Alaska and a part of British America, and includes races perfectly distinct from one another. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 87.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] 1. An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth. In early Greek legend the Hyperboreans were a people who lived beyond the north wind, and were not exposed to its blasts, but enjoyed a land of perpetual sunshine and abundant fruits. They were free from disease, violence, and war. Their natural life lasted 1,000 years, and was spent in the worship of Apollo. In later times the Greeks gave the name to the inhabitants of northern countries generally.

2. *pl.* In *ethnol.*, a group of arctic races.

hyperbrachycephalic (hī-pėr-brak″i-se-fal′ik or hī-pėr-brak-i-sef′a-lik), *a.* [As *hyperbrachycephal-y* + *-ic*.] Extremely brachycephalic; exhibiting hyperbrachycephaly.

hyperbrachycephaly (hī-pėr-brak-i-sef′a-li), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *brachycephaly*.] In *craniom.*, extreme brachycephaly; the character of a skull of which the cranial index is over 85. See *craniometry*.

hyperbranchial (hī-pėr-brang′ki-al), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + βράγχια, gills.] Situated over the gills or branchiæ: as, the *hyperbranchial* groove of the pharynx of a lancelet.

hyper-Calvinist (hī-pėr-kal′vin-ist), *n.* See *Calvinist*.

hypercardia (hī-pėr-kär′di-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + καρδία, heart.] In *pathol.*, hypertrophy of the heart. *Dunglison*.

hypercatalectic (hī-pėr-kat-a-lek′tik), *a.* [< L. *hypercatalectious*, equiv. to *hypercatalectus*, < Gr. ὑπερκατάληκτος, < ὑπέρ, over, beyond, + καταληκτός, stopping off: see *catalectic*.] In *pros.*, having an additional syllable or half-foot (thesis or arsis) after the last complete dipody: as, a *hypercatalectic* colon or verse. The epithet *hypercatalectic*, like *brachycatalectic*, is applicable to those meters only which are scanned by dipodies—that is, to iambic, trochaic, anapestic, and occasionally and exceptionally to dactylic meters.

hypercatalexis (hī-pėr-kat-a-lek′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, beyond, + καταλῆξις, an ending, termination, catalexis: see *catalexis*.] In *pros.*, excess of a final syllable or half-foot after the last measure in a series or line measured by dipodies. In classical poetry hypercatalexis is found as the apparent excess of an arsis (metrically unaccented part of a foot) at the end of one colon or series, the arsis at the beginning of the next being wanting; so that, if such an arsis be reckoned to the second colon, all the measures would be complete: thus, ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ ‖ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ –.

hypercatharsis (hī″pėr-ka-thär′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπερκάθαρσις, excessive purging, < ὑπερκαθαίρεσθαι, be purged excessively, < ὑπέρ, over, + καθαίρειν, cleanse, purge, > κάθαρσις, a purging: see *catharsis*, *cathartic*.] In *med.*, an excessive purging; action of the bowels excited by a violent cathartic.

hypercathartic (hī″pėr-ka-thär′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + καθαρτικός, purging (see *cathartic*), after *hypercatharsis*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of hypercatharsis.

II. *n.* A medicine which produces excessive purging.

hyperchloric (hī-pėr-klō′rik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *chloric*.] Same as *perchloric*.

hyperchromasia (hī″pėr-krō-mā′si-a), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + χρῶμα, color.] A pathological condition marked by excess of pigment.

hyperchromatism (hī-pėr-krō′ma-tism), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + χρῶμα(τ-), color, + *-ism*.] A state of unusually heightened or intensified coloration, as that of melanism or erythrism, in an animal.

hypercinesia, **hypercinesis**, etc. See *hyperkinesis*, etc.

hypercomplex (hī-pėr-kom′pleks), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *complex*.] Composed of a number of imaginaries or complex quantities. Thus, a quantity $a\iota + b\jmath +$, etc., where a, b, etc., are complex scalars, while ι, $\jmath$, etc., are peculiar units, having their proper multiplication-table, is a hypercomplex quantity.

hyperconic (hī-pėr-kon′ik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *conic*.] In *math.*, relating to the intersection of two surfaces of the second order.

hypercoracoid (hī-pėr-kor′a-koid), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + E. *coracoid*.] The upper of the two bones of typical fishes interposed between the actinosts or fin-bearing elements and the proscapula or principal bone of the scapular arch. Called by Cuvier *radial*, by Owen *ulna*, and by later naturalists *scapula*. See cut under *scapulo-coracoid*.

hypercritic (hī-pėr-krit′ik), *n.* [= F. *hypercritique* = It. *ipercritico*; as *hyper-* + *critic*.] One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over-rigid critic; a captious censor.

hypercritical (hī-pėr-krit′i-kal), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *critical*. Cf. *hypercritic*.] 1. Excessively or captiously critical; judging adversely from trivial or irrelevant considerations; unduly finical or unjustly severe in judgment.

Such *hypercritical* readers will consider my business was to make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce them in the most natural manner. *Swift*.

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any *hypercritical* rules. *A. Lincoln*, First Inaugural Address.

2. Excessively exacting or scrupulous. [Rare.]

We are yet far from imposing . . . these nice and *hypercritical* punctilios, which some astrologers . . . oblige our Gard'ners to. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, Int.

hypercritically (hī-pėr-krit′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a hypercritical manner; with excessive criticism.

We cannot afford to speak contemptuously of any sort of knowledge, and God forbid that we should speak contemptuously or *hypercritically* of any honest worker. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 13.

hypercriticise, *v. t.* See *hypercriticise*.

hypercriticism (hī-pėr-krit′i-sizm), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *criticism*.] Excessively minute or severe criticism.

To insist on points like these is mere *hypercriticism*. *Scotsman* (newspaper).

hypercriticise, **hypercriticize** (hī-pėr-krit′i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hypercriticised*, *hypercriticized*, ppr. *hypercriticising*, *hypercriti-*

cising. [< *hyper-* + *criticise, criticise.*] To criticize with excessive severity; criticize captiously.

hypercycle (hī′pėr-sī-kl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *κύκλος*, circle.] A plane curve of the sixth order and fourth class having the line at infinity as a double tangent, which possesses the property that two pairs of tangents to it may be so taken that, whatever fifth tangent be considered, the two circles inscribed or escribed in the two triangles formed each with one of the pairs of fixed tangents and the variable tangent have their points of contact with the latter at a constant distance. It is necessary that these circles and tangents be described in definite directions, in order to choose properly between the inscribed and escribed circles.

hyperdeterminant (hī′pėr-dē-tėr′mi-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< *hyper-* + *determinant.*] I. *a.* In *math.*, invariantive.

II. *n.* In *math.*, an invariant. This word, originally used by Cayley from 1845 to 1852, is now replaced by *invariant.*

hyperdiapason (hī-pėr-dī-ą-pā′zon), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *διαπασῶν*, diapason: see *diapason.*] In *anc. music*, the interval of the octave when measured upward; a superoctave.

hyperdiapente (hī-pėr-dī-ą-pen′tē), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *διὰπεντε*, diapente: see *diapente.*] In *anc. music*, the interval of a perfect fifth when measured upward.

hyperdiatessaron (hī-pėr-dī-ą-tes′ą-ron), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *διατεσσάρων*, diatessaron: see *diatessaron.*] In *anc. music*, the interval of a perfect fourth when measured upward.

hyperdiazeuxis (hī-pėr-dī-ą-zūk′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *διάζευξις*, diazeuxis: see *diazeuxis.*] In *anc. music*, the separation of two tetrachords by the interval of an octave, as between the hypaton and the hyperboleon. See *tetrachord.*

hyperdistributive (hī′pėr-dis-trib′ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *hyper-* + *distributive.*] I. *a.* Having the distributive property as extended to several variables simultaneously. Thus, if

$$F(x, y) + F(\xi, \eta) = F(x + \xi, y + \eta),$$

the function, operation, or symbol, F, is said to be hyperdistributive.

II. *n.* A hyperdistributive function.

hyperditonos (hī-pėr-dit′ō-nos), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *δίτονον*, the major third: see *ditone.*] In *anc. music*, the interval of a major third when measured upward.

hyperdorian (hī-pėr-dō′ri-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Dorian.*] See under *mode.*

hyperdoric (hī-pėr-dor′ik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Doric.*] See under *mode.*

hyperdulia (hī′pėr-dū-lī′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, beyond, + *δουλεία*, service: see *dulia.*] The worship offered by Roman Catholics to the Virgin Mary: so called because it is higher than that given to other saints, which is known as *dulia*, while the worship due to God alone is called *latria.* See *dulia.* Also *hyperduly.*

hyperdulical (hī-pėr-dū′li-kal), *a.* [< *hyperdulia* + *-ic-al.*] Of the nature of hyperdulia.

hyperduly (hī′pėr-dū-li), *n.* [< F. *hyperdulie*, < NL. *hyperdulia*, q. v.] Same as *hyperdulia.*

hyperdynamic (hī′pėr-dī-nam′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπερδύναμος*, of higher power, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic.*] In *pathol.*, characterized by excessive violence or excitement, as the vital powers in some kinds or states of disease.

hyperelliptic (hī′pėr-e-lip′tik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *elliptic*, q. v.] Transcending what is elliptic.—**Hyperelliptic curve**, a curve whose Cartesian coördinates are expressible rationally by a parameter, λ, and the square root of an entire function, Qλ, of degree $2p + 2$, where p is the class of the curve.—**Hyperelliptic function**, a function arising from the conversion of hyperelliptic integrals in the same manner in which elliptic functions arise from the conversion of elliptic integrals.—**Hyperelliptic integral**, the integral of the square root of an integral function higher than the fourth degree.

hyperemesis (hī-pėr-em′ė-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἔμεσις*, vomiting: see *emesis*[1].] In *pathol.*, excessive vomiting.

hyperemetic (hī′pėr-ė-met′ik), *a.* [< *hyperemesis*, after *emetic*, q. v.] Pertaining to or affected with hyperemesis.

hyperemia, hyperæmia (hī-pėr-ē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *hyperæmia*, < Gr. as if **ὑπεραιμία* (cf. *ὑπεραιμοῦν*, have overmuch blood), < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, an excessive accumulation of blood in any part of the body.—**Active or arterial hyperemia**, excess of blood due to dilatation of the arterioles, the velocity of the current being increased.—**Passive or venous hyperemia**, excess of blood due to obstruction of the outflow through the veins, the velocity of the current being diminished.

hyperemic, hyperæmic (hī-pėr-ē′mik), *a.* [< *hyperemia, hyperæmia*, + *-ic.*] In *pathol.*, affected with hyperemia.

hyperesthesia, *n.* See *hyperæsthesia.*

hyperesthesic (hī′pėr-es-thē′sik), *a.* [< *hyperesthesia* + *-ic.*] Same as *hyperesthetic.*

Hyperæsthesic states. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 339.

hyperesthesis (hī′pėr-es-thē′sis), *n.* Same as *hyperæsthesia.*

hyperesthetic, hyperæsthetic (hī′pėr-es-thet′-ik), *a.* [< *hyperæsthesis*, after *esthetic*, q. v.] Morbidly sensitive; affected with hyperæsthesia. Also *hyperesthesic.*

The disorder [neuralgic dysmenorrhea] . . . is generally associated with a highly susceptible nervous temperament, which may be defined as the *hyperæsthetic* temperament. *R. Barnes*, Dis. of Women, p. 195.

A sleepy, phlegmatic creature will get up from bed in half the time it takes your *hyperæsthetic* patient to find himself among all the confusion of worries he has drawn around him, and to shake himself free from them. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 923.

hyperfuchsian (hī-pėr-fōk′si-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Fuchsian.*] In *math.*, resulting from an extension of the properties of the Fuchsian group or function.—**Hyperfuchsian function**, a function of two variables with a four-dimensional fundamental sphere as its natural limit, and connected with the discontinuous group of substitutions

$$\left(x, y; \frac{ax + by + c}{Ax + By + C}, \frac{a'x + b'y + c'}{Ax + By + C}\right).$$

Hyperfuchsian group. See *group*[1].

hypergenesis (hī-pėr-jen′ė-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *γένεσις*, generation.] Excessive production.

hypergenetic (hī′pėr-jė-net′ik), *a.* [< *hypergenesis*, after *genetic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by hypergenesis.

hypergeometric (hī-pėr-jē-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *geometric.*] Resulting from an extension of the properties of the geometric series.—**Hypergeometric function**, the function expressed by a hypergeometric series, or by the equation

$$\phi x - d^n y/dx^n + \sum_{0}^{n-1} k (-1)^{n-k} \left\{ (\lambda - k - 1)_{n-k}\, \phi^{n-k} x + (\lambda - k - 1)_{n-k-1}\, \psi^{n-k-1} x \right\} d^k y/dx^k = 0,$$

where ϕx and ψx are integral functions of the nth and $(n-1)$th degrees respectively, and λ is a constant.—**Hypergeometric series.** Same as *Gaussian series* (which see, under *Gaussian*).

hypergeusia (hī-pėr-gū′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *γεῦσις*, the sense of taste, < *γεύειν*, taste.] Hyperæsthesia of the sense of taste.

hyperhexapod (hī-pėr-hek′są-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἑξάπους*, six-footed.] I. *a.* Having more than six legs, as an arthropod; pertaining to the *Hyperhexapoda*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Hyperhexapoda.*

Hyperhexapoda (hī′pėr-hek-sap′ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *hyperhexapod.*] Arthropods with more than three pairs of legs; the crustaceans, arachnidans, and myriapods.

hyperhidrosis, hyperidrosis (hī′pėr-hi-drō′sis, -i-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἱδρωσις*, perspiration: see *hidrosis.*] In *pathol.*, excessive sweating.

Hyperia (hī-pē′ri-ą), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Hyperiidæ.*

Hypericeæ (hī-pėr-is′ė-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypericum* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Hypericineæ*, containing the genera *Hypericum* and *Ascyrum.* They are characterized by having the capsule septicidal, seeds not winged, and smooth petals.

Hypericineæ (hī′pėr-i-sin′ė-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Hypericum* + *-in-* + *-eæ.*] A natural order of plants, of which the genus *Hypericum* is the type. It contains 8 genera and 210 species. They are herbs, shrubs, or (rarely) trees, with simple, opposite (rarely whorled) leaves, which are often dotted with resinous glands. They have terminal or axillary, solitary, cymose or paniculate flowers, usually yellow or white, with 5 sepals and usually 5 petals, and the numerous stamens usually united into 3 or 5 bundles at their base. Also called *Hypericaceæ, Hypericeæ, Hypericineæ.*

Hypericum (hī-pe-rī′kum, usually hī-per′i-kum), *n.* [L., also *hypericon*, < Gr. *ὑπέρεικον* (also *ὑπέρικον*), neut., *ὑπέρεικος*, fem., St.-John's-wort, < *ὑπό*, under, + *ἐρείκη*, also *ἐρίκη*, L. *erica*, heath, heather: see *Erica.*] 1. A large genus of plants, the type of the natural order *Hypericineæ*, containing about 160 species, very generally distributed over the earth, characterized by having pentamerous flowers with the stamens commonly clustered into 3 to 5 parcels. They are herbs or shrubs with cymose yellow flowers. *H. perforatum*, or St.-John's-wort, is a small species, which derives its specific name from the fact that the pellucid dots common to the leaves of most of the species are in it peculiarly conspicuous, so as to give the leaf the appearance of being perforated. It is a native of Europe, now extensively naturalised in the United States. *H. Ascyron*, the great St.-John's-wort of the eastern United States, is a tall shrubby plant with pods an inch or more long. *H. Kalmianum*, Kalm's St.-John's-wort, is a bushy shrub 1 to 6 feet high, growing along the northern lakes. *H. nudicaule* is the orange-grass or pineweed, common in sandy fields. *H. mutilum*, the dwarf St.-John's-wort, only 3 to 9 inches high, is common in low grounds everywhere in the eastern United States. *H. Androsæmum*, the tutsan or tutsan hypericum, is a somewhat woody species of southern Europe and central Asia. From its succulent capsule, which turns red and then black, ink is placed by some in a separate genus. It was once considered a panacea. *H. quadrangulum* of Europe is the St.-Peter's-wort or hard-hay. *H. aureum* is a handsome species of the southern United States.

Branch of *Hypericum aureum*, with flower and young fruit.
a, cluster of stamens; *b*, fruit.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

> *Hypericum* all bloom, so thick a swarm
> Of flow'rs, like flies clothing her slender rods,
> That scarce a leaf appears. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 165.

hyperideation (hī-pėr-ī-dē-ā′shon), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *ideation.*] Excessive mental activity; restlessness of mind.

hyperidrosis, *n.* See *hyperhidrosis.*

Hyperiidæ (hī-pe-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyperia* + *-idæ.*] A family of amphipod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Hyperia.* They have a large subglobular head, large lateral eyes, straight antennæ, palps to mandibles, the last five pairs of pereiopods ambulatorial, and the seventh pair not transformed. Representatives occur in almost all seas. Also *Hyperina.*

Hyperiidea (hī′pėr-i-id′ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyperia* + *-idea.*] A tribe or superfamily of amphipod crustaceans, having a free head, large lateral eyes, maxillipeds coalesced into a kind of operculum, uropods natatorial, and telson undivided. It contains 16 families, of which the most important is the *Hyperiidæ.*

hyperinosis (hī′pėr-i-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἰς* (*ἰν-*), strength, fiber, + *-osis.*] In *pathol.*, a condition of the blood in which it forms on clotting an unusual amount of fibrin: opposed to *hypinosis.*

hyperinotic (hī′pėr-i-not′ik), *a.* [< NL. *hyperinosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by hyperinosis.

hyperionian (hī′pėr-ī-ō′ni-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Ionian.*] See under *mode.*

hyperionic (hī′pėr-ī-on′ik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Ionic.*] Same as *hyperionian.*

hyperite (hī′pe-rīt), *n.* [Short for *hypersthenite.*] A name given at various times and by various writers to rocks of very uncertain and indeterminate character. Some of the rocks designated as hyperite belong with diabase, and others with diorite. Some writers have used *hyperite* as the equivalent of *hyperthenite.* The latest use of it, and that adopted by Rosenbusch, is by Törnebohm, who designates under the name of *hyperite* a rock intermediate in character between normal gabbro and olivin gabbro. Also called *hypersthene gabbro.*

hyperjacobian (hī′pėr-ja-kō′bi-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Jacobian.*] In *math.*, derived from a complication of the idea of a Jacobian surface or curve. If $U = 0$ is a surface of degree n, and $\phi = 0$, $\psi = 0$, etc., are surfaces of the same degree m, generally different from n, if $D_x U = u$, $D_y U = v$, $D_z U = w$, $D_t U = k$, $D_x \phi = a$, $D_y \phi = b$, $D_z \phi = c$, $D_t \phi = d$, $D_x \psi = a'$, $D_y \psi = b'$, etc., and if Δ, Δ', etc., be symbols of any higher derivatives, let the following matrix be formed:

$$\begin{matrix} u, & v, & w, & k, & \Delta U, & \Delta' U, & \dots \\ a, & b, & c, & d, & \Delta\phi, & \Delta'\phi, & \dots \\ a', & b', & c', & d', & \Delta\psi, & \Delta'\psi, & \dots \end{matrix}$$

This matrix must have one more column than it has rows. From this two independent determinants may be formed; and these being equated to zero give the equations to the *hyperjacobian surfaces* of the system, while their intersection is the *hyperjacobian curve.*

hyperkinesis, hypercinesis (hī′pėr-ki-nē′sis, -si-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *κίνησις*, movement, < *κινεῖν*, move.] In *pathol.*, abnormal amount of muscular action; spasmodic action; spasm. Also *hyperkinesia, hypercinesia.*

hyperkinetic, hypercinetic (hī′pėr-ki-net′ik, -si-net′ik), *a.* [< *hyperkinesis*, after *kinetic.*] Relating to or characterized by hyperkinesis.

hyperlydian (hī-pėr-lid'i-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Lydian.*] See under *mode.*

hypermedication (hī-pėr-med-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *medication.*] In *med.*, the excessive use of drugs.

hypermetamorphic (hī-pėr-met-a-môr'fik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *metamorphic.*] Characterized by or exhibiting hypermetamorphism; undergoing repeated transformations.

hypermetamorphism (hī-pėr-met-a-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *metamorphism.*] In *entom.*, the character of being subject to hypermetamorphosis; the process of undergoing complete transformation. Hypermetamorphism is a type of development found in beetles of the families *Meloidæ*, *Rhipiphoridæ*, and *Stylopidæ*, in which an active larva-stage is followed by one or two inactive stages (the last called the pseudo-pupa) before the true pupa-state is attained. Many of the insects characterized by hypermetamorphism are parasitical in or on the bodies of *Hymenoptera* during at least a part of their lives. Some insects pass through no fewer than six recognizable stages after hatching from the egg and before reaching maturity. In the case of the blister-beetles or meloids these stages have been severally named, from the resemblance the larvæ bear to those of certain other insects, as, 1st, triungulin; 2d, caraboid; 3d and 4th, scarabæoid; 5th, coarctate; 6th, scolytoid.

Hypermetamorphism is a term applied to certain conditions in which the larva at one period of its life assumes a very different form and habit from those of another period. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 147.

hypermetamorphosis (hī-pėr-met-a-môr'fō-sis), *n.* [NL., < *hyper-* + *metamorphosis.*] In *entom.*, complete metamorphosis; radical transformation; change from one form to a very different one. See *hypermetamorphism.*

Certain beetles . . . undergo what has been called a *hyper-metamorphosis*—that is, they pass through an early stage wholly different from the ordinary grub-like larva. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 368.

hypermetamorphotic (hī-pėr-met'a-môr-fot'-ik), *a.* [< *hypermetamorphosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Same as *hypermetamorphic.* [Rare.]

The extraordinary genus Sitaris (equally *hypermetamorphotic*), a parasite in bees' nests. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 149.

hypermetaphorical (hī-pėr-met-a-for'i-kal), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *metaphorical.*] Excessively metaphorical.

Entangled, *hypermetaphorical* style. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 208.

hypermeter (hī-pėr'me-tėr), *n.* [< LL. *hypermeter* (Diomedes, Marius Victorinus), < Gr. *ὑπέρμετρος*, going beyond the meter, beyond measure, < *ὑπέρ*, beyond, + *μέτρον*, meter, measure.] 1. In *pros.*: (*a*) A verse or period having one more syllable at the end than properly belongs to the meter which it represents; especially, a heroic hexameter with an additional syllable in the last foot, usually intended to be elided by synaphea before a vowel beginning the next line; a dolichurus. (*b*) A period consisting of more than two or three cola; a hypermetron. (*c*) A line or meter with one syllable beyond the last complete foot or measure. The word is not infrequently found in this sense in books on English versification; but it is a departure from the original nomenclature of prosody.

2. Anything greater than the ordinary standard of measure. [Rare.]

When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the tall club. *Addison*, The Tall Club.

hypermetra, *n.* Plural of *hypermetron.*

hypermetric (hī-pėr-met'rik), *a.* [As *hypermeter* + *-ic.*] In *pros.*: (*a*) Exceeding the correct measure; having a syllable at the end in excess of the meter represented; especially, dolichuric: as, a *hypermetric* verse or line. (*b*) Of more than usual length; more than dicolic or tricolic: as, a *hypermetric* period. See *hypermeter*, *hypermetron.*

hypermetrical (hī-pėr-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *hypermetric* + *-al.*] Same as *hypermetric.*

hypermetron (hī-pėr'me-tron), *n.*; pl. *hypermetra* (-trạ). [< Gr. *ὑπέρμετρον*, neut. of *ὑπέρμετρος*, beyond the meter: see *hypermeter.*] In *anc. pros.*, a period exceeding the usual extent of a meter; a period longer than the ordinary line or verse.

hypermetrope (hī-pėr-met'rōp), *n.* [< *hypermetropia*, without the suffix.] A person affected with hypermetropia.

When the *hypermetrope* wishes to examine anything close to him, an undue amount of convergence will direct the axis of vision to a point nearer than the object looked at. *New York Med. Jour.*, XL. 719.

hypermetropia (hī'pėr-me-trō'pi-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] A natural or acquired condition of the eyes in which the focus (that is, of parallel rays when the accommodation is completely relaxed) falls behind the retina; long-sightedness: the opposite of *myopia.* Also *hyperopia*, *hypermetropy*, and *hyperpresbyopia.*—**Absolute hypermetropia**, hypermetropia in which parallel rays cannot be brought to a focus on the retina by an exertion of the eye.—**Facultative hypermetropia**, hypermetropia in which parallel rays can be focused on the retina without converging the visual lines.—**Latent hypermetropia**, that hypermetropia which is not detected by finding the strongest convex lens with which the patient can focus parallel rays on the retina, but which, being due to involuntary accommodation, may reveal itself after the use of convex glasses for a while, or the instillation of atropin.—**Manifest hypermetropia**, that hypermetropia which is determined by finding the strongest convex lens with which the patient can focus parallel rays on the retina.—**Relative hypermetropia**, hypermetropia in which parallel rays can be focused on the retina only by converging the visual lines.

hypermetropic (hī'pėr-me-trop'ik), *a.* [< *hypermetropia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with hypermetropia; far-sighted.

When . . . the *hypermetropic* eye loses its power of adjustment with age, then even distant objects can not be seen distinctly. Such persons, therefore, while young, should habitually wear slightly convex glasses, which make their eyes normal. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 52.

hypermetropy (hī-pėr-met'rọ-pi), *n.* [< NL. *hypermetropia.*] Same as *hypermetropia.*

hypermixolydian (hī-pėr-mik-sọ-lid'i-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *mixolydian.*] See under *mode.*

hypermnesia (hī-pėrm-nē'si-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, + *μνῆσις*, remembrance.] Unusual power of recollection.

The phenomena, whether of amnesia or *hypermnesia*, which mesmerists allege, reach no such marvellous pitch as this. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 288.

hypermyriorama (hī-pėr-mir'i-ọ-rā'ma), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, + *μυρίος*, countless, myriad, + *ὅραμα*, a view, < *ὁρᾶν*, see. Cf. *panorama.*] An exhibition consisting of innumerable views. *Imp. Dict.*

hypernic (hī'pėr-nik), *n.* [A trade-name, < *hyper-* + *Nic*(*aragua wood*), or *nic*(*ric*), itself < *Nic*(*aragua wood*).] Among American dyers, Nicaragua wood, or any other red wood or red-wood extract of the same class. *J. W. Slater.*

hyperoa, *n.* Plural of *hyperoön.*

Hyperoartia (hī'pėr-ọ-ār'ti-a), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπερῷος*, being above, upper (see *hyperoön*), + *ἄρτιος*, complete, perfect, < *ἄρτι*, just, exactly.] A primary subdivision of myzonts, marsipobranchiates, or *Cyclostomata*, including forms with the roof of the mouth or palate entire or imperforate, the single nasal duct not penetrating it. Various values have been assigned to it. By J. Müller it was regarded as an order; by Günther it was ranked as a suborder; and by E. R. Lankester it was raised to the rank of a class of vertebrates. Its only living representatives belong to the family of *Petromyzontidæ* or lampreys.

hyperoartian (hī'pėr-ọ-ār'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hyperoartia.*

II. *n.* One of the *Hyperoartia.*

Hyperodon (hī-per'ọ-don), *n.* Same as *Hyperoödon.*

Hyperoödon (hī-pėr-ō-ọ̄-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπερῷος*, being above, upper, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of whales of the family *Physeteridæ* and subfamily *Ziphiinæ;* the typical bottle-nosed whales. They have a globular head, rising abruptly from a small distinct snout, whence the name *bottlenose.* The vertebræ number 45; the cervical vertebræ are ankylosed; and there is a small concealed tooth at the end of each mandibular ramus. The details of cranial structure are characteristic, in relation with the peculiar shape of the head. *H. rostratus* and *H. latifrons* inhabit the northern Atlantic, attaining a length of from 20 to 30 feet; the former is the common bottlenose. The genus was founded by Lacépède in 1803. *Anarnacus* is a synonym.

Hyperoödontidæ (hī-pėr-ō-ọ̄-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyperoödon*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of toothed whales, named from the genus *Hyperoödon:* same as the subfamily *Ziphiinæ.*

hyperoön (hī-pėr-ō'on), *n.*; pl. *hyperoa* (-ạ). [< Gr. *ὑπερῷον*, an upper story or room, neut. of *ὑπερῷος*, being above, upper, < *ὑπέρ*, above: see *hyper-.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, an upper story in a building; particularly, a gallery over a side aisle in a temple.

hyperopia (hī-pėr-ō'pi-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Same as *hypermetropia.*

hyperopic (hī-pėr-op'ik), *a.* [< *hyperopia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting hypermetropia.

The glass, however, which will correct the simple hypermetropia or myopia will not answer for the *hyperopic* or myopic astigmatism. *New York Med. Jour.*, XL. 720.

hyperopsia (hī-pėr-op'si-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὄψις*, view: see *optic.*] Extremely acute vision.

hyperorexia (hī'pėr-ọ-rek'si-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὄρεξις*, a longing: see *orexis.*] In *pathol.*, excessive desire for food; inordinate appetite; bulimia.

hyperorthodox (hī-pėr-ôr'thọ-doks), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *orthodox.*] Extremely orthodox.

hyperorthodoxy (hī-pėr-ôr'thọ-dok-si), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *orthodoxy.*] Extreme orthodoxy.

hyperorthognathic (hī-pėr-ôr-thog-nath'ik), *a.* [< *hyperorthognathy* + *-ic.*] Exceedingly orthognathic; exhibiting hyperorthognathy.

hyperorthognathy (hī'pėr-ôr-thog'nạ-thi), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *orthognathy.*] In *craniom.*, excessive orthognathy, as when the cranial index is 91 or over.

hyperosmia (hī-pėr-os'mi-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὀσμή*, *ὀδμή*, a smell, odor: see *osmium.*] In *pathol.*, excessive sensitiveness to odors.

hyperostosis (hī'pėr-os-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis.*] 1. A morbid outgrowth of bone from a bone.—2. An overgrowth of bone; a normal (not morbid) exostosis or increase of bony tissue.

These bones are rough with a *hyperostosis* of their surfaces. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 319.

Hyperotreta (hī'pėr-ọ-trē'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπερῷος*, being above, upper (see *hyperoön*), + *τρητός*, perforated, verbal adj. of *τετραίνειν*, perforate.] A primary subdivision of myzonts, embracing forms with the roof of the mouth perforated by the single nasal canal. It has been variously ranked as an order by J. Müller, as a suborder by Günther, and as a class of vertebrates by E. R. Lankester. Its few living representatives have been combined in one family, *Myxinidæ*, by some ichthyologists, and by others have been segregated into two, *Myxinidæ* and *Bdellostomidæ* or *Heptatremidæ.* Also called *Hyperotreti.*

hyperotretan (hī'pėr-ọ-trē'tạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hyperotreta* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hyperotreta.* Also *hyperotrete*, *hyperotretous.*

II. *n.* One of the *Hyperotreta.*

hyperotrete (hī'pėr-ọ-trēt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *hyperotretan.*

hyperotretous (hī'pėr-ọ-trē'tus), *a.* [< *Hyperotreta* + *-ous.*] Same as *hyperotretan.*

hyperoxidation (hī-pėr-ok-si-dā'shon), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *oxidation.*] Excessive oxidation.

hyperoxygenated (hī-pėr-ok'si-jen-ā-ted), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *oxygenated.*] Supersaturated with oxygen.

hyperoxygenation (hī-pėr-ok'si-je-nā'shon), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *oxygenation.*] The state of being hyperoxygenated.

hyperoxygenized (hī-pėr-ok'si-jen-īzd), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *oxygenized.*] Same as *hyperoxygenated.*

hyperparasite (hī-pėr-par'a-sīt), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *parasite.*] A hyperparasitic insect, or one which exhibits hyperparasitism.

hyperparasitic (hī-pėr-par-a-sit'ik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *parasitic.*] Parasitic upon a parasite; characterized by or exhibiting hyperparasitism, as many insects.

Various parasitic and *hyper-parasitic* groups [of ants]. *Nature*, XXXIV. 16.

hyperparasitism (hī-pėr-par'a-sīt-izm), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *parasitism.*] In *entom.*, the parasitism of certain *Ichneumonidæ*, *Chalcididæ*, etc., which in the larval state live in the bodies of other insect parasites.

hyperpharyngeal (hī'pėr-fa-rin'jē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *φάρυγξ*, throat (pharynx): see *pharynx*, *pharyngeal.*] Situated over or above the pharynx.

The *hyperpharyngeal* groove of Amphioxus. *Micros. Science*, XXVII. 250.

hyperphasia (hī-pėr-fā'zi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *φάσις*, speaking, < *φάναι*, say, speak.] In *pathol.*, lack of control of the organs of speech.

hyperphasic (hī-pėr-fā'zik), *a.* [< *hyperphasia* + *-ic.*] Affected with hyperphasia.

hyperphenomenal (hī'pėr-fē-nom'e-nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *φαινόμενα*, phenomena: see *phenomenal.*] Superior to the phenomenal; noumenal.

About the *hyperphenomenal* reality of our own existence, the existence of God, and the existence of matter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 761.

hyperphrygian (hī-pėr-frij'i-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Phrygian.*] See under *mode.*

hyperphysical (hī-pėr-fiz'i-kal), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *physical.*] Superior to matter; higher than the physical; immaterial.

Vital powers cannot be merely physical, and we must believe in something *hyper-physical*, something of the nature of a soul. *Whewell.*

hyperphysics (hī-pėr-fiz'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *φυσικά*, physics: see *physics*. Cf. *metaphysics*.] The science of that which transcends physics.

Medicine, physics, metaphysics, and *hyperphysics*.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 15.

hyperplasia (hī-pėr-plā'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πλάσις*, a forming, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *pathol.*, overgrowth of a part due to multiplication of its cells; excessive cell-reproduction. Compare *hypertrophy*, 1.

Interstitial *hyperplasia* of the connective tissue.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 659.

hyperplasic (hī-pėr-plas'ik), *a.* [< *hyperplasia* + *-ic*.] Same as *hyperplastic*.

hyperplastic (hī-pėr-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πλαστός*, formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form. Cf. *hyperplasia*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hyperplasia: as, a *hyperplastic* tonsil.

The cervix was composed of dense, hard, *hyperplastic* tissue, almost cartilaginous in character.
Medical News, XLIX. 383.

hyperpnœa (hī-pėr-nē'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πνοή*, breathing, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] In *pathol.*, energetic or labored respiration.

hyperpyrexia (hī'pėr-pi-rek'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πυρέσσειν*, be feverish, < *πυρετός*, a fever: see *pyretic*.] In *pathol.*, a high degree of pyrexia or fever.

hyperpyrexial (hī'pėr-pi-rek'si-ąl), *a.* [< *hyperpyrexia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hyperpyrexia.

hyper-resonance (hī-pėr-rez'ō-nans), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *resonance*.] Exaggerated resonance.

hypersarcoma (hī'pėr-sär-kō'mą), *n.*; pl. *hypersarcomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπερσάρκωμα*, overgrown flesh, < *ὑπερσαρκοῦσθαι*, have or get an excess of flesh, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh. Cf. *sarcoma*.] In *pathol.*, proud or fungous flesh.

hypersarcosis (hī'pėr-sär-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπερσάρκωσις*, an overgrowth of flesh, < *ὑπερσαρκοῦσθαι*, have an excess of flesh: see *hypersarcoma*.] Same as *hypersarcoma*.

hypersecretion (hī'pėr-sē-krē'shon), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *secretion*.] Excessive secretion.

Catarrh is essentially a *hypersecretion* of the epithelium.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 378.

hypersensitive (hī-pėr-sen'si-tiv), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *sensitive*.] Excessively sensitive.

There have descended to us numerous persons whose nerves are naturally *hypersensitive*.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 650.

hypersensitiveness (hī-pėr-sen'si-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *hypersensitive* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being over-sensitive.

My pictures are likely to remain as private as the utmost *hypersensitiveness* could desire.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxvii.

hypersensual (hī-pėr-sen'sū-ąl), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *sensual*.] Same as *supersensual*.

hyperspace (hī'pėr-spās), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *space*.] A space of more than three dimensions.

The notion of the quasi-geometrical representation of conditions by means of loci in *hyperspace* is employed by Salmon.
Cayley, On Curves which Satisfy Given Conditions (1867).

hyperspherical (hī-pėr-sfer'i-kąl), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *spherical*.] Originating from an extension of the conception of spherical harmonics.—**Hyperspherical function of the first kind**, the function $P_n(l, x)$ when $\Sigma a^n P_n(l, x)$ is the development by powers of a of $1/(a^2 - 2ax + 1)^l$.—**Hyperspherical function of the second kind**, a function, $Q_n(l, x)$, related to the hyperspherical function of the first kind as Q is related to P in ordinary spherical functions.

hyperstene (hī'pėr-stēn), *n.* An erroneous form of *hypersthene*.

hypersthene (hī'pėr-sthēn), *n.* [So named from its difficult frangibility as compared with hornblende, with which it was formerly confounded; < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *σθένος*, strength.] A mineral related to pyroxene, but orthorhombic in crystallization. It is a silicate of iron and magnesium. It was early called *Labrador hornblende*. Its color is between grayish and greenish black, but often with a peculiar copper-red luster or shimmer on the cleavage-surface, due to the presence of minute inclusions. It is usually found foliated and massive.—**Hypersthene andesite**. See *andesite*.—**Hypersthene gabbro**. Same as *hyperite*.—**Hypersthene rock**. Same as *hypersthenite*.

hypersthenia (hī-pėr-sthē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *σθένος*, strength.] In *pathol.*, a condition characterized by extreme excitement of all the vital phenomena.

hypersthenic[1] (hī-pėr-sthen'ik), *a.* [< *hypersthenia* + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, relating to, characterized by, or producing over-excitement; stimulating; stimulated.

hypersthenic[2] (hī-pėr-sthen'ik), *a.* [< *hypersthene* + *-ic*.] Containing hypersthene; resembling hypersthene.

hypersthenite (hī-pėr-sthē'nīt), *n.* [< *hypersthene* + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Naumann to a crystalline aggregate of labradorite and hypersthene, for which the name *norite* is now preferred. It is a rock closely allied to gabbro. Also called *hypersthene rock*.

hyperthesis (hī-pėr'the-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρθεσις*, a passing over, a transposition (also excess, the superlative degree), < *ὑπερτιθέναι*, put over, set over, put off (in mid. exceed), < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *τιθέναι*, set, put, > *θέσις*, a putting down: see *thesis*.] 1. In *anc. pros.*, interchange of quantity in two successive places of a logaœdic series, so that in one of two lines metrically corresponding, as in strophe and antistrophe, a long is apparently transferred to a position before a short, which it would normally succeed, or a short transferred so as to exchange places with a preceding long. See *polyschematic*.—2. In *philol.*, a transfer or "attraction" of a letter from the syllable to which it originally belonged to another syllable immediately preceding or following it; orthographic transposition, or metathesis: thus, in Greek, *μέλανα* is used for **μελανια*.—3. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a fast in addition to those regularly observed.

hyperthetic (hī-pėr-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπερθετικός*, superlative (cf. *hyperthesis*), < *ὑπερτιθέναι*, set over: see *hyperthesis*, and cf. *superlative*.] Pertaining to, affected by, or exemplifying hyperthesis: as, the *hyperthetic* form (of a foot or meter); a *hyperthetic* license.

hyperthetical† (hī-pėr-thet'i-kąl), *a.* [As *hyperthetic* + *-al*.] Superlative.

But herein this case is ruled against such men, that they affirme these *hyperthetical* or superlative sort of expressions and illustrations are too bold, and bumbasted.
Chapman, Iliad, xv., Comment.

hypertrichosis (hī'pėr-tri-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-osis*.] An abnormally large development of hair either locally or generally over the body.

hypertridimensional (hī-pėr-trī-di-men'shon-ąl), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *tridimensional*.] In *math.*, having more than three dimensions.

hypertrophic (hī-pėr-trof'ik), *a.* [< *hypertrophy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hypertrophy; producing or tending to produce hypertrophy.

hypertrophical (hī-pėr-trof'i-kąl), *a.* [< *hypertrophy* + *-ic-al*.] Of the nature of hypertrophy; hypertrophic.

hypertrophous (hī-pėr'trō-fus), *a.* [< *hypertroph-y* + *-ous*.] Characterized by hypertrophy: as, *hypertrophous* cirrhosis.

hypertrophy (hī-pėr'trō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *τροφή*, nutrition, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] 1. In *pathol.*, an enlargement of a part of the body from excessive growth or multiplication of its elements; specifically, an enlargement due to growth of the individual elements, as distinguished from *hyperplasia*, where there is a multiplication of the cellular elements. Hence —2. Figuratively, excessive growth or accumulation of any kind.

Nights of financial *hypertrophy*.
The Century, XXVI. 419.

Language is not swift enough to give expression to his [the hasheesh-eater's] rapid thoughts. There is, as it were, an *hypertrophy* of ideas. What in the normal state would cause very trifling discomfort, now (from the effects of hasheesh) becomes an unbearable evil, and the patient cries and begs for commiseration.
Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1878, p. 483.

3. In *bot.*, a general term for all cases of excessive growth and increased size in the organs of plants, whether the increase is general or in a single direction. It includes enlargements, or swollen and thickened conditions, which usually result from a disproportionate formation of the cellular tissue as contrasted with the woody framework of the plant, as in the rootstocks of the cultivated carrots, turnips, etc.; elongations, as of roots searching for water; and enation, or excessive development, consisting in the formation of supplementary lobes or excrescences from various organs.—**Concentric hypertrophy**, thickening of the heart-wall with diminished cavity.—**Eccentric hypertrophy of the heart**, increase in size of a heart-cavity, accompanied by hypertrophy of the substance of its wall. Also called *hypertrophy with dilatation*.—**Simple hypertrophy**, thickening of the heart-wall with unchanged cavity.

hypertrophy (hī-pėr'trō-fi), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hypertrophied*, ppr. *hypertrophying*. [< *hypertrophy*, *n.*] To become hypertrophous or enlarged from excessive nutrition.

When a tissue manifests an abnormal tendency to overgrowth, it is said to *hypertrophy*.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), I. § 72.

hypertypic (hī-pėr-tip'ik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *typic*.] Surpassing the type; attypic to an extreme degree. Compare *hypotypic*.

hypertypical (hī-pėr-tip'i-kąl), *a.* [< *hypertypic* + *-al*.] Same as *hypertypic*.

They [Oceanic negroes] are represented, in what may be called a *hypertypical* form, by the extremely dolichocephalic Kai Colos, or mountaineers of the interior of the Feejee Islands.
W. H. Flower, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 818.

hypethral, hypæthral (hī-pē'thral), *a.* [< L. *hypæthrus*, < Gr. *ὑπαιθρος*, under the sky, < *ὑπό* (= L. *sub*), under, + *αἰθήρ*, the sky: see *ether*[1].] Open to the sky; roofless; not covered in; in the open air, as a court, inclosure, or place.

From time immemorial, in hot and rainy lands, a *hypæthral* court surrounded by a covered portico, either circular or square, was used for the double purpose of church and mart.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 74.

To this day the Mohammedan mosque retains the outer *hypæthral* court.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 209.

It is noticeable, too, in passing, what a *hypæthral* story it ["Don Quixote"] is, how much of it passes in the open air, how the sun shines, the birds sing, the brooks dance, and the leaves murmur in it.
Lowell, Don Quixote.

In architecture *hypethral* is specifically applied to a supposed ancient type of building lighted by the omission of a large section of the roof. This notion is based upon interpretations of Vitruvius and the negative evidence afforded until now by the lack of remains explaining methods of lighting among the ruins of Greek temples. It is certain, however, that no Greek temple with its contained art treasures was ever intentionally exposed in this way to the weather. The temples called hypethral by Greek writers were roofless either from accident or from being unfinished. In the smaller Greek temples it is probable that daylight was admitted only by the door, and that it was supplemented by artificial light. In large temples, such as the Parthenon at Athens, of which the cella interior was 100 feet long, it is improbable that the lighting was wholly artificial; but no satisfactory explanation has yet been given of its management. It has been conjectured that such interiors were lighted by a system of narrow open channels in the roof, over the side aisles, or by series of apertures in the roof serving as windows, and capable of being closed. There was no break in the ridge-line of the roof, and no superstructure or clearstory rising above the roof. See cut under *temple*.

hypha (hī'fą), *n.*; pl. *hyphæ* (*-fē*). [NL., < Gr. *ὑφή*, a weaving, a web, < *ὑφ-αίνειν*, weave, = AS. *wéfan*, E. *weave*: see *web*, *weave*.] The element of a thallus in *Fungi*; a cylindric thread-like branched body consisting of a membrane inclosing protoplasm, developing by apical growth, and usually becoming transversely septate as it develops. *Göbel*. It is the filament or thread of a fungus. The vegetative or growing hyphæ taken in quantity are called the *mycelium*. The *ascogenous hyphæ* are the hyphæ or cells from which the asci are derived, as in the sporocarps of some *Ascomycetes*. See *fungus*.

hyphæmia, *n.* See *hyphemia*.

Hyphæne (hi-fē'nē), *n.* [NL. (Gärtner, 1801), < Gr. *ὑφαίνειν*, weave: see *hypha*.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Borasseæ*, with branching trunks, each branch terminating in a tuft of large fan-shaped leaves, from among which the branching catkin-like spikes of flowers are produced. The different sexes are in separate trees. The fruit has a thick fibrous rind with a smooth polished skin, inclosing a single hollow seed. Nine species are known, natives of tropical Africa, Arabia, and Madagascar. *H. Thebaica* is the gingerbread-tree or doom-palm.

hyphæresis, *n.* See *hyphæresis*.

hyphal (hī'fal), *a.* [< *hypha* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hypha: as, *hyphal* tissue.

In Lichens the thallus consists of a *hyphal* element of anastomosing and interlacing filaments.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 107.

Hyphantes (hī-fan'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑφάντης*, a weaver, < *ὑφαίνειν*, weave: see *hypha*.] 1. A genus of American orioles, of a family *Icteridæ*, established by Vieillot in 1816, in the form *Yphantes*, for such species as the Baltimore oriole and the orchard-oriole. See *Icterus*, 3.—2. A genus of arachnidans. *Billberg*, 1820.

Hyphantornis (hī-fan-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑφάντης*, a weaver, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A leading genus of African weaver-birds, of the family *Ploceidæ*, covering a large number of species usually classed under *Ploceus* or *Textor*, such as *H. cucullata*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

Fall Web-worm (*Hyphantria cunea*), natural size. *a*, caterpillar; *b*, pupa; *c*, moth.

Hyphantria (hī-fan'tri-ą), *n.* [NL.,

< Gr. *ὑφάντρια*, fem. of *ὑφάντης*, a weaver: see *Hyphantes*.] A genus of bombycid moths, having wings like those of *Spilosoma*, from which it differs in the labial palpi, of which the second joint is very short, and the terminal joint almost rudimentary. *H. cunea* is a common species, which forms a web on forest- and shade-trees, in which the larvæ live gregariously; they are known as *fall web-worms*. *Harris*, 1841.

hyphasma (hī-faz'mą), *n.*; pl. *hyphasmata* (-mą-tą). [NL., < Gr. *ὑφασμα*, a thing woven, a web, robe, < *ὑφαίνειν*, weave: see *hypha*.] 1. In *bot.*, a name formerly applied to certain non-fructifying mycelial growths common in damp, dark places. They probably represent the sterile mycelia of some of the higher fungi.—2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of four small pieces of cloth, embroidered with the names or symbols of the evangelists, placed on the angles of the mensa or top of the altar, before it is vested with the catasarca and ependysis.

hyphemia, hyphæmia (hī-fē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *hyphæmia*, < Gr. *ὑφαιμος*, suffused with blood, bloodshot, < *ὑπό*, under, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Deficiency of blood. (*b*) Extravasation of blood.

hyphen (hī'fen), *n.* [< LL. *hyphen*, n. and adv., < Gr. *ὑφέν*, a sign (‿) for joining two syllables or words, also used in music, prob. to indicate that two notes were to be blended together; prop. an adv., *ὑφέν*, or rather a phrase, *ὑφ' ἑν*, under one, into one, together, as one word: *ὑφ'*, aspirated form before the rough breathing of *ὑπ'*, the form before a vowel of *ὑπό*, under; *ἑν*, neut. acc. of *εἷς*, one.] 1. In *paleography*, a curve placed below the line so as to unite the parts of a compound word, and to indicate that they are not to be separated or read as distinct words: as, *διοσκουροι*—that is, *διόσκουροι*, not *Διὸς κοῦροι*; *περικλεους*—that is, *περικλέους*, not *περὶ κλέους*; *antevolans*—that is, *antevolans*, not *ante volans*, etc. In its use the hyphen is the exact opposite of the diastole or hypodiastole.

2. In *writing* and *printing*, a short line (-) used to connect two words or elements: namely, (*a*) to connect two words which are so used as properly to form a compound word; (*b*) to join syllables which are for any purpose arbitrarily separated, as in regular syllabication (as in el-e-men-tal), at the end of a line to connect the syllables of a divided word (as in the third line of this paragraph), to indicate the pronunciation (as in the respellings for the pronunciations in this dictionary), and to indicate or separate the etymological parts of a word, stem, affixes, etc., often without regard to the syllables (as in element-al, intro-duct-ion, su-spicious). At the end of such an etymological element it indicates a prefix, as *a-*, *in-*, *pre-*, etc.; before an element it indicates a suffix, as *-a*, *-in*, *-ous*, etc.

Hyphen is, as it wer, a band uniting whol wordes joined in composition; as, a hand-maed.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

hyphen (hī'fen), *v. t.* [< *hyphen*, *n.*] To join by a hyphen, as two words, so as to form a compound word. Also *hyphenize*, *hyphenate*.

hyphenate (hī'fen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hyphenated*, ppr. *hyphenating*. [< *hyphen* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *hyphen*.

hyphenation (hī-fe-nā'shon), *n.* [< *hyphenate* + *-ion*.] The act of joining with a hyphen, or the state of being so joined; use of hyphens.

The folio does not differ in the way of italicising, *hyphenation*, etc., from scores of books at that time.
The Academy, April 21, 1888, p. 278.

hyphenic (hī-fen'ik), *a.* [< *hyphen* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the hyphen.

The following I should call a *hyphenic* error.
N. and Q., 1st ser., IV. 204.

hyphenization (hī'fen-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *hyphen* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The act of hyphening, or the condition of being hyphened.

A neglect of mental *hyphenization* often leads to mistake as to an author's meaning, particularly in this age of morbid implication. *N. and Q.*, 1st ser., IV. 204.

hyphenize (hī'fen-iz), *v. t.* Same as *hyphen*.

hypæresis, hyphæresis (hī-fer'e-sis), *n.* [NL. *hyphæresis*, < Gr. *ὑφαίρεσις*, a taking away, in the omission of a letter, < *ὑφαιρεῖν*, take away from under, < *ὑπό*, under, + *αἱρεῖν*, take.] In *philol.*, the act of taking away or shortening: as, syllabic *hypheresis*.

hyphodrome (hī'fō-drōm), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑφή*, a weaving, + *δρόμος*, a running.] In *bot.*, having all the veins except the midrib more or less deeply buried in the thick mesophyl, and very indistinctly visible or wholly concealed: a term introduced into the nomenclature of leaf-nervation by Ettingshausen in 1854. See *nervation*.

Hyphomycetes (hī'fō-mi-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1824), < Gr. *ὑφή*, a web (see *hypha*), + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, a mushroom, fungus.] One of the six principal groups into which all fungi have been divided, characterized by having the spores naked, on conspicuous threads. It includes *Peronosporeæ*, *Penicillium*, etc. In modern systems of classification the *Hyphomycetes* are referred to what are called *fungi imperfecti*, or imperfectly known forms, many of which are known or suspected to be asexual stages of *Ascomycetes*. The groups include all fungi composed simply of branched or unbranched hyphæ. Also called *filamentous fungi*.

hyphomycetous (hī'fō-mi-sē'tus), *a.* [< *Hyphomycetes*.] Pertaining or relating to, or characteristic of, the *Hyphomycetes*; contained in the group *Hyphomycetes*: as, *hyphomycetous* fungi.

The Entylomeæ, on the other hand, are simple *hyphomycetous* forms, and other species, those especially which live in leaves (species of Tilletia and Urocystis), are intermediate between the two extremes.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 172.

hyphostroma† (hī-fō-strō'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑφή*, a web, + *στρῶμα*, a bed: see *stroma*, 2.] In *bot.*, the mycelium or spawn of fungals. *Lindley*.

hypidiomorphic (hip-id'i-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *hyp-*, *hypo-*, + *idiomorphic*.] Partially or incompletely idiomorphic.

The order being first plagioclase in more or less idiomorphic lath-shaped individuals lying in all positions, then augite generally allotriomorphic, sometimes *hypidiomorphic*. *Amer. Geologist*, I. 204.

hypidiomorphically (hip-id'i-ō-môr'fi-kal-i), *adv.* In a hypidiomorphic manner; not entirely idiomorphically.

The rock is *hypidiomorphically* granular.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 209.

hypinosis (hip-i-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ἰς* (*ἰν-*), strength, fiber, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, that condition of the blood in which an unusually small amount of fibrin is formed on clotting: opposed to *hyperinosis*.

hypinotic (hip-i-not'ik), *a.* [< *hypinosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Characterized by deficiency of fibrin.

hypisomerous (hip-ī-som'e-rus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ἰσομερής*, isomerous: see *isomerous*.] In *odontog.*, noting molars in which the transverse ridges increase in number by one on successive teeth: opposed to *isomerous*: correlated with *anisomerous*.

Hypnæi (hip-nē'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypnum*, q. v.] A natural order of pleurocarpous or lateral-fruited mosses, including the single genus *Hypnum*. Also called *Hypnoideæ* and *Hypneæ*.

hypnagogic (hip-na-goj'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, < *ἀγειν*, lead.] Leading to sleep; inducing sleep; hypnotic.

It has been noted by H. Meyer of "*hypnagogic* illusions," and by Gruithuisen of hallucinations which consist in the surviving of dream-images into waking moments, that they can give rise to after-images.
E. Gurney, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 180, note.

Hypnea (hip'nē-ą), *n.* [NL., < *Hypnum*, q. v.] A genus of red or purple algæ, belonging to the order *Florideæ* and the type of the suborder *Hypneæ*. They have filiform fronds, virgately branched, with subulate branchlets, composed of an internal layer of large roundish-angular cells, which become smaller outward, and a cortex of small, colored, polygonal cells. The tetraspores are zonate, and the cystocarps are external and borne on the branchlets. The genus contains 25 or 30 species, mostly tropical and ill-defined. *H. musciformis* is found on the southern coast of New England.

Hypneaceæ (hip-nē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1876), < *Hypnea* + *-aceæ*.] An order of red algæ, of the class *Florideæ*, including, according to Agardh, the tribes *Endocladieæ* and *Hypneæ* and 7 genera.

Hypneæ (hip'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1876), < *Hypnea* + *-eæ*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A tribe, or according to some authorities a suborder, of algæ, typified by the genus *Hypnea*. The fronds are filiform or compressed, and branching; the tetraspores are zonate; and the cystocarps are external or partly immersed, and filled with a spongy cellular mass, in which the spores are borne in small tufts on a branching filamentous placenta. (*b*) Same as *Hypnæi*.

hypnobate (hip'nō-bāt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *βατός*, verbal adj. of *βαίνειν*, go, = L. *venire* = E. *come*.] A sleep-walker; a somnambulist. [Rare.]

hypnobatia (hip-nō-bā'ti-ą), *n.* [NL., < *hypnobate*, q. v.] Somnambulism; a condition of the brain which occasions the individual to execute during sleep some of those actions that take place in the waking state.

hypnocyst (hip'nō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst).] A sleeping cyst; a quiescent encysted protozoan which does not sporulate.

The sclerotia are similar to the *hypnocysts* and other Protozoa. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 841.

Some of the Ciliata (notably the common Vorticellæ) have been observed to enclose themselves in cysts; but it does not appear that these are anything more than "*hypnocysts*," from which the animal emerges unchanged after a period of drought or deficiency of food.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 864.

Hypnodes (hip-nō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπνώδης*, of a sleepy nature, drowsy, < *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of crested gallinules, the only species of which is *H. cristata*, of India, Ceylon, and Java. *Reichenbach*, 1853.

hypnogenesis (hip-nō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The production of hypnotism; induction of the trance. Also *hypnogeny*.

hypnogenetic (hip'nō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *hypnogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Same as *hypnogenous*.

Physical methods [of hypnotization], especially *hypnogenetic* zones, do not exist except as the results of suggestion. *Science*, XII. 222.

hypnogenetically (hip'nō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* By hypnogenesis; as regards hypnogenesis.

hypnogenic (hip-nō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *hypnogeny* + *-ic*.] Same as *hypnogenous*.

Polarising action is in general *hypnogenic*.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 502.

hypnogenous (hip-noj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing hypnotism; inducing the hypnotic condition; pertaining to hypnogeny. Also *hypnogenetic*, *hypnogenic*.

No attempt . . . has been made to correlate this *hypnogenous* force or suggestion at a distance with *hypnogenous* agencies employed in the subject's actual presence.
F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct., 1886, [p. 127.

hypnogeny (hip-noj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *-γένεια*: see *-geny*.] Same as *hypnogenesis*.

Certain recent events, however, have given special importance to this topic of trance-induction or *hypnogeny*.
E. Gurney, Mind, XII. 214.

Hypnoideæ (hip-noi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypnum* + *-oideæ*.] Same as *Hypnæi*.

hypnological (hip-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to hypnology.

hypnologist (hip-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *hypnology* + *-ist*.] One versed in hypnology.

hypnology (hip-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπνος*, = L. *somnus*, sleep, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning sleep.

hypnone (hip'nōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπνος*, = L. *somnus*, sleep, + *-one*.] A crystalline substance (C_8H_8O) fusing at 15° C., boiling at 98° C., used in medicine as a hypnotic.

Various other hypnotics have been more recently proposed, such as . . . *hypnone* and methylal.
Medical News, LII. 547.

hypnophobia (hip-nō-fō'bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *φόβος*, fear.] A morbid dread of falling asleep.

hypnoscope (hip'nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] See the extract.

The *hypnoscope*, which is simply a small hollow magnet to be held on the finger, and, when thus giving rise to peculiar sensations, is claimed to show that the holder is a good hypnotic subject. *Science*, X., 188.

hypnosis (hip-nō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *-osis*.] 1. The production of sleep. *Dunglison*.—2. The hypnotic state; hypnotism.

In *hypnosis*, spontaneous or induced, there is often an exaltation of memory. *Amer. Jour. of Psychol.*, I. 514.

hypnosperm (hip'nō-spėrm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, a resting spore; in algæ, an oösperm or zygosperm, as the case may be, which after the act of fertilization has taken place sinks to the bottom of the water, where it passes through a period of rest before germinating. Also *hypnospore*.

It [the zygosperm] then remains dormant through the winter as a resting cell or *hypnosperm*, germinating in the spring. *Bennett and Murray*, Crypt. Bot., p. 266.

hypnosporange (hip-nō-spō-ranj'), *n.* [< *hypnosporangium*.] Same as *hypnosporangium*.

hypnosporangium (hip'nō-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *σπορά*, spore, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a cup.] In *bot.*, a sporangium containing or inclosing hypnospores.

hypnospore (hip'nō-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *σπορά*, a spore.] A resting spore; a spore that reposes some time before germinating. Compare *hypnosperm*.

hypnosporic (hip-nō-spor′ik), *a.* [< *hypnospore* + *-ic.*] After the manner or nature of a hypnospore.

hypnotic (hip-not′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hypnotique*, < LL. *hypnoticus*, < Gr. ὑπνωτικός, inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, < ὑπνοῦν, put to sleep, < ὕπνος, sleep, = L. *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Having the property of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; soporific.

The pulse, in from fifteen to thirty minutes after the *hypnotic* dose is taken, becomes accelerated some six or eight beats in a minute, but falls again to its previous rate before sleep ensues.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 785.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by hypnotism.

According to Weinhold, the *hypnotic* state begins in a gradual loss of taste, touch, and the sense of temperature; next colors are imperfectly distinguished; then forms grow indistinct; and then the eye is immovable and nothing is seen. The ear never slept in his experiments. The subject believes, and at last does, all that is commanded.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 135.

II. *n.* 1. A medicine that produces or tends to produce sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

He writes as an *hypnotic* for the spleen.
Young, To Pope.

It should not be forgotten that the activity of *hypnotics* is increased by combination. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 79.

2. One who is subject to hypnotism; one in whom hypnotism has been induced.

In certain cases the *hypnotic* is insensitive.
Science, XIII. 50.

It is a recognised fact that the senses of *hypnotics* fall completely under the control of the hypnotiser.
N. A. Rev., CXLVI. 705.

hypnotically (hip-not′i-kal-i), *adv.* By hypnotism; as regards hypnotism.

It would be a conceivable hypothesis that the trance-condition is produced *hypnotically*.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 257.

hypnotisable, hypnotisation, etc. See *hypnotizable*, etc.

hypnotism (hip′nō-tizm), *n.* [= F. *hypnotisme;* as *hypnot-ic* + *-ism.*] An abnormal mental condition characterized by insensibility to most impressions of sense, with excessive sensibility to some impressions, and an appearance of total unconsciousness; especially, that variety of this condition which is artificially induced, usually by concentrating the attention of the subject upon some object of vision, as a bright bit of glass, or upon the operator, who generally aids in producing the result by making a few light passes with his hands. When in this condition, the mental action and the volition of the subject are to a large extent under the control of the operator. See *mesmerism.* Also called *braidism.*

Hypnotism or induced somnambulism, whether accompanied by consciousness or not, has been regarded as covering the whole ground. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 219.

Hypnotism may be regarded as an artificial catalepsy.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 282.

hypnotist (hip′nō-tist), *n.* [As *hypnot-ic* + *-ist.*] One who hypnotizes, or believes in hypnotism.

Attention has been frequently called to the affinity between transference of impressions obtained when the "subject" is in a normal state, and those results which have been held to indicate a special sympathy or "rapport" between a *hypnotist* or mesmerist and a sensitive "subject." *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 12.

hypnotistic (hip-nō-tis′tik), *a.* [< *hypnotist* + *-ic.*] Relating to or inducing hypnotism.

hypnotizability (hip-nō-ti-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *hypnotizable:* see *-bility.*] Susceptibility to hypnotization.

The author has invented an improved "hypnoscope" or little magnet, to be applied to the finger, and by the sensations then aroused to furnish a criterion of the *hypnotizability* of the subject. *Amer. Jour. of Psychol.*, I. 520.

hypnotizable (hip′nō-ti-za-bl), *a.* [< *hypnotize* + *-able.*] Susceptible to hypnotizing influences. Also spelled *hypnotisable.*

A *hypnotizable* hysterical girl.
Alien. and Neurol., VII. 406.

hypnotization (hip′nō-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [< *hypnotize* + *-ation.*] The act of hypnotizing, or the state of being hypnotized. Also spelled *hypnotisation.*

Binet holds, many persons who are slightly hypnotizable may resist *hypnotization* successfully, and ought to be responsible for consenting to submit themselves to the experiment. *Science*, IX. 221.

hypnotize (hip′nō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hypnotized*, ppr. *hypnotizing.* [As *hypnot-ic* + *-ize.*] To bring into the condition of hypnotism. Also spelled *hypnotise.*

The *hypnotizing* process may carry a sensitive "subject" in a minute or less from a condition of normal waking into hypnotic sleep.
E. Gurney, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 68.

hypnotiser (hip′nō-ti-zėr), *n.* One who hypnotizes or produces hypnotism in another. Also spelled *hypnotiser.*

With early *hypnotizers*, "mesmerisers," or "magnetisers," these experiments were successful, almost without exception, with women only.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 139.

hypnotoid (hip′nō-toid), *a.* [As *hypnot-ic* + *-oid.*] Like hypnotism; somewhat hypnotic; due to or resembling the hypnotic state.

The wonderful *hypnotoid* sensitiveness, leading up, weeks afterwards, to an accurately-timed hallucination.
Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, March, 1889, p. 295.

Hypnum (hip′num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὕπνον, moss growing on trees.] The largest genus of mosses, embracing 30 or more subgenera that have by many authors been considered as genera. It belongs to the series *Pleurocarpi*, in which the fruit is lateral, and sessile upon the stems or branches, and the sexual organs are in axillary buds. The capsule is solid, long-pedicellate, cernuous or horizontal, more or less incurved, not pendent, and very rarely erect and regular. The peristome is double, the outer consisting of 16 strong, densely articulate, lanceolate-acuminate teeth, the inner of a broad membrane divided to (or nearly to) the middle into 16 carinate yellow segments, alternating with the outer teeth and with intermediate cilia, which are either solitary or in groups of 2 or 3. The genus is widely distributed in all parts of the world. There are 200 North American and 90 or more British species. The genus is frequently found in a fossil state, about 30 extinct species having been described from the Miocene and Quaternary deposits of Europe, and from the arctic regions. One species (*H. Haydenii*) occurs in the Green River group (Eocene) of Colorado.

hypo[1] (hī′pō), *n.* Like *hyp*, an abbreviation of *hypochondria:* commonly in the plural. [Colloq.]

Polly had strictly forbidden us even to mention that corner of the garret to Miss Mehitable, or to ask her leave to look at it, alleging as a reason that "'t would bring on her *hypos*."
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 333.

hypo[2] (hī′pō), *n.* In *photog.*, a common abbreviation of *hyposulphite of soda*, a chemical extensively used in most photographic processes.

hypo-. [L., etc., *hypo-*, < Gr. ὑπό, prep., under (in all senses), with deriv. meanings through, by, after, etc.; as a prefix, *ὑπο-*, under, sometimes diminutive in force; = L. *sub*, under: see *sub-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, cognate with *sub-* of Latin origin, and meaning primarily 'under,' either in place or in degree ('less,' 'less than'). Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, indicating a lower place in a series of compounds, or inferior strength, as *hypo*sulphurous acid, the lowest in the series of sulphur acids: opposed to *hyper-* or *per-*. (*b*) In *anc.* and *medieval music:* (1) Of intervals, measured downward, as *hypo*diapente: opposed to *hyper-* and *epi-*. (2) Of modes and scales, beginning at a lower point, usually a perfect fourth below: opposed to *hyper-*.

hyposcolian (hī′pō-ē-ō′li-an), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *Æolian.*] See under *mode.*

hypoaria (hī-pō-ā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ᾠάριον, dim. of ᾠόν = L. *ovum*, an egg.] A pair of ganglia developed beneath the optic lobes of typical fishes.

In most osseous fishes the corresponding fibres of the prepyramidal tracts swell out suddenly, beneath the optic lobes, into two protuberant well-defined oval ganglions (*hypoaria*); their bulk is increased by added grey matter, which variegates their outer surface; they are well developed in the common cod, in which, as in some other fishes, they contain a cavity (hypoarian ventricle).
Owen, Anat. Vert., I. 279.

hypoarian (hī-pō-ā′ri-an), *a.* Of or relating to the hypoaria.—**Hypoarian ventricle,** a cavity within each of the hypoaria.

hypobacchius (hī″pō-ba-kī′us), *n.*; pl. *hypobacchii* (-ī). [< Gr. ὑποβάκχειος; < ὑπό, under, + βακχεῖος (sc. ποὺς), bacchius: see *bacchius.*] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of one short time or syllable followed by two longs, thus, ⏑ – –: usually called *bacchius.* See *antibacchius, bacchius, palimbacchius.*

hypobasal (hī-pō-bā′sal), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + βάσις, base.] Behind the basal wall: in botany, a term used by Leitgeb to designate the posterior half of the developing proembryo of vascular cryptogams, or that part which becomes the root.

hypoblast (hī′pō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + βλαστός, a shoot, a bud, a germ.] 1. In *bot.*, the flat dorsal cotyledon of a grass.—2. In *biol.*, the internal or inferior layer of cells of the embryo of metazoic animals, forming the endoderm or innermost membrane: the opposite of *epiblast:* correlated with *mesoblast.* From the hypoblast is ultimately developed the lining of the enteric cavity, or the superficial layer of cells of the alimentary canal and its annexes. Also *endoblast.* *Foster and Balfour.*

hypoblastic (hī-pō-blas′tik), *a.* [< *hypoblast* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a hypoblast; developed in or from a hypoblast; endodermal: as, *hypoblastic* cells.

hypobole (hī-pob′ō-lē), *n.* [< Gr. ὑποβολή, a throwing under, a suggesting, reminding, < ὑποβάλλειν, throw under, < ὑπό, under, + βάλλειν, throw. Cf. *hyperbole.*] In *rhet.*, a figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument or in favor of the opposite side, but each of which is refuted in order.

Hypobranchia (hī-pō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + βράγχια, gills.] In *zoöl.*, same as *Inferobranchiata*, 2.

hypobranchial (hī-pō-brang′ki-al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + βράγχια, gills.] I. *a.* Situated below the gills, or beneath the branchial apparatus in general.—**Hypobranchial groove,** in ascidians, the endostyle.

II. *n.* The internal piece of the inferior part of the branchial arch in fishes.

Hypobranchiata (hī-pō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Hypobranchia* + *-ata*[2].] Same as *Inferobranchiata*, 2.

hypobranchiate (hī-pō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hypobranchia;* inferobranchiate.

hypobromite (hī-pō-brō′mīt), *n.* [< *hypobrom-ous* + *-ite*[2].] A salt of hypobromous acid.

hypobromous (hī-pō-brō′mus), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + E. *brom(ine)* + *-ous.*] Used only in the following phrase:—**Hypobromous acid,** $HBrO$, an acid known only in its aqueous solution, which is a light-yellow liquid having a strong oxidizing action and a bleaching effect.

hypocarpogean (hī-pō-kär-pō-jē′an), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + καρπός, fruit, + γῆ, the earth.] Same as *hypogeal.* [Rare.]

hypecastanum† (hī-pō-kas′tā-num), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + κάστανα, chestnuts: see *Castanea, chesten.*] A brown lake prepared from the horse-chestnut; chestnut-brown.

hypocatharsis (hī″pō-ka-thär′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑποκάθαρσις, in lit. sense a purging downward, < ὑποκαθαίρειν, purge downward: see *catharsis.*] In *pathol.*, a slight purging.

hypocaust (hip′ō-kâst), *n.* [< L. *hypocaustum, hypocauston*, < Gr. ὑπόκαυστον, a vaulted room heated by a furnace below, < ὑποκαίειν, burn or heat from below, < ὑπό, under, below, + καίειν, burn, > καυστός, verbal adj.: see *caustic.*] In *arch.*, an arched fire-chamber, from which heat is distributed through earthenware pipes to the rooms above it. The term is also sometimes applied to a fireplace, furnace, or oven.

The stube, or stove, of a German inn derived its name from the great *hypocaust*, which is always strongly heated to secure the warmth of the apartment in which it is placed.
Scott, Anne of Geierstein, xix.

In the rear were the reservoirs to contain the requisite supply of water, and below them the *hypocaust* or furnace, by which it [the baths of Caracalla] was warmed with a degree of scientific skill we hardly give the Romans of that age credit for. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 332.

Hypocephalidæ (hī″pō-se-fal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1876), < *Hypocephalus* + *-idæ.*] A peculiar and anomalous family of *Coleoptera*, represented by the genus *Hypocephalus.*

Hypocephalus (hī-pō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Desmarest, 1832), < Gr. ὑπό, under, + κεφαλή, head.] An aberrant genus of beetles, the type of the family *Hypocephalidæ*, represented by one species, *H. armatus* of Brazil. This beetle is nearly 3 inches long, and of strange form, having an enormous prothorax and curiously curved spiny legs. The position of the genus has been much disputed; Burmeister and others place it with the prionine group of cerambycids, while Le Conte considers it to be allied to the rhynchophorous series.

hypochil (hip′ō-kil), *n.* Same as *hypochilium.*

hypochilium (hī-pō-kil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *hypochilia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + χείλος, the lip.] In *bot.*, the lower part of the labellum or lip of certain orchids.

hypochlorite (hī-pō-klō′rīt), *n.* [< *hypochlorous* + *-ite*[2].] In *chem.*, a salt of hypochlorous acid. The hypochlorites are usually prepared by leading chlorin gas into a solution of an alkali hydrate, or over solid calcium hydrate. Calcium hypochlorite is the chief constituent of bleaching-powder.

hypochlorous (hī-pō-klō′rus), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *chlorous.*] In *chem.*, applied to an acid ($HClO$) having marked bleaching properties, obtained in solution by distilling bleaching-powder with dilute nitric acid. It is the active principle of bleaching-powder.

Hypochœrideæ (hī-pō-kē-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Hypochœris* (*-id-*) + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Hypochœris.* They are annual or perennial herbs with radical leaves, scapiform stems, the bracts of the involucre in many imbricated series, more or less contracted achenia, and plumose or simple pappus.

Hypochæris (hī-pō-kē'ris), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑποχοιρίς*, a plant of the succory kind, appar. (?) < *ὑπό*, under, + *χοῖρος*, a pig.] A genus of yellow-flowered herbs, of the natural order *Compositæ*, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, and type of the subtribe *Hypochærideæ*. About 30 species are known, distributed over temperate portions of the world. *H. radicata* of Europe, also sparingly introduced into the United States, is the cat's-ear.

hypochon† (hip'ō-kon), *n.* An abbreviation of *hypochondria*[1]. *Davies.* [Rare.]

You have droop'd within a few years into such a dispirited condition that 'tis as much as a plentiful dose of the best canary can do to remove the *hypocon* for a few minutes. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 233.

hypochonder† (hī-pō-kon'dėr), *n.* [< *hypochondrium*, q. v.] Same as *hypochondrium*.

hypochondria[1] (hī-pō- or hip-ō-kon'dri-ą), *n.* [= F. *hypochondrie* = Sp. *hipocondría* = Pg. *hypocondria* = It. *ipocondria* = G. *hypochondrie* = Dan. Sw. *hypokondri*, < ML. *hypochondria*, fem. sing., the morbid condition so called, supposed to have its seat in the upper part of the abdomen, < NL. *hypochondrium*.] A morbid condition characterized by exaggerated uneasiness and anxiety as to one's health, and also by extreme general depression; low spirits: in this sense often abbreviated *hypo*, or formerly *hyp*, *hip*. See *hypo*[1], *hip*[4]. Hypochondria, real or affected, was formerly also called *spleen*, *vapors*, and other vague names. Also *hypochondriacism*, *hypochondriasis*, *hypochondriasm*.

hypochondria[2], *n.* Plural of *hypochondrium*.

hypochondriac (hī-pō- or hip-ō-kon'dri-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *hypochondriaque* = Sp. *hipocondríaco* = Pg. *hypocondriaco* = It. *ipocondriaco* (cf. D. G. *hypochondrisch* = Dan. Sw. *hypokondrisk*) (see *hypochondria*[1]), < NL. *hypochondriacus*, < Gr. *ὑποχονδριακός*, affected in the hypochondrium, < *ὑποχόνδριον*: see *hypochondrium*.]

I. *a.* 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) Situated below the cartilages of the ribs — that is, under the "short ribs": specifically applied in human anatomy to the region of either hypochondrium. See third cut under *abdominal*. (*b*) Same as *hypochondrial*. — 2. In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the hypochondria, or basal ventral plates of the abdomen: as, the *hypochondriac* segment. — 3. In *pathol.*, suffering from hypochondria; morbidly anxious about one's health, and affected with general depression of spirits; also, characteristic of or produced by hypochondria.

Democritus, that thought to laugh the times into goodness, seems to me as deeply *hypochondriac* as Heraclitus that bewailed them. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

Seized with an *hypochondriac* alarm at every new sensation. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

There was a pleasurable illumination in your eye occasionally, a soft excitement in your aspect, which told of no bitter, bilious, *hypochondriac* brooding.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

II. *n.* A person affected with hypochondria; one who is morbidly anxious about his health, and generally depressed.

Terrour has frequently excited languid *hypochondriacs* to exertions they had deemed impossible.
T. Cogan, On the Passions, I. ii. 3.

These *hypochondriacs* are the torments of their physicians, and think they are insulted if their complaints are called imaginary. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 97.

hypochondriacal (hī'pō- or hip'ō-kon-drī'ą-kąl), *a.* [< *hypochondriac* + *-al*.] Same as *hypochondriac*, 3.

hypochondriacally (hī'pō- or hip'ō-kon-drī'ą-kąl-i), *adv.* In a hypochondriac or melancholy manner.

hypochondriacism (hī'pō- or hip'ō-kon-drī'ą-sizm), *n.* [< *hypochondriac* + *-ism*.] Same as *hypochondria*[1].

hypochondrial (hī-pō-kon'dri-ąl), *a.* [< *hypochondrium* + *-al*.] Situated upon the flanks: as, *hypochondrial* feathers. Also *hypochondriac*. *Macgillivray.*

hypochondriasis (hī'pō- or hip'ō-kon-drī'ą-sis), *n.* [NL., a more correct term for *hypochondria*[1]; < *hypochondrium* + *-iasis*.] Same as *hypochondria*[1].

hypochondriasm (hī-pō- or hip-ō-kon'dri-azm), *n.* [< *hypochondria*[1] + *-asm*.] Same as *hypochondria*[1].

hypochondriast (hī-pō- or hip-ō-kon'dri-ast), *n.* [< *hypochondria*[1] + *-ast*.] One afflicted with hypochondria; a hypochondriac.

hypochondrie† (hī'pō-kon-dri), *n.* Same as *hypochondry*.

hypochondrium (hī-pō-kon'dri-um), *n.*; pl. *hypochondria* (-ą). [NL. (formerly Englished *hypochendry*, pl. *hypochondries*, and *hypochonder*, < F. *hypocondre*), < L. *hypochondrium* (in pl.), < Gr. *ὑποχόνδριον*, pl. *ὑποχόνδρια*, the soft part of the body below the cartilage and above the navel, < *ὑπό*, under, + *χόνδρος*, a corn, grain, gristle, cartilage, esp. of the breast-bone: see *chondrus*. Hence *hypochondria*[1], q. v.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) In *human anat.*, a superior and lateral part of the abdomen, beneath the lower ribs; one of the specific regions of the abdomen, situated on either side of the epigastrium, above the lumbar regions. See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal*. (*b*) Some abdominal region corresponding to the above, as the flank or side of the rump of a bird; an iliac region. — 2. *pl.* In *entom.*, two lateral pieces at the base of the abdomen beneath, behind the metasternum and posterior coxæ: so called by Kirby. They are found in many *Coleoptera*, etc., and are really parts of the first ventral segment, which is hidden in the middle.

hypochondry† (hī'pō-kon-dri), *n.* Same as *hypochondrium*.

If from the liver, there is usually a pain in the right *hypocondrie*. If from the spleene, hardnesse and grief in the left *hypocondrie*, a rumbling, much appetite, and small digestion. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 200.

hypocist (hī'pō-sist), *n.* [< NL. *hypocistis*, < L. *hypocisthis*, < Gr. *ὑποκιστίς*, improp. *ὑποκιστίδις*, a parasitic plant which grows on the roots of the cistus, < *ὑπό*, under, below, + *κίστος*, cistus.] An inspissated juice obtained from a plant, the *Cytinus hypocistis*, natural order *Cytinaceæ*. The juice is expressed from the unripe fruit, evaporated to the consistence of an extract, formed into cakes, and dried in the sun. It is an astringent, useful in diarrheas and hemorrhages.

hypoclidia, *n.* Plural of *hypoclidium*.

hypoclidian (hī-pō-klī'di-ąn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypoclidium: as, a *hypoclidian* process. Also *hypocleidian*.

hypoclidium (hī-pō-klī'di-um), *n.*; pl. *hypoclidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, the clavicle.] In *ornith.*, the interclavicular element of the clavicles of a bird; an inferomedian process of the united clavicles. It is well shown in the common fowl, where the hypoclidium is the thin flat rounded bit of bone at the junction of the legs of the merrythought or wishbone. See cut under *furcula*. Also *hypocleidium*.

hypocoracoid (hī-pō-kor'ą-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + E. *coracoid*.] In *ichth.*, the lower one of two bones which bear the actinosts or base of the pectoral fin in most fishes. It was considered to be homologous with the cubital by Cuvier, with the radius by Owen, and with the coracoid by later ichthyotomists.

hypocoristic (hī'pō-kō-ris'tik), *a.* and *n.* In *Gr.* and *Lat. gram.*, same as *diminutive*.

hypocotyl (hī'pō-kot-il), *n.* [Short for *hypocotyledonous stem*.] In *bot.*, that part of the axis which is below the cotyledons. Also called the *caulicle*, and erroneously the *radicle*.

With seedlings the stem which supports the cotyledons (i. e. the organs which represent the first leaves) has been called by many botanists the "hypocotyledonous stem," but for brevity's sake we will speak of it merely as the *hypocotyl*. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, Int., p. 5.

hypocotyledonary (hī-pō-kot-i-lē'dọn-ą-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *κοτυληδών*, cotyledon, + *-ary*.] Pertaining to or resembling the hypocotyl or hypocotyledonous stem.

Water-plants; seed with little or no endosperm, but a strongly developed *hypocotyledonary* axis to the embryo. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 558.

hypocotyledonous (hī-pō-kot-i-lē'dọn-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *κοτυληδών*, cotyledon, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, situated under or supporting the cotyledons. *Darwin.* See *hypocotyl*.

hypocotylous (hī-pō-kot'i-lus), *a.* [< *hypocotyl* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the hypocotyl. *Nature.*

hypocrassi, *n.* A former spelling of *hippocras*.

hypocrater (hī-pō-krā'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑποκρατήριον*, the stand of a crater, < *ὑπό*, under, + *κρατήρ*, a mixing-vessel: see *crater*.] In *archæol.*, a stand or foot designed to support a crater or a vase of similar form, particularly an apodal vase. See cut under *dinos*.

hypocrateriform (hī'pō-krą-ter'i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑποκρατήριον*, the stand of a crater (see *hypocrater*), + L. *forma*, shape.] In *bot.*, salver-shaped: an epithet applied to a corolla consisting of a straight tube surmounted by a flat and spreading limb, as in the cowslip and phlox.

hypocraterimorphous (hī'pō-krą-ter-i-môr'fus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποκρατήριον*, the stand of a crater, + *μορφή*, form.] Same as *hypocrateriform*.

hypocrisy (hi-pok'ri-si), *n.*; pl. *hypocrisies* (-siz). [< ME. *hypocrisie*, *ypocrisie*, etc., < OF. *ypocrisie*, *hypocrisie* = Pr. *ypocrisia* = Sp. *hipocresía* = Pg. *hypocrisia* = It. *ipocrisia*, < LL. *hypocrisis*, hypocrisy, also an imitation of a person's speech and gestures, < Gr. *ὑπόκρισις*, a reply, an orator's delivery, hypocrisy, < *ὑποκρίνεσθαι*, answer, play a part, < *ὑπό*, under, + *κρίνεσθαι*, contend, dispute: see *crisis*, *critic*.] Dissimulation of one's real character or belief; especially, a false assumption of piety or virtue; a feigning to be better than one is; the action or character of a hypocrite.

In fraytour thei faren best of all the foure orders,
And [vsen] *ypocricie* in all that they werchen.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 284.

Beware ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is *hypocrisy*. Luke xii. 1.

Next stood *Hypocrisy*, with holy leer,
Soft smiling and demurely looking down,
But hid the dagger underneath the gown.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 564.

This then is *hypocrisy* — not simply for a man to deceive others, knowing all the while that he is deceiving them, but to deceive himself and others at the same time.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 127.

=Syn. Pretense, cant, formalism, sanctimoniousness, Phariseism. See *dissemble*, *dissembler*, and *deceit*.

hypocrite (hip'ō-krit), *n.* [< ME. *hypocrite*, *ypocrite*, < OF. *hypocrite*, F. *hypocrite* = Pr. *ypocrita* = Sp. *hipócrita* = Pg. *hypocrita* = It. *ipocrita*, *ipocrito*, < LL. *hypocrita*, a hypocrite; L., a mimic who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures; < Gr. *ὑποκριτής*, one who answers, a player, also a pretender, hypocrite, < *ὑποκρίνεσθαι*, answer, play a part: see *hypocrisy*.] One who assumes a false appearance; one who feigns to be what he is not, or to feel or believe what he does not actually feel or believe; especially, a false pretender to virtue or piety.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, *hypocrites!* for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness. Mat. xxiii. 27.

The fawning, sneaking, and flattering *hypocrite*, that will do or be any thing for his own advantage, is despised by those he courts, hated by good men, and at last tormented by his own conscience. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

=Syn. *Dissembler*, *Hypocrite* (see *dissembler*); Pharisee, formalist, cheat.

hypocritely† (hip'ō-krit-li), *adv.* Hypocritically.

He is re-hardned: like a stubborn Boy
That plies his Lesson, *Hypocritely* coy.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

hypocritic (hip-ō-krit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑποκριτικός*, acting a part, < *ὑποκριτής*: see *hypocrite*.] Hypocritical. [Rare.]

hypocritical (hip-ō-krit'i-kąl), *a.* [< *hypocritic* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from hypocrisy; characterized by hypocrisy; dissembling; feigned.

Indeed it is an easie matter for any to make a slight formal profession, to run in a round of *hypocriticall* duties, and live a moral civil life. *Hopkins*, Works, p. 783.

Make thy choice whether still to be subtle, worldly, selfish, iron-hearted, and *hypocritical*, or to tear these sins out of thy nature, though they bring the life-blood with them! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xviii.

=Syn. Dissembling, insincere, hollow, sham; sanctimonious, canting, pharisaical.

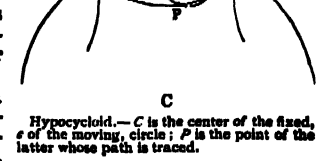
hypocritically (hip-ō-krit'i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a hypocritical manner; with hypocrisy; without sincerity.

Simeon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, nay *hypocritically*. *Government of the Tongue.*

hypocritish† (hip'ō-krit-ish), *a.* [< *hypocrite* + *-ish*[1].] Hypocritical.

The Lord . . . hath gathered him a flock, to whom he hath given ears to hear that the *hypocritish* wolves cannot hear.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 49.

hypocycloid (hī-pō-sī'kloid), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + E. *cycloid*.] In *geom.*, a curve described by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls upon the inside of another circle.



C

Hypocycloid. — *C* is the center of the fixed, *c* of the moving, circle; *P* is the point of the latter whose path is traced.

hypodactylum (hī-pō-dak'ti-lum), *n.*; pl. *hypodactyla* (-lą). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] In *ornith.*, the under side of the toe of a bird: opposed to *acrodactylum*. [Rare.]

hypoderma (hī-pō-dėr'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *δέρμα* (τ-), skin.] 1. In *bot.*, the layer of colorless cells just beneath the epidermis of a leaf; also extended to the external cortex under the epidermis of a stem: introduced in the

first sense by Kraus (1865). It is most commonly collenchyma. Also *hypoderm*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of hypodermic dipterous insects, or botflies, of the family *Œstridæ*, species of which live under the skin of various ruminant and other hoofed quadrupeds. *H. bovis* is the bot-fly of the ox. A related species, *H. linearis*, is known in Texas as the *heel-fly*, from attacking the heels of cattle. *Clark*, 1815.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of chiropterous mammals, or bats. *Geoffroy*, 1829.

hypodermal (hī-pō-dėr'mal), *a.* and *n.* [As *hypoderm-ic* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Same as *hypodermic*. [Rare.]

II. *n.* In sponges, a hypodermale.

hypodermale (hī″pō-dėr-mā′lē), *n.*; pl. *hypodermalia* (-li-ą). [NL.: see *hypodermal*.] A pentact sponge-spicule of the outer surface, with immersed radial ray only. *F. E. Schulze.*

hypodermatic (hī″pō-dėr-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [As *hypoderm-ic* + *-atic*[2].] I. *a.* Same as *hypodermic*. [Rare.]

I should resort to *hypodermatic* injections.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 11.

II. *n.* A hypodermic injection.

I again administered the *hypodermatic* of morphia.
Medical News, LII. 293.

hypodermatically (hī′pō-dėr-mat'i-kąl-i), *adv.* Hypodermically.

It is, moreover, impossible to use the bichloride *hypodermatically* about the legs without producing abscesses.
Medical News, LII. 273.

Hypodermiæ (hī-pō-dėr'mi-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries), < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *δέρμα*, the skin.] A division of fungi, propagated, so far as known, only by asexual spores, and growing under and through the epidermis of living plants. By Fries it was called an order, including the *Ustilaginæ* and *Uredineæ* as subordera. De Bary (1861) made it one of the four groups into which he divided the fungi, without altering its application. In Cohn's system of classification (1872) it was made a section of the order *Basidiosporeæ*, still including, however, the *Ustilagineæ* and *Uredineæ*. The studies of De Bary and others have thrown much additional light upon the life-history of these forms, with the result of showing that the two groups are not very closely related. Consequently, by later systematists the *Uredineæ* have been raised to the rank of a class coördinate with the *Basidiomycetes*, and the *Ustilagineæ* included as an order in the class *Zygomycetes*, the division *Hypodermiæ* being abandoned.

hypodermic (hī-pō-dėr'mik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *δέρμα*, the skin (cf. *hypoderm*), + *-ic*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to parts under the skin; subcutaneous; employed in introducing foreign substances under the skin: specifically applied to a mode of administering medicines by introducing them under the skin: as, a *hypodermic* syringe.

The galvanic excitation of the lower limb, or the *hypodermic* injection of strychnine into it.
Prize Essays, Conn. Med. Soc., 1868.

2. Burrowing in or under the skin; infesting the integuments: as, a *hypodermic* insect.—3. Of or pertaining to the hypoderm in arthropods: as, a *hypodermic* layer; *hypodermic* cells.

II. *n.* 1. In *med.*, a remedy introduced under the skin, as morphia or other narcotic agent.—2. A hypodermic injection or syringe.

hypodermical (hī-pō-dėr'mi-kąl), *a.* Same as *hypodermic*.

hypodermically (hī-pō-dėr'mi-kąl-i), *adv.* In a hypodermic manner; under the skin.

hypodermis (hī-pō-dėr'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποδερμίς*, lit. underskin, < *ὑπό*, under, + *δέρμα*, skin.] 1. In annelids, as the earthworm, a thick layer, below the cuticula, of reticulated or nucleated tissue, in the meshes of which is a copious transparent gelatinous substance. It is considered by some as probably representing both the dermis and the epidermis of other animals.—2. In *entom.*, a soft cellular substance or tissue lining the abdominal wall of an insect, within the chitinous investment. The more superficial parts of it represent an ectoderm or epidermis, the deeper portion being a parietal layer of the mesoderm.

hypodermoclysis (hī″pō-dėr-mok'li-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *δέρμα*, skin, + *κλύσις*, a drenching by a clyster.] The injection of large quantities of a liquid, as water, under the skin, with a view to replenishing the blood.

hypodiapason (hī-pō-dī-ą-pā'zon), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *διαπασῶν*, diapason: see *diapason*.] In *early music*, the interval of an octave when measured downward; a suboctave.

hypodiapente (hī-pō-dī-ą-pen'tē), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *διὰπεντε*, diapente: see *diapente*.] In *early music*, the interval of a perfect fifth when measured downward.

hypodiastole (hī′pō-dī-as'tō-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποδιαστολή*, a slight stop, a mark to divide the syllables of a word, < *ὑπό*, under, + *διαστολή*, a separation: see *diastole*.] In *Gr. gram.*, same as *diastole*, 3.

hypodiatessaron (hī-pō-dī-ą-tes'ą-ron), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *διατεσσάρων*, diatessaron: see *diatessaron*.] In *early music*, the interval of a perfect fourth when measured downward.

hypodiazeuxis (hī-pō-dī-ą-zūk'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *διάζευξις*, diazeuxis: see *diazeuxis*.] In *early music*, the separation of two tetrachords by the interval of a fifth, as between the meson and the diezeugmènon. See *tetrachord*.

hypodidascal† (hī″pō-di-das'kąl), *n.* [< L. *hypodidascalus*, < Gr. *ὑποδιδάσκαλος*, an underteacher, < *ὑπό*, under, + *διδάσκαλος*, a teacher: see *didascalic*.] An under-teacher. [Rare.]

There is the star of eloquence, under whom I am an *hypodidascal*—in English, his usher.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

hypoditone (hī-pō-dī'tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *δίτονον*, the major third: see *ditone*.] In *early music*, the interval of a major third when measured downward.

hypodorian (hī-pō-dō'ri-ąn), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *Dorian*.] See under *mode*.

hypodorianic (hī-pō-dō-ri-an'ik), *a.* [< *hypodorian* + *-ic*.] See under *mode*.

hypogæal, hypogæan, etc. See *hypogeal*, etc.

Hypogæi (hī-pō-jē'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *hypogæus, hypogeus*, underground: see *hypogeal*.] A family of gasteromycetous fungi, resembling the truffles in their habit of underground growth.

hypogastria, *n.* Plural of *hypogastrium*.

hypogastric (hī-pō-gas'trik), *a.* [< *hypogastrium* + *-ic*.] In *anat.*, situated below the stomach; specifically, of or pertaining to the hypogastrium.—**Hypogastric artery**, the principal branch of the internal iliac artery of the fetus, passing out of the body at the navel, and along the umbilical cord to the placenta, whence also called *umbilical artery*. There are a pair of these arteries, right and left. After birth the portion of each which is outside the body is cast off, and that portion within the body which becomes an impervious cord takes part in the formation of the urachus, while a small portion which remains pervious becomes known as the *superior vesical artery*. See cut under *embryo*.—**Hypogastric lobe** of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean, one of the posterolateral subdivisions of the carapace. See cut under *Brachyura*.—**Hypogastric plexuses**, plexuses of sympathetic nerves derived from the aortic plexus.—**Hypogastric region**, the hypogastrium. See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal*.

hypogastrium (hī-pō-gas'tri-um), *n.*; pl. *hypogastria* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπογάστριον*, the lower belly, neut. of *ὑπογάστριος*, pertaining to the lower part of the belly, abdominal, < *ὑπό*, under, below, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] In *human anat.*, the lower part of the belly; an abdominal region below the umbilical region and between the right and left iliac or inguinal regions. See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal*.

hypogastrocele (hī-pō-gas'trō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπογάστριον*, the lower belly, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, a hernia through the walls of the lower belly.

hypogea, *n.* Plural of *hypogeum*.

hypogeal, hypogæal (hī-pō-jē'ąl), *a.* [< LL. *hypogeus, hypogæus*, < Gr. *ὑπόγειος*, later Attic *ὑπόγαιος*, under the earth, underground, subterranean, < *ὑπό*, under, + *γῆ, γαῖα*, the earth, the ground.] Subterranean; underground; in *bot.*, growing beneath the surface of the earth, as parts of plants, or in a few instances entire plants, as the truffle and the tuckahoe. Also *hypogeous, hypogæous, hypogean, hypogæan*.

This Roman site . . . is certain to reveal a rich *hypogeal* harvest if it be systematically approached.
Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 182.

hypogean, hypogæan (hī-pō-jē'an), *a.* [As *hypogeal* + *-an*.] Same as *hypogeal*.

In any *hypogean* insect which continually uses its claws in burrowing, the need of shedding and renewal of those organs is apparent.
Science, V. 519.

hypogee (hī'pō-jē), *n.* [< L. *hypogeum*: see *hypogeum*.] Same as *hypogeum*.

The earlier accounts of the painted *hypogees* of Etruria.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 177.

hypogeiody† (hī-pō-jī'ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπόγειος*, underground (see *hypogeal*), + *ὁδός*, way.] The art of laying out mines and tunnels and of mapping caves; subterranean surveying. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

hypogene (hī'pō-jēn), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *-γενής*, -produced: see *-gen*.] Produced or formed under or below (the earth's surface); nether-formed; specifically, in *geol.*, said of rocks which have assumed their present form and structure beneath the surface; Plutonic: a term applied more especially to the granitic rocks: opposed to *epigene*.

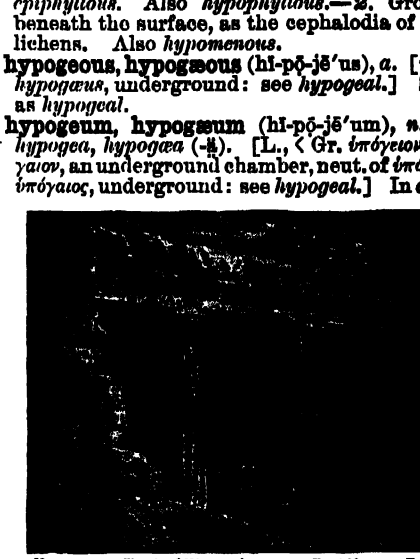
I proposed in the Principles of Geology the term "*hypogene*," . . . a word implying the theory that granite, gneiss, and the other crystalline formations are alike nether formed rocks, or rocks which have not assumed their present form and structure on the surface.
Lyell, Elem. of Geology (ed. 1865), p. 8.

Hypogene or Plutonic action. The changes within the earth caused by original internal heat and by chemical action.
A. Geikie, Geology (2d ed.), p. 178.

hypogenous (hī-poj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *-γενής*, -produced (cf. *hypogene*), + *-ous*.] 1. Produced below or upon the under surface: applied to fungi growing upon the under side of leaves: distinguished from *epigenous* and *epiphyllous*. Also *hypophyllous*.—2. Growing beneath the surface, as the cephalodia of some lichens. Also *hypomenous*.

hypogeous, hypogæous (hī-pō-jē'us), *a.* [< LL. *hypogæus*, underground: see *hypogeal*.] Same as *hypogeal*.

hypogeum, hypogæum (hī-pō-jē'um), *n.*; pl. *hypogea, hypogæa* (-ą). [L., < Gr. *ὑπόγειον, ὑπόγαιον*, an underground chamber, neut. of *ὑπόγειος, ὑπόγαιος*, underground: see *hypogeal*.] In *arch.*,



Hypogeum.—Tomb of Khnoumhotpou, at Beni-Hassan, Egypt, showing the so-called proto-Doric columns.

that part of a building which is below the level of the ground, including cellars, vaults, etc.; also, any underground construction, chamber, etc., as the syringes of ancient Egypt, or the tombs of the Etruscans. Also *hypogee*.

The tombs of Beni Hassan . . . are situated on the eastern side of the Nile, and are almost the only *hypogea* that are so placed in Egypt. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 110.

A series of *hypogea* or caves sunk in the solid rock.
Encyc. Brit., II. 895.

hypogeusia (hī-pō-jū'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *γεῦσις*, the sense of taste, < *γεύειν*, give to taste: see *gust*[2].] Diminution of the sense of taste.

hypoglossal (hī-pō-glos'ąl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, + *-al*. Cf. *hypoglossis*.] I. *a.* Situated under the tongue, wholly or in part: specifically applied to a pair of nerves.—**Hypoglossal nerve**, either of the twelfth or last pair of cranial nerves of most vertebrates. It is the motor nerve of the tongue and associate parts. In man the hypoglossal arises from the medulla oblongata by several filaments, in a line with the anterior roots of the spinal nerves, leaves the cranial cavity by the anterior condyloid foramen, descends the neck deeply to a point opposite the angle of the lower jaw, winds around the origin of the occipital artery, crosses the carotid, and enters the substance of the tongue between the mylohyoid muscle and the hyoglossal. See second cut under *brain*.

II. *n.* A hypoglossal nerve. Also *hypoglossus*.

hypoglossi, *n.* Plural of *hypoglossus*.

hypoglossis, hypoglottis (hī-pō-glos'is, -glot'-is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπογλωσσίς, ὑπογλωττίς*, a swelling on the under side of the tongue, the under surface of the tongue, < *ὑπό*, under, + *γλῶσσα, γλῶττα*, the tongue.] 1. In *anat.*, the under part of the tongue.—2. Anything under the tongue. (*a*) In *pathol.*, a sublingual tumor. See *ranula*. (*b*) A losenge or pill to be kept under the tongue till dissolved. 3. In *entom.*, an outer division of the mentum, generally concealed or aborted, but visible in certain *Coleoptera*.

hypoglossus (hī-pō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *hypoglossi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] 1. In *ichth.*: (*a*) A nerve of some fishes, as sharks, formed by the coalescence of the ventral or anterior roots of the last three cranial nerves, and extending to certain muscles of the shoulder-girdle. (*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of fishes, containing the halibut: same as *Hippoglossus*. *Smith*, 1833.—2. In *anat.*, same as *hypoglossal*.

hypoglottis, *n.* See *hypoglossis*.

hypognathism (hī-pog'nā-thizm), *n.* [As *hypognath-ous* + *-ism*.] The quality or condition of being hypognathous. *Coues*, 1864.

hypognathous (hī-pog'nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ornith.*, having the

under mandible longer than the upper, as the black skimmer, *Rhynchops nigra:* applied either to the bird or to its beak. *Coues.* See cut under *Rhynchops.*

hypogonation (hī′pō-gō-nat′i-on), *n.* [< MGr. *ὑπογονάτιον*, a kneeling-cushion, < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *γόνυ* = E. *knee.*] Same as *epigonation.*

hypogyn (hī′pō-jin), *n.* [As *hypogyn-ous.*] A hypogynous plant.

Hypogynæ (hī-poj′i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sachs): see *hypogynous.*] A division of gamopetalous plants in which the corolla is hypogynous. It includes the *Tubulifloræ* with 5 orders, the *Labiatifloræ* with 11 orders, the *Diandræ* with 2 orders, and the *Contortæ* with 5 orders.

hypogynic (hī-pō-jin′ik), *a.* [As *hypogyn-ous* + *-ic.*] Inserted in a hypogynous manner: said of parts of a flower.

hypogynous (hī-poj′i-nus), *a.* [< NL. **hypogynus*, < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *γυνή*, female (mod. bot. pistil, ovary).] In *bot.*, situated beneath the pistil: applied to parts which, as in the *Ranunculaceæ*, are inserted or borne on the receptacle of the flower, which has the sepals, petals, numerous stamens, and many or few pistils, all distinct and unconnected and inserted upon the torus or axis, with the pistils at the summit. —**Hypogynous insertion.** See *insertion.*

hypogyny (hī-poj′i-ni), *n.* [As *hypogyn-ous* + *-y.*] In *bot.*, the condition or state of being hypogynous.

Hypohippus (hī-pō-hip′us), *n.* [NL., prop. **hyphippus*, < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of extinct perissodactyl ungulate mammals, of the family *Anchitheriidæ.* *J. Leidy*, 1858.

hypoiastian, hypoiastianic (hī′pō-i-as′ti-an, -an′ik), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *Iastian.*] See under *mode.*

hypoionian, hypoionianic (hī′pō-i-ō′ni-an, -an′ik), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *Ionian.*] See under *mode.*

hypojacobian (hī-pō-ja-kō′bi-an), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *Jacobian.*] In *math.*, Jacobian: so called in contradistinction to *hyperjacobian.*

hypokinetic (hī-pō-ki-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *κινητικός*, moving: see *kinetic.*] Exhibiting less than the normal amount of action.

hypolais (hī-pō-lā′is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπολαΐς*, some small bird.] 1. In *ornith.*, an old (Aristotelian) name of some small European bird, perhaps a warbler, sylvia, or beccafico, made by Aldrovandi the same as *curruca.* Hence—(*a*) In the form *hippolais*, the Linnean specific name of the icterine warbler, *Motacilla hippolais*, the *Sylvia hypolais* of other writers. (*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of small sylviine warblers of Europe, etc., of which the icterine warbler, *Hypolais icterina*, is the type: synonymous with *Astilus, Curruca, Ficedula*, etc. *J. J. Kaup*, 1829; *Cabanis*, 1850. Also written *Hippolais.* *C. L. Brehm*, 1828.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of pyralid moths. *Guenée*, 1854.

Hypolepideæ (hī-pol-e-pid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fée), < *Hypolepis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypodiaceous ferns, typified by the genus *Hypolepis*, now referred to the tribe *Pterideæ.*

Hypolepis (hī-pol′e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Bernhardi), < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *λεπίς*, a scale, husk.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, of the tribe *Pteridеæ*; the type of the old tribe *Hypolepideæ.* The sori are marginal, placed usually in the sinuses of the frond, small, subglobose, uniform, and distinct. The fronds are from twice to four times pinnate, with free veins. About a dozen species are known, widely distributed in tropical countries.

hypolydian (hī-pō-lid′i-an), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *Lydian.*] See under *mode.*

Hypolytreæ (hī-pō-lit′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees, 1834), < *Hypolytrum* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Cyperaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hypolytrum.*

Hypolytrum (hī-pol′i-trum), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1805), < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *λύτρον*, a plant, loosestrife.] A genus of monocotyledonous rush-like plants, of the order *Cyperaceæ*, the type of the tribe *Hypolytreæ.* The inflorescence is in fascicled or corymbose roundish panicles, which are many-flowered; there are 2 hypogynous, keeled, and compressed scales, the exterior one being the largest; there is no calyx; and the stamens are 2 or 3 in number. About 25 species are known, widely dispersed in tropical and subtropical countries.

hypomanikion (hī′pō-ma-nik′i-on), *n.* [< MGr. *ὑπομανίκιον*, also *ὑπομάνικον*, < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *μανίκιον*, sleeve: see *epimanikion.*] Same as *epimanikion.*

hypomanikon (hī-pō-man′i-kon), *n.* Same as *epimanikion.*

hypomenous (hī-pom′e-nus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ὑπομένειν*, stay behind, remain, < *ὑπό*, under, + *μένειν*, remain: see *remain.*] Same as *hypogenous*, 2. *Lindley.*

hypomeral (hī-pom′e-ral), *a.* [< *hypomere* + *-al.*] Inferior or lower, as a part of a sponge; of or pertaining to a hypomere.

hypomere (hī′pō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *μέρος*, a part.] That lower part of some sponges which has all three fundamental layers, ectoderm, mesoderm, and endoderm, but develops no flagellated chambers or choanosome: distinguished from *spongomere.*

The lower half [of a Rhagon], which consists of all three fundamental layers, may be called the *hypomere.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

hypomixolydian (hī-pō-mik-sō-lid′i-an), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *mixolydian.*] See under *mode.*

hyponastic (hī-pō-nas′tik), *a.* [As *hyponasty* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by hyponasty. *Darwin.*

When the upper surface of the organ [a leaf] is growing the more rapidly the growth is said to be epinastic, when the lower, *hyponastic.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 58.

hyponasty (hī′pō-nas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ναστός*, close-pressed, solid, < *νάσσειν*, press close.] In *bot.*, increased growth along the lower surface of an organ or part of a plant, causing the part to bend upward. Compare *epinasty.*

hyponeuria (hī-pō-nū′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] In *pathol.*, morbidly diminished nervous energy. *Dunglison.*

hyponitrite (hī-pō-nī′trit), *n.* [< *hyponitr-ous* + *-ite*2.] A salt of hyponitrous acid.

hyponitrous (hī-pō-nī′trus), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *nitrous.*] Used only in the following name:—**Hyponitrous acid**, an unstable acid (HNO) which cannot be isolated, but is obtained in combination as a potassium salt by the reduction of potassium nitrite.

hyponoia (hī-pō-noi′ą), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπόνοια*, hidden thought, deeper meaning, < *ὑπονοεῖν*, think secretly, suspect, < *ὑπό*, under, + *νοεῖν*, think, < *νόος*, mind.] In *theol.*, a supposed hidden meaning or double sense underlying the language of the Bible.

hyponome (hī′pō-nōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπονομή*, an underground passage, < *ὑπόνομος*, going underground, < *ὑπό*, under, + *νέμειν*, dwell in, inhabit.] The ambulatory pipe or so-called fleshy funnel of a cephalopod. *A. Hyatt*, Science, III. 123.

hypopharyngeal (hī′pō-fa-rin′jē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *φάρυγξ*, throat (pharynx).] I. *a.* 1. Situated beneath the pharynx.—2. Situated at the lower part of the pharynx.—3. In *entom.*, pertaining to the hypopharynx.—4. In *ichth.*, specifically applied to the lower pharyngeal bones: opposed to *epipharyngeal.* See the extract.

There are [in osseous fishes] usually five pair of branchial arches connected by median ventral ossifications. The posterior pair are single bones, which underlie the floor of the pharynx, bear no branchial filaments, but commonly support teeth, and are called *hypopharyngeal* bones. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 136.

Hypopharyngeal band, in ascidians, a ciliated tract continued backward from the peripharyngeal band along the middle of the neural surface of the pharynx to or toward the esophageal opening. See cut under *Salpa.*—**Hypopharyngeal fold**, either of a pair of longitudinal lamellæ on the middle line of the branchial sac or pharyngeal cavity of an ascidian.

II. *n.* One of the lower pharyngeal bones: generally used in the plural.

hypopharynx (hī-pō-far′ingks), *n.*; pl. *hypopharynges* (-fa-rin′jēz). [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *φάρυγξ*, throat (pharynx).] In *entom.*, a fleshy organ, generally strengthened with chitinous sclerites, projecting from the floor of the mouth at the opening of the pharynx or gullet. It sometimes has a tongue-like prolongation called the *lingua*, or that name may be given to the whole hypopharynx. See cut under *Hymenoptera.*

The anterior surface of the lingua and *hypopharynx* is beset with fine hairs. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 353.

hypophet (hī′pō-fet), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑποφήτης*, a suggester, interpreter, < *ὑπό*, under, + *φάναι*, speak. Cf. *prophet.*] An expounder or interpreter. *Bunsen.* [Rare.]

hypophlœodal (hī-pō-flē′ō-dal), *a.* Same as *hypophlœodic.*

hypophlœodic (hī′pō-flē-od′ik), *a.* [As *hypophlœus* + *-ode* + *-ic.*] In *lichenol.*, living in the periderm of a plant; situated beneath the outer layers of the bark. Compare *epiphlœodic.*

hypophlœous (hī-pō-flē′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *φλοιός*, bark.] Same as *hypophlœodic.*

hypophora (hī-pof′ō-rą), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ὑποφορά*, a putting under, subjoining, hypophora, < *ὑποφέρειν*, carry away under, put under, subjoin, < *ὑπό*, under, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] In *rhet.*, the statement of an opponent's objection or of an argument which might be urged against the speaker's or writer's position. The hypophora is followed by the answer or counter-argument, called the *anthypophora.* Hypophora and anthypophora frequently take the form of a series of questions and answers. The word *hypophora* has accordingly been used sometimes as equivalent to *eperotesis.*

hypophosphate (hī-pō-fos′fāt), *n.* [< *hypophosph*(*orous*) + *-ate*1.] Same as *hypophosphite.*

hypophosphite (hī-pō-fos′fit), *n.* [< *hypophosph*(*orous*) + *-ite*2.] In *chem.*, a salt obtained by the union of hypophosphorous acid with a salifiable base.

hypophosphoric (hī′pō-fos-for′ik), *a.* Same as *hypophosphorous.*

hypophosphorous (hī-pō-fos′fō-rus), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *phosphorous.*] In *chem.*, containing less oxygen than phosphorous acid contains.—**Hypophosphorous acid**, H_3PO_2, an acid formed by decomposing phosphides with water. It may be obtained as a syrupy acid liquid or a white crystalline solid. Its salts are used to some extent as medicine.

hypophrygian (hī-pō-frij′i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑποφρύγιος*, < *ὑπό*, under, + *Φρύγιος*, Phrygian.] See under *mode.*

Hypophthalma (hī-pof-thal′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] 1. *pl.* In Latreille's system of classification (1831), the ninth tribe of crabs of the division *Heterocheiæ*, having the hind pair of legs very small and either dorsal or abortive.—2. *sing.* A genus of arachnids. *Taczanowsky*, 1873.

hypophyge (hī-pof′i-jē), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑποφυγή*, a refuge (a recess), < *ὑποφεύγειν*, flee from under, retire a little, < *ὑπό*, under, + *φεύγειν*, flee.] In *arch.*, a depression of curved profile beneath some feature, as the hollow molding beneath some archaic Doric capitals, as at Pæstum and Selinus; an apophyge; a scotia. See cut under *column.*

hypophyllium (hī-pō-fil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *hypophyllia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, a petiole that has the form of a small sheath, is destitute of laminæ, and surrounds the base of certain small branches, having the appearance of leaves, as in asparagus.

hypophyllous (hī-pō-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, same as *hypogenous*, 1.

hypophyses, *n.* Plural of *hypophysis.*

hypophysial (hī-pō-fiz′i-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypophysis. See *conario-hypophysial.*

hypophysical (hī-pō-fiz′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *φυσικός*, physical.] Inferior to the physical; beneath or below the physical.

All kinds of knowledge were entirely familiar to him [Jesus]: as the narrative expresses it, the physical and the metaphysical, the hyperphysical and [the] *hypophysical.* *Stowe*, Origin of Books of the Bible, p. 229.

hypophysis (hī-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *hypophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπόφυσις*, an undergrowth, a process, < *ὑποφύειν*, make to grow from below, pass. grow from below, grow up, < *ὑπό*, under, + *φύειν*, make to grow, pass. *φύεσθαι*, grow. Cf. *epiphysis.*] 1. The pituitary body of the brain, which is lodged in the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone, and attached to the tuber cinereum of the brain by the infundibulum. It occurs in all vertebrates except *Amphioxus.* It does not appear to be of true nervous tissue, and its function, if any, is unknown. The name is correlated with *epiphysis* as a name of the conarium. More fully called *hypophysis cerebri.* See second cut under *brain.*

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) In angiosperms, the layer of cells in the embryo resulting from the successive fission of the penultimate cell of the suspensor, which gives rise to the primary root and root-cap. (*b*) In mosses, an enlargement of the pedicel at the base of the capsule. Also called, less correctly, *apophysis.* See cut under *Andræa.*

hypopial (hī-pō′pi-al), *a.* [< *hypopus* + *-ial.*] Relating to the hypopus stage of certain acaroids. See *hypopus*, 2.

The *hypopial* period takes the place of that between two ecdyses in the ordinary life-history. *Michael*, Jour. Linn. Soc. (1884), XVII. 389.

hypoplastral (hī-pō-plas′tral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypoplastron of a turtle.

hypoplastron (hī-pō-plas′tron), *n.*; pl. *hypoplastra* (-trą). [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + NL. *plastron*, q. v.] The third lateral piece of the plastron of a turtle: applied by Huxley ("Anat. Vert.," p. 174) to what others call *hyposternum.* See second cut under *Chelonia.*

hypopodium (hī-pō-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *hypopodia* (-ą). [NL. (cf. LL. *hypopodium*, < Gr. *ὑποπόδιον*, a foot-stove), < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] In *bot.*, the stalk or foot of the carpels. *Lindley.* [Rare.]

hypopselaphesia (hī-pop-sel-ạ-fē'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ψηλάφησις*, a touching, < *ψηλαφᾶν*, feel, touch.] In *pathol.*, partial loss of the tactile sense.

hypopterate (hī-pop'tẹ-rāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπόπτερος*, winged, < *ὑπό*, under, + *πτερόν*, a wing, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having a wing produced at the base or below. *Lindley.* [Rare.]

Hypopterygei (hī-pop-tẹ-rij'ẹ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *πτέρυξ*, *πτερύγιον*, a wing, < *πτερόν*, a wing.] A family of pleurocarpous or lateral-fruited mosses, with a peculiar arrangement of the leaves, which are placed in two opposite straight rows united on the upper side of the stem, with a third median row of smaller stipuliform leaves on the under side. The cells of the leaves are parenchymatous and equal in all parts.

Hypopterygiaceæ (hī-pop-tẹ-rij-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypopterygei* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Hypopterygei*.

hypoptila, *n.* Plural of *hypoptilum*.

hypoptilar (hī-pop'ti-lạr), *a.* [< *hypoptilum* + *-ar*[2].] Pertaining to the hypoptilum; hyporachidian.

hypoptilum (hī-pop'ti-lum), *n.*; pl. *hypoptila* (-lạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *πτίλον*, feather.] In *ornith.*, the aftershaft or hyporachis of a feather; the whole of the supplementary plume which springs from the stem of the main feather at the junction of calamus and rachis. Hypoptila are usually present in the general plumage of birds, but are wanting in some families, as owls, and are never developed on the remiges or rectrices. They are usually much smaller than the main feather, but in some cases are about as large, when the feather appears to be double, but with a single barrel. See *hyporachis* and *aftershaft*, both of which are more frequently used than *hypoptilum*.

Hypopus (hī'pō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ποῦς* = E. *foot*.] 1. A supposed genus of acaroids. *Dugès*, 1834. Hence—2. [*l. c.*] A heteromorphous nymph of certain acaroids, formerly supposed to be a generic type of the acaroids.

The true *hypopus* is a heteromorphous nymphal form of Tyroglyphus, and possibly of some allied, or other genera. *Michael*, Jour. Linn. Soc. (1884), XVII. 379.

hypopygia, *n.* Plural of *hypopygium*.

hypopygial (hī-pō-pij'i-ạl), *a.* [< *hypopygium* + *-al*.] In *entom.*, situated under the end of the abdomen; specifically, of or pertaining to the hypopygium.—**Hypopygial valves**, two oval or oblong cleft plates on the lower side of the last abdominal segments, such as are found in many *Tenthredinidæ*.

hypopygium (hī-pō-pij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *hypopygia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὑποπύγιον*, the rump, < *ὑπό*, under, + *πυγή*, the buttocks.] In *entom.*: (*a*) The lamellate clasping-organ at the end of the abdomen of many male dipterous insects, designed to retain the female. In some species it is very large, and turned under the abdomen. (*b*) The last visible ventral segment of an insect's abdomen, immediately beneath the pygidium, or last dorsal segment. *Kirby.*

hypopyum, hypopyon (hī-pō'pi-um, -on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπόπυον*, a kind of ulcer, neut. of *ὑπόπυος*, tending to suppuration, < *ὑπό*, under, + *πύον*, pus: see *pus*, *pyemia*.] In *pathol.*, an effusion of pus into the anterior chamber of the eye, or that cavity which contains the aqueous humor.

hyporachidian (hī'pō-ra-kid'i-ạn), *a.* [< *hyporachis* (*-id-*) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or having the character of the hyporachis. Also *hyporhachidian*.

hyporachis (hī-por'ạ-kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπόραχις*, the hollow above the hip, < *ὑπό*, under, + *ῥάχις*, the spine.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) Properly, the aftershaft; the rachis accessoria; the stem or scape of the supplementary feather which grows upon many feathers of most birds.

Structural characters no less important separate the Rheas from the Emeus, and, apart from their very different physiognomy, the former can be readily recognized by the rounded form of their contour-feathers, which want the *hyporrhachis* or after-shaft that in the Emeus and Cassowaries is so long as to equal the main shaft. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 505.

(*b*) The whole of such a supplementary feather; a hypoptilum: more frequently but less correctly used in this sense. See *hypoptilum* and *aftershaft*. Also written *hyporrhachis*.

hyporadial (hī-pō-rā'di-ạl), *a.* [< *hyporadii* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the hyporadii.

hyporadii (hī-pō-rā'di-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + L. *radius*, q. v.] In *ornith.*, the accessory radii or barbs of a feather. The barbs of the hyporachis or hypoptilum are to the supplementary feather what the radii or barbs are to the main feather; they may bear barbules or hyporadioli, but never hamuli or hooklets.

hyporadioli (hī-pō-rā-di'ō-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. of *hyporadii*.] The barbules of the hyporadii; the lesser processes borne upon the barbs of a hyporachis or of a hypoptilum.

hyporchem, *n.* See *hyporcheme*.

hyporcheme (hī-pôr-kē'mẹ), *n.*; pl. *hyporchemata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL.] Same as *hyporcheme*.

hyporchematic (hī'pôr-kẹ-mat'ik), *a.* [< *hyporchema*(*t-*) + *-ic*.] Consisting in or pertaining to a hyporcheme or hyporchesis; characterizing or employed in hyporchemes: as, a *hyporchematic* dance; *hyporchematic* rhythms.—**Hyporchematic prosodiac**, in *anc. pros.*, an episynthetic meter, consisting of an anapestic prosodiac and an iambic dimeter catalectic (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑).

hyporcheme, hyporchem (hī'pôr-kēm, -kem), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπόρχημα*, < *ὑπορχεῖσθαι*, dance with or to music, < *ὑπό*, under, + *ὀρχεῖσθαι*, dance.] In *Gr. antiq.* and *pros.*, a hymn or poem sung by the main body of the chorus, while some of their number accompanied it with mimetic dancing and gesticulation. The hyporcheme, like the pæan, was originally a hymn or song in honor of Apollo, but of a less solemn character than the pæan. This kind of composition is said to have been first developed by Thaletas in the seventh century B. C., and we still possess fragments of hyporchemes by Simonides, Pratinas, Bacchylides, and Pindar.

hyporchesis (hī-pôr-kē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπόρχησις*, a dancing to the hyporcheme: see *hyporcheme*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a choric dance with singing, accompanied by some of the chorus with pantomimic action. The poem sung was called a *hyporcheme*.

hyporrhythmic (hī-pō-rith'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπόρρυθμος*, subrhythmical, < *ὑπό*, under, + *ῥυθμός*, rhythm: see *rhythm*.] Deficient in rhythm: applied to a heroic hexameter in which the end of a foot coincides throughout with the end of a word. Such a line, having as many diereses as there are feet ending within the line, and no true cesura, loses all rhythmic coherence and continuity. An example is:

Spārsīs ‖ hāstīs ‖ lōngīs ‖ cāmpūs ‖ splēndēt ēt ‖ hōrrēt.
Ennius.

hyposcenium (hī-pō-sē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *hyposcenia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὑποσκήνιον*, the wall under the front of the stage, < *ὑπό*, under, + *σκήνη*, the stage: see *scene*.] In the ancient Greek theater, the low wall beneath the logeion or front part of the stage, which was raised upon it above the orchestra or konistra. This wall was frequently ornamented with sculptured reliefs, as in the Dionysiac theater at Athens, or with columns and other architectural features, as in the theater of Epidaurus. A flight of steps in the middle or on either side afforded communication between the stage and the orchestra.

hyposkeletal (hī-pō-skel'ẹ-tạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, developed, as muscles, below the endoskeleton: opposed to *episkeletal*.

The *hyposkeletal* muscles are separated from the episkeletal, not only by the endoskeleton of the trunk, . . . but by the ventral branches of the spinal nerves. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 44.

hypospadia (hī-pō-spā'di-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποσπαδίας* or *ὑποσπαδίαιος*, one having hypospadia, < *ὑπό*, under, + *σπᾶν*, draw.] An arrest of development of the male generative organs, the urethra being more or less extensively open along its under side. Also *hypospadias*.

hypospadiac (hī-pō-spā'di-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *hypospadia* + *-ac*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by hypospadia.

II. *n.* One who is affected by hypospadia.

hyposphenal (hī-pō-sfē'nạl), *a.* [< *hyposphene* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a hyposphene; characterized by or possessing a hyposphene, as a vertebra; articulated by means of a hyposphene: as, a *hyposphenal* process, vertebra, or articulation. Also rarely *diplosphenal*.

hyposphene (hī'pō-sfēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *σφήν*, a wedge.] The median and single wedge-shaped process situated on the neural arch below the postzygapophyses of the vertebræ of certain extinct reptiles of the Permian period: so called by Cope, and later named *diplosphene* by Marsh. The process projects into the neural canal from the hinder part of the neural arch, and, with a corresponding formation on the fore part of the neural arch of a succeeding vertebra, affords an articulation additional to those made by the zygapophyses proper.

hyposporangium (hī'pō-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *σπορά*, a spore or seed, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel.] The indusium growing from beneath the spore-case of a fern. *Cooke.* Also called *indusium inferior*.

hypostasis (hī-pos'tạ-sis), *n.*; pl. *hypostases* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπόστασις*, a supporting, foundation, substance, reality, < *ὑπόστατος*, substantially existing, lit. set under, < *ὑφιστάναι*, set under, pass. stand under, < *ὑπό*, under, + *ἱστάναι*, set, = L. *stare* = E. *sta-nd*.] 1. That which underlies something else; that which forms the basis of something; foundation; support.—2. In *theol.*, a person of the Trinity; one of the three real and distinct subsistences in the one undivided substance or essence of God. The Christian uses of the term *hypostasis* started from the meaning 'a reality; a real personal subsistence or substance.' In this sense the word could be used of God either as the Trinity or as each person of the Trinity. Accordingly, the meaning of the phrase "character of his [the Father's] *hypostasis*," in Heb. i. 3, has been variously understood, the authorized version translating it "express image of his person," and the revised version, "the very image [margin, the impress] of his substance," and the general usage of the early church being unsettled down to the time of the Arian controversy. In the Western Church the word *person* (*persona*, *πρόσωπον*) had come into use in the sense still retained by us, and *hypostasis*, *substance*, or *subsistence* (*substantia*, *subsistentia*) was used as equivalent to 'essence' (*οὐσία*). The Greeks objected to *persona* or *πρόσωπον* (properly, a mask or dramatic character), as conveying the Patripassian or Sabellian idea of a mere difference of manifestation, and *πρόσωπον* never became thoroughly adopted as a Greek theological term. At Alexandria, in the third and fourth centuries, on the other hand, *hypostasis* had come to be generally used in the sense of 'person,' while at Antioch in the middle of the fourth century there were two different parties among the orthodox: the Meletians, who used *hypostasis* in the sense of 'person,' and the Eustathians, who used it as equivalent to 'substance' or 'essence' (*οὐσία*). At a council in Alexandria, A. D. 362, under St. Athanasius, it was agreed that both parties were equally orthodox, and held the same doctrine under a different terminology, and after this the use of *hypostasis* in the sense of 'essence' was gradually abandoned.

That two natures . . . could have been concentred into one *hypostasis*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 759.

Essence denotes that which is common to Father, Son, and Spirit. It denominates the substance, or constitutional being, of the Deity, which is possessed alike and differently by each of the personal distinctions. . . . *Hypostasis* is a term which was more subtle in its meaning than Essence. It denotes not that which is common to the Three in One, but that which is distinctive of and peculiar to them. *Shedd*, Hist. Christian Doctrine, I. 364.

3. In *metaph.*, a substantial mode by which the existence of a substantial nature is determined to subsist by itself and be incommunicable; subsistence.—4. A hypothetical substance; a phenomenon or state of things spoken and thought of as if it were a substance.

With death the personal activity of which the soul is the popular *hypostasis* is put into commission among posterity, and the future life is an immortality by deputy (according to Mr. Harrison's theory). *Huxley.*

5. Principle: a term applied by the alchemists to mercury, sulphur, and salt, in accordance with their doctrine that these were the three principles of all material bodies.—6. In *med.*: (*a*) A sediment, as of the urine; any morbid deposition in the body. (*b*) An overfullness of blood-vessels caused by a dependent position, as of the veins of the legs (varicose veins), etc.; hypostatic congestion.

Also *hypostasy*.

hypostasization (hī-pos''tạ-si-zā'shọn), *n.* Same as *hypostatization*.

hypostasize (hī-pos'tạ-sīz), *v. t.* [< *hypostasis* + *-ize*.] Same as *hypostatize*.

The *hypostasizing* of cause as will seems to us only a more refined form of the *hypostasizing* of particular processes or forces of Nature as persons, to which mythology is largely referable. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 223.

hypostasy (hī-pos'tạ-si), *n.* [< NL. *hypostasis*, q. v.] Same as *hypostasis*.

Wheir as in that vnion the rest is an ineffable mysterie, the two natures in Christ to haue one subsistence called & termed an *hypostasie*. *Bp. Gardiner*, Explication, fol. 117.

hypostatic (hī-pọ-stat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑποστατικός*, belonging to substance, < *ὑπόστατος*, substantially existing: see *hypostasis*.] 1. Relating to hypostasis; constitutive or elementary. The hypostatic principles are salt, sulphur, and mercury. See *hypostasis*, 5.

Of late, divers learned men, having adopted the three *hypostaticall* principles, are very inclinable to reduce all qualities or bodies to one or other of those three principles; and particularly assign for the cause of blackness the sooty steam of a dust or torrified sulphur. *Boyle*, Hist. Colours, Experiment xv.

2. In *theol.*, personal, or distinctly personal; pertaining to or constituting a distinct being or substance. See *hypostasis*, 2.

Christians who . . . opposed the doctrine of a *hypostatic* Logos, . . . or of an independent personal subsistence of the Divine Word. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 712.

3. In *med.*, arising from downward pressure; caused by dependence: as, *hypostatic* congestion.—**Hypostatic union**, the union of two natures, the divine and the human, in the one hypostasis or person of Christ.

The personal or *hypostatic union* of the two natures in Christ. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 89.

hypostatical (hī-pō-stat'i-kal), *a.* [< *hypostatic* + *-al*.] Same as *hypostatic*.

But the word *hypostatical* is understood only by those . . . that are learned in the Greek tongue, and is properly used . . . of the union of the two natures of Christ in one person. *Hobbes*, Ans. to Bp. Bramhall, p. 434.

hypostatically (hī-pō-stat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a hypostatic manner; personally; in actual substance.

The only true and eternal God *hypostatically* joined with his holy humanity. *Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, § 20.

hypostatization (hī-pos"tă-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< *hypostatize* + *-ation*.] The act of hypostatizing, or the state of being hypostatized. Also *hypostasization*.

Cousin is correct in pointing out, from the Realistic point of view, that it is one thing to deny the *hypostatization* of an accident like colour or wisdom, and another thing to deny the foundation in reality of those "true and legitimate universals" which we understand by the terms genera and species. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 421.

hypostatize (hī-pos'tă-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hypostatized*, ppr. *hypostatizing*. [< *hypostat-ic* + *-ize*.] To attribute substantial existence to; make into or regard as a distinct individual substance or reality. A hypostatized attribute is one which is itself regarded as the subject of attributes or characters; and a hypostatized relation is one treated as having relations to other relations. Also *hypostatise*, *hypostasize*, *hypostasise*.

We then *hypostatise* the zero; we baptize it with the name of the absolute. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

If we can *hypostatize* the community, and treat it as an individual with magnified but human wants and satisfactions, then, for this leviathan, the ethical end will correspond to what is called Utilitarianism or Universalistic Hedonism. *W. R. Sorley*, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 43.

hyposterna, *n.* Plural of *hyposternum*.

hyposternal (hī-pō-stėr'nal), *a.* 1. Situated or occurring below the sternum; substernal: as, *hyposternal* pain.—2. Of or pertaining to the hyposternum or hypoplastron: as, the *hyposternal* scute of a tortoise. See *plastron*.

hyposternum (hī-pō-stėr'num), *n.*; pl. *hyposterna* (-nä). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπόστερνον*, neut. of *ὑπόστερνος*, under the breast, < *ὑπό*, under, + *στέρνον*, the breast.] The third lateral piece of the plastron of a turtle: called the *hypoplastron* by Huxley. See second cut under *Chelonia*.

hypostigma (hī-pō-stig'mä), *n.*; pl. *hypostigmai* (-mī). [< Gr. *ὑποστιγμή*, a comma, < *ὑπό*, under, + *στιγμή*, a point: see *stigma*.] In *paleography*, a point like the modern period, used with the value of a comma. Also *hypostigme*.

hypostoma (hī-pos'tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *hypostomata* (hī-pō-stō'ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *στόμα*, mouth.] 1. An inferior part or organ of the mouth of arthropods and some other animals. (*a*) The clypeus of dipterous insects. (*b*) The broad curved sclerite behind the lamina labialis of myriapods. *Meinert.* (*c*) A median formation below and behind the mouth-parts of some crustaceans, as the *Eurypterida*. Also called *metastoma*. (*d*) The labium or under lip of trilobites. (*e*) The proboscis of hydrozoans. *Hyatt.* Also *hypostome*.—2. [*cap.*] Same as *Hypostomus*.

Hypostomata (hī-pō-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *στόμα*, mouth.] 1. An order or suborder of fishes, confined to the eastern seas, alone represented by the family *Pegasidæ*, of uncertain position, supposed to be related to the mail-cheeked series of acanthopterygians. Originally written in the French form *Hypostomides* by Duméril.—2. A group of echinoderms. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.—3. Infusorians in which the mouth is inferior or ventral. *Diesing*, 1865.

hypostomatous (hī-pō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [As *hypostoma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Having the mouth inferior or ventral, as some infusorians.

hypostome (hī'pō-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *hypostoma*, q. v.] Same as *hypostoma*, 1.

Hypostomides (hī-pō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Hypostomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, named from the genus *Hypostomus*: same as *Loricariidæ*.

hypostomous (hī-pos'tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *ichth.*, having the mouth inferior.

Hypostomus (hī-pos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of fishes, in which the mouth is inferior and under the snout, typical of the family *Hypostomidæ*. *Lacépède*, 1803. Also *Hypostoma*.

hypostrophe (hī-pos'trō-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποστροφή*, a turning about, recurrence, < *ὑποστρέφειν*, turn about, return, < *ὑπό*, under, + *στρέφειν*, turn: see *strophe*.] 1†. In *med.*: (*a*) The act of a patient in turning himself. (*b*) Return of a disease; relapse.—2. In *rhet.*, the use of insertion or parenthesis; return to the subject after parenthesis.

hypostyle (hī'pō-stīl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπόστυλος*, resting on pillars set underneath, < *ὑπό*, under, + *στῦλος*, a pillar: see *style*[2].] I. *a.* In *arch.*, having the roof supported by pillars: as, the *hypostyle* hall at Karnak.

We come to a *hypostyle* hall of great beauty, formed by two ranges of larger columns in the centre, and three rows of smaller ones on each side. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 117.

II. *n.* In *arch.*, a structure, with or without inclosing walls, the ceiling of which is supported by columns; a covered colonnade; a pillared hall: applied specifically to the many-

Hypostyle Hall of Karnak, Egypt.

columned halls of a type characteristic of ancient Egyptian religious architecture. The cut shows part of the interior of one of the greatest of these halls. An exterior view of a later and smaller example is given under *Egyptian*.

hyposulphite (hī-pō-sul'fīt), *n.* [< *hyposulph-urous* + *-ite*[2].] A salt of hyposulphurous acid (H_2SO_2). *Sodium hyposulphite* (hyposulphite of soda) is the commercial name for sodium thiosulphite, a salt of thiosulphurous acid ($H_2S_2O_3$), which is used by dyers for reducing indigo, and generally in the arts as a reducing or deoxidizing agent—notably in photography, as the usual chemical for fixing plates and prints.

hyposulphuric (hī"pō-sul-fū'rik), *a.* [< *hyposulphurous* + *-ic*.] Same as *hyposulphurous*.

hyposulphurous (hī-pō-sul'fėr-us), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *sulphurous*.] Next in a series below sulphurous: used only in the following phrase. —**Hyposulphurous acid.** (*a*) An acid, H_2SO_2, differing in composition from sulphurous acid only by having one less oxygen atom in the molecule. (*b*) A totally distinct acid, $H_2S_2O_3$, now called *thiosulphuric acid*. See *thiosulphuric*.

hyposyllogistic (hī-pō-sil-ō-jis'tik), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *syllogistic*.] Concluding necessarily like a syllogism, but not strictly syllogistic.

hyposynaphe (hī-pō-sin'a-fē), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑποσυναφή*, < *ὑποσυνάπτειν*, combine slightly, < *ὑπό*, under, + *συνάπτειν*, join together, combine, < *σύν*, along with, + *ἅπτειν*, join.] In *early music*, the separation of two tetrachords by a tetrachord conjunct with both, as between the hypaton and the synnemenon. See *tetrachord*.

hypotactic (hī-pō-tak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑποτακτικός*, subordinate, subjoined, < *ὑποτάσσειν*, place under, subject: see *hypotaxis*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by hypotaxis; dependent: as, two temporal clauses in *hypotactic* construction.

hypotarsal (hī-pō-tär'sal), *a.* [< *hypotarsus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the character of the hypotarsus.

hypotarsus (hī-pō-tär'sus), *n.*; pl. *hypotarsi* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ταρσός*, the flat of the foot: see *tarsus*.] In *ornith.*, the talus or so-called calcaneum; a bony process or ossification at the superior and posterior part of the main tarsometatarsal bone, supposed to answer to distal tarsal elements of the reptilian or mammalian foot. It is usually a prominent feature of the upper end and plantar aspect of a bird's tarsus, and is perforated by canals for the passage of tendons of flexor muscles of the toes. See cut under *tarsometatarsus*.

hypotaxis (hī-pō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπόταξις*, subjection, submission, < *ὑποτάσσειν*, place under, subject, < *ὑπό*, under, + *τάσσειν*, arrange.] In *gram.*, dependent construction: opposed to *parataxis*.

Now to make *hypotaxis* out of parataxis, we must have a joint. *B. L. Gildersleeve*, Jour. Philol., XVI. 420.

hypotenusal, hypothenusal (hī-pot-, hī-poth-e-nū'sal), *a.* [< *hypotenuse, hypothenuse*, + *-al*.] Pertaining to a hypotenuse; of the nature of a hypotenuse; forming or formed by a hypotenuse.

Light is incident in such a manner that the angle of internal incidence at the *hypotenusal* side is nearly equal to the angle of total reflection. *Airy*, Optics, prop. xvii.

hypotenuse, hypothenuse (hī-pot'-, hī-poth'-e-nūs), *n.* [Prop. *hypotenuse*, but the erroneous form *hypothenuse* is more common; < F. *hypoténuse* = Sp. *hipotenusa* = Pg. *hypothenusa* = It. *ipotenusa*, < LL. *hypotenusa*, < Gr. *ὑποτείνουσα*, or in full *ἡ τὴν ὀρθὴν γωνίαν ὑποτείνουσα πλευρά*, the side subtending the right angle, ppr. fem. of *ὑποτείνειν*, stretch under, subtend, < *ὑπό* (= L. *sub*), under, + *τείνειν* (= L. *tendere*), stretch: see *tend*[1], *tone*[1].] In *geom.*, the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle.

hypothalli, *n.* Plural of *hypothallus*.

hypothalline (hī-pō-thal'in), *a.* [< *hypothallus* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or pertaining to the hypothallus.

hypothallus (hī-pō-thal'us), *n.*; pl. *hypothalli* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *θαλλός*, a young shoot or branch, a frond.] In lichens, a mass of delicate filaments upon which a thallus is first developed. It is a horizontal stratum, which is developed immediately upon the prothallus, and consists of interlacing filaments or of elongated rounded cellules. It is sometimes of a white or whitish color, but is usually dark or blackish. A secondary form consists of vertical rhizoid fibrillæ, which are usually branching and tufted at the extremities.

hypothec (hī-poth'ek), *n.* [= D. *hypotheek* = G. Dan. *hypothek* = Sw. *hypotek*, < F. *hypothèque* = Pr. *hypoteca, ypotheca* = Sp. *hipoteca* = Pg. *hypotheca* = It. *ipoteca*, < LL. *hypotheca*, < Gr. *ὑποθήκη*, a pledge, deposit, mortgage, < *ὑποτιθέναι*, place under: see *hypothesis* and *theca*.] 1. Same as *hypothecation*, 1.

Possession, Usucaption, Bonitarian ownership, and *Hypothek* occupy together a prodigious space in the Roman jurisprudence. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 357.

2. In *Scots law*, a legal lien given to a creditor upon property, to secure the payment of his demand. It usually if not always implies that possession remains with the debtor, and that the creditor has only a right of action. In case of vessels it may be created by agreement. Tacit or legal hypothec exists by implication of law, as in the case of a landlord's lien on crops for rent, and the lien of an attorney or law agent for costs. The term is also applied in a general sense to the preference over other debts against an estate given by law to some demands, such as funeral expenses, wages, etc.

hypothecary (hī-poth'ē-kā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *hypothecarius*, < *hypotheca*, a pledge: see *hypothec*.] Of or pertaining to hypothecation or mortgage: as, a *hypothecary* note (that is, a note given in acknowledgment of a debt, but which cannot pass into circulation). Also *hypothecatory*.—**Hypothecary action**, in *civil law*, an action to enforce a hypothecation of property by its sale, and the application of the proceeds to pay the debt.—**Hypothecary debt.** See *debt*.

hypothecate (hī-poth'ē-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hypothecated*, ppr. *hypothecating*. [< ML. *hypothecatus*, pp. of *hypothecare*, hypothecate, < LL. *hypotheca*, a pledge: see *hypothec*.] 1. To pledge to a creditor in security for some debt or demand, but without giving the creditor corporeal control; mortgage, leaving the owner in possession.—2. To put in pledge by delivery, as stocks or effects of any kind, as security for a debt or other obligation.

hypothecation (hī-poth-ē-kā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *hypothecatio*(*n-*), < *hypothecare*, hypothecate: see *hypothecate*.] 1. In *Rom. law*, mortgage; a contract lien given by a debtor to his creditor as security, without giving him possession of the property. It usually if not always related to real property, while security upon personal property was given by possession, and termed *pignus*, or pledge.

The Athenian *ἀποτιμήματα*, or *hypothecations*, were open and notorious like our old feoffments. *Sir W. Jones*, A Commentary on Isæus.

2. In *French law* (*hypothèque*), a lien on immovable property for security of a debt, without giving the creditor possession. *Legal hypothecation* is that which is implied by law; *judicial hypothecation*, that which is established by a judgment of a court, affecting particular real property or all the real property of a particular debtor; and *conventional hypothecation*, that which is created by contract before a magistrate or notary. Immobilized shares in the Bank of France are deemed immovable property for the purpose of allowing hypothecation. Vessels may be the subject of conventional hypothecation.

3. In American financial usage, a pledge; a lien on personal property, particularly on negotiable securities, given by a debtor by transfer-

ring possession, with evidences of title, to his creditor. In this use the term always implies creation by contract, and that the securities hypothecated are put or supposed to be put beyond the control of the debtor until payment of his debt.

> I would give
> My laurels, living and to live,
> Or as much cash as you could raise on
> Their value by *hypothecation*.
> *Halleck*, The Recorder.

4. In modern commercial usage, the mortgage of a vessel or her cargo, as in the phrase *hypothecation bond*, a bottomry bond or respondentia bond. See *bottomry* and *respondentia*.

hypothecator (hī-poth'ē-kā-tor), *n.* [< *hypothecate* + *-or*.] One who pledges anything as security.

hypothecatory (hī-poth'ē-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *hypothecate* + *-ory*.] Same as *hypothecary*.

hypothecial (hī-pō-thē'si-al), *a.* [< *hypothecium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the hypothecium.

hypothecium (hī-pō-thē'si-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, the layer, usually dense, of hyphal tissue immediately beneath the hymenium.

hypothek, *n.* See *hypotheo*.

hypothenar (hī-poth'e-när), *n.* and *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποθέναρ*, the part of the palm next the fingers, < *ὑπό*, under, + *θέναρ*, the palm of the hand.]

I. *n.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the fleshy prominence upon the outer side of the palm of the hand at the base of the little finger. See *thenar*. Also called *hypothenar eminence*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or situated upon the hypothenar.—**Hypothenar muscles**, those muscles which collectively act upon the metacarpal bone and the base of the first phalanx of the little finger.

hypothenusal, hypothenuse. See *hypotenusal, hypotenuse*.

hypothesis (hī-poth'e-sis), *n.*; pl. *hypotheses* (-sēz). [= D. G. Dan. *hypothese* = Sw. *hypotes* = F. *hypothèse* = Sp. *hipótesis* = Pg. *hypothese* = It. *ipotesi*, < Gr. *ὑπόθεσις*, a groundwork, foundation, base, supposition, lit. a placing under, that which is placed under, < *ὑποτιθέναι*, place under, < *ὑπό*, under, + *τιθέναι*, place, put, > *θέσις*, a putting: see *thesis*. Cf. *hypothec*.] 1. A condition; that from which something follows: as, freedom is the *hypothesis* of democracy. [Rarely used in English.]—2. A proposition assumed and taken for granted, to be used as a premise in proving something else; a postulate.

> Sooner than abandon his theory, there is no extravagance of *hypothesis* to which the superstitious man will not resort. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 285.

> When some *hypothesis*, absurd and vain,
> Has filled with all its fumes a critic's brain.
> *Cowper*, Prog. of Err., l. 444.

3. A supposition; a judgment concerning an imaginary state of things, or the imaginary state of things itself concerning whose consequences some statement is made or question is asked; the antecedent of a conditional proposition; the proposition disproved by reductio ad absurdum.

> The angles BGH, GHD are equal to two right angles by *hypothesis*. *Playfair's Euclid*, I. 28.

4. The conclusion of an argument from consequent and antecedent; a proposition held to be probably true because its consequences, according to known general principles, are found to be true; the supposition that an object has a certain character, from which it would necessarily follow that it must possess other characters which it is observed to possess. The word has always been applied in this sense to theories of the planetary system. Kepler held the hypothesis that Mars moves in an elliptical orbit with the sun in one focus, describing equal areas in equal times, the ellipse having a certain size, shape, and situation, and the perihelion being reached at a certain epoch. Of the three coördinates of the planet's position, two, determining its apparent position, were directly observed, but the third, its varying distance from the earth, was the subject of hypothesis. The hypothesis of Kepler was adopted because it made the apparent places just what they were observed to be. A hypothesis is of the general nature of an inductive conclusion, but it differs from an induction proper in that it involves no generalization, and in that it affords an explanation of observed facts according to known general principles. The distinction between induction and hypothesis is illustrated by the process of deciphering a despatch written in a secret alphabet. A statistical investigation will show that in English writing, in general, the letter *e* occurs far more frequently than any other; this general proposition is an induction from the particular cases examined. If now the despatch to be deciphered is found to contain 26 characters or less, one of which occurs much more frequently than any of the others, the probable explanation is that each character stands for a letter, and the most frequent one for *e*: this is *hypothesis*. At the outset, this is a hypothesis not only in the present sense, but also in that of being a provisional theory insufficiently supported. As the process of deciphering proceeds, however, the inferences become more and more probable, until practical certainty is attained. Still the nature of the evidence remains the same; the conclusion is held true for the sake of the explanation it affords of observed facts. Generally speaking, the conclusions of hypothetic inference cannot be arrived at inductively, because their truth is not susceptible of direct observation in single cases; nor can the conclusions of inductions, on account of their generality, be reached by hypothetic inference. For instance, any historical fact, as that Napoleon Bonaparte once lived, is a hypothesis; for we believe the proposition because its effects—current tradition, the histories, the monuments, etc.—are observed. No mere generalization of observed facts could ever teach us that Napoleon lived. Again, we inductively infer that every particle of matter gravitates toward every other. Hypothesis might lead to this result for any given pair of particles, but never could show that the law is universal. The chief precautions to be used in adopting hypotheses are two: first, we should take pains not to confine our verifications to certain orders of effects to which the supposed fact would give rise, but to examine effects of every kind; secondly, before a hypothesis can be regarded as anything more than a suggestion, it must have produced successful predictions. For example, hypotheses concerning the luminiferous ether have had the defect that they would necessitate certain longitudinal oscillations to which nothing in the phenomena corresponds; and consequently these theories ought not to be held as probably true, but only as analogues of the truth. As long as the kinetical theory of gases merely explained the laws of Boyle and Charles, which it was constructed to explain, it had little importance; but when it was shown that diffusion, viscosity, and conductibility in gases were connected and subject to those laws which theory had predicted, the probability of the hypothesis became very great.

> I asked him what he thought of Locusts, and whether the History might not be better accounted for, supposing them to be the winged Creatures that fell so thick about the Camp of Israel? but by his answer it appear'd he had never heard of any such *Hypothesis*.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 61.

> We have explained the phænomena of the heavens and of our sea by the power of gravity. . . . But hitherto I have not been able to discover the cause of those properties of gravity from phænomena, and I frame no *hypotheses;* for whatever is not deduced from the phænomena is to be called an *hypothesis;* and *hypotheses*, whether metaphysical or physical, whether of occult qualities or mechanical, have no place in experimental philosophy.
> *Newton*, Principia (tr. by Motte), iii.

5. An ill-supported theory; a proposition not believed, but whose consequences it is thought desirable to compare with facts.

> An *hypothesis* is any supposition which we make (either without actual evidence, or on evidence avowedly insufficient), in order to endeavor to deduce from it conclusions in accordance with facts which are known to be real; under the idea that if the conclusions to which the *hypothesis* leads are known truths, the *hypothesis* either must be, or at least is likely to be true. *J. S. Mill.*

Documentary, monophyletic, nebular, etc., **hypothesis.** See the adjectives.—**Hypothesis of degeneration.** See *degeneration*.—**Syn.** *Speculation*, etc. See *theory*.

hypothesise, *v. i.* See *hypothesize*.

hypothesist (hī-poth'e-sist), *n.* [< *hypothes*(*is*) + *-ist*.] One who defends a hypothesis.

hypothesize (hī-poth'e-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hypothesized*, ppr. *hypothesizing*. [< *hypothes*(*is*) + *-ize*.] To form hypotheses. Also *hypothesise, hypothetize*.

> One certain proof is, that the Greeks soon lost or entirely neglected it, when they began to *hypothesize*.
> *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. § 4.

> We might write and talk and *hypothesize*, theorise, and reason! *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 229.

hypothetic (hī-pō-thet'ik), *a.* [= F. *hypothétique* = Sp. *hipotético* = Pg. *hypothetico* = It. *ipotetico* (cf. D. G. *hypothetisch* = Dan. *hypothetisk* = Sw. *hypotetisk*), < LL. *hypotheticus*, one who proceeds hypothetically, < Gr. *ὑποθετικός*, supposed, hypothetical, < *ὑπόθεσις*, hypothesis: see *hypothesis*.] Founded on or characterized by a hypothesis; suppositious; conjectural.

> Essential errors in first principles naturally and necessarily lead to erroneous inferences; and it is in vain that *hypothetic* notions will be assumed, in order to give the desired consistency to any particular theory.
> *T. Cogan*, Disquisitions, ii. 1.

Hypothetic inference. See *inference*.—**Hypothetic realism** or **dualism**, the metaphysical doctrine that objects external to the consciousness of the subject, though not immediately known, may be inferred to exist from the phenomena of consciousness.

hypothetical (hī-pō-thet'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *hypothetic* + *-al*.]

I. *a.* Same as *hypothetic*, and the more common form.

> I may notice by the way that there is a great deal of variation in the language of logicians in regard to the terms conditional and *hypothetical*. You are aware that conditionalis in Latin is commonly applied as a translation of hypothetikos in Greek; and by Boethius, who was the first among the Latins who elaborated the logical doctrine of hypotheticals, the two terms are used convertibly with each other. By many of the schoolmen, however, the term *hypothetical* (hypotheticus) was used to denote the genus, and the term conditional to denote the species, and from them this nomenclature has passed into many of the more modern compends of logic—and among others, into those of Aldrich and Whately. This latter usage is wrong. If either term is to be used in subordination to the other, conditional, as the more extensive term, ought to be applied to designate the genus; and so it has accordingly been employed by the best logicians.
> *Sir W. Hamilton.*

> The numerical estimates of a large savage population must, of course, be in a great degree *hypothetical*.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., note.

> The great event of Wordsworth's school-days was the death of his father, who left what may be called a *hypothetical* estate, consisting chiefly of claims upon the first Earl of Lonsdale. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 206.

Destructive hypothetical syllogism, a reasoning in this form: If A is, B is; but B is not, therefore A is not.—**Hypothetical argument.** See *argument*.—**Hypothetical baptism.** Same as *conditional baptism* (which see, under *baptism*).—**Hypothetical period**, in *gram.*, a sentence expressing a condition and conclusion, or composed of a protasis and an apodosis.—**Hypothetical proposition**, in *logic:* (*a*) A proposition consisting of an antecedent and a consequent clause; one which states that two facts are in the relation of reason and consequent; one which excludes an event from the universe of possibility. (*b*) A proposition consisting of two or more clauses united by conjunctions, or which states a relation to exist between different possibilities.—**Hypothetical question**, a form of question allowed by the modern law of evidence for the purpose of calling out the opinion of an expert witness, such facts as the interrogating counsel claims he has already proved being stated as a hypothesis, and the witness being requested to state to the jury what his opinion is, supposing or assuming such facts to be true.—**Hypothetical syllogism**, a syllogism in which one of the premises is a hypothetical proposition. The following is an example of the form of inference which is usually considered as the direct hypothetical syllogism: If it lightens, it will thunder; it does lighten; hence, it will thunder. But some logicians refuse the name of *syllogism* to this inference, and consider the simplest type of hypothetical syllogism to be: If it thunders, it will lighten; if it rains, it will lighten; hence, if it rains, it will thunder.

II. *n.* A hypothetical proposition.

> Universal abstract judgments and *hypotheticals*, on the other hand, appear to assert merely necessary connexion of ideal content, and therefore point only to that in the real which is the ground of the consequence necessarily following. *Mind*, IX. 128.

hypothetically (hī-pō-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a hypothetical manner or relation; conjecturally.

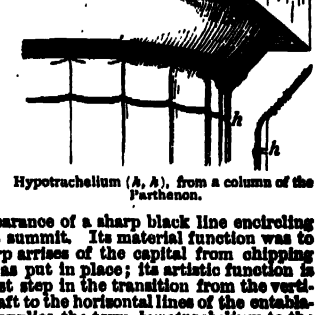
> Whenever anatomical investigation shows the combined action of several distinct fibres, the resulting sensation may, *hypothetically*, be regarded as composite.
> *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 59.

hypothetico-disjunctive (hī-pō-thet'i-kō-dis-jungk'tiv), *a.* Combining the characters of the hypothetic and disjunctive forms of proposition.—**Hypothetico-disjunctive proposition**, a hypothetical proposition with a disjunctive consequent.

hypothetist (hī-poth'e-tist), *n.* [< *hypothet*(*ic*) + *-ist*.] Same as *hypothesist*.

hypothetize (hī-poth'e-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hypothetized*, ppr. *hypothetizing*. [< *hypothet*(*ic*) + *-ize*.] Same as *hypothesize*.

hypotrachelium (hī'pō-trā-kē'li-um), *n.*; pl. *hypotrachelia* (-ä). [< L. *hypotrachelium*, in arch., < Gr. *ὑποτραχήλιον*, the lower part of the neck, the neck of a column, < *ὑποτράχηλος*, under the neck, < *ὑπό*, under, + *τράχηλος*, the neck.] In *arch.*, in the Doric order, the junction of the capital and the shaft, marked by a bevel or cut around the lower edge of the capital block. The channeling is carried across the hypotrachelium, upon the capital, as far as the annulets. The hypotrachelium has the appearance of a sharp black line encircling the shaft near its summit. Its material function was to preserve the sharp arrises of the capital from chipping when the block was put in place; its artistic function is to serve as the first step in the transition from the vertical lines of the shaft to the horizontal lines of the entablature. Vitruvius applies the term *hypotrachelium* to the entire neck of the capital, or that part which, while in one block with the echinus, forms a continuation of the shaft. Also *incision, hypotrachelion*.



Hypotrachelium (*h*, *h*), from a column of the Parthenon.

Hypotricha (hī-pot'ri-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] An order of ciliate infusorians. These animalcules are free-swimming, and are mostly flattened or compressed; the locomotive cilia are confined to the inferior or ventral surface, and often variously modified; the superior or dorsal surface is usually smooth or glabrous, but occasionally bears a few scattered or longitudinal rows of immotile setose cilia; the oral and anal apertures are conspicuously developed, and ventrally located; and trichocysts are rarely developed. The order was founded by Stein, and is contrasted with *Heterotricha, Holotricha*, and *Peritricha*. It contains about 6 families and 40 genera.

hypotrichous (hī-pot'ri-kus), *a.* [As *Hypotricha* + *-ous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the *Hypotricha*, or to one of them.—2. Having locomotory cilia confined to the under side of the body: specifically said of the *Hypotricha*.

hypotrichously (hī-pot'ri-kus-li), *adv.* So as to be ciliate underneath. *S. Kent.*

Hypotriorchis (hī-pot-ri-ôr'kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποτριόρχης*, a kind of broad-winged hawk, < *ὑπό*, under, + *τριόρχης*, a kind of hawk, prob. the buzzard, < *τριόρχης*, with three testicles, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), = E. *three*, + *ὄρχις*, a testicle.] A genus of true falcons, of the subfamily *Falconinæ*, of small size, represented by such species as the European hobby (*H. subbuteo*) and merlin (*H. æsalon*), and the American pigeon-hawk (*H. columbarius*): now commonly rated as a subgenus of *Falco*. *Boie*, 1826.

hypotrochoid (hī-pot'rō-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + E. *trochoid*.] A curve which can be traced by a point rigidly connected with a circle which rolls upon the interior of another circle.

This curve [one described by a gyroscopic pendulum] . . . is a species of *hypotrochoid*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 353.

hypotympanic (hī-pō-tim-pan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *τύμπανον*, a kettledrum: see *tympanum*.] **I.** *a.* Situated beneath the tympanum: as, the *hypotympanic* bone.

II. *n.* The so-called tympanic bone, as of birds and reptiles, commonly called the *quadrate* or *os quadratum*, which in many vertebrates below mammals forms the suspensorium of the lower jaw. Correlated with *epitympanic*. See *quadrate*, *n.* See cuts at *Crotalus* and *Gallinæ*.

hypotypic (hī-pō-tip'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *τύπος*, type.] Subtypical; not quite typical: opposed to *hypertypic*.

hypotypical (hī-pō-tip'i-kal), *a.* [< *hypotypic* + *-al*.] Same as *hypotypic*.

hypotyposis (hī'pō-ti-pō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποτύπωσις*, a sketch, outline, < *ὑποτυποῦν*, form slightly, sketch out, < *ὑπό*, under, + *τύπος*, impression, type.] 1. In *rhet.*, vivid description of a scene or an event, as though it were present before the eyes of the audience; an oratorical word-picture.—2. A sketch or outline of a science.—**The Hypotyposes**, the title of the exposition of the Pyrrhonian philosophy by Sextus Empiricus.

hypoxanthic (hī-pok-san'thik), *a.* [< *hypoxanth*(*ine*) + *-ic*.] Derived from or having the character of hypoxanthine.

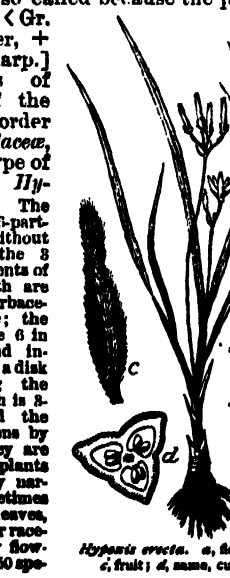
hypoxanthine (hī-pok-san'thin), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπόξανθος*, yellowish- or lightish-brown (< *ὑπό*, under, + *ξανθός*, yellow), + *-ine*².] A substance ($C_5H_4N_4O$) found in the muscles, liver, spleen, and other organs, which crystallizes in needles and forms compounds with both acids and bases. It is also produced during the putrefaction of proteids. Also called *sarcine*.

hypoxid (hī-pok'sid), *n.* [< *Hypoxis* (*-id-*).] A plant of the order *Hypoxidaceæ*. *Lindley*.

Hypoxidaceæ (hī-pok-si-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypoxis* (*-id-*) + *-aceæ*.] A former natural order of plants, the genera of which are now referred to the natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*, tribe *Hypoxideæ*.

Hypoxideæ (hī-pok-sid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Brown), < *Hypoxis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hypoxis*. The rhizome is tuberous or small; the leaves are radical (rarely a few on the stem); and the flowers are solitary on the scape, or sometimes spiked or racemose, rarely umbellate.

Hypoxis (hī-pok'sis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, prop. *Hypoxys*, so called because the pod is acute at the base), < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ὀξύς*, sharp.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*, and the type of the tribe *Hypoxideæ*. The perianth is 6-parted, and without a tube; the 3 outer segments of the perianth are slightly herbaceous outside; the stamens are 6 in number, and inserted upon a disk surrounding the ovary, which is 3-celled; and the capsule opens by a lid. They are herbaceous plants with mostly narrow, sometimes grass-like leaves, and single or racemose pretty flowers. About 50 species are known, widely distributed, but found mostly in the tropics. *H. erecta*, the star-grass, is a yellow-flowered species, a native of the United States. *H. decumbens*, of the West Indies and Brazil, is called *star-of-Bethlehem*.



Hypoxis erecta. *a*, flower; *b*, stamen; *c*, fruit; *d*, same, cut transversely.

Hypoxylon (hī-pok'si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A large genus of ascomycetous fungi, having the stroma corky or brittle, the perithecia immersed, and the sporidia ovate or lanceolate, curved, simple, and dark-colored. They grow on trees, decaying wood, dead branches, etc. *H. vernicosum*, which is loosely cellular, is eaten by the natives of Bhutan.

hypoxylous (hī-pok'si-lus), *a.* [< *Hypoxylon*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Hypoxylon*.

hypozeuxis (hī-pō-zūk'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ὑποζευξις*, a subduing, a subordinate connection, < *ὑποζευγνύναι*, yoke under, subject, < *ὑπό*, under, + *ζευγνύναι*, yoke: see *zeugma*.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, a figure or construction in which, in a succession of clauses, each subject has its own verb: as, "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; but the word of our God shall stand for ever," Isa. xl. 8. The following is another example:

On the slope
The sword rose, the hind fell, the herd was driven,
Fire glimpsed. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

If this supplie be made to sundrie clauses, or to one clause sundrie times iterated, and by seuerall words, so as euery clause hath his owne supplie, then it is called by the Greekes *Hypozeuxis*; we call him the substitute.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 138.

Hypozoa (hī-pō-zō'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] In *zoöl.*, same as *Protozoa*.

hypozoan (hī-pō-zō'ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hypozoa*; protozoan.

II. *n.* One of the *Hypozoa*; a protozoan.

hypozoic[1] (hī-pō-zō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ζωή*, life.] In *geol.*, below the limit of life.

hypozoic[2] (hī-pō-zō'ik), *a.* [< *Hypozoa* + *-ic*.] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to the *Hypozoa*; hypozoan; protozoan.

hypped, hyppish. See *hipped*[2], *hippish*.

Hypsibates (hip-sib'ạ-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ὑψιβάτης*, going aloft; cf. *ὑψίβατος*, set on high, < *ὑψι-*, on high (see *hypsosis*), + *βατός*, verbal adj. of *βαίνειν*, go, = E. *come*.] 1. A genus of very long-legged grallatorial birds; the stilts. Also called *Himantopus*. *Nitzsch*, 1829.—2. A genus of reptiles. Originally written *Hypsibatus*.

Hypsibrachycephali (hip-si-brak-i-sef'ạ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑψι-*, on high, aloft (*ὕψος*, height), + *βραχύς*, short, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *ethnol.*, those races of men that are characterized by high broad skulls, such as the Malay inhabitants of Madura.

hypsibrachycephalic (hip-si-brak'i-se-fal'ik or *-sef'ạ-lik*), *a.* Having the characters of the Hypsibrachycephali.

hypsibrachycephalism (hip-si-brak-i-sef'a-lizm), *n.* [As *hypsibrachycephal-ic* + *-ism*.] In *ethnol.*, the presence or prevalence of high broad skulls.

hypsicephalic (hip'si-se-fal'ik or *-sef'ạ-lik*), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑψι-*, on high, + *κεφαλή*, head.] High, as a skull; exhibiting hypsicephaly.

hypsicephaly (hip-si-sef'ạ-li), *n.* [As *hypsicephal-ic* + *-y*.] The character of a skull the cranial index of which is over 75. See *craniometry*.

hypsiloid (hip'si-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑψιλοειδής*, shaped like upsilon, < *ὑ ψιλόν*, upsilon, + *εἶδος*, form.] Shaped like the Greek letter upsilon; curved or arched like U.

The palatal index of the male . . . is exceptionally low, viz. 1038, the general form of the palate being remarkably *hypsiloid*. *Anthropological Jour.*, XVIII. 9.

Hypsilophodon (hip-si-lof'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑψι-*, on high, + *λόφος*, crest, ridge, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A remarkable genus of fossil Mesozoic dinosaurs, of the group *Ornithoscelida*, found in the Wealden formation of the Isle of Wight, and exhibiting to a high degree the characteristics of birds, especially in the beak and hind limbs. The ends of the premaxillæ appear to have been toothless and beak-like, and the mandibular symphysis is excavated to receive them, almost as in a parrot; the ischia are very long and slender, with a median ventral symphysis; the pubic bones are as long and slender as in a typical bird, and directed downward and backward, parallel with the ischia, leaving only a very narrow lengthened obturator foramen divided by the obturator process.

hypsilophodont (hip-si-lof'ō-dont), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Hypsilophodon*.

It remains to be seen how far the *hypsilophodont* modification extended among the Ornithoscelida.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 225.

Hypsilophodontidæ (hip-si-lof-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypsilophodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of dinosaurs with four functional digits in the hind feet, typified by the genus *Hypsilophodon*.

Hypsiprymninæ (hip'si-prim-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypsiprymnus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Macropodidæ*, typified by the genus *Hypsiprymnus*; the kangaroo-rats, potoroos, or bettongs. It contains small marsupials, about as large as a rabbit, differing considerably from the true kangaroos in anatomical characters, as well as in general appearance and habits. They feed much on roots, which they dig up by means of their fore feet, the three middle digits of which are elongate. Besides *Hypsiprymnus*, the group includes such genera as *Æpyprymnus* and *Bettongia*.

hypsiprymnine (hip-si-prim'nin), *a.* Same as *hypsiprymnoid*.

hypsiprymnoid (hip-si-prim'noid), *a.* [< *Hypsiprymnus* + *-oid*.] Resembling a kangaroo-rat; having the characters of the *Hypsiprymninæ*.

As to the Didelphia, if we may trust the evidence which seems to be afforded by their very scanty remains, a true *Hypsiprymnoid* form existed at the epoch of the Trias, contemporaneously with a Carnivorous form.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 199.

Hypsiprymnus (hip-si-prim'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑψίπρυμνος*, with high stern, < *ὑψι-*, on high, aloft, + *πρύμνα*, the stern of a ship, prop. adj. (sc. *ναῦς*, ship), the hindmost, fem. of *πρυμνός*, hindmost, endmost.] The typical genus of *Hypsiprymninæ*, including the true kangaroo-rats or potoroos, such as *H. murinus* of New South Wales, with a long scaly tail like a rat's, produced snout, and long coarse pelage. See cut under *kangaroo-rat*.

Hypsistarian (hip-sis-tā'ri-ạn), *n.* [< Gr. *Ὑψισταριοι*, pl., a Christian sect that distinguished between *ὁ ὑψιστος θεός*, the Most High God, and *ὁ πατήρ*, the Father; < *ὑψιστος*, highest, most high, superl. adj., < *ὑψι*, adv., on high, aloft.] One of a monotheistic sect in the fourth century, whose doctrines combined pagan, Jewish, and Christian ideas. They were perhaps successors of the Sabæans, but worshiped God only under the name of the Most High, and regarded fire and light as his special symbols. They were found chiefly in Cappadocia.

Hypsodon (hip'sō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑψι-*, on high, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of fossil fishes of large size, once considered to be related to the pikes, with long, pointed, and erect teeth. The remains occur in the Cretaceous formation of England. *Agassiz*.—2. [*l. c.*] A fish of the genus *Hypsodon*.

hypsodont (hip'sō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑψι-*, on high, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having lengthened crowns and short roots, the neck remaining long below the alveolar border of the socket: applied to such teeth as the molars of *Bovidæ*, in distinction from the brachyodont dentition of *Cervidæ*. See *brachyodont*. [The epithet has no reference to the ichthyic genus *Hypsodon*.]

Modification of [the selenodont form] from a brachyodont to a *hypsodont* type.
W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 429.

hypsography (hip-sog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑψι-*, on high, aloft, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, describe.] See the extract.

Eidography, . . . a word suggested as useful in discussing surveys, and having reference solely to the surface form of the earth, its ups and downs, its hills and hollows. The words *hypsography* and "topography" are each used for this purpose; but the first refers rather to elevation than to form, and "topography" has been and is used in different senses, hence its meaning is uncertain until defined by the writer using it. *Science*, XII. 280.

hypsometer (hip-som'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑψι-*, on high, aloft, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A thermometrical barometer for measuring altitudes. It consists essentially of a delicate thermometer, with which the temperature of the boiling-point of water at the given height is determined.

hypsometric (hip-sō-met'rik), *a.* [< *hypsometer* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to hypsometry.

The accuracy of the barometer as a *hypsometric* instrument may be very considerably increased.
J. D. Whitney, Barometric Hypsometry, Pref.

hypsometrical (hip-sō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *hypsometric* + *-al*.] Same as *hypsometric*: as, *hypsometrical* maps, which exhibit the heights of mountains, etc.

hypsometrically (hip-sō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* According to the rules and principles of hypsometry.

hypsometry (hip-som'e-tri), *n.* [As *hypsometer* + *-y*.] The art of measuring the heights of places upon the surface of the earth, either by leveling, by the barometer, by the thermometer, by trigonometrical observations, or otherwise.

The many curious and instructive results which a rather extensive examination of the literature of *hypsometry* since the beginning of the present century has brought to light.
J. D. Whitney, Barometric Hypsometry, p. 25.

hypsophyl, hypsophyll (hip'sō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕψι*, on high, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] The involucral leaves, bracts and bracteoles, glumes and paleæ of flowers: a word introduced by Henfrey as a translation of the German *Hochblatt*. Compare *cataphyllum*, *euphyllum*.

hypsophyllary (hip-sof'i-lā-ri), *a.* [< *hypsophyl* + *-ary*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of hypsophyl.

hypsosis (hip-sō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑψωσις*, a lifting high, elevation, < *ὑψοῦν*, lift high, < *ὕψι*, on high, aloft, *ὕψος*, on high (*ὑψος*, height), prob. connected with *ὑπέρ*, over, above: see *hyper-*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The elevation of the eucharist. (*b*) The elevation of the panagia. (*c*) [*cap.*] The Exaltation of the Cross; Holy-Cross day (September 14th).

hypt, *p. a.* See *hipped*[2].

Hyptideæ (hip-tid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836–40), < *Hyptis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of labiate plants, typified by the genus *Hyptis*: now referred to the tribe *Ocimoideæ*. Also written *Hyptidæ*.

Hyptis (hip'tis), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1786), so called because the limb of the corolla is turned back; irreg. < Gr. *ὑπτιος*, laid back, supine, < *ὑπό*, under.] A very large genus of labiate plants, of the tribe *Ocimoideæ*. The calyx is ovoid-campanulate, with 5 very acute teeth; the corolla is about as long as the calyx; and the upper lip has 4 entire lobes, the lower lip 1, undivided. They are herbs or shrubs of polymorphous habit. Two hundred and fifty species are known, all natives of tropical America, chiefly of Brazil. *H. suaveolens* of Cuba, Mexico, etc., is called *spikenard*.

Hypudæus (hip-ū-dē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποῦδαιος*, underground, subterranean, < *ὑπό*, under, + *οὖδας*, poet., the ground.] A notable genus of voles or field-mice, of the subfamily *Arvicolinæ*. The word is used in various senses: (*a*) As proposed by Illiger (1811), a synonym of *Arvicola* (Lacépède), and therefore nearly equivalent to the *Arvicolinæ* collectively. (*b*) As restricted by Keyserling and Blasius (1842), and by Baird (1857), a synonym of *Evotomys* (Coues, 1874), the type being *Mus rutilus* of Pallas. See *Evotomys*.

hypural (hī-pū'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Situated beneath or on the under side of the tail: specifically applied in ichthyology to bones beneath the axis of the tail, supporting fin-rays.

Termination of Spinal Column of Salmon, with many expanded hypural bones.

In most osseous fishes the *hypural* bones which support the fin-rays of the inferior division [of the tail] become much expanded, and either remain separate, or coalesce into a wedge-shaped, nearly symmetrical bone.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 21.

hyr†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

Hyraces (hī'rā-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Hyrax*.] Same as *Hyracoidea*. *Wagler*, 1830.

hyraceum, hyracium (hī-rā'sē-um, -si-um), *n.* [NL., < *Hyrax* (*-ac-*), q. v.] A product of commercial value derived from the hyrax, and imported from the Cape of Good Hope as a substitute for castoreum.

hyracid (hī-ras'id), *n.* A mammal of the family *Hyracidæ*; a hyrax.

Hyracidæ (hī-ras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyrax* (*-ac-*) + *-idæ*.] The typical and only family of the order *Hyracoidea*. It formerly contained only one genus, *Hyrax*, but this has been subdivided by Gray into *Hyrax* proper, *Dendrohyrax*, and *Euhyrax*. See cut under *Hyrax*.

hyraciform (hī-ras'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Hyrax* (*-ac-*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Same as *hyracoid*.

Hyracina (hī-rā-sī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyrax* (*-ac-*) + *-ina*.] Same as *Hyracoidea*. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1831.

hyracium, *n.* See *hyraceum*.

Hyracodon (hī-rak'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑραξ*, shrew-mouse, hyrax, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of primitive rhinoceros-like perissodactyls from the Lower Miocene of North America, type of the family *Hyracodontidæ*. They had 44 teeth, and only 3 digits on each foot. It is sometimes referred to the *Rhinocerotidæ*.

hyracodont (hī-rak'ō-dont), *a.* [< *Hyracodon*(*t-*).] Having the form of dentition characteristic of *Hyracodon*, *Hyrax*, and *Rhinoceros*, in which the under molars have the external tubercles crescentic in section, longitudinally compressed, and continuous with the corresponding internal tubercles.

Hyracodontidæ (hī-rak-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyracodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil rhinoceros-like perissodactyls, established for the reception of the genus *Hyracodon*.

hyracoid (hī'rā-koid), *a.* [< NL. *Hyrax* (*-ac-*) + *-oid*.] Resembling a hyrax; pertaining to the *Hyracoidea*, or having their characters. Also *hyraciform*.

Hyracoidea (hī-rā-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyrax* (*-ac-*) + *-oidea*.] An order of monadelphian mammals, represented by the single family *Hyracidæ*; the hyraxes. It combines in its dentition characters of perissodactyl hoofed quadrupeds with others of rodents, the molars being like those of the rhinoceros in pattern, while the upper incisors are long, curved, and grow from persistent pulps as in the rodents. The dental formula is: 2 incisors in each half jaw above and below, no canines, and 4 premolars and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw — in all, 36. There are no clavicles. The fore feet are 4-toed, and the hind feet 3-toed; both are padded underneath, as in carnivores and rodents, not hoofed, as in ungulates; the digits end in stout flat nails. This remarkable order of mammals, of which no fossil remains are known, is the living remnant of a very generalized type, combining characters of the ungulates on the one hand and of the rodents and insectivores on the other. The animals are of about the size of rabbits, and their general appearance is suggestive of these rodents; they are known as *rock-rabbits*, and by other names, and the order is also called *Gliriformia* and *Lamnunguia*. See *Hyracoidea* and *Hyrax*. Also *Hyracea*, *Hyracina*.

hyracotherian (hī'rā-kō-thē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Hyracotherium* + *-an*.] Pertaining or related to *Hyracotherium*.

hyracotheriine (hī'rā-kō-thē'ri-in), *a.* [< *Hyracotherium* + *-inæ*[1].] Same as *hyracotherian*.

Hyracotherium (hī'rā-kō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑραξ* (*ὑρακ-*), a shrew-mouse, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil perissodactyls of the tapiroid section, referred to the family *Lophiodontidæ*. Their dental formula is: 2 incisors above and 3 below on each side, and 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw — in all, 42. The genus was based upon the skull of an animal of the size of a rabbit, from the London clay. The generic term, as used by De Blainville (1844), has been definitely located in the *Lophiodontidæ*, and identified with *Pachynolophus* of Pomel (1847).

Hyrax (hī'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑραξ*, a mouse, shrew-mouse, = L. *sorex*, shrew-mouse: see *Sorex*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Hyracidæ* and order *Hyracoidea*, having the molar teeth like those of a rhinoceros in pattern, the lower incisors only slightly notched, the upper incisors approximated, and the upper lip cleft. It has 7 cervical, 22 dorsal, 3 lumbar, 5 sacral, and 6 caudal vertebræ. The genus contains the terrestrial and saxicoline species of Africa and Syria, as *H.*

Daman (*Hyrax syriacus*).

capensis, *H. habessinicus*, *H. syriacus*, variously known as *conies*, *damans*, *rock-badgers*, *rock-rabbits*, etc. It was formerly conterminous with the family *Hyracidæ*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of the genus *Hyrax*.

Hyrcanian (hėr-kā'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Hyrcania in Asia. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2, 428.

hyre[1]†, *v. t.* See *hire*[1].

hyre[2]†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

hyrnet, *n.* See *hern*[1].

hyrse (hėrs), *n.* See *hirse*.

hyrst, *n.* See *hurst*.

hyson (hī'sn), *n.* [< Chinese *hi ch'ün*, lit. blooming spring, i. e. first crop.] A brand of green tea produced in China. — **Hyson skin**, the refuse of hyson tea. — **Young hyson**, hyson tea picked early: called by the Chinese *yu-chien* (before the rains), in allusion to the season of picking.

hy-spy (hī'spī), *n.* See *I-spy*.

hyssop (his'up), *n.* [Formerly *hissop*, *hisop*; earlier without the aspirate, ME. *isopp*, *ysope*, < AS. *ysope* = D. *hijzop* = MLG. *isop* = MHG. *isōpe*, *isōp*, *ispe*, G. *isop*, *ysopp* = Sw. Dan. *isop* = OF. *ysope*, *hysope*, *hyssope*, F. *hysope* = Sp. *hisopo* = Pg. *hyssopo*, *hyssopo* = It. *isopo*, *issopo*, < L. *hyssopum*, *hyssopum*, *hyssopus*, ML. also *ysopus*, < Gr. *ὕσσωπος*, *ὕσσωπον*, an aromatic plant, < Heb. *ēzōph*, an aromatic plant, different from the mod. hyssop, which is not found in Syria or Egypt.] 1. A small bushy herb of the genus *Hyssopus*, natural order *Labiatæ*. *H. officinalis*, common in gardens, is aromatic and stimulating, and was formerly used as an expectorant. Decoctions of the leaves are used externally in bruises and indolent swellings. See *Hyssopus*.

Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

2. In *Scrip.*, a plant the twigs of which were used for sprinkling in the ceremony of purification. It is supposed by some to have been the caper-bush, *Capparis spinosa*, and by others a plant or several plants growing in Palestine and allied with the European hyssop.

He [Solomon] spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the *hyssop* that springeth out of the wall.
1 Ki. iv. 33.

He took the blood of calves and of goats, with water, and scarlet wool, and *hyssop*, and sprinkled both the book, and all the people.
Heb. ix. 19.

He passed the grave, to throw a handful of earth into it, and sprinkle it with *hyssop*.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 8.

3. *Eccles.*, same as *aspersorium*, 1. See quotation from Prescott under *aspersion*, 1. — **Solomon's hyssop**, thought by some to be a minute moss, *Gymnostomum truncatulum*; by others identified with the caper-bush, *Capparis spinosa*. — **Wild hyssop**, *Verbena hastata*.

Hyssopideæ (his-ō-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), < *Hyssopus* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A former subtribe of plants, containing the single genus *Hyssopus*, belonging to the natural order *Labiatæ*. The genus *Hyssopus* is now referred to the tribe *Satureineæ*.

Hyssopus (hi-sō'pus), *n.* [L.: see *hyssop*.] A monotypic genus of plants of the natural order *Labiatæ*, tribe *Satureineæ*. The calyx is tubular, 15-nerved, equally 5-toothed, and naked in the throat; the corolla equals the calyx, and has two lips; the stamens are 4 in number, exserted and diverging; and the nutlets are ovoid. It is a perennial herb with wand-like simple branches, lanceolate or linear entire leaves, and blue-purple flowers in small clusters crowded in a spike. *H. officinalis*, the only species, originally from the Mediterranean region and middle Asia, but now widely cultivated and naturalized, is the hyssop of the gardens.

hystatite (his'tā-tīt), *n.* [After the orig. G. *hystatisches eisenerz* (Breithaupt); formation not obvious.] A variety of menaccanite or titanic iron.

hysteralgia (his-te-ral'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑστεραλγής*, causing pains in the uterus, < *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia of the uterus.

hysteralgic (his-te-ral'jik), *a.* [< *hysteralgia* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with hysteralgia.

hysteranthous (his-te-ran'thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑστερος*, later, after (see *hysteresis*), + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, putting forth leaves after the appearance of the flowers: as, the willows, poplars, etc., are *hysteranthous* plants.

hysterectomy (his-te-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the excision of the uterus.

hysteresis (his-te-rē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρησις*, a coming short, deficiency, < *ὑστερεῖν*, be behind or later, come short, < *ὕστερος*, later, latter, coming after, behind, second (= AS. *ūttera*, E. *utter*, *outer*), compar. (with superl. *ὕστατος*), from a base **ὐδ* (= Skt. *ud* = AS. *ūt*, E. *out*): see *out*.] A lagging of one of two related phenomena behind the other. The changes in the thermo-electric and magnetic quality of stretched iron wire, due to cyclical variations in the stress to which it is subjected, lag behind the changes in stress, and this lagging is called *hysteresis*. The word is applied also to other physical phenomena of a similar character.

hysteria (his-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [< NL. *hysteria*, < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the womb, uterus (= L. *ūterus*, for **udterus* (?), m., the womb, = Skt. *udara*, neut., the belly), prob. fem. to *ὕστερος*, later (lower): see *hysteresis* and *uterus*.] A nervous disease involving no recognizable anatomical lesion, characterized by unrestrained desire to attract attention and sympathy, more or less coordinated convulsions, globus and clavus hystericus, anæsthesia, hyperæsthesia, motor paralysis, vasomotor derangements, etc. Women are much more frequently affected in this way than men. Also called *hysterics*.

It is impossible to conceive *hysteria* attacking one who was not a social being, or one again who, Robinson Crusoe-like, was planted alone on an uninhabited island.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 220.

hysteric (his-ter'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hystérique* = Sp. *histérico* = Pg. *hysterico* = It. *isterico* (cf.

D. G. *hysterisch* = Dan. Sw. *hysterisk*), < L. *hystericus*, < Gr. *ὑστερικός*, suffering in the uterus, hysterical, < *ὑστέρα*, the uterus: see *hysteria*.] I. *a.* 1. Relating to, resulting from, affected with, or subject to hysteria.

> Parent of vapours, and of female wit,
> Who give th' *hysteric* or poetic fit.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 60.

2. Having the characteristics of hysteria; emotionally disordered; fitful; frantic.

> With no *hysteric* weakness or feverish excitement, they preserved their peace and patience. *Bancroft.*

Hysteric aura. See *aura*1.

II. *n.* A fit of hysteria: commonly in the plural.

> The marquis sank down in his chair in a sort of *hysterics*. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxv.
>
> A love of freedom rarely felt,
> Of freedom in her regal seat
> Of England; not the schoolboy heat,
> The blind *hysterics* of the Celt.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cix.

hysterical (his-ter'i-kal), *a.* [< *hysteric* + *-al*.] Same as *hysteric*, and the more common form.

> With all his great talents, and all his long experience of the world, he had no more self-command than a petted child or a *hysterical* woman. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.
>
> The last *hysterical* struggle of rhyme to maintain its place in tragedy. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 41.

hysterically (his-ter'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a hysterical manner; spasmodically.

hysteriform (his-ter'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *hysteria*, hysteria (in 2d sense < NL. *Hysterium*), + L. *forma*, form.] 1. Resembling or having the character of hysteria.—2. In *bot.*, having the form or appearance of fungi of the genus *Hysterium*.

Hysterineæ (his-te-rin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hysterium* + *-in-* + *-eæ*.] A family of ascomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Hysterium*.

hysteritis (his-te-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the uterus; metritis.

Hysterium (his-tē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑστερος*, later: see *hysteresis*.] A large genus of ascomycetous fungi, having the perithecium labiate, the border entire, and the asci elongated. They grow on decayed wood, branches, leaves, etc.

hysterocele (his'te-rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *κήλη*, tumor.] A form of hernia involving the uterus.

hysterodynia (his"te-rō-din'i-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain of the womb.

hystero-epilepsy (his'te-rō-ep'i-lep-si), *n.* In *pathol.*, a form of convulsive attack which presents a greater amount of coördination than ordinary epilepsy, and in this respect resembles a hysterical attack. Also called *hysteroid convulsion*.

hystero-epileptic (his"te-rō-ep-i-lep'tik), *a.* Having the character of hysteria and of epilepsy; hysterically epileptiform.

hysterogenic (his"te-rō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *hysterogeny* + *-ic*.] 1. Producing hysteria; also, related to the production of hysteria.

> In order to illustrate further the intimate connection between certain morbid forms of sleep and the hysterical state, I shall briefly allude to the so-called "*hysterogenic*" and "hypnogenic" pressure points discovered by Professors Charcot and Pitres. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N.S., XLI. 737.
>
> She presents various *hysterogenic* points, one cutaneous in the precordial region, below the mamma, and one over the right ovary. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VII. 365.

2. In *bot.*, a term applied to those intercellular spaces in plants which are formed in old, partly differentiated tissues. Compare *protogenic*.

hysterogenous (his-te-roj'e-nus), *a.* [< *hysterogeny* + *-ous*.] Same as *hysterogenic*.

hysterogeny (his-te-roj'e-ni), *n.* [< NL. *hysteria*, hysteria, + Gr. *-γένεια*: see *-geny*.] Production of hysteria; induction of hysterics or hysterical states.

hysteroid (his'te-roid), *a.* [< NL. *hysteria*, hysteria, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In *pathol.*, resembling hysteria: as, a *hysteroid* disease or symptom.

> *Hysteroid* conditions and feigned diseases. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 475.

Hysteroid convulsion. Same as *hystero-epilepsy*.

hysteroidal (his-te-roi'dal), *a.* [< *hysteroid* + *-al*.] Same as *hysteroid*.

> Their value is much diminished by the unmistakable *hysteroidal* impress which they bear. *Medical News*, L. 37.

hysterology[1] (his-te-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The knowledge of or a treatise on the uterus.

hysterology[2] (his-te-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *hystérologie*, < LL. *hysterologia*, < Gr. *ὑστερολογία*, hysteron-proteron, < *ὕστερος*, later, latter; cf. *ὑστερολόγος*, speaking last, < *ὕστερος*, the latter (see *hysteresis*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *hysteron-proteron*, 1.

hysteromania (his"te-rō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus (see *hysteria*), + *μανία*, madness.] 1. Hysterical mania; a mania developing in persons who have previously exhibited hysterical symptoms, and which presents many hysterical features, with delusions, hallucinations, illusions, and an unrestrained endeavor to attract attention.—2. Nymphomania.

hysterometer (his-te-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the uterus; a uterine sound.

hysteron-proteron (his"te-ron-prot'e-ron), *n.* [LL., < Gr. "*ὑστερον πρότερον*, lit. the latter first, also called *πρωθύστερον*, lit. the first last (latter); neut. of *ὕστερος*, later, latter, and *πρότερος*, compar., former, fore, first (*πρῶτος*, superl., first).] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure by which what should come last in order of time or of logical sequence is introduced first, and vice versa; a transposition of words involving an inversion of the natural and logical order of events or subjects. The motive for the use of this figure is to mention first the idea which is the more prominently before the mind. An example is: "Moriamur, et in media arma ruamus" (Let us die, and rush into the midst of the fray), *Virgil*, Æneid, ii. 353. Also called *hysterology* and *prothysteron*, and sometimes considered the same as *anastrophe*.

2. In *logic*, the fallacy which consists in offering as a proof of what is really an axiom some theorem which can be proved only by means of that axiom.

hysterophore (his'te-rō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A pessary for supporting the uterus.

Hysterophyta (his-te-rof'i-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Elias Fries, 1821), pl. of *hysterophytum*: see *hysterophyte*.] A section of thallophytes containing the single class *Fungi*.

hysterophytal (his"te-rō-fī'tal), *a.* [< *Hysterophyta*.] Having the characters or appearance of the *Hysterophyta* or *Fungi*.

hysterophyte (his'te-rō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *hysterophytum*, < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] Properly, a member of the *Hysterophyta*; a fungus of any kind; in common usage, any fungus growing upon organic matter, from which it derives its nourishment; a saprophyte.

hysterotome (his'te-rō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *τομός*, cutting.] An instrument for cutting the uterus; especially, a knife or scissors for enlarging the cervical canal of the uterus.

hysterotomy (his-te-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of cutting into the uterus.

hysterotrachelorrhaphy (his"te-rō-trā-kē-lor'ạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *τράχηλος*, the neck, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation on the neck of the uterus.

hystriciasis (his-tri-sī'ạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *hystrix* (*hystric-*), porcupine, + *-iasis*.] Same as *hystricismus*.

hystricid (his'tri-sid), *n.* A rodent mammal of the family *Hystricidæ*.

Hystricidæ (his-tris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hystrix* (*Hystric-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of simplicident rodents in which the pelage consists in part of stout spines; the porcupines. They are of large size as compared with other hystricine rodents. Some are terrestrial and fossorial, with very long spines, and confined to the old world; others are chiefly arboreal, with short spines, and confined to the new world. The family is thus divisible into two subfamilies, *Hystricinæ* and *Sphingurinæ*.

Hystricinæ (his-tri-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hystrix* (*Hystric-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Hystricidæ*; the old-world or ground porcupines. They inhabit the Palearctic, Indian, and Ethiopian regions. There are two leading genera, *Hystrix* and *Atherura*. The subfamily is sometimes called *Atherurinæ*.

hystricine (his'tri-sin), *a.* [< L. *hystrix* (*hystric-*), a porcupine, + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to a porcupine; hystricomorphic.

hystricismus (his-tri-siz'mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *hystrix* (*hystric-*), porcupine, + *-ismus*, E. *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, an extreme form of ichthyosis, in which the epidermis grows out into spines. Also *hystriciasis*.

hystricomorph (his'tri-kō-môrf), *n.* Any member of the *Hystricomorpha*.

Hystricomorpha (his"tri-kō-môr'fạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *Hystrix* (*Hystric-*), < Gr. *ὑστριξ* (*ὑστριχ-*), porcupine, + *μορφή*, form.] A series of simplicident rodents; one of three prime divisions of rodents, including the porcupines and their congeners. The group is characterized by normal upper incisors and distinct tibia and fibula, the angular part of the mandible springing from the outer side of the bony covering of the incisor. The dental formula is: 1 incisor in each half-jaw above and below, no canines, and 1 premolar and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw — in all, 20 (except in *Ctenodactylus*, which has no premolars). The skull has no distinct postorbital process (except in *Chætomys*). The group corresponds to the *Hystricina* of Waterhouse, and includes the seven families *Hydrochæridæ*, *Caviidæ*, *Dinomyidæ*, *Dasyproctidæ*, *Chinchillidæ*, *Hystricidæ*, and *Octodontidæ*. There is the greatest diversity in the external aspect and habits of these animals, few of which specially resemble porcupines in general appearance. Except four remarkable outlying genera of *Octodontidæ* and the old-world porcupines of the genera *Hystrix* and *Atherura*, the whole series is American, and almost confined to South America; for there are only three West Indian forms (as *Capromys*), and only two species of porcupine, of the genus *Erethizon*, occur in North America.

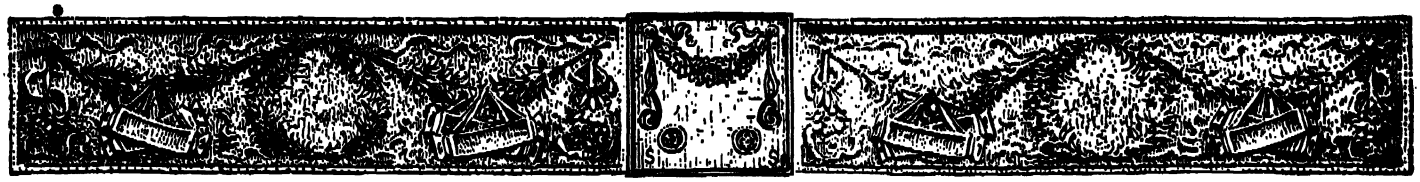
hystricomorphic (his"tri-kō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Hystricomorpha* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *Hystricomorpha*, or having their characters; hystricine, in a broad sense.

Hystrix (his'triks), *n.* [L., also written *Histrix* (stem *hystric-* instead of **histrich-*), < Gr. *ὑστριξ* (*ὑστριχ-*), a porcupine, in pl. bristles, appar. < *ὑς*, a hog, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] 1. The typical genus of *Hystricidæ*, formerly conterminous with the family, now restricted to the common old-world porcupines, with very long spines or quills, such as those used for penholders. *H. cristata* is the leading species, inhabiting southern Europe and northern Africa. See *porcupine*.—2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

hyte (hīt), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Mad; crazy. Also *hite*. [Scotch.]

> The witching, curs'd, delicious blinkers
> Ha'e put me *hyte*. *Burns*, To Major Logan.

hythe, *n.* See *hithe*.



1. The ninth letter and third vowel in the English alphabet. The character comes, like most of its predecessors (see *A*, etc.), through the Latin and Greek from the Phenician, and ultimately perhaps from the Egyptian. The correspondences are as follows:

Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

The Phenician character represented rather a consonant, a *y*, than a vowel, but it was converted to vowel value by the Greeks, and has continued to bear that value since (though in Latin used as consonant also). Our "short *i*" of *it*, *etc.*, is not far from the original sound; yet nearer is the sound which we perversely call "long *e*" (of *mete*, *meet*, *meat*, etc.), or the *i* of *machine*, *pique*, etc. Because the words which anciently showed this latter sound have in great measure changed it to a diphthongal utterance (nearly *ä* + *i*, or the *ai* of *aisle*), we have come to call the altered sound "long *i*." The true *i*-sounds (in *pick*, *pique*) are close vowels, made with as near an approximation of the organs as is possible without giving rise to a fricative utterance. The approximation is made by the upper flat surface of the tongue to the palate, at or near the point where a complete closure makes a *k*-sound. Hence the *i*-sound has palatal affinities, and it (as also in less degree the *e*) is widely active in palatalising a consonant: for example, in converting in modern English a *t* to *ch*, a *d* to *j*, an *s* to *sh*, a *z* to *zh*; having in older English, and in other languages, a like influence on a *k* or *g*. Hence, also, it is a vowel close to a consonant, and very nearly identical with the consonantal *y*, into which it passes freely. (See *Y*.) *I* has also gained in many words before *r* the same sound that *e* and *u* have in the same situation: for example, *fir*, *first*. It enters into various digraphs, as *ai*, *ei*, *ie*, *oi*, *ui*.

2. As a symbol: (*a*) The number one in the Roman notation. It is repeated for subsequent numbers up to three (formerly to four) (II, III, IIII). These numerals placed after symbols of higher numbers increase their value: as, VI, six; VII, seven, etc.; XII, twelve; LIII, fifty-three; formerly CIIII, one hundred and four. Instead of the old IIII and VIIII for four and nine, an I is now prefixed to V or X to decrease the value by one: thus, IV, four; IX, nine.

Thider come the kynge Vrien of gorre, that was a yonge knyght, and moche preised in armes, and with hym *iiij* C [four hundred] knyghtes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 108.

(*b*) In *logic*, a symbol of the particular affirmative proposition: derived from the second vowel of the Latin word *affirmo*, I assert. See *A*[1], 2 (*b*).

A doeth affirme, E doeth denigh, which are bothe universall:
I doeth affirme, O doeth denigh, which we particular call.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

(*c*) In *chem.*, the symbol for *iodine*.—3. An abbreviation—(*a*) In dental formulæ, in *zoöl.*, for *incisor*. (*b*†) Same as *i. e.* (*c*) See *i. e.*, *i. q.*

I[2] (ī), *pron.* and *n.*; poss. *my* or *mine*, obj. (dat. and acc.) *me*, pl. nom. *we*, poss. *our* or *ours*, obj. (dat. and acc.) *us*. [Also dial. *I* (pron. ē), *a*, *ich*; < ME. *i*, reduced form of (Northern) *ik*, assibilated (Southern) *ich*, *uch*, < AS. *ic* = OS. *ic*, *ik*, *ec* = OFries. *ik* = D. *ik* = MLG. LG. *ik*, *ek* = OHG. *ih*, MHG. G. *ich* = Icel. *ek* = Sw. *jag* = Dan. *jeg* = Goth. *ik* = W. *i* = L. *ego* (> It. *io* = Pg. *eu* = Sp. *yo* = Pr. *eu*, *ieu* = OF. *eo*, *jeo*, *jo*, mod. F. *je* = E. *ego* as a philosophical term: see *ego*) = Gr. *ἐγώ*, *ἐγών* = Lith. *asz* = Lett. *es* = OBulg. *azŭ*, *jazŭ* = Russ. Pol. Bohem. *ja* = Skt. *aham*, prob. standing for **agam*, I, conjectured to be compounded of a pronominal base *a*, with an enclitic particle **-gam*, **-ga*, Skt. *-ha*, Vedic *-gha* = Gr. *-γε* = Goth. *-k* in *mi-k* = AS. *me-c*, E. *me*, Goth. *thu-k* = AS. *the-c*, E. *thee*, Goth. *si-k*, oneself. The first personal pronoun was declined in AS. as follows: sing. nom. *ic*, gen. *min*, dat. and instr. *mē*, acc. *mē*, older *mec*; pl. *wē*, gen. *ūser*, *ūre*, dat. and instr. *ūs*, acc. *ūs*, older *ūsic*; dual nom. *wit* (we two), gen. *uncer*, dat. and instr. *unc*, older *uncit*; with similar forms in the other Teut. tongues. There are in AS. and E. four apparent stems, represented by *I*, *me*, *we*, and *us*: see *me*, *we*, *our*, *us*.] I. *pron.* The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person; the word by which a speaker or writer denotes himself.

Mow *i* geten a grece that *i* gaynli knowe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 636.

But *ik* am cold: me list not pley for age.
Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 13.

So pray *I* to my lordes all,
Now in min age, how so befalle,
Thot *I* mot stonden in their grace.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

But here's the joy: my friend and *I* are one.
Shak., Sonnets, xlii.

But as he grows he gathers much,
And learns the use of *I*, and *me*,
And finds "*I* am not what *I* see,
And other than the things *I* touch."
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlv.

[The pronoun may take (rarely) a qualifying adjective.

Poor *I* was slain when Bassianus died.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.]

I AM, a title of Jehovah (Ex. iii. 14). The Hebrew word here rendered *I AM* is equivalent in meaning to *Jehovah*, and differs from it very slightly in form. In the margin of the revised version it is rendered "I will be," and some make it "I shall be." The word expresses absolute, and therefore unchanging and eternal, being.

II. *n.* 1. The pronoun *I* used as a substantive.—2. In *metaph.*, the object of self-consciousness; that which is conscious of itself as thinking, feeling, and willing; the ego.

It is I that perceive, I that imagine, I that remember, I that attend, I that compare, I that feel, I that desire, I that will, I that am conscious. The *I*, indeed, is only manifested in one or other of these special modes; but it is manifested in them all; they are only the phenomena of the *I*, and, therefore, the science conversant about the phenomena of mind is, most simply and unambiguously, said to be conversant about the phenomena of the *I* or the Ego. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., ix.

I[3]† (ī), *interj.* An obsolete form of *aye*[3].

Bayes. They do me the right, Sir, to approve of what I do.
Johns. *I*, *I*, they will clap, I warrant you.
Buckingham, The Rehearsal, i.

I[4], *n.* An occasional obsolete spelling of *eye*. *Skelton.*

i[5], i'. [< ME. *i* = Icel. *í*, reduced form of *in*: see *in*[1], and cf. *a*[3], reduced form of *an*, *on*, and *a*[2], reduced form of *an*[1].] A light form of *in*[1]: as, "a worm *i'* the bud," *Shak.*

i-[1]. [ME. *i-*, *y-*, sometimes *e-*, *a-*, early *ge-*, < AS. *ge-* = OS. *gi-* = OFries. *gi-*, *ge-*, *ie-* = D. *ge-* = MLG. LG. *ge-* = OHG. *ga-*, *gi-*, *ge-* (*ka-*, *ke-*), MHG. *gi-*, *ge-*, G. *ge-* (extremely common) = Icel. *g-* (scarcely found except in *glīkr*, mod. *líkr* = AS. *gelic*, E. *like*[2], *a.*) = Goth. *ga-*: a general Teut. prefix, in some uses equiv. to L. *con-* (*com-*, *co-*, etc.) = Gr. *ξυν-*, *συν-*, together, with (see *con-*, *syn-*), but hardly of the same origin.] A prefix (often spelled *y-*, and sometimes *e-* and *a-*) common in Middle English, as in *i-blent*, *i-cast*, *i-don*, *i-take*, *i-cleped*, *i-wis*, etc. (also spelled *y-blent*, *y-cast*, *y-don*, etc.), but entirely lost in modern English, except as traces remain in *y-wis*, adv. (sometimes erroneously written *I wis*), and in *y-clept* and a few other archaic perfect-participle forms affected by Spenser and other poets, and in *alike*, *along*[2], *among*, *enough*, *everywhere*, *handiwork*, and a few other common words in which the syllable concerned is not now recognized as a prefix. This prefix was extremely common in Anglo-Saxon, being used with nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and adverbs (having with these a collective or generalising force, often so indefinite as not to be felt), but especially with verbs (having with these a collective force often translatable by *together* or *with*, or a completive or transitive force, and hence much used in the formation of transitive from intransitive verbs); in many instances it added nothing to the force of the verb to which it was prefixed. In Anglo-Saxon many verbs, as in German all verbs, without this or another prefix in the finite forms, take it in the past participle.

i-[2]. A form of the negative prefix *in-*[3] before *gn-* in some words of Latin origin, as in *ignoble*, *ignore*, *ignorant*, etc.

-i-[1]. [See *i-*[1].] An apparent connective, but properly a prefix, in *hand-i-work* and *hand-i-craft* (altered from *hand-craft* in imitation of *handiwork*), and (now spelled *-y-*) in *ever-y-where*. See these words, and compare *i-*[1].

-i-[2]. [L. *-i-*, being the stem-vowel, original, conformed, or supplied as a connective, of the first element in the compound; = Gr. *-ο-*, rarely *-ι-*: see *-o-*.] The usual 'connecting vowel,' properly the stem-vowel of the first element, of compound words taken or formed from the Latin, as in *mult-i-form*, *cent-i-ped*, *ens-i-form*, *omn-i-potent*, *aur-i-ferous*, *bell-i-gerent*, etc. In forming New Latin compounds, the vowel is regularly *-i-*, as *scut-i-fera* [< L. *scutum* (*scuto-*) + *-fera*], even when the second element is Greek, as *scut-i-phora* [< L. *scutum* (*scuto-*), + Gr. *φόρος*]; but in the latter case the vowel *-o-*, proper to Greek compounds, is often used, as *scut-o-pterus* [< L. *scutum* (*scuto-*) + Gr. *πτερόν*]. Even when both elements are Latin, the connective *-o-* is sometimes used; but it is properly confined to Greek and other non-Latin compounds. See *-o-*.

-ia[1]. [L. *-ia*, Gr. *-ία*, being *-i-*, stem-vowel, + *-a*[1], nom. suffix of first declension: see *-a*[1].] A termination in Latin and Greek nouns (chiefly feminine), many of them in English use, being *-a*[1] preceded by *-i-*, a stem-vowel, formative or euphonic, as in *tib-ia*, *fasc-ia*, *milit-ia*, *man-ia*, *scor-ia*, etc. When such forms are Anglicized, the termination becomes *-y*, as in *family*, from Latin *familia*.

-ia[2]. [L. *-ia*, Gr. *-ια*, being *-i-*, stem-vowel, + *-a*[2], nom. pl. suffix: see *-a*[2].] A termination in Latin and Greek nouns, many of them in English use, being *-a*[2] preceded by *-i-*, a stem-vowel, formative or euphonic, as in *regal-ia*, *saturnal-ia*, etc.

-iac, **-iacal**. See *-ac*.

Iache (ī'a-kē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἰάχη*, a nymph, companion of Proserpine; *cf.* *ἰαχή*, a cry, shout, a joyous sound, < *ἰάχειν*, cry, shout.] A genus of humming-birds of the family *Trochilidæ*, of which the type is the broad-billed hummer, *I. latirostris*, a Mexican species, occurring also in the United States. *D. G. Elliot*, 1879. Also called *Circe*.

iacint†, *n.* See *jacinth*.

-ial. A form of *-al*, being *-al* preceded by an original or euphonic vowel *i-*. See *-al*.

Ialtris (ī-al'tris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰάλλειν* (verbal adj. *ἰαλτός*), send forth.] A genus of colubriform ophidians, related to *Dromicus*, but having no solid teeth on the maxillary bone behind the long median one. The type is *I. vultuosa* of Hayti. *E. D. Cope*, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1862, p. 73.

iamb (ī'amb), *n.* [= F. *iambe* = Sp. *yambo* = Pg. It. *jambo*, < L. *iambus*: see *iambus*.] Same as *iambus*. [Rare.]

The license is sometimes carried so far as to add three short syllables to the last *iamb*. *Bramde.*

iambelegus (ī-am-bel'e-gus), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἰαμβέλεγος*, < *ἰαμβος*, iambus, + *ἔλεγος*, an elegiac poem: see *iambus* and *elegy*.] In *anc. pros.*, an episynthetic meter consisting of an iambic colon followed by a dactylic penthemimeres (half an elegiac pentameter).

iambic (ī-am'bik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *iambique* = Sp. *yámbico* = Pg. It. *jambico*, < LL. *iambicus*, < Gr. *ἰαμβικός*, iambic, < *ἰαμβος*, an iambus: see *iambus*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the iambus; employing iambics: as, *iambic* meter; an *iambic* poet.—2. Consisting of an iambus, or of iambics: as, an *iambic* foot; an *iambic* verse or poem.—**Iambic class** (of feet). Same as *diplasic* or *double class*. See *diplasic*.

II. *n.* In *pros.*: (*a*) Same as *iambus*. (*b*) A verse or metrical period consisting of iambi. Iambics have been a favorite or prevalent form of verse in the poetry of many nations. They were used among the Greeks from early times in popular poetry, especially of a festive or a vituperative character. English heroic verse is the iambic pentapody or trimeter brachycatalectic (⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ –). Iambics of various lengths form the great bulk of all English poetry, other meters being comparatively rare. See *choliamb*, *Hipponactean*, *inchiorrhegia*, *saxon*, *trimeter*, *senarius*, *septenarius*, *octonarius*.

iambical (ī-am'bi-kal), *a.* [< *iambic* + *-al*.] Same as *iambic*. [Rare.]

Amongst us I name but two *Iambical* poets, Gabriel Harvey and Richard Stanyhurst, because I have seen no more in this kind. *Meres* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 100).

iambically (ī-am'bi-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of an iambic.

iambize (ī-am'bīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iambized*, ppr. *iambizing*. [< Gr. *ἰαμβίζειν*, assail in iambics, lampoon, < *ἴαμβος*, iambus, iambic verse, a lampoon: see *iambus*.] To satirize in iambic verse. [Rare.]

Iambic was the measure in which they used to *iambize* each other. *Twining*, tr. of Aristotle on Poetry, i. § 6.

iambographer (ī-am-bog'rạ-fẹr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰαμβογράφος*, a writer of iambics, < *ἴαμβος*, iambus, + *γράφειν*, write.] A writer of iambic poetry. [Rare.]

Mont. I am an *iambographer;* now it is out.
Cata. For honour's sake, what's that?
Mont. One of the sourest versifiers that ever crept out of Parnassus. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, i. 2.

iambographic (ī-am-bọ-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰαμβογράφος*, a writer of iambics (see *iambographer*), + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the writing of iambics.—2. Accustomed to write iambic poetry. [Rare.]

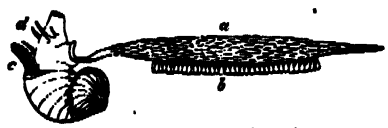
The mellic and *iambographic* poets. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 378.

iambus (ī-am'bus), *n.*; pl. *iambi* (-bī). [< L. *iambus*, < Gr. *ἴαμβος*, an iambus, an iambic verse, an iambic poem, esp. a lampoon; so called, it is said, because first used by satiric writers; < *ἰάπτειν*, send or drive on, throw, assail with words, = L. *jacere* (*iacere*), throw: see *jactitate*, *jet*[1].] In *pros.*, a foot of two syllables, the first short or unaccented and the second long or accented.

The iambus of modern or accentual versification consists of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one, without regard to the relative time taken in pronouncing the two syllables. Thus in English verse the words *alight'*, *dilate'*, *emit'*, *abet'* would all be treated as iambi, while on the principles of ancient prosody the first of these words would be an iambus, but the second a spondee (an anapæstic spondee, — —), the third a trochee, and the last a pyrrhic. The iambus of Greek and Latin poetry (⏑ –) is quantitative, and as the first syllable is short, and the second being long is equal to two shorts, the whole foot has a magnitude of three shorts (is trisemic). Also called *iamb*, *iambic*.

-ian. A form of *-an*, being *-an* preceded by an original or euphonic vowel *i-*. See *-an*.

Ianthina (ī-an'thi-nạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of *ianthinus*, < Gr. *ἰάνθινος*, violet-colored, < *ἰον* (**Fιον*), violet (= L. *vio-la*, violet), + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] 1. The representative genus of the family *Ianthinidæ;* the oceanic violet-snails. One of the best-known species is *I. fragilis*. They are found floating in



Violet-snail (*Ianthina fragilis*). *a*, float; *b*, eggs; *c*, gills; *d*, tentacles.

shoals on the open seas of warm latitudes, buoyed up by the peculiar float attached to the foot, and are often cast ashore in vast numbers during storms. The animal when irritated pours out a violet secretion, serving to some extent for concealment, like the ink of the cuttlefish.

2. [*l. c.*] A violet-snail.

Ianthinidæ (ī-an-thin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ianthina* + *-idæ*.] A family of oceanic gastropods, having a small foot, the under side of which is connected with a vascular appendage or float, which buoys the animal in the water, and under which the eggs are received; the violet-snails. The shell is thin and violet-colored, with a twisted pillar, 4-sided aperture, and waved outer lip giving passage to exposed gills. The head is large, obtuse, and protruded beyond the mouth, with a short proboscis and bifid tentacles. The radula is without central teeth, but has many long, curved, pen-like teeth on the sides. The remarkable appendage or float is several times as long as the body. There was formerly much question as to the position of the family, which has even been classed with the *Heteropoda*.

Iapetus (ī-ap'e-tus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἰαπετός*, in myth. a Titan, son of Uranus and Ge.] 1. In *astron.*, the eighth or outermost, formerly called the fifth, of the satellites of Saturn.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Fulgoridæ*. *Stål*, 1863.

Iapygian (ī-ạ-pij'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Iapygia*, Gr. *Ἰαπυγία*, < L. *Iapyges*, Gr. *Ἰάπυγες* (see *Iapyx*), + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Iapygia, an ancient division of southeastern Italy, so called by the Greeks, corresponding to the peninsular part of Apulia, anciently also called Messapia and Calabria, and sometimes extended to the whole of Apulia.

II. *n.* One of the ancient Italic race inhabiting Iapygia, including the Messapians and other tribes.

Iapygid (ī-ap'i-jid), *n.* A member of the family *Iapygidæ*.

Iapygidæ (ī-ạ-pij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iapyx* (*-yg-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of thysanurous insects, represented by the genus *Iapyx*, having a pair of anal forceps instead of bristles, and no movable appendages along the under side of the body.

Iapyx (ī-ā'piks), *n.* [NL., < L. *Iapyx*, < Gr. *Ἰαπυξ* (*-υγ-*), the northwest or rather west-northwest wind, pl. a river in Italy, also Iapyx, the son of Dædalus, the mythical progenitor (eponym) of the Iapyges, L. *Iapyges*, Gr. *Ἰάπυγες*, a people of southern Italy.] The representative genus of insects of the family *Iapygidæ*. There are several eyeless species. *I. solifugus* is one of southern Europe, of pale color, about half an inch long; *I. gigas* of Cyprus is twice as long. A United States species is *I. subterraneus*, found under stones near the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

iarfine, *n.* [Ir., < *iar*, after, + *fine*, family, tribe.] One of the groups of five into which the ancient Irish clans or families were organized. See *geilfine*.

-iasis. [NL., < L. *-iasis*, < Gr. *-ίασις*, as in *ἐλεφαντίασις*, elephantiasis, *φθειρίασις*, phthiriasis, etc., from verbs in *-ιεν*, contr. *-ᾶν*, the *-ι-* being of the stem, or euphonic.] A termination of New Latin names of diseases, as *elephantiasis*, *phthiriasis*, *psoriasis*, *hypochondriasis*. Also *-asis*.

iaspt, *n.* See *jasp*, *jasper*. *Spenser*.

Iassidæ, **Iassus.** See *Jassidæ*, *Jassus*.

Iastian (ī-as'ti-ạn), *n.* [Gr. *Ἰάστιος*, Ionic, < *Ἰάς*, Ionic: see *Ionic*.] Same as *Ionian*.

iatraliptic (ī-ā-trạ-lip'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰατραλείπτης*, a surgeon who practises by anointing, friction, and the like (*ἡ ἰατραλειπτική*, sc. *τέχνη*, such practice), < *ἰατρός*, a physician, + *ἀλείπτης*, an anointer, < *ἀλείφειν*, anoint.] Curing by ointments and frictions.—**The iatraliptic method**, in *med.*, same as *epidermic method* (which see, under *epidermic*).

iatric (ī-at'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰατρικός*, < *ἰατρός*, a physician, < *ἰᾶσθαι*, cure, heal.] Relating to medicine or physicians.

iatrical (ī-at'ri-kạl), *a.* [< *iatric* + *-al*.] Same as *iatric*.

iatrochemical (ī-ā-trō-kem'i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + E. *chemical*.] Of or pertaining to the chemical theory of medicine: applied to a school of medicine of the seventeenth century which, progressive in its tendencies, applied with a certain exclusiveness and extravagance chemical doctrines to the explanation of physiological and pathological phenomena: opposed to *iatrophysical*.

iatrochemist (ī-ā-trō-kem'ist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + E. *chemist*: cf. *iatromathematician*.] A member of the iatrochemical school.

iatroliptic, iatroleptic, *a.* Erroneous forms of *iatraliptic*.

iatrology (ī-ạ-trol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰατρολογία*, the study of medicine, < *ἰατρός*, a physician, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on medicine or on physicians; also, the science of medicine.

iatromathematical (ī-ā-trō-math-ẹ-mat'i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + E. *mathematical*. See *iatromathematician*.] Same as *iatrophysical*.

Some *iatromathematical* professors are too superstitious, in my judgment. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 276.

iatromathematician (ī-ā-trō-math'ẹ-mā-tish'-ạn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + E. *mathematician*, after Gr. *ἰατρομαθηματικοί*, pl., those who practised medicine in conjunction with astrology, < *ἰατρός*, a physician, + *μαθηματικός*, a mathematician.] A member of the iatrophysical school.

iatromechanical (ī-ā-trō-mẹ-kan'i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + E. *mechanical*.] Same as *iatrophysical*.

iatrophysical (ī-ā-trō-fiz'i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + E. *physical*.] A term applied to a school of physicians which took its rise in Italy in the seventeenth century. They sought to explain the functions of the body and the application of remedies by statical and hydraulic laws, and were eager students of anatomy, since it was only by accurate knowledge of all the parts that they could apply their mathematical and dynamical principles.

ib. An abbreviation of *ibidem*.

ibet. An obsolete form of *been*[1], past participle of *be*[1].

I-beam (ī'bēm), *n.* Any form of rolled iron having a cross-section resembling the letter I.

ibent. An obsolete form of *been*[1], past participle of *be*[1].

Iberian[1] (ī-bē'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Iberia*, *Hiberia*, < Gr. *Ἰβηρία*, the ancient Greek name of Spain, < *Ἴβηρες*, L. *Ibēres*, *Hibēres*, sometimes *Ibēri*, *Hibēri*, the inhabitants of Spain.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Europe, which included Spain and Portugal and part of southern France: as, the *Iberian* peninsula.

Roving the Celtick and *Iberian* fields. *Milton*, Comus, l. 60.

2. Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of Iberia; specifically, in *art*, noting the productions of the earlier races of the Spanish peninsula, which show no trace of Roman influence.

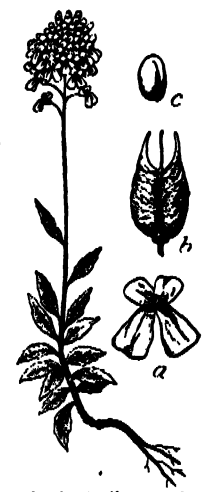
II. *n.* 1. One of the primitive inhabitants of Spain. The Basques are supposed to be descendants of the ancient Spanish Iberians.—2. The language of the ancient Iberians, of which modern Basque is supposed to be the representative.

Iberian[2] (ī-bē'ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Iberia*, *Hiberia*, < *Iberes*, *Hiberes*, Gr. *Ἴβηρες*, the ancient inhabitants of the region now called Georgia.] Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Asia, nearly corresponding to Georgia in Russian Transcaucasia.

From . . . Margiana to the Hyrcanian cliffs
Of Caucasus, and dark *Iberian* dales.
Milton, P. R., iii. 318.

Iberideæ (ī-bē-rid'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iberis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of cruciferous plants, typified by the genus *Iberis*, now referred to the tribe *Thlaspideæ*.

Iberis (ī-bē'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰβηρίς*, a kind of pepperwort, prob. < *Ἰβηρία*, Iberia, Spain, as its place of growth.] A genus of cruciferous plants, consisting of annual, perennial, and shrubby species, distinguished by having the two outer petals larger than the others. About 20 species are known, mostly natives of the Mediterranean region and of the East. Several species are cultivated in gardens, under the name of *candytuft*. The *I. amara*, or bitter candytuft, is found growing wild in the south of England. The root, stems, and leaves possess medicinal properties, but the seeds are most efficacious. It is said to have been used by the ancients in cases of rheumatism, gout, and other diseases. *I. umbellata* is the purple candytuft.



Candytuft (*Iberis umbellata*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, seed.

iberite (ī-bē'rit), *n.* [< L. *Iberia*, Spain, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated altered iolite found in the Spanish province of Toledo.

ibex (ī'beks), *n.* [< L. *ibex*, a kind of goat, the chamois.] 1. A wild goat, the bouquetin, steinbok, or other species of the genus *Ibex*. There are several different species, inhabiting mountain-ranges of Europe, Asia, and Africa, the best-known of which, and the one to which the name was originally given, is the steinbok or bouquetin of the Alps and Apennines, *Capra ibex* or *Ibex ibex*. The male is about 4½ feet long, and 2 feet 8 inches high at the shoulders; it sometimes attains a weight of 200 pounds. The color is brownish-or reddish-gray in summer, and gray in winter. The horns are very large (sometimes 3 feet along the curve), closely approxi-

Alpine Ibex or Steinbok (*Capra ibex*).

mated at the base, diverging regularly to the tip, curved sharply backward and outward, and longitudinally ridged on each side, the flattened front between the ridges being crossed with many transverse ridges or nodes. It has a short dark beard, and the ears and tail are partly white. The female is smaller, of a gray color, and its horns are shorter and more like those of the domestic goat. The kids are gray. The ibex of the Pyrenees is a closely related species, *Ibex pyrenaica;* its horns are more divergent for some distance and then incurved at the tip, presenting

when viewed together from the front a resemblance to a lyre; each horn is compressed, and keeled in front. See *aegagrus*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of ibexes, or a subgenus of *Capra*.

ibid. An abbreviation of *ibidem*.

Ibidæ (ī'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Ibididæ*.

ibidem (i-bī'dem), *adv.* [L., in the same place, < *ibi*, there (< *i-*, pronominal root as in *i-s*, that, he (see *he*[1]), + *-bi*, dat. or locative ending as in *ti-bi:* see *bi-*[1], *be-*[1], *by*[1]), + *-dem*, a demonstrative suffix as in *i-dem*, the same, etc.] In the same place; at the place or in the book already mentioned: used in order to avoid the repetition of references. Commonly abbreviated to *ibid.* or *ib.*

Ibides (ī'bi-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Ibis*, q. v.] A series of altricial grallatorial birds, a suborder of *Herodiones* or *Pelargomorphæ*, corresponding to the *Hemiglottides* of Nitzsch, and composed of the two families *Ibididæ* and *Plataleidæ*, or the ibises and spoonbills. They have a schizorhinal skull, with produced and recurved mandibular angle; a sternum double-notched on each side; the carotids double; two normal intestinal cæca; an extremely small tongue; an ambiens muscle; a tufted oil-gland; no pulviplumes; tarsi reticulate (rarely scutellate); the hallux not completely insistent; the middle claw scarcely or not at all pectinate; and the sides of the upper mandible deeply grooved for its whole length. The *Ibides* are one of three series of *Herodiones*, the others being the *Herodii* proper, or herons, and the *Ciconiæ*, or storks. The genera and species are numerous. Also *Ibidides*.

Ibididæ (ī-bid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ibis* (*Ibid-*) + *-idæ*.] One of two families of *Ibides*, of the order *Herodiones;* the ibises. They have a long, slender, subcylindric, and decurved bill, deeply grooved on the sides of the upper mandible, and resembling a curlew's. There are about 24 species, differing much in minor details of structure, so that they have been made types of almost as many genera. See *ibis*. Also *Ibidæ*.

Ibidides (ī-bid'i-dēz), *n. pl.* Same as *Ibides*.

ibidine (ī'bi-din), *a.* [< L. *ibis* (*ibid-*) + *-ine*[2].] Having the character of an ibis; of or pertaining to the *Ibides*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 713.

Ibidorhynchus (ī'bi-dō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶβις* (*ἰβιδ-*), ibis, + *ῥύγχος*, bill.] A notable genus of curlews, of the family *Scolopacidæ:* so called from the likeness of the bill to that of an ibis. *I. struthersi* of Asia is the only species. *G. R. Gray*, 1844. Originally written *Ibidorhyncha*. *N. A. Vigors*, 1831.

ibigau, ibijau (ib'i-gou, -jou), *n.* The native name of the earth-eater, giant night-jar, or grand goatsucker of South America, *Nyctibius grandis*, a bird of the family *Caprimulgidæ*. See *Nyctibius*.

-ibility. The termination of abstract nouns formed in *-ity* from adjectives in *-ible*, as in *credibility, legibility*, etc., from *credible, legible*, etc. It is properly the double suffix *-bility*, with a preceding original or euphonic vowel *i-*. Compare *-ability*, and see *-bility*.

ibis (ī'bis), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *ibis* = It. *ibi*, < L. *ibis*, < Gr. *ἶβις*, ibis; of Egyptian origin.] **1.** A bird of the family *Ibididæ*, or of the genus *Ibis* in a wide sense. There are about 24 species, of numerous modern genera, chiefly inhabitants of the lakes and swamps of the warmer parts of the globe. They resemble herons, storks, and other large altricial grallatorial birds. They feed on fish, reptiles, and other animals, chiefly aquatic, nest on the ground or in trees or bushes, lay a few eggs of a uniform color, and rear their young in the nest. The most notable species, and the one to which the name *ibis* appears originally to have been given, is the sacred ibis of Egypt and other parts of Africa (*Ibis religiosa*), an object of veneration among the old Egyptians,

Sacred Ibis of Egypt (*Ibis religiosa*).

frequently mummified after death, and represented in pictographs upon their monuments. It is about 2 feet long; the plumage is white and black; the naked head, bill, and feet are black. The glossy, bay, or black ibis (*Ibis falcinellus, Falcinellus igneus, Plegadis falcinellus*, etc.) is the most nearly cosmopolitan species, inhabiting chiefly the old world, but straying to North America, and reaching cold-temperate latitudes in both hemispheres. It is iridescent with green and black, varied by opaque dark-chestnut tints. The white-faced glossy ibis, *Ibis guarauna*, is a related species abundant in warm parts of America, and found in the southwestern United States. The white ibis, *Eudocimus albus*, inhabits the southern United States, where it is known as the *Spanish curlew*. The plumage of the adult is pure white, with black-tipped wings. A splendid species of tropical and subtropical America is the scarlet ibis, *Eudocimus ruber*, which when adult is scarlet, with black-tipped wings. Many of the other species present equally notable characters, as the Australian straw-necked ibis (*Geronticus* or *Carphibis spinicollis*), the African (*Geronticus* (*Hagedashia*) *hagedash*), the white Japanese (*Geronticus* (*Nipponia*) *nippon*), etc.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The leading genus of the family *Ibididæ*, formerly more than coextensive with the family, but successively restricted to various generic types of ibises. Its current uses are now for that group which the sacred ibis typifies, and for that of which the scarlet ibis is the type. Modern genera which have been detached from the old genus *Ibis* are *Falcinellus* of Bechstein, *Geronticus, Eudocimus, Harpiprion, Theristicus, Phimosus, Cercibis* of Wagler, *Threskiornis* of G. R. Gray, *Pseudibis* of Hodgson, *Hagedashia* of Bonaparte, *Leucibis, Carphibis, Loghotibis, Comatibis, Molypbdophanes, Bostrychia, Nipponia* of Reichenbach, and others.

3. Some bird like an ibis, or supposed to be an ibis, as a wood-ibis or wood-stork. See *Tantalinæ*.

Ibla (ib'lą), *n.* [NL.] A genus of cirripeds of the order *Thoracica* and family *Pollicipedidæ*. It is related to *Scalpellum;* in both genera some species are dioecious, while others present the unique combination of males with hermaphrodites.

Iblees, *n.* See *Eblis*.

Iblidæ (ib'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ibla* + *-idæ*.] A family of cirripeds, named from the genus *Ibla*. Originally written *Ibladæ*. *W. E. Leach*, 1825.

Ibycter (i-bik'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰβυκτήρ*, in Cretan, one who begins a war-song.] A South American genus of vulturine hawks, of the subfamily *Polyborinæ*, family *Falconidæ*, having the nostrils circular, the head partly denuded, the

Ibycter americanus.

tail normal, and the coloration chiefly black. It is related to *Daptrius, Milvago, Senex*, and *Phalcobænus*. The type is the so-called gallinaceous eagle, *Falco aquilinus*, now called *Ibycter americanus*, which is black, with white abdomen and thighs, eyes and bare parts of head red, and blue cere; its length is about 19½ inches. (*Vieillot*, Analyse d'une Nouvelle Ornith. (1816), p. 22.) *Gymnops* is a synonym. Also written *Ibicter*. *Kaup*, 1845.

-ic. [Formerly *-ick, -ik*, often *-ique*, < ME. *-ik;* = F. *-ique* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ico* (cf. D. G. *-isch* = Dan. Sw. *-isk*), < L. *-icus* = Gr. *-ικος*, a term. consisting of the stem-vowel *-i-* (original or supplied: see *-i-*[2]) + formative *-co-* = Gr. *κο-*, + nom. ending *-s* = Gr. *-ς*: = Goth. *-a-gs* = AS. *-ig*, E. *-y*[1], q. v.] **1.** An adjective termination of Latin or Greek origin, very common in adjectives taken from Latin or Greek, as in *public, metallic*, etc., and also much used in modern formations, as *artistic, electric*, etc. Such words, derived from or modeled upon Latin or Greek adjectives, may be also or exclusively nouns, as *public, mystic, logic, music*. In Middle English this termination was usually written *-ik* or *-ike;* and from an early period down to the nineteenth century the form *-ick* (*classick, critick, musick, ethicks, mathematicks*, etc.) was used, some dictionaries retaining it till about 1840.

2. In *chem.*, a suffix denoting a higher state of oxidation than the termination *-ous*, as *ferric* hydrate, distinguished from *ferrous* hydrate, *phosphoric* anhydrid, distinguished from *phosphorous* anhydrid, etc.

Icacina (i-kā-sī'nā), *n.* [NL., prob. dim. of Sp. *icaco*.] A small genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the natural order *Olacineæ*, type of the tribe *Icacineæ*. They have a 5-cleft or 5-parted calyx; 5 hypogynous valvate petals; 5 stamens with filiform filaments, alternate with the petals, and inserted on a hypogynous disk; and a 1-celled, 2-seeded ovary. They are evergreen shrubs, with ascending or climbing branches and smooth leaves. Three or four species only are known, natives of tropical Africa.

Icacinaceæ (ī-kas-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Icacina* + *-aceæ*.] An order of plants, the genera of which are now referred to the *Olacineæ*, tribe *Icacineæ*. See *Icacineæ*.

Icacineæ (ī-kā-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Icacina* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Olacineæ*, typified by the genus *Icacina*. The members are evergreen trees and shrubs, and are not known to be of any special use. They are natives of the tropical and subtropical regions of the old world.

icaco (i-kak'ō), *n.* [Sp. Amer.] The cocoa-plum, *Chrysobalanus Icaco*, a native of Florida and the West Indies. It is a shrub 4 to 6 feet high, with fruit about the size of a plum, which is white, yellow, red, or purple in color. It forms a favorite conserve in the Spanish West Indian colonies.

-ical. [< L. *-ic-al-is*, more common in NL.: see *-ic* and *-al*.] A compound adjective termination, usually equivalent to the simple *-ic*, as *hysteric, hysterical*, but often slightly differentiated, as in *comic, comic-al, historic, historic-al, politic, politic-al*. When the form in *-ic* is used chiefly or exclusively as a noun (either in singular or in plural form), the adjective is regularly in *-ic-al:* as, *critic, critic-al, music, music-al, logic, logic-al, politics, politic-al*, etc. Adverbs formed from adjectives regularly ending in *-ic*, but which may have *-ical*, regularly take *-al* before *-ly:* as, *graphic, graphic-al-ly; intrinsic, intrinsic-al-ly*. See *-ic* and *-al*.

Icarian (i-kā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Icarius*, Gr. *Ἰκάριος*, pertaining to Icarus (L. *Icaria*, Gr. *Ἰκαρία*, Icaria), < *Ἴκαρος*, Icarus in Greek legend, a son of Dædalus: see def.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to Icarus, the son of Dædalus, who, to escape the wrath of Minos, is fabled in Greek legend to have fled from Crete with his father on wings fastened on with wax. In defiance of his father's warning, he flew too high; the sun melted the wax, and he fell into the Ægean sea, between the Cyclades and Caria, hence known as the Icarian sea; hence applied to any foolhardy or presumptuous exploit or enterprise.

> High-bred thoughts disdain to take their flight,
> But on th' *Icarian* wings of babbling fame.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 9.

2. (*a*) Relating to Icarus or Icaria, now Nikaria, an island in the Icarian sea, near Samos. (*b*) Of or relating to Icaria, a deme of Attica occupying a valley behind Pentelicus, noted as the home of Thespis, the reputed founder of Greek tragedy, and as the traditional birthplace of the drama and of the cult of Dionysus in Attica.—**3.** Pertaining or relating to Icaria, an imaginary country where an ideally perfect communism prevailed, described in the work "Voyage to Icaria" (*Voyage en Icarie*), published by the French communist Étienne Cabet in 1840; pertaining or relating to the principles set forth in this work. An Icaria was established by Cabet and a few hundred followers in 1849 at Nauvoo in Illinois (after a failure in Texas in 1848), which, after some dissensions and divisions, was removed to Adams county, Iowa, in 1857. Another community was established in Sonoma county, California, in 1881, under the name of Icaria-Speranza. Their number has always been small.

> The *Icarian* system is as nearly as possible a pure democracy. The president, elected for a year, is simply an executive officer to do the will of the majority.
> *Nordhoff*, Communistic Societies of the U. S.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Icaria.—**2.** A follower of the communist Cabet; a settler in an Icarian commune.

> The *Icarians* reject Christianity; but they have adopted the communistic idea as their religion. This any one will see who speaks with them. But devotion to this idea has supported them under the most deplorable poverty and long-continued hardship for twenty years.
> *Nordhoff*, Communistic Societies of the U. S.

Icarianism (ī-kā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Icarian* + *-ism*.] The communistic system described by Étienne Cabet as existing in Icaria (see *Icarian, a.*, 3), and advocated by him.

> The apostles of *Icarianism* should, like Christ, whose principles they were only carrying out, convert the world by teaching, preaching, writing, discussing, persuading, and by setting good examples.
> *R. T. Ely*, French and German Socialism, p. 50.

icaryt, *n.* [< Russ. *ikra*, dial. *ikro* (= Pol. Serv. OBulg. *ikra* = Bohem. *jikra* = Lith. *ikrai* = Lett. *ikra* = Hung. *ikra*), roe, caviar.] Caviar.

> Of the Roes of these foure kinds they make very great store of *Icary* or Caucary. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 479.

icchet, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *itch*. *Chaucer*.

iccle, *n.* See *ickle*[1].

ice (īs), *n.* [Now spelled with *c* as if of F. origin (see *-ce*[2]), but prop., as often in early mod. E., with *s, ise*, < ME. *ise, is, ys*, < AS. *īs* (= OFries. *īs* = D. *ijs* = MLG. *īs* = OHG. MHG. *īs*, G. *eis* = Icel. *ís* = Sw. *is* = Dan. *is* = Goth. **eis* (not recorded), ice. The form suggests a connection with *iron*, AS. *īsen, īsern* = Goth. *ei-*

sern; but evidence is lacking: see *iron.*] 1. The solid form of water, produced by freezing. It is a brittle, transparent solid, with a refractive index of 1.3. Water, under ordinary conditions, begins to freeze at 32° F. (0° C.), and in freezing expands by about $\frac{1}{11}$ of its bulk, exerting a great force against any surface by which it is confined. The specific gravity of ice is nearly 0.92, and hence it floats on the water with about $\frac{1}{11}$ of its volume submerged. The temperature of freezing is lowered .0075° C. for every atmosphere of pressure. Freezing is retarded by substances in solution; thus, seawater freezes at about 27° F. (−3° C.). Ice is produced in unlimited quantities by the processes of nature in cold climates. It may also be made artificially by ice-machines of various kinds. See *ice-machine.*

His wiff walked him with, with a longe gode . . .
Barfote on the bare *ijs* that the blod folwede.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 436.

Ffinde no peace and yet mie warre is done,
I feare and hope, and burne and freese like *ice.*
Wyatt, quoted in Puttenham's Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 102.

The cold brook,
Candied with *ice.* *Shak.,* T. of A., iv. 3.

The high rocks which surround the snug little bathing cove made the water as cold as *ice.*
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

2. Same as *icing.*—3. A frozen confection consisting (*a*) of sweetened and flavored cream, milk, or custard (cream-ice, ice-cream), or (*b*) of the sweetened juice of various fruits (water-ice).—**Anchor ice.** See *anchor-ice.*—**Block ice,** ice cut or made artificially in blocks, for commercial and domestic uses.

The cost of producing clear *block ice* in this country.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8781.

Ice age, the period, more generally designated as the *glacial epoch* (*see glacial*), during which there was a much more extensive development of ice over certain portions of the earth's surface than there is at the present time. It is generally supposed that the glacial epoch occurred in post-Tertiary times, but some geologists maintain that there have been numerous repetitions of this condition.—**Ice system,** a system of glaciers radiating from one common center or ice-cap: a term used by some geologists to distinguish regions where the glaciation has diverged from several independent centers from those where it has all moved in one direction, and in the main independently of the topographical features of the country.

Under such circumstances, Wales, Scotland, and Scandinavia must have had their own *ice-systems.*
Bonney, Abstract of Proc. Geol. Soc. of London, [Session 1875–76.

Inland ice. See *ice-cap,* 1.—**Sailing ice,** ice loosened from a pack, and scattered by the wind.—**To break the ice.** See *break.*—**Young ice,** in arctic regions, ice recently formed, in contradistinction to that which has been formed in a previous winter.

The winter floes seemed fixed, and for three days we had not moved, while the *young ice,* steadily forming, was from four to six inches in thickness.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 123.

ice (īs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iced,* ppr. *icing.* [= MD. *ijsen,* D. *ijzen* = MLG. *isen,* break ice, = OHG. *īsōn,* MHG. *īsen,* G. *eisen,* ice, freeze, = Icel. *ísa,* freeze, = Dan. *ise* = Sw. *isa,* ice; cf. Dan. *isne,* chill, run cold; from the noun.] 1. To cover with ice; convert into ice; freeze.

'Tis chrystal, friend, *ic'd* in the frozen sea.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, v. 11.

This sight hath stiffen'd all my operant powers,
Ic'd all my blood, benumb'd my motion quite.
Webster, Applus and Virginia, v. 3.

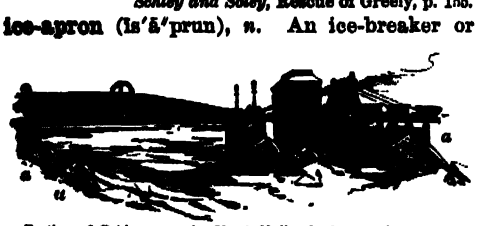
2. To apply ice to; refrigerate; preserve in ice, as meat.—3. To cover with concreted sugar; frost.

-ice. [< ME. *-ice, -ise, -is,* < OF. F. *-ice* = Sp. *-icio,* m., *-icia,* f., = Pg. *-iço,* m., *-iça,* f., *-ice, -ise,* m. and f., = It. *-izio,* m., *-izia,* f., < L. *-i-tiu-s,* m., *-i-ti-a,* f., *-i-tiu-m,* n.: see *-ce*[3].] A particular form (including the stem-vowel *-i-*) of the termination *-ce,* of Latin origin, as in *avarice, justice, malice, notice, service, novice,* etc.; also in words of later formation, as in *cowardice.* In *practice* the termination is historically a feminine form of *-ic.*

ice-anchor (īs'ang'kor), *n.* *Naut.,* an anchor with one arm, used for securing a vessel to a floe of ice.

The ordinary *ice-anchor* was a large iron hook bent nearly at a right angle, with a point to be inserted in a hole in the ice.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 155.

ice-apron (īs'ā'prun), *n.* An ice-breaker or



Portion of Bridge over the Yssel, Holland, showing ice-aprons (*a, a, a*) on the bank and in mid-stream.

stanling placed on the up-stream side of a bridge-pier to protect it from moving ice.

ice-auger (īs'â'gėr), *n.* An implement for boring ice, in ice-fishing, which has superseded the ordinary ice-chisel. It bores a 6-inch hole, cutting out a plug of ice of that diameter.

ice-ax (īs'aks), *n.* An ax for cutting or cleaving ice; especially, an ax used by alpine guides and alpinists generally for cutting steps in making the ascent of steep ice-slopes. The ax is carried sometimes as a part of the alpenstock, and sometimes as an entirely separate implement. The forms in use are much varied.

ice-bag (īs'bag), *n.* A caoutchouc bag for holding broken ice when used as a cold application in surgical treatment, especially for the eye, spine, etc.

ice-banner (īs'ban'ėr), *n.* See *ice-feathers.*

ice-beam (īs'bēm), *n.* *Naut.,* a plank or beam used to strengthen the stem and bows of ships when exposed to the concussion and pressure of ice.

ice-bearer (īs'bār'ėr), *n.* In *physics,* a cryophorus.

ice-belt (īs'belt), *n.* Same as *ice-foot.*

On regaining the seaboard, the same frowning cliffs and rock-covered *ice-belt* that we had left greeted us.
Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 96.

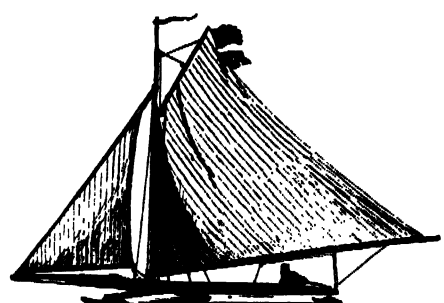
iceberg (īs'bėrg), *n.* [= D. *ijsberg* = G. *eisberg;* adapted from Scand., < Sw. Norw. *isberg* = Dan. *isbjerg,* lit. 'ice-hill': see *ice* and *berg*[2] (*berg*[2] in E. is due to the compound *ice-berg*).] An elevated floating mass of ice detached from a glacier at the sea-level. The movement of the glacier downward causes it to protrude into the sea, by which it is in part supported until the weight becomes so great that more or less of it breaks off, often with great noise and commotion of the sea. This process is called *calving.* The portion detached from the glacier floats about, driven by winds and currents, and is an iceberg. This is the mode of formation of the best-known bergs—those which often encumber a part of the North Atlantic in spring and early summer, having come down from the ice-clad ranges and high plateaus of Greenland. The more or less completely frozen surface of the water in the northern polar region is known as *pack-ice,* or simply *pack, floe-ice, floe,* and *floe-berg.* (See *floe* and *floe-berg.*) In regard to the icebergs of the Southern Ocean, it is not known with certainty whether they are all glacier-born, or whether they are not in large part the result of the direct freezing of the sea-water.

ice-bird (īs'bėrd), *n.* The little auk or sea-dove, *Mergulus alle,* or *Alle nigricans.* See cut under *dovekie.*

ice-blink (īs'blingk), *n.* A peculiar appearance in the air caused by the reflection of light from the surface of an ice-pack or floating mass of ice, or from land covered with snow. By it the presence of ice may often be recognized at a distance of 20 miles or more.

An *ice-blink* all along the horizon to leeward, indicating the situation of the pack.
R. M'Cormick, Arc. and Antarc. Voyages, I. 272.

ice-boat (īs'bōt), *n.* 1. A strong boat, propelled by steam, used to break a channel through ice.—2. A triangular or boat-shaped frame mounted on runners, and fitted with a mast, sails, etc., for sailing on ice. Two of the



Ice-boat.

runners are placed at the ends of a runner-plank extending across the frame at the point of its greatest beam, and the third is carried on a pivot at the stern and serves as a rudder.

ice-bone (īs'bōn), *n.* One of the numerous variants of *aitchbone.*

ice-bound (īs'bound), *a.* Obstructed by ice; frozen in; surrounded or hemmed in by ice, so as to prevent progress or approach: as, an *ice-bound* ship; *ice-bound* coasts.

ice-box (īs'boks), *n.* 1. An ice-chest; a small refrigerator.—2. The compartment in a refrigerator or an ice-chest for containing the ice.

ice-breaker (īs'brā'kėr), *n.* 1. A structure of masonry or timber (as a pier or row of piles) for the protection of bridge-piers or of vessels in dock from moving ice.—2. An ice-boat for breaking channels through ice in a river or harbor.—3. The bowhead, or great polar whale, *Balæna mysticetus:* a whalers' name.

ice-brook (īs'brůk), *n.* An ice-cold brook or stream. "The allusion [in the extract] is to the ancient Spanish custom of hardening steel by plunging it red-hot in the rivulet Salo near Bilbilis (now Calatayud in Aragon)." (*Schmidt.*) [Rare.]

I have another weapon in this chamber,
It is a sword of Spain, the *ice-brook's* temper.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

ice-built (īs'bilt), *a.* Built or composed of ice.

Where shaggy forms o'er *ice-built* mountains roam.
Gray, Progress of Poesy.

ice-calorimeter (īs'kal-ǫ-rim'e-tėr), *n.* See *calorimeter.*

ice-canoe (īs'ka-nō'), *n.* A boat with a very broad flat keel shod with iron runners, so that it can be drawn readily over the ice: intended for use on partly frozen lakes and rivers.

ice-cap (īs'kap), *n.* 1. A general or continuous permanent covering of a certain area of land, whether large or small, with snow, névé, or ice, especially in the arctic regions. The continuous covering with snow and névé of the higher and larger part of Greenland is sometimes called the *ice-cap,* but more generally the *inland ice.*

A decided *ice-cap* was observed above the land at Newman Bay, also one inshore of Cape Britannia, far away towards the north-east.
Nares, Voyage to the Polar Sea, II. 72.

2. In *therap.,* a rubber bag containing ice for application to the head.

ice-chair (īs'chār), *n.* A chair set on runners like a sled, in which a person is propelled on the ice, usually by a skater.

ice-chest (īs'chest), *n.* A form of domestic ice-chamber having apartments for the ice and the provisions, the food-chamber being cooled by air conducted to it from the ice-box, or by the cold side of the latter, which forms a part of the inclosure of the food-chamber; a refrigerator. *E. H. Knight.*

ice-chisel (īs'chiz'el), *n.* An implement used, especially by anglers in ice-fishing, for cutting holes in ice. See *ice-auger.*

The *ice-chisel,* . . . called by the Eskimos too'-oke.
Science, IV. 32.

ice-claw (īs'klâ), *n.* An appliance for grappling blocks of ice.

Ice-claw.

ice-closet (īs'kloz'et), *n.* A large refrigerator, or a small room for cold storage.

ice-cold (īs'kōld), *a.* [< ME. **iscold,* < AS. *is-ceald* (= D. *ijskoud* = G. *eiskalt* = Dan. *iskold,* Sw. *iskall*), < *is,* ice, + *ceald,* cold.] 1. Cold as ice; extremely cold.—2. In *pathol.,* experiencing a morbid sensation of cold, compared by the patient to that which would be produced by the application of ice. *Dunglison.*

ice-cream (īs'krēm'), *n.* [Strictly *iced cream.*] A confection made by congealing variously flavored cream or custard in a vessel surrounded with a freezing-mixture.

The Deacon, not being in the habit of taking his nourishment in the congealed state, had treated the *ice-cream* as a pudding of a rare species.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, vii.

Ice-cream fork, a small table-fork, broad and with short tines, for eating ice-cream.—**Ice-cream freezer,** an apparatus for making ice-cream, consisting of a can or metallic vessel plunged in a tub or cylindrical casing filled with broken ice and salt. The contents of the vessel are stirred or whirled about by means of a dasher, or by rotation.—**Rock ice-cream.** Same as *granita,* 2.

ice-crusher (īs'krush'ėr), *n.* A device for grinding or crushing ice.

iced (īst), *p. a.* 1. Covered with ice; converted into ice; frozen.—2. Cooled with ice; very cold: as, *iced* tea; *iced* wine.—3. Covered with concreted sugar; frosted: as, *iced* cake.—4. In *bot.,* covered with particles like icicles.

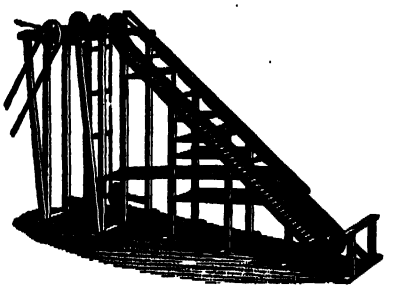
ice-drift (īs'drift), *n.* Masses of loose or floating ice.

The strait was already filled with *ice-drift.*
Motley, United Netherlands, III. 557.

ice-drops (īs'drops), *n. pl.* In *bot.,* transparent processes resembling icicles.

ice-elevator (īs'el'ę-vā-tọr), *n.* A hoisting-apparatus for lifting blocks of ice from the water to the ice-house. The most common form is an inclined plane extending from under the water to the top gallery of the ice-house. On the incline travel two endless chains, with bars joining them at intervals. Cakes of ice floated up to the foot of the elevator are caught by

these bars and dragged up the incline. Arrangements are also made for diverting the ice to any level of the house. Another form, sometimes called an *ice-screw*, consists of an inclined plane in the form of a spiral. In the well of the spiral is an upright shaft having radial arms; as the shaft revolves these engage the blocks of ice, and push them up the spiral incline to the ice-house.



Ice-elevator.

ice-escape (īs'es-kāp'), *n.* An apparatus consisting of poles and ropes for rescuing persons who have broken through the ice.

A number of sledge-chairs and an *ice-escape* were conveyed to the place of amusement.
Illus. London News, Jan. 9, 1864.

ice-fall (īs'fâl), *n.* 1. The dislodgment and fall of masses from a glacier, or from a floating iceberg.

And then the *ice-fall* with its ringing, rumbling, crashing roar, and the heavy, explosionlike voice of the final plunge, followed by the wild, frantic dashing of the waters.
New York Independent, April 23, 1862.

2. A glacier. [Poetical.]

Ye *ice-falls!* ye that from the mountain's brow
Adown enormous ravines slope amain. . . .
Motionless torrents! silent cataracts!
Coleridge, Hymn in the Vale of Chamouni.

ice-feathers (īs'fewн''ėrz), *n. pl.* Peculiar feather-like forms assumed by ice, occasionally seen on and near the summits of high mountains, and especially on Mount Washington in New Hampshire. Under certain exceptional conditions of the weather the surface at times becomes covered with a considerable thickness of ice, parts of which assume a more or less distinctly marked feathery appearance. This feathery incrustation manifests itself especially on the edges of rocks, buildings, and projections of all kinds, from which elongated masses of crystals sometimes project with slight fan-like divergence for a distance of two or three feet, pointing in the direction from which the wind was blowing at the time of their formation. This phenomenon has been called *frost-feathers*, *frostwork*, and *icework*; and those who have observed it as exhibited on Lassen's Peak in California have named it *ice-banner*.

ice-fern (īs'fėrn), *n.* A fern-like incrustation of ice or hoar frost produced on the glass of windows by the freezing of insensible moisture.

Fine as *ice-ferns* on January panes.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

ice-field (īs'fēld), *n.* A great sheet or floe of ice, at times so extensive in arctic seas that its limits cannot be seen from the masthead.

The final breaking up of the ice in the Missouri was one of excitement to us. The roar and crash of the *ice-fields* could be heard a great distance.
E. B. Custer, Boots and Saddles, p. 229.

ice-fishing (īs'fish'ing), *n.* The act or method of fishing through holes cut in the ice, usually with hook and line. The most common mode of ice-fishing is by means of the tilter or tilt-up. See *tilter*.

ice-float (īs'flōt), *n.* Same as *ice-floe*.

ice-floe (īs'flō), *n.* [= Dan. *isflage*, *isflag* = Norw. *isflak*, *isflake*, *isflok* = Sw. *isflake*, < *is*, ice, + *flage*, Norw. *flake*, floe: see *ice* and *flake*[1], *flaw*[1], *floe*.] A large sheet of floating ice.

ice-foot (īs'fůt), *n.* A belt of ice, in northern seas, built up chiefly by the accumulation of the autumn snowfall, which becomes converted into ice when it meets the sea-water, and thus forms a solid wall from the bottom of the sea upward, increasing in height as the snow accumulates. The upper surface is level with the top of high water, and the bottom of the ice-cliff is at the low-water level. Also called *ice-belt*, *ice-ledge*, and *ice-wall*.

The separation of the true *ice-foot* from our floe was at first a simple interval, which by the recession and advance of the tides gave a movement of about six feet to our brig.
Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 162.

The usual mode of travel is by dog-sleds along the *ice-foot* which everywhere skirts the land.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 200.

ice-fork (īs'fôrk), *n.* A three-tined fork of special pattern, used for picking ice into fragments before it is ground fine in an ice-crusher. Such a fork, as used in the fisheries, has tapering tines about 1 inch wide and from 6 to 9 inches long, united above, and fitted with a socket for a wooden handle 4 or 5 feet long.

ice-fox (īs'foks), *n.* The isatis or arctic fox, *Vulpes lagopus*.

ice-glass (īs'glȧs), *n.* Same as *crackle-glass*.

ice-gull (īs'gul), *n.* 1. The glaucous gull or burgomaster, *Larus glaucus*. See cut under *burgomaster*.—2. The ivory-gull. *Coues*.

ice-hill (īs'hil), *n.* [< *ice* + *hill*[1], translating *iceberg*, q. v.] Same as *iceberg*. [Rare.]

ice-hook (īs'hůk), *n.* 1. A hook attached to a pole, used in moving blocks of ice.—2. A small ice-anchor.

ice-house (īs'hous), *n.* [= Dan. *ishus*; as *ice* + *house*[1].] A structure, usually with double walls, packed between with sawdust or some similar non-conducting material, used for the storage of ice. It usually incloses a pit or well, which has a drain to carry off the water resulting from the melting of the ice. A year's supply of ice for private use is often kept in a small ice-house constructed on this principle, sometimes partly or wholly underground. Ice-houses for supplying the trade in ice are commonly placed close to a lake or stream, and fitted with elevators and other appliances for gathering, storing, and shipping the ice. The term is sometimes, but less properly, applied to cold-storage rooms and large refrigerators.

Considering at how little expense and trouble an *ice-house* can be constructed, it is surprising that any respectable habitation in the country should not have one attached to it.
Ure, Dict., II. 878.

Icel. An abbreviation of *Icelandic*.

Iceland† (īs'land), *n.* [Also *Island*; abbr. of *Iceland dog*, q. v.] An Iceland dog.

Our water-dogs and *Islands* here are shorn,
White hair of women here so much is worn.
Drayton, Mooncalf.

Iceland crystal. See *crystal*.

Iceland cur† (īs'land kėr). Same as *Iceland dog*. Erroneously, *Isling cur*.

Hang hair like hemp, or like the *Isling curs*;
For never powder, not the crisping iron,
Shall touch these dangling locks.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

Iceland dog† (īs'land dog). [Also *Iseland* (*Island*, *Isling*) *dog* (or *cur*), also simply *Iceland* (*Island*, etc.); supposed to have been brought from Iceland.] A sort of shaggy, sharp-eared white dog, formerly imported, or supposed to be imported, from Iceland as a lap-dog.

Plah for thee, *Iceland dog!* thou prick-eared cur of Iceland.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1.

Use and custome hath intertained other dogges of an outlandishe kinde, but a few, and the same beying of a pretty bygnesse; I meane *Iseland dogges*, curled and rough all over, which by reason of the lenght of their heare make showe neither of face nor of body. And yet these curres forsoothe, because they are so strange, are greatly set by, esteemed, taken up, and made of, many times in the roome of the spaniell gentle or comforter.
A. Fleming, tr. of Caius on English Dogs (1576). (*Nares.*)

Icelander (īs'lan-dėr), *n.* [= Dan. *Islænder*, Sw. *Isländer* (Icel. *Islendingr*); as *Iceland* (< ME. *Island*, *Islond*, < Icel. *Island* (Sw. and Dan. *Island* = D. *Ijsland* = G. *Island*), < *íss*, ice, + *land*, land: so called by the first Scandinavian explorers, from the polar ice which filled the fiords) + *-er*[1].] A native or an inhabitant of Iceland.

Iceland falcon, gull. See *falcon*, *gull*.

Icelandic (īs-lan'dik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Islandicus*; the analogical E. form would be **Icelandish* = Icel. *Islenzkr* = Sw. Dan. *Islandsk*.]

I. *a.* Pertaining to Iceland, a large island belonging to Denmark, in the northernmost part of the Atlantic ocean, east of Greenland.

II. *n.* The language of the Icelanders or of their literature. It is the oldest and best-preserved member of the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic family of languages. In its older form, called *Old Norse*, it stands as the type of the general Scandinavian speech as first recorded (tenth and eleventh centuries), of which Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish are the modern continental forms. Modern Icelandic dates from the Reformation; it preserves in great part the external form of the Old Icelandic, with considerable changes in pronunciation and vocabulary. Many important historical, poetical, theological, and other works have been written in Icelandic, from the tenth century to the present time. Abbreviated *Icel.*

Iceland moss, spar, etc. See the nouns.

ice-leaf (īs'lēf), *n.* Mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

ice-ledge (īs'lej), *n.* Same as *ice-foot*.

ice-leveler (īs'lev''el-ėr), *n.* An implement used in clearing and cleaning the surface of ice previous to sawing and gathering.

ice-loon (īs'lön), *n.* The great northern diver, *Colymbus glacialis* or *torquatus*.

ice-machine (īs'ma-shēn''), *n.* A machine for the artificial production of ice. Ice-machines are based on one or the other of two general principles, or on a combination of the two, namely, the principle of the absorption of the latent heat of vaporization or of liquefaction from surrounding or contiguous bodies by substances which evaporate or liquefy at low temperatures, and the principle of the conversion of heat into work by the expansion of previously compressed and cooled gas or vapor, in such manner that the work performed is expended upon another isolated volume of the same material which this work assists in compressing for subsequent use in expansion. The prime mover is usually a steam-engine. The compressed gas or vapor is led into and expanded in a cylinder like that of a steam-engine. In machines employing compressed air, the air is first compressed in and discharged from a compressor cylinder into a receiver. The work of compression is thereby converted into heat in the compressed air. This heat is taken out of the air by various methods, water at ordinary temperatures being generally used for this cooling. The air is next inducted to an engine-cylinder, wherein it acts, first at full pressure and then expansively, against a piston so connected that, during the period of expansion, outer work is performed at the expense of the heat remaining in the air at the beginning of this period. Heat is thus converted into work, and the temperature of the air passed out of the cylinder is greatly reduced. The cold air is generally passed into a system of pipes surrounded by a saline solution which resists freezing at very low temperatures, and this solution, so refrigerated, is used to freeze water in metal molds set in the cold brine. In ice-cream manufacture the mutual liquefaction of ice and salt takes place at 0° F. when these substances are mixed in proper proportions, and the latent heat of this liquefaction being extracted from the cream, the latter freezes. Ether, ammonia, and sulphur dioxid are the most important substances used in machines which operate upon the first principle. By cooling and compression these substances liquefy. They are then allowed to evaporate and seize heat from saline solutions, which are utilized for ice-making as above described, or which are pumped through systems of piping for cooling storage- and fermenting-rooms. Anhydrous ammonia has proved most efficient for ice-machines, and is now more used than any other material. See *refrigerating-machine*, under *refrigerate*.

ice-mallet (īs'mal'et), *n.* A mallet used by fishermen and others to break or crush ice.

iceman (īs'man), *n.*; pl. *icemen* (-men). 1. A man skilled in traveling upon ice.

The actual deposit of ice upon our decks would have tried the nerves of the most experienced *icemen*.
Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 76.

The glacier [des Bois] maintains this wild and chaotic character for some time; and the best *iceman* would find himself defeated in an attempt to get along it.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 41.

2. One who is engaged in the industry of gathering and storing ice for commercial or domestic uses; a dealer in ice; also, one who distributes ice to customers.

ice-mark (īs'märk), *n.* In *geol.*, a scratch, groove, or polished surface produced by glacial action or left by a moving mass of ice; any indication of the former presence of ice.

ice-master (īs'mȧs'tėr), *n.* A pilot or seaman of experience, employed to assist in navigating through ice in the Arctic ocean.

ice-mountain (īs'moun'tān), *n.* Same as *iceberg*.

Thus are these amazing *icemountains* launched forth to sea, and found floating in the waters round both poles.
Goldsmith, Hist. Earth (ed. 1790), I. 247.

ice-pack (īs'pak), *n.* A great field of ice, consisting of separate masses packed together or lying closely adjacent to one another, as in the arctic seas.

ice-pail (īs'pāl), *n.* A pail or bucket intended to be filled with ice for cooling wine in bottles or decanters. Such a vessel is sometimes made of fine material, as porcelain, is fitted with a lining, cover, etc., and may serve as an ornament for a sideboard.

"This is as it should be," said I, looking round at the well-filled table and the sparkling spirits immersed in the *ice-pails*.
Bulwer, Pelham, xvii.

ice-paper (īs'pā'pėr), *n.* Very thin, transparent gelatin in sheets, for copying drawings. Also called *papier glacé*.

ice-pick (īs'pik), *n.* A small hand-tool, shaped like an awl, used for breaking ice.

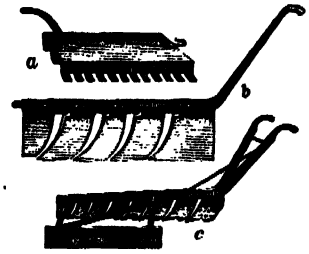
ice-pit (īs'pit), *n.* A pit dug in the ground, lined with some non-conducting material, and used for the storage and preservation of ice.

ice-pitcher (īs'pich'ėr), *n.* A pitcher for holding iced water, often made of metal, with double or non-conducting walls.

ice-plane (īs'plān), *n.* 1. In *ice-harvesting*, an implement used in removing roughnesses and irregularities from the surface of ice that is to be cut. It is drawn by horses.—2. A tool for removing snow-ice from the surfaces of ice-blocks before storing them.—3. An instrument for shaving ice from the lump or block for use in the preparation of cooling drinks, etc.

ice-plant (īs'plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Mesembryanthemum*, the *M. crystallinum*, belonging to the natural order *Ficoideæ*. It is sprinkled throughout with pellucid watery vesicles which shine like pieces of ice, and is indigenous in Greece, the Canary Islands, and the Cape of Good Hope; in the Canaries large quantities of the plant are collected and burned, and the ashes are sent to Spain for use in glass-making. It is frequently cultivated. Also called *dew-plant*. The name *ice-plant* is also applied to *Rochea falcata* of the *Crassulaceæ*, but less commonly. *Monotropa uniflora* is sometimes called the *American ice-plant*, from its white, transparent color.

ice-plow (īs'plou), *n.* An implement for cutting grooves in ice, to divide it into blocks of the right size for harvesting. It is a very narrow plane (practically, a saw) with a series of blades in line, each blade being usually a little longer than the one before it. It is usually made with a marker that serves to indicate the position of the next cut, or with a guide that travels in the last cut made by the plow. Sometimes called an *ice-cutter*, or, if for thin ice, or to make only a slight cut and to be followed by a heavier blow, an *ice-marker*.



Ice-plows.

a, plow for cutting three parallel grooves in moderately thick ice; *b*, plow with five shares following in the same groove, for cutting deep ice; *c*, ice-plow or -cutter with guide.

ice-poultice (īs'pōl'tis), *n.* In *med.*, a poultice made by filling a bag or bladder with pounded ice; an ice-bag.

ice-quake (īs'kwāk), *n.* [< *ice* + *quake*, after *earthquake*.] The rending and crashing which precede the breaking up of floes of ice.

icer (ī'sėr), *n.* One who ices; specifically, in the fisheries, one who ices fresh fish in the hold of a vessel.

ice-river (īs'riv'ėr), *n.* A fanciful or poetical name for a glacier.

It is indubitable that an *ice-river* . . . once flowed through the vale of Hasli.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 146.

ice-saw (īs'sâ), *n.* A large saw used for cutting through the ice to free ships which have been frozen in, or for cutting ice in blocks for storage.

ice-scraper (īs'skrā'pėr), *n.* An implement for cleaning snow and dirt from the surface of ice before cutting and storing it.

ice-screw (īs'skrō), *n.* See *ice-elevator*.

ice-sheet (īs'shēt), *n.* A glacial covering or ice-cap extending over a large area of country, as that which is believed by many geologists to have covered much of eastern North America during the glacial period.

An epoch in which the retreating *ice-sheet* still occupied the St. Lawrence valley. *The American*, X. 316.

ice-ship (īs'ship), *n.* A ship fitted for passage through ice.

The first [sealers] are distinctively *ice-ships*.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 113.

ice-spade (īs'spād), *n.* A hand-tool used in harvesting ice, to separate the blocks partly cut by the ice-plow.

Ice-spade.

ice-spar (īs'spär), *n.* A variety of glassy feldspar, the crystals of which resemble ice.

ice-stream (īs'strēm), *n.* 1. A more or less continuous belt or stream of ice-floes driven in a certain direction by wind or current, or both. It is the ice-stream which sweeps around Cape Farewell toward the north, bearing the last remains of the heavy floes formed originally in the polar sea, which is chiefly thus designated.

I found that we had run deeper into the *ice-stream* than I had intended, and was forced to haul out from five to ten miles farther away from the land.
Nares, Voyage to the Polar Sea, I. 8.

2. A stream-like glacier; a stream of slowly moving ice.

Near the village of Grindelwald, in the Bernese Oberland, there are two great *ice-streams* called respectively the upper and the lower Grindelwald glaciers.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 93.

ice-table (īs'tā'bl), *n.* A flat, horizontal mass of ice.

ice-tongs (īs'tôngz), *n. pl.* 1. Large iron nippers for handling ice.—2. Small tongs for taking up pieces of ice at table. They are generally made like sugar-tongs, but longer, and with larger claws or grapples.

ice-wall (īs'wâl), *n.* Same as *ice-foot*. Sometimes, however, an "ice-wall" is formed by the pressure of the pack, which throws masses of ice on to the shore and piles them up to a considerable height in the form of a solid wall. Some of the belts of ice which line the arctic shores are formed in part from the snow derived from the land, and in part from the sea-ice thrown upon the shore by the pressure of the pack.

I secured the ship to a small indentation of the ice-foot or *ice-wall*.
Nares, Voyage to the Polar Sea, II. 115.

ice-water (īs'wâ'tėr), *n.* [In the second sense, strictly *iced water*.] 1. Water from melted ice.—2. Water cooled by ice; iced water.

ice-whale (īs'hwāl), *n.* The bowhead, or great polar whale, *Balæna mysticetus*: so called by whalemen because its habitat is among the scattered floes, or about the borders of the ice-fields or barriers.

ice-wool (īs'wůl), *n.* Same as *cis-wool*.

icework (īs'wėrk), *n.* See *ice-feathers*.

ice-worn (īs'wôrn), *a.* Bearing the marks of the former presence of ice; smoothed, polished, grooved, or scratched by the movement of masses of ice containing embedded detritus.

ice-yacht (īs'yot), *n.* An ice-boat.

ice-yachting (īs'yot'ing), *n.* Sailing with ice-yachts.

ice-yachtsman (īs'yots'mąn), *n.* One who sails in an ice-yacht.

ich[1†], *pron.* A form of *I*, the nominative of the first personal pronoun, in the southern dialect of early English, and occasionally found in the midland dialect.

ich[2†], *a.* and *pron.* A Middle English form of *each*.

ich dien (ich dēn). [< MHG. G. *ich diene*, *ich dien*, I serve: *ich* = AS. *ic* = E. *I*[2]; *dienen*, OHG. *dionōn* = OS. *thionōn*, serve, connected with OHG. *deo* = AS. *thēow* = Goth. *thius*, m., OHG. *diu* = OS. *thiwi*, *thiu* = AS. *thēowe* = Goth. *thiwi*, *f.*, a female servant: see *thew*[2].] I serve. This was originally the motto of John of Luxemburg, King of Bohemia, who was killed at the battle of Crécy in France in 1346. It was adopted, together with his crest of three ostrich-feathers, by Edward the Black Prince, who served in that battle, and both have been retained by the Princes of Wales since.

ichiboo, ichibu (ē'chi-bō), *n.* [Jap., < *ichi*, one, + *bu*, a division, name of a coin.] See *bu*.

Ichneumia (ik-nū'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχνεύμων*, ichneumon; cf. *ἰχνευμα*, a track.] 1. An aberrant genus of African ichneumons or mungooses, of the subfamily *Herpestinæ* and family *Viverridæ*, having a long bushy tail and hairy soles. The type is *I. leucura* or *albicauda*. It is of dark-gray color, due to annulation of the hairs with black and white. *St. Hilaire*, 1837.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the white-tailed *ichneumia*.

ichneumon (ik-nū'mǫn), *n.* [< L. *ichneumon*, < Gr. *ἰχνεύμων*, an Egyptian animal which hunts out crocodiles' eggs, the ichneumon, Pharaoh's rat, lit. the 'tracker' (cf. *ἰχνευμα*, a track), < *ἰχνεύειν*, track or trace out, hunt after, < *ἴχνος*, a track or footstep.] 1. A carnivorous mammal, a kind of mungoose (*Viverra ichneumon* of Linnæus, now known as *Herpestes ichneumon*), found in Egypt, belonging to the subfamily *Herpestinæ* and family *Viverridæ*. It is of slender form, somewhat like that of the weasel tribe. The body is about 19 inches long, and of a grizzled brownish and yellowish color, due to the annulation of the hairs with different shades; the muzzle and paws are black, and the tail is tufted. It feeds on various small mammals, reptiles, or other animals, and has long been noted for devouring crocodiles' eggs, on which account it was held in great regard by the Egyptians. It is easily domesticated, and is useful in destroying vermin. Also called *Pharaoh's rat*.

Pharaoh's Rat (*Herpestes ichneumon*).

2. [*cap.*] A genus of herpestine viverrine mammals, containing the species *I. pharaonis*. See *Herpestes*. *Lacépède*, 1797.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] A Linnean genus of hymenopterous insects, formerly including most of the pupivorous or parasitic hymenopters, now restricted to certain species of ichneumon-flies which are regarded as typical of the genuine *Ichneumonidæ*. (*b*) A species of the genus *Ichneumon* or family *Ichneumonidæ*; an ichneumon-fly; a cuckoo-fly.

Ichneumones (ik-nū'mǫ-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Ichneumon*, 3.] In *entom.*, the ichneumon-flies or *Ichneumonides*. The group is divided into *Ichneumones genuini* and *Ichneumones adsciti*, which correspond respectively with the modern families *Ichneumonidæ* and *Braconidæ*.

ichneumon-fly (ik-nū'mǫn-flī), *n.* A cuckoo-fly or ichneumon. See *Ichneumonidæ*.

Ichneumonidæ (ik-nū-mon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ichneumon* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hymenoptera pupivora* or parasitic hymenopters, established by Leach in 1817; the cuckoo-flies, ichneumon-flies, or ichneumons. The family was formerly much more extensive than it is now, having been restricted, by the exclusion of those ichneumons called *Adsciti* (see *Braconidæ*), to those which have two recurrent nerves in each fore wing. These insects were formerly called *Muscæ triviales*, on account of the three threads which spring from the abdomen, and *Muscæ vibrantes*, from their habit of vibrating the antennæ. The genera and species are very numerous, over 3,000 species existing, it is said, in Europe alone. They are all parasitic on other insects, living usually as internal parasites. The abdomen is attached to the hinder extremity of the metathorax, between the bases of the posterior coxæ. The wings are veined, the anterior pair always exhibiting perfect cells. The ovipositor is straight and often exserted. The antennæ are usually thread-like, and are composed of more than 16 joints, with very few exceptions among the smaller species. The perfect insects feed solely on the juices of flowers. Some of them have a very long ovipositor, which is used to insert the eggs into the bodies of those caterpillars which live beneath the bark or in the crevices of wood; when not employed, this ovipositor is protected by two slender sheaths that inclose it on each side. Others, which have the ovipositor short, place their eggs in or upon the bodies of caterpillars of easier access; others again in the nests of wasps. See cuts under *Cryptus*, *Ophion*, and *Pimpla*.

ichneumonidan (ik-nū-mon'i-dąn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Ichneumonidæ*.

II. *n.* An ichneumon-fly or ichneumonid.

ichneumoniform (ik-nū-mon'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ichneumon*, ichneumon, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of an ichneumon-fly.

ichneumonized (ik-nū'mǫn-īzd), *a.* [< *ichneumon* + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] In *entom.*, infested with ichneumon parasites: applied to the larvæ of insects.

ichneumonology (ik-nū-mǫ-nol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< *ichneumon* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of entomology which is concerned with the study of ichneumon-flies.

ichneumous (ik-nū'mus), *a.* [< *ichneum-on* + *-ous*.] In *entom.*, parasitic; having the habits of an ichneumon: said of insects which deposit their eggs in or on larvæ, as the *Ichneumonidæ*, *Chalcididæ*, and many others.

ichnite (ik'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴχνος*, a track, footstep, footprint, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil footprint; the fossilized track or trace of an animal: used mostly in compounds: as, *ornithichnite*, *sauroidichnite*, *tetrapodichnite*. See these words, and cut under *footprint*.

Ichnocarpus (ik-nǫ-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (so called in ref. to the slender seed-vessel), < Gr. *ἴχνος*, a track, trace, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Apocynaceæ*. The species are climbing shrubs, with opposite leaves, and flowers in branched terminal panicles. *I. frutescens* is a native of Ceylon and Nepal. It is sometimes used in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla. It is cultivated as an ornamental plant.

ichnograph (ik'nǫ-grâf), *n.* [See *ichnography*.] In *drawing*, a ground-plan. *E. H. Knight*.

ichnographic (ik-nǫ-graf'ik), *a.* [< *ichnography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to ichnography; describing a ground-plan.

ichnographical (ik-nǫ-graf'i-kąl), *a.* [< *ichnographic* + *-al*.] Same as *ichnographic*.

ichnography (ik-nog'rą-fi), *n.* [< L. *ichnographia*, < Gr. *ἰχνογραφία*, a tracing-out, a ground-plan, < *ἴχνος*, a track, trace, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of tracing ground-plans; the representation of a ground-plot, or of the site of an object on a horizontal plane.

Ichnography, by which we are to understand the very first design and ordinance of a work or edifice, together with every partition and opening drawn by rule and compass upon the area or floor, by artists often call'd the geometrical plan or plat-forme.
Evelyn, Architecta and Architecture.

ichnolite (ik'nǫ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴχνος*, a track, footprint, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A stone presenting the impression of the foot of a fossil animal; a fossil footprint or ichnite. See cut under *footprint*.

Bones and teeth of the elephant and of the horse have also been found in the sandstone beds above the *ichnolites*.
Science, IV. 272.

ichnolithological (ik-nǫ-lith-ǫ-loj'i-kąl), *a.* Pertaining to ichnolithology; ichnological.

ichnolithology (ik'nǫ-li-thol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴχνος*, a track, footprint, + *λίθος*, a stone, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of ichnolites; ichnology.

ichnolitic (ik-nǫ-lit'ik), *a.* [< *ichnolite* + *-ic*.] Having the character of an ichnolite.

ichnological (ik-nǫ-loj'i-kąl), *a.* Pertaining to ichnology; ichnolithological.

ichnology (ik-nol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴχνος*, a track, footprint, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of paleontology which treats of

fossil footprints; the science of fossil footprints; the study of those animals which are known only by their footprints.

ichor (ī'kôr), *n.* [= F. *ichor* = Sp. *icor* = Pg. *ichor* = It. *icore*, < NL. *ichor*, < Gr. *ἰχώρ*, juice, the blood of the gods, the serum of blood, lymph; cf. *ἰκμάς*, moisture, *ἰκμαίνειν*, wet.] 1. In *Gr. and Rom. myth.*, an ethereal fluid believed to supply the place of blood in the veins of the gods.

Upon Diomedes wounding the Gods, there flow'd from the Wound an *Ichor*, or pure kind of Blood, which was not bred from Mortal Viands. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 333.

2. A thin, watery humor, like serum or whey; a thin, watery, acrid discharge from an ulcer, a wound, etc.

Long, snaky locks, stiff with loathsome *ichor*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 412.

ichoræmia, *n.* See *ichorrhæmia*.

ichorous (ī'kō-rus), *a.* [= F. *ichoreux* = Sp. It. *icoroso*; as *ichor* + *-ous*.] Full of ichor; ichorous.

ichorous (ī'kō-rus), *a.* [< *ichor* + *-ous*.] 1. Like ichor; thin; watery; serous.—2. Full of ichor; ichorose.

ichorrhæmia (ī-ko-rē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχώρ*, ichor, + *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, the condition of the blood when contaminated by absorption from a suppurating part. Also spelled *ichoræmia*.

ichth. An abbreviation of *ichthyology*.

ichthidin (ik'thi-din), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *-id-* + *-in*².] A nitrogenous substance found in the eggs of cyprinoid fishes.

ichthin (ik'thin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *-in*².] The nitrogenous constituent of the eggs of cartilaginous fishes. It is closely allied to albumin.

ichthulin (ik'thū-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *ὕλη*, matter, + *-in*².] A constituent of the eggs of certain fishes, especially cyprinoids, containing from 52.5 to 53.3 per cent. carbon, from 8 to 8.3 hydrogen, 15.2 nitrogen, 1 sulphur, and 0.6 phosphorus.

ichthyic (ik'thi-ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰχθυικός*, of a fish, fishy, < *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] Pertaining to fishes; having the characters of a fish; ichthyomorphic; ichthyopsidan; piscine. *R. Owen.*

ichthyo-. [L., etc., < Gr. *ἰχθυο-*, combining form of *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'fish.'

Ichthyobus (ik-thī'ō-bus), *n.* See *Ictiobus*.

Ichthyocephali (ik'thi-ō-sef'ạ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A group of physostomous fishes, founded by Cope (1870) as an order, including eels of the family *Monopteridæ*.

ichthyocephalous (ik'thi-ō-sef'ạ-lus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ichthyocephali*.

ichthyocol (ik'thi-ō-kol), *n.* Same as *ichthyocolla*.

ichthyocolla (ik'thi-ō-kol'ạ), *n.* [L. (Pliny), < Gr. *ἰχθυόκολλα*, fish-glue, i. e. isinglass, also (in Pliny) the fish which produces it, < *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *κόλλα*, glue.] Fish-glue; isinglass. See *isinglass*.

ichthyocoprolite (ik'thi-ō-kop'rō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *κόπρος*, dung, + *λίθος*, stone: see *coprolite*.] The fossilized excrement of a fish.

ichthyocoprus (ik'thi-ō-kop'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *κόπρος*, dung.] Same as *ichthyocoprolite*.

Ichthyocrinidæ (ik'thi-ō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Wachsmuth and Springer), < *Ichthyocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of articulate crinoids, typified by the genus *Ichthyocrinus*. They had small basal plates, the dorsal cup chiefly built up of radial plates of different orders, abutting laterally against one another or separated by interradials, and arms bifurcating and forming a wall continuous with the calyx. Most of them lived in the Devonian seas.

ichthyocrinoid (ik-thi-ok'ri-noid), *n.* A crinoid of the family *Ichthyocrinidæ*.

Ichthyocrinus (ik-thi-ok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL. (Conrad), < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *κρίνον*, lily (see *crinoid*).] An extinct genus of crinoids, typical of the family *Ichthyocrinidæ*.

ichthyodorulite (ik'thi-ō-dor'ō-līt), *n.* [Prop. **ichthyodorylite*, < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *δόρυ*, a spear, + *λίθος*, a stone.] The fossilized spine of a fish or fish-like vertebrate. Ichthyodorulites are chiefly the spines which armed the front of the dorsal fins in selachians; but certain other extinct forms, named *Acanthoidæ*, had spines also on the anal, pectoral, and ventral fins. They are found in the greatest abundance in deposits of the Devonian epoch, and many of the fishes of that age are known only from such remains.

When, as in many cases, they [placoid forms of the exoskeleton] take the form of spines, these are called dermal defenses, and, in a fossil state, *ichthyodorulites*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 111.

ichthyographic (ik'thi-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *ichthyography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to ichthyography.

ichthyography (ik-thi-og'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description of fishes; a treatise on fishes; descriptive ichthyology.

ichthyoid (ik'thi-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθυοειδής*, fish-like, < *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Resembling a fish, or having the characters of a fish.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ichthyopsida*; any fish-like vertebrate. *Huxley*, 1863.

ichthyoidal (ik-thi-oi'dal), *a.* [< *ichthyoid* + *-al*.] Same as *ichthyoid*.

ichthyol (ik'thi-ol), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *-ol*.] A syrupy liquid with a bituminous odor and taste, prepared by the dry distillation of a bituminous mineral containing fossil fishes. It has been used externally in the treatment of various skin-diseases.

ichthyolatrous (ik-thi-ol'ạ-trus), *a.* [As *ichthyolatry* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of ichthyolatry; practising ichthyolatry; worshiping ichthyomorphic gods.

ichthyolatry (ik-thi-ol'ạ-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Fish-worship; adoration of a fish-god. See *Dagon*².

ichthyolic (ik-thi-ol'ik), *a.* [< *ichthyol* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or composed of ichthyol.

This is best met by using an *ichthyolic* ointment, or by painting on a zinc-ichthyol-gelatine preparation afterward.
Medical News, XLIX. 438.

ichthyolite (ik'thi-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossilized fish, or the cast of a fossil fish.

ichthyologic (ik'thi-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *ichthyology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ichthyology; related to ichthyology.

ichthyological (ik'thi-ō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *ichthyologic* + *-al*.] Same as *ichthyologic*.

ichthyologically (ik'thi-ō-loj'i-kạl-i), *adv.* As regards ichthyology.

ichthyologist (ik-thi-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *ichthyology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in ichthyology.

ichthyology (ik-thi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *ichthyologie* = Pg. *ichthyologia* = It. *ictiologia*, < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *ἰχθυολογεῖν*, speak of fish.] The science of fishes; that department of zoölogy which treats of fishes, with reference to their structure, relations to one another and to other animals, classification, habits, and uses. Abbreviated *ichth*.

ichthyomancy (ik'thi-ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἰχθυομαντεία*, < *ἰχθυόμαντις*, one who prophesies by means of fish, < *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *μάντις*, a diviner.] Divination by means of the heads or the entrails of fishes.

ichthyomantic (ik'thi-ō-man'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰχθυόμαντις*, one who prophesies by means of fish: see *ichthyomancy*.] Relating to ichthyomancy.

Ichthyomorpha (ik'thi-ō-môr'fạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *μορφή*, form.] In Owen's system, an order of *Amphibia*, or a suborder of *Batrachia*, including the tailed batrachians. The term was contrasted with *Ophiomorpha* and *Theriomorpha*. It is equivalent to *Urodela*.

ichthyomorphic (ik'thi-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. In *zoöl.*, having the characters of a fish, or morphologically related to fishes; ichthyopsidan.—2. In *myth.*, formed like a fish, altogether or in part; partaking of the form or character of a fish: as, the *ichthyomorphic* gods of ancient Assyria and Syria. See *Dagon*².

ichthyopatolite (ik'thi-ō-pat'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *πάτος*, a foot-path (see *path*), + *λίθος*, a stone.] The supposed fossil imprint of the pectoral fin-rays of a fish believed to have been able to move upon solid surfaces by means of these organs.

ichthyophagi, *n.* Plural of *ichthyophagus*.

ichthyophagist (ik-thi-of'ạ-jist), *n.* [< *ichthyophagy* + *-ist*.] One who eats fish, or lives on a fish-diet.

ichthyophagous (ik-thi-of'ạ-gus), *a.* [< NL. *ichthyophagus*, < Gr. *ἰχθυοφάγος* (also *ἰχθυβόρος*), eating fish, < *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Eating or subsisting on fish; fish-eating; piscivorous.

A wretched *ichthyophagous* people must make shocking soldiers, weak as water. *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches.

ichthyophagus (ik-thi-of'ạ-gus), *n.*; pl. *ichthyophagi* (-jī). [NL.: see *ichthyophagous*.] One who eats fish; one who subsists on fish.

They are still *Ichthyophagi*, existing without any other subsistence but what the sea affords.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 144.

ichthyophagy (ik-thi-of'ạ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἰχθυοφαγία*, the eating of fish, < *ἰχθυοφάγος*, eating fish: see *ichthyophagous*.] The practice of eating fish.

ichthyophthalmite (ik'thi-of-thal'mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-ite*².] Fish-eye stone. See *apophyllite*.

Ichthyophthira (ik-thi-of-thī'rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *φθεῖρ*, a louse: see *phthiriasis*.] An order of degraded crustaceans parasitic upon fishes; the fish-lice. They have a suctorial mouth, no respiratory organs, reduced or rudimentary limbs, and external ovisacs in the female. Excluding some forms which have been included in this order, but which are referable to rhizocephalous cirripeds or elsewhere, the *Ichthyophthira* consist of the modern orders *Siphonostoma* and *Lernæadea*, the term being thus synonymous with *Epizoa*.

ichthyophthiran (ik'thi-of-thī'ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ichthyophthira* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ichthyophthira*.

II. *n.* A fish-louse; one of the *Ichthyophthira*.

ichthyopodolite (ik'thi-ō-pod'ō-līt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *λίθος*, stone.] A name given to fossil tracks or traces of uncertain character supposed to have been made by members of a hypothetical genus *Ichthyopodolites*. *Buckland*, 1844.

ichthyopsid (ik-thi-op'sid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ichthyopsida*. Also *ichthyopsidan*, *ichthyopsidian*.

The spinal accessory exists in no *Ichthyopsid* vertebrate.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 69.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ichthyopsida*. Also *ichthyopsidan*.

Ichthyopsida (ik-thi-op'si-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *ὄψις*, appearance, view, + *-ida*.] One of three primary groups or provinces of vertebrates in Huxley's classification (the other two being *Sauropsida* and *Mammalia*), comprising the amphibians or batrachians and the fish and fish-like vertebrates; the branchiate or anamniotic *Vertebrata*. They have no amnion, and at most a rudimentary allantois, and breathe by gills during a part or the whole of life. They have urinary organs in the form of persistent Wolffian bodies; a tubular, bilocular, or at most a trilocular heart; never fewer than two aortic arches in the adult; nucleated blood-corpuscles; and no diaphragm, corpus callosum, or mammary glands. Also called *Branchiata*, *Branchiotoca*.

ichthyopsidan (ik-thi-op'si-dạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ichthyopsid*.

There were two kinds of protovertebrates, namely piscine and reptilian, or *ichthyopsidan* and sauropsidan.
Nature, XXXV. 391.

ichthyopsidian (ik'thi-op-sid'i-ạn), *a.* Same as *ichthyopsid*.

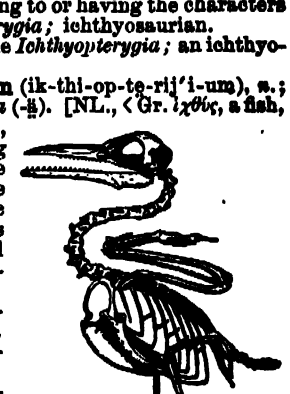
Ichthyopterygia (ik-thi-op-tē-rij'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), *πτερύγιον*, a wing or fin.] 1. An order of extinct reptiles; the ichthyosaurs. In Owen's classification of 1860 it is the third order of the class *Reptilia*, and in that of 1866 the fifteenth order of *Hæmatocrya*, or cold-blooded vertebrates, having a fish-like body, with a very short neck; limbs adapted for swimming, and with more than 5 many-jointed digits; numerous short, biconcave vertebræ, and no sacrum; the anterior ribs with bifurcate heads; episternum, clavicles, postorbital and supratemporal bones, and parietal foramen present; small maxillaries; long and large premaxillaries; the teeth confined to the maxillary, premaxillary, and premandibular bones, and implanted in a common alveolar groove; large orbits with a circle of sclerotic plates; and two small nostrils. See cuts under *Ichthyosauria* and *Ichthyosaurus*.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *ichthyopterygium*.

ichthyopterygian (ik-thi-op-tē-rij'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ichthyopterygia*; ichthyosaurian.

II. *n.* One of the *Ichthyopterygia*; an ichthyosaur.

ichthyopterygium (ik-thi-op-tē-rij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ichthyopterygia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), *πτερύγιον*, a wing or fin.] The free appendage of the scapular or pelvic girdle modified as a fin: contrasted with *chiropterygium*.


Ichthyornis victor.

Ichthyornidæ (ik-thi-ôr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Ichthyornithidæ*.

Ichthyornis (ik-thi-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A remarkable genus of birds, founded by Marsh

(1872) upon remains from the pteranodon beds, of Cretaceous age, in Kansas: so called from the resemblance of the vertebræ to those of fishes. After *Archæopteryx*, of Jurassic age, *Ichthyornis* and *Hesperornis* are the most notable genera in ornithology; each furnishes a type of a primary division of the class *Aves*, and they are collectively known as *Odontornithes*, or birds with teeth. *Ichthyornis* represents the family *Ichthyornithidæ* and the order or subclass *Odontotormæ*, or birds with socketed teeth and biconcave vertebræ, yet with developed wings, ankylosed metacarpals, carinate sternum, and short coccyx, as in modern birds. *I. dispar*, the leading species, was about as large as a pigeon. Several other species are also described.

Ichthyornithes (ik-thi-ôr'ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Ichthyornis*.] Those birds in which the vertebræ are biconcave, as the *Ichthyornithidæ*.

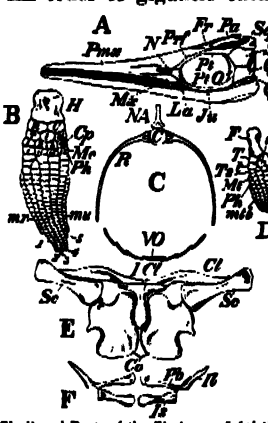
ichthyornithic (ik'thi-ôr-nith'ik), *a.* [As *Ichthyornis* (*-nith-*) + *-ic*.] Having the characters of birds together with certain characters of fishes; specifically, having the characters of the *Ichthyornithidæ*, especially biconcave vertebræ.

Ichthyornithidæ (ik'thi-ôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ichthyornis* (*-nith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil birds of the order *Odontotormæ*, typified by the genus *Ichthyornis*, having biconcave vertebræ and socketed teeth. Also *Ichthyornidæ*.

ichthyosarcolite (ik'thi-ō-sär'kō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A fossil bivalve shell of the genus *Caprinella*, belonging to the family *Hippuritidæ* (or *Rudistæ*). *Desmarest.*

ichthyosaur (ik'thi-ō-sâr), *n.* [< *Ichthyosaurus*.] A fish-like saurian; a member of the order *Ichthyosauria*.

Ichthyosauria (ik'thi-ō-sâ'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ichthyosaurus*.] An order of gigantic extinct marine fish-like *Reptilia*, having somewhat the shape of a cetacean mammal, with an enormous head, no obvious neck, and a tapering body, with four paddle-like flippers, and probably a fin-like expansion of the caudal region. The vertebræ are very short, biconcave, and peculiar in other respects (see the extract); the spinal column is without a sacrum, and is divisible only into caudal and precaudal regions, the former being distinguished by the presence of chevron-bones, the latter by the presence of ribs which do not articulate with the sternum. The order is the same as the *Ichthyopterygia* of Owen, but is named more conformably with some other orders of extinct reptiles. Also *Ichthyosaura*, *Ichthyosauri*.



Skull and Parts of the Skeleton of *Ichthyosaurus intermedius*.

A, skull: *Fr*, *Pa*, and *La*, frontal, jugal, and lacrymal bones; *Mx*, maxilla; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Pof*, postfrontal; *Pf*, postfrontal; *Pto*, postorbital; *N*, nasal orifice. The following bones are also shown: *Pa*, parietal; *Qj*, quadratojugal; *Qu*, quadrate; *Sq*, squamosal; *St*, an anomalous bone called "temporal" by Cuvier, suggested as a stapes (columella of ear) by Huxley, or separate opisthotic. *B*, fore limb: *H*, humerus; *R*, radius; *U*, ulna; *r*, radiale; *i*, intermedium; *u*, ulnare; *Cp*, 1, 2, 3, 4, carpalia; *Mc*, i, ii, iii, iv, metacarpalia; *Ph*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, phalanges; *mr*, *mu*, radial and ulnar marginal ossicles. *C*, a dorsal vertebra: *C*, centrum; *NA*, neural arch; *R*, rib; *VO*, ventral ossifications. *D*, hind limb: *F*, femur; *Fb*, fibula; *T*, tibia; *t*, tibiale; *i*, intermedium; *f*, fibulare; *Ts*, tarsalia; *Mt*, metatarsalia; *Ph*, phalanges; *mtb*, tibial marginal ossicles. *E*, pectoral arch, ventral aspect: *Cl*, clavicle; *Icl*, interclavicle; *Co*, coracoid; *Sc*, scapula. *F*, pelvic arch, ventral aspect: *Il*, ilium; *Is*, ischium; *Pb*, pubis.

The vertebræ of *Ichthyosauria* in general have certain characters by which they differ from those of all other Vertebrata. Not only are the centra flattened disks, very much broader and higher than they are long, and deeply biconcave, . . . but the only transverse processes they possess are tubercles developed from the sides of these centra; and the neural arches are connected with two flat surfaces, one on each side of the middle line of the upper surface of the vertebræ, by mere synchondroses.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 210.

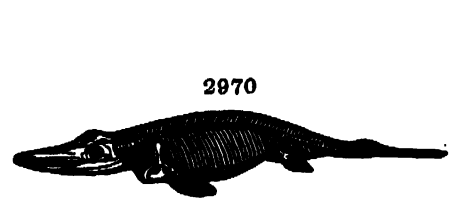
ichthyosaurian (ik'thi-ō-sâ'ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ichthyosauria*; ichthyopterygian. Also *ichthyosauroid*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ichthyosauria* or *Ichthyopterygia*; an ichthyosaur.

Ichthyosauridæ (ik'thi-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Ichthyosaurus* + *-idæ*.] The ichthyosaurs as the typical family of *Ichthyosauria*. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1831.

ichthyosauroid (ik'thi-ō-sâ'roid), *a.* Same as *ichthyosaurian*.

Ichthyosaurus (ik'thi-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] 1. The typical genus of *Ichthyosauridæ*. *I. communis* is one of the earliest and best-known species. — 2. [*l. c.*; pl. *ichthyosauri* (-rī).] A species of the genus *Ichthyosaurus*; an ichthyosaur.


Ichthyosaurus (restored).

The skull of *Ichthyosaurus* is remarkable for the great elongation and tapering form of the snout, the huge orbits, the great supra-temporal fossæ, and the closing over of the infra-temporal fossæ by plates of bone. . . . The two rami of the mandible are united in a symphysis which, for length, is comparable to that observed in the modern Gavials and the ancient Teleosauria.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 210.

ichthyosis (ik-thi-ō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a congenital disease of the epidermis, in which it presents the form of hard dry scales and plates. Also called *fish-skin disease*.

ichthyotic (ik-thi-ot'ik), *a.* [< *ichthyosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with ichthyosis.

The general health of *ichthyotic* subjects is usually good. *Duhring*, Skin Diseases, pl. V.

ichthyotomist (ik-thi-ot'ō-mist), *n.* [< *ichthyotomy* + *-ist*.] An ichthyological anatomist; a dissector of fishes.

It is called hypoglossal nerve by some *ichthyotomists*.
Owen, Anat., viii.

ichthyotomy (ik-thi-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The anatomy or dissection of fishes. *Owen.*

ichthys (ik'this), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχθύς*, IXΘΥΣ, lit. a fish, chosen as an emblem and motto because the order of its letters corresponds with the order of the initial letters of the words by which it is interpreted: *Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, Θεοῦ Υἱός, Σωτήρ*, 'Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour.'] A word found on many seals, rings, urns, tombstones, etc., belonging to the early period of Christianity, and supposed to have a mystical reference to the name and office of Jesus Christ. See the etymology.

-ician. [F. *-icien*, < ML. *-ici-ān-us*: see *-ic* and *-ian*.] A compound termination of Latin origin, forming nouns from adjectives in *-ic* or nouns in *-ic*, *-ics*: as, *geometrician*, *logician*, *mathematician*, *physician*, *statistician*, etc.

Icica (ī'si-kä), *n.* [NL., from the native name of the plant.] 1. A genus of plants, belonging to the natural order *Burseraceæ*. By Bentham and Hooker the species of *Icica* are referred to the genus *Bursera*. The species are mostly large trees, natives of South America, some of them attaining a height of above 100 feet. *I. altissima*, the cedar-wood of Guiana, is preferred by the Indians for making canoes, on account not only of its great size, but of its durability. It is also esteemed by cabinet-makers as one of the best woods for bookcases, its odor preserving the books from insects. *I. heptaphylla* is the Hyawa tree or incense-wood of Guiana. It yields a fragrant balsam.

2. [*l. c.*] A transparent fluid resembling turpentine in many of its properties, yielded by some species of *Icica*.

Icichthyinæ (ī-sik-thi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Icichthys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Icosteidæ*, having the body covered with scales, and perfect ventral fins having one spine and five soft rays. *Icichthys*, the only genus, is represented by one species living in deep water off the Californian coast.

icichthyine (ī-sik'thi-in), *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Icichthyinæ*.

Icichthys (ī-sik'this), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *εἴκειν*, yield, give way (cf. AS. *wican*, give way: see *weak*), + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] The typical genus of *Icichthyinæ*, with an imperfectly ossified or yielding skeleton.

icicle (ī'si-kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *isicle*, etc.; < ME. *isickle*, *isikel*, *isykle*, *yseckel*, *iseyokel*, *isechel*, *iiseickkle*, *hyselykylle*, etc., < AS. *is-gicel* (Leo) also *ises* (gen.) *gicel* (*gicel*), icicle, < *is*, ice, + *gicel*, mod. E. dial. *ickle*, an icicle: see *ickle*[1]. The word is thus a compound of *ice* + *ickle*[1]. The latter element came to lose its independent meaning, and has suffered under popular etymology; explained in books as a mere dim. termination *-icle*, as in *article*, *particle*, etc., it appears transformed in the obs. or dial. forms *ice-sickle*, *ise-sickle*, *ice-shackle*, *ice-shoggle*, Sc. *iceshogle*, *icechokill*, etc.; = LG. *is-jäkel*, *ishekel*, icicle. Cf. MD. *ijskekel*, D. *ijskegel* (Norw. *iskegle*), and simply MD. *kekel*, *keghel*, D. *kegel* = G. *kegel*, a cone, ninepin, = Dan. *kegle*, skittle: see *kail*[2], *keel*[3]. The E. dial. *ice-candle*, icicle, is an independent formation; so MD. *ijsdroppe*, *ijsdroppel*, 'ice-drop,' G. *eiszapfen* = Dan. *istap*, 'ice-peg' (see *tap*[1]), etc.] 1. A pendent mass of ice tapering downward to a point, formed by the freezing of drops of water or other liquid flowing down from the place of attachment.

As men may se in wyntre
Yeskeles in eueses thorw hete of the sonne
Melteth in a mynut-while to myst and to watre.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 227.

Ghiacciuoli [It.], *Ice-sickles*, dropping ises. *Florio.*

Whether the evedrops fall,
Or if the secret ministry of frost
Shall hang them up in silent *icicles*.
Coleridge, Frost at Midnight.

2. In *her.*, same as *goutte* or *drop*, but reversed, with the point downward. Compare *gutté reversed*, under *gutté*.

icicled (ī'si-kld), *a.* [Formerly also *iscled*; < *icicle* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with icicles: as, the *icicled* eaves.

Bleak Winter is from Norway come,
And such a formidable groom,
With *iscled* beard and hoary-head.
Cotton, Winter.

The bottom curve of that *icicled* S on your soda fountain. *Howells*, Wedding Journey.

icily (ī'si-li), *adv.* [< *icy* + *-ly*[2].] In an icy manner; coldly; frigidly.

Faultily faultless, *icily* regular, splendidly null,
Dead perfection, no more. *Tennyson*, Maud, ii.

iciness (ī'si-nes), *n.* The state of being icy, or of being very cold.

With the mercury almost down to freezing-point, and an atmosphere of moist *iciness*, the body becomes benumbed, and the mind sluggish. *Science*, XII. 299.

icing (ī'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ice*, *v.*; = Icel. *ising*, sleet.] A coating of concreted sugar. Also called *frosting* and *ice*.

The splendid *icing* of an immense . . . plum-cake.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 492.

-icity. [F. *-icité*, etc., < L. *-icita(t-)s*: see *-ic* and *-ity*.] A compound termination of nouns (in *-ity*) from adjectives in *-ic* (the *c* pronounced as *s* before *i*), as *catholicity*, *domesticity*, *electricity*, *publicity*, from *catholic*, *domestic*, *electric*, *public*, etc. Comparatively few of these formations are found in Latin; examples are *lubricity* (LL. *lubricitas*), *mendicity* (L. *mendicitas*), *rusticity* (L. *rusticitas*), etc.

icker (ik'ėr), *n.* [< ONorth. *cher*, *ækher*, the uncontr. form of AS. *edr*, ear: see *ear*[2].] An ear of corn. [Scotch.]

A daimen [occasional] *icker* in a thrave
'S a sma' request. *Burns*, To a Mouse.

ickle[1] (ik'l), *n.* [E. dial., also written *iccle*; < ME. *ikel*, *ikyl*, *ickyll*, *ycle*, *ykle*, *ychele*, *yokle*, *igokelle* (the last two forms after the Scand.), < AS. *gicel*, an icicle, in comp. *is-gicel*, icicle, *cyle-gicel*, lit. 'chill-ickle,' *hrīm-gicel*, 'rime-ickle,' poet. *hilde-gicel*, 'battle-ickle,' i. e. dripping blood; = LG. *-jäkel* in comp. *is-jäkel* = Icel. *jökull*, an icicle, also ice, a glacier, = Norw. *jökul*, *jukul*, *jukel*, an icicle, = Dan. *egel*, in *hus-egel* (Aasen); dim. of a primitive lost in AS., = Icel. *jaki*, a piece of ice, prob. = Ir. *aigh* = Gael. *eigh* = W. *ia* (for **iug*), ice. In comp. *ice-ickle*, written *icicle*: see *icicle*, where the variations of *ickle* under popular etymology are mentioned.] An icicle. [Prov. Eng.]

ickle[2] (ik'l), *n.* Same as *hickwall*. [Northamptonshire, Eng.]

icomet, icoment. Middle English forms of the past participle of *come*.

icon (ī'kon), *n.*; pl. *icones* and *icons* (ī'kō-nēz, ī'konz). [< L. *icon*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, a likeness, image, portrait, similitude, semblance, phantom, < *εἴκειν*, found only in perf. ind. *ἔοικα*, etc., be or look like, seem likely, seem fitting.] 1. An image or representation; a portrait.

Some of our own nation, and many Netherlanders, whose names and *icons* are published, have deserved good commendation. *Hakewill*, Apology.

Glory was his aim, and he [a dog] attained it; for his *icon*, by the hand of Caldecott, now lies among the treasures of the nation. *R. L. Stevenson*, Character of Dogs.

2. In the *Greek* or *Orthodox Eastern Church*, a representation of Christ, an angel, or a saint, in painting, relief, mosaic, etc. There are always two at least in a Greek church, one of Christ at the right of the holy doors, as one faces toward the bema, and one of the Theotocos on the left. In accordance with the decision of the seventh ecumenical council (the second of Nicæa, A. D. 787), icons are honored with a relative worship or adoration (*προσκύνησις*), manifested by kissing, offerings of incense and lights, etc., but not with latria, or the supreme worship due to God alone. They are regarded as sacred, and many are believed to be miraculous. A small icon, of the kind generally carried by the Russian peasantry, is a triptych, diptych, or similar folding tablet, of wood or metal, decorated in enamel or niello with representations of sacred subjects. Also *eikon*, *ikon*.

When robbing a church, a man will often offer several roubles' worth of candles to a neighboring *icon*, if it will only help him to pull out the jewels of the one he is attacking. *A. J. C. Hare*, Russia, i.

The "miracle-working" *ikon* of Our Lady of Kasan, in the Kasan Cathedral at St. Petersburg, is adorned with jewels to the value of $60,000. *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXV. 882.

3. In *logic*, a sign or representation which stands for its object by virtue of a resemblance or analogy to it.

Icons are so completely substituted for their objects as to be hardly distinguished from them. Such are the diagrams of geometry. A diagram, indeed, so far as it has a general signification, is not a pure *icon*; but in the middle part of our reasonings we forget that abstractness in great measure, and the diagram is for us the very thing. So in contemplating a painting, there is a moment when we lose the consciousness that it is not the thing, the distinction of the real and the copy vanishes, and it is for the moment a pure dream — not any particular existence, and yet not general. At that moment, we are contemplating an *icon*. *C. S. Peirce*, Amer. Jour. Math., VII. 181.

4. In scientific books, specifically, a plate, an engraving, or other printed representation.

iconantidyptic (ī-kon-an-ti-dip'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *ἀντί*, opposite, + *δύπτειν*, equiv. to *δῦειν*, dive, duck.] Presenting two images, one direct, the other reversed, of the same object: applied to a telescope otherwise called *diplantidian*.

icones, *n.* Latin plural of *icon*.

iconic (ī-kon'ik), *a.* [< L. *iconicus*, < Gr. *εἰκονικός*, representing a figure, copied, < *εἰκών*, a figure, likeness: see *icon*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a portrait or likeness or to portraiture; of the nature of a portrait.

The library also contains a magnificent series of portraits by Holbein, eighty-seven in number, highly finished in sepia and chalk, representing the chief personages of Henry VIII.'s court — all of them works of the highest beauty, and marvels of *iconic* vigour. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 601.

Perhaps, in dealing with the men that make portraits, we may be allowed to use a word that is scarcely English, and call them "*iconic* sculptors." . . . The French have helped themselves to this convenient adjective, and we may borrow it of them. *E. W. Gosse*, The Century, XXXI. 39.

2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling in any way an icon or sacred image, or the style of such image-paintings. — **3.** In *art*, conventional: applied to such work as the statues of victorious athletes commonly dedicated to divinities in antiquity, or to memorial statues and portrait-busts executed after fixed models or types, as the busts of the sovereign set up in British courts of justice.

Judging from the character of the heads, it seems probable that most of the statues are *iconic*, and may be the portraits of Cyprian priests and kings, dedicated, like those from the Sacred Way at Branchidæ, to the deity of the temple. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 307.

Iconic alabastrum. See *alabastrum*.

iconical (ī-kon'i-kal), *a.* [< *iconic* + *-al*.] Same as *iconic*.

As the work is entirely *iconical*, or consists only of figures without any letterpress, catchword, alphabet, or number to the pages, it was new, and uncommon to the bookbinders. *E. Mendes da Costa*, Elem. of Conchology, p. 36.

iconism (ī'kon-izm), *n.* [< L. *iconismus*, < Gr. *εἰκονισμός*, delineation; cf. *εἰκόνισμα*, a copy, image, < *εἰκονίζειν*, image: see *iconize*.] A figure or representation. [Rare.]

The fancy will employ itself . . . in making some kind of apish imitations, counterfeit *iconisms*, symbolical adumbrations and resemblances. *Cudworth*.

iconize (ī'kon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iconized*, ppr. *iconizing*. [< Gr. *εἰκονίζειν*, mold into form, give a semblance of, image, < *εἰκών*, an image: see *icon*.] To form into a likeness or resemblance. [Rare.]

This world is an image always *iconized*, or perpetually renewed. *Cudworth*.

iconoclasm (ī-kon'ō-klazm), *n.* [= F. *iconoclasme*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + **κλασμός*, a breaking, < *κλᾶν*, break.] 1. The act of breaking or destroying images; specifically, a general destruction of the images and pictures set up in churches as objects of veneration carried out by the Iconoclasts in the eighth and ninth centuries, and by Protestants in the Netherlands in the sixteenth century.

The general feeling of the community, fostered diligently by a numerous class of its most energetic and pious members, the monks, continued unchanged in its aversion to *iconoclasm*; and, although at the end of his reign Constantine succeeded in imposing upon every citizen of Constantinople an oath never again to worship an image, there can be little doubt that in a vast number of households secret leanings to image worship had been intensified rather than weakened by repressive measures. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 713.

Hence — **2.** The act of attacking cherished beliefs or traditional institutions regarded as based on error or superstition; the doctrine or spirit of one who so attacks.

Iconoclasm, whether manifested in religion or in politics, has regarded the existing order of things, not as a product of evolution, but as the work of artful priests and legislators of antiquity, which may accordingly be destroyed as summarily as it was created. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., II. 476.

The time has been marked by a stress of scientific *iconoclasm*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 7.

iconoclast (ī-kon'ō-klast), *n.* [= F. *iconoclaste* = Sp. Pg. It. *iconoclasta*, < MGr. NGr. *εἰκονοκλάστης*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + **κλάστης*, a breaker (cf. *κλάστης*, a vine-dresser), < *κλᾶν*, break.] 1. A breaker or destroyer of images; a person conspicuously hostile to the use of images in Christian worship. Specifically — (*a*) [*cap.*] One of a sect or party in the Eastern Empire in the eighth and ninth centuries which opposed all use and honor or worship of icons or images, and destroyed them when in power. The party of Iconoclasts was originated by the emperor Leo the Isaurian, and afterward continued or revived by Constantine Copronymus and other emperors, especially Leo the Armenian and Theophilus. The emperors named treated those who honored icons with great cruelty, and after the death of the last of them the party of Iconoclasts soon became extinct. See *iconoclastic*.

Under his [Constantinus Copronymus's] auspices a council of *iconoclasts* was held, in which the adoration and the use of images was condemned. *Jortin*, Remarks on Eccles. Hist., an. 741.

(*b*) One of those Protestants of the Netherlands who, during the reign of Philip II., riotously destroyed the images in many of the Roman Catholic churches.

Hence — **2.** Any destroyer, denouncer, or exposer of errors or impostures; one who systematically attacks cherished beliefs.

iconoclastic (ī-kon-ō-klas'tik), *a.* [= Pg. *iconoclastico*; as *iconoclast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to iconoclasm, or to the opinions and practices of the Iconoclasts; given to breaking images, or to exposing errors of belief or false pretensions: as, *iconoclastic* enthusiasm.

Both were embellished with a profusion of statues; most of those at York were destroyed in the first emotions of *iconoclastic* zeal. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xliv.

Yet this question, thus prematurely agitated by the *iconoclastic* emperors, and at this period of Christianity so fatally mistimed, is one of the most grave, and it should seem inevitable controversies, arising out of our religion. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, iv. 7.

iconograph (ī-kon'ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *γράφειν*, write: see *iconography*.] A figured illustration; the representation of anything by its image, as in drawing or engraving.

The illustrations have never been surpassed by the most expensive and careful *iconographs*. *Science*, IV. 28.

iconographer (ī-kō-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *iconograph-y* + *-er*2.] A person versed in iconography.

The lepidopteral *iconographer*, when the ultimate butterfly has been described, will sigh vainly for more fields to conquer. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 19.

iconographic (ī-kon-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *iconograph* + *-ic*.] Relating to iconography; representing or describing by means of pictures or diagrams. *A. Drummond*.

iconographical (ī-kon-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *iconographic* + *-al*.] Same as *iconographic*. [Rare.]

Namatia read aloud the history of her husband, but she does not seem to have prescribed its *iconographical* representation. *Athenæum*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 488.

iconography (ī-kō-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *iconographie* = Pg. *iconographia* = It. *iconografia*, < Gr. *εἰκονογραφία*, a sketch, description, < *εἰκονογράφος*, a portrait-painter, < *εἰκών*, an image, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. That branch of knowledge which relates to the representation of persons or objects by means of images or statues, busts, paintings, drawings, engravings on gems or metals, and the like. — **2.** The art of producing likenesses, portraits, or graphic representations; the art of illustration.

As to the execution of the plates, no *iconography* of the present time excels them. *Science*, VI. 308.

3. Pictorial representation in general; an illustrative figure or collection of figures.

The inspection alone of these curious *iconographies* of temples and palaces affects one as much by reading, almost, as by sight. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 269.

iconolater (ī-kō-nol'a-tėr), *n.* [= F. *iconolâtre*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *λατρεύς*, a worshiper; cf. *idolater*.] An image-worshiper.

iconolatry (ī-kō-nol'a-tri), *n.* [= Pg. *iconolatria*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *λατρεία*, worship; cf. *idolatry*.] The worship or adoration of images; idolatry.

iconologist (ī-kō-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *iconology* + *-ist*.] One versed in iconology; one who makes a specialty of the study and identification of statues, painted or engraved likenesses, etc. *I. D'Israeli*.

iconology (ī-kō-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [= Sp. *iconologia* = Pg. *iconologia*, < Gr. *εἰκονολογία*, figurative speaking, < *εἰκών*, a figure, image, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science or art of representation by effigies or pictures. — 2. A description of statues, pictures, engravings, etc.

iconomachal†, *a.* [Erroneously *economical* (see the extract); with term. *-al*, = Sp. *iconómaco* = Pg. It. *iconomaco*, < Gr. *εἰκονομάχος*, warring against images, < *εἰκών*, an image, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight.] *Eccles.*, opposed or hostile to pictures or images.

We should be too *economical* to question the pictures of the winds, as commonly drawn in humane heads and with their cheeks distended. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 22.

iconomachist (ī-kō-nom'a-kist), *n.* [< *iconomach-y* + *-ist*.] One who is opposed to and contends against the use and cultus of icons; an iconoclast.

The noted *iconomachist* Antony of Sylæum was raised in 821 to the patriarchate of Constantinople. *Robertson*, History of the Christian Church, III. 300.

iconomachy (ī-kō-nom'a-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *εἰκονομαχία*, a war against images, < *εἰκονομάχος*, warring against images: see *iconomachal*.] Enmity or opposition to icons or sacred images; the principles and conduct of the Iconoclasts.

The monastic party [at the Nicene Council of A. D. 787] declared that *iconomachy* was worse than the worst of heresies, because it denied the Saviour's incarnation. *Robertson*, History of the Christian Church, III. 135.

iconomatic (ī-kon-ō-mat'ik), *a.* [Appar. abbr. for **iconomatic*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *ὄνομα*(τ-), name.] Expressing ideas or representing words by means of pictured objects: as, *iconomatic* writing. *Brinton*.

iconomaticism (ī-kon-ō-mat'i-sizm), *n.* [< *iconomatic* + *-ism*.] A system of picture-writing, or the representation of words by pictured objects.

How complete a system of *iconomaticism* they [Egyptian and Chinese characters] passed through is unknown. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 56.

iconomical†, *a.* See *iconomachal*.

iconophilism (ī-kō-nof'i-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ism*.] A liking or taste for pictures or engravings. [Rare.]

He [a print-dealer] tells you that he instructs his customers in bibliomania, in bibliopegy, in grangerism, in *iconophilism*, in the knowledge of art. *New York Times*, Feb. 12, 1888.

iconophilist (ī-kō-nof'i-list), *n.* [< Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *φίλος*, loving, + E. *-ist*.] A connoisseur of pictures, engravings, or prints; a collector or judge of prints. [Rare.]

The moral of that is, that in collecting prints all is not rose-colored, and one must not think of becoming an *iconophilist* without the study and application required for any grave pursuit. *New York Times*, Feb. 12, 1888.

iconostas (ī-kon'ō-stas), *n.* Same as *iconostasis*.

iconostasia, *n.* Plural of *iconostasium*.

iconostasion, iconostasium (ī-kon-ō-stā'si-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *iconostasia* (-ą). [NL., < NGr. *εἰκονοστάσιον*, < *εἰκονόστασις*: see *iconostasis*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a movable desk or stand on which icons are placed, especially the icon of the festival or the saint of the day.

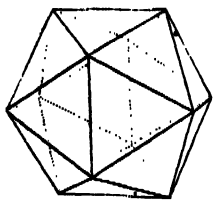
iconostasis (ī-kō-nos'tą-sis), *n.* [< NGr. *εἰκονόστασις*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *στάσις*, a standing, position, < *ἱστασθαι*, stand.] In Greek churches, a high solid screen, usually of wood, reaching at least half-way and often nearly or quite to the ceiling of the church, and separating the bema, chapel of prothesis, and diaconicon from the rest of the church. It has three doors, the holy doors in the center, leading directly into the bema proper or sanctuary (*ἱερατεῖον*), a door on the right of this, as one faces the bema, admitting to the diaconicon or sacristy, and one on the left opening into the chapel of prothesis. It is from this last door that the processions known as the Little and the Great Entrance (see *entrance*) emerge. The doors, especially the central or holy doors, are provided with a veil (*amphithyra*). As the choir of an Oriental church does not intervene between the sanctuary and the nave, the iconostasis answers in some respects both to the Western altar-rails and to a rood-screen. Ritually it corresponds to altar-rails, as it divides the sanctuary from all the rest of the church, the choir included.

icosacolic (ī'kō-sa-kō'lik), *a.* [< Gr. *εἰκοσάκωλος*, of twenty clauses, < *εἴκοσι*, twenty, + *κῶλον*, member, clause: see *colon*1.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of twenty cola (members or series): as, an *icosacolic* canticum. Also spelled *eicosacolic*.

icosahedral (ī'kō-sa-hē'dral), *a.* [Also *icosihedral*; < *icosahedr-on* + *-al*.] Having twenty faces. — **Icosahedral function.** See *polyhedral function*, under *polyhedral*. — **Icosahedral group.** See *group*1. — **Icosa-**

icosahedral number, one of the numbers 1, 12, 48, 142, 255, 456, etc., whose form is $\frac{1}{3}n(5n^2-5n+2)$.

icosahedron (ī′kō-sạ-hē′drọn), *n.* [Also written *icosaedron*, *icosihedron*; < Gr. *εἰκοσάεδρον*, a body with twenty sides, neut. of *εἰκοσάεδρος*, *εἰκοσιέδρος*, of twenty sides, < *εἰκοσι*, twenty (see *icosian*), + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base, = E. *settle*[1], a seat.] A solid bounded by twenty planes. In the ordinary regular icosahedron the faces are equal equilateral triangles, equally inclined each to those adjacent to it. It has 12 vertices and 30 edges, 3 edges per face, 5 edges per vertex.—**Great icosahedron**, a regular solid of which each face subtends at the center the space subtended by 4 faces and 6 half-faces of the ordinary icosahedron. It has 20 faces, 12 vertices, 30 edges, 3 edges per face, 5 edges per vertex. Each vertex is enwrapped twice by the series of faces about it, and the center is inclosed seven times.—**Truncated icosahedron**, a dyocestriacontahedron formed by cutting down the corners of the icosahedron parallel to the faces of the coaxial regular dodecahedron until the original faces are regular hexagons, so that the solid has 20 hexagonal and 12 pentagonal faces.



Regular Icosahedron.

Great Icosahedron.

icosander (ī-kō-san′dėr), *n.* [< NL. *icosandrus*: see *icosandrous*.] In *bot.*, a plant having twenty or more stamens inserted on the calyx.

Icosandria (ī-kō-san′dri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *icosandrus*, with twenty stamens: see *icosandrous*.] In *bot.*, the twelfth class in the Linnean system of classification, distinguished by having twenty or more stamens inserted on the calyx, as in the rose family. The plants in this class produce the most esteemed fruits.

icosandrian (ī-kō-san′dri-ạn), *a.* [< *Icosandria* + *-ian*.] Same as *icosandrous*.

icosandrous (ī-kō-san′drus), *a.* [< NL. *icosandrus*, with twenty stamens, < Gr. *εἰκοσι*, twenty, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen): see *-androus*.] Of or pertaining to the *Icosandria*.

icosasemic (ī′kō-sạ-sē′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *εἰκοσι*, twenty, + *σῆμα*, a mark, *σημεῖον*, a mark, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or amounting to twenty semeia or units of time; having or constituting a magnitude of twenty moræ or normal shorts: thus, a dactylic or anapestic pentapody is *icosasemic*. Also spelled *eicosasemic*.

icosian (ī-kō′si-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. *εἰκοσι*, dial. *ἐλκατι*, *βείκατι*, *ϝείκατι*, twenty, = L. *viginti* = E. *twenty*: see *twenty*.] Pertaining to twenty.—**Icosian game**, a game in which there are twenty stations each united with three others by paths, as the 20 vertices of an ordinary dodecahedron are connected by the 30 edges. Five stations being named as consecutive, a player endeavors to pass through all the other stations without passing through any one twice.

icosidodecahedron (ī′kō-si-dō′dek-ạ-hē′drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εἰκοσι*, twenty, + *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid of thirty-two faces formed by cutting down the corners of the icosahedron parallel to the faces of the coaxial regular dodecahedron until the new faces just touch at the angles, thus leaving 20 triangular and 12 pentagonal faces. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.—**Truncated icosidodecahedron**, a solid having 12 decagonal faces belonging to the regular dodecahedron, 20 hexagonal faces belonging to the icosahedron, and 30 square faces belonging to the semi-regular triacontahedron. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

icosihedral, icosihedron. See *icosahedral*, *icosahedron*.

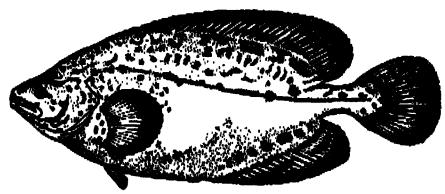
icositetrahedron (ī′kō-si-tet-rạ-hē′drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εἰκοσι*, = E. *twenty*, + *τέτρα-*, *τέτταρες*, = E. *four*, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base.] In *crystal.*, a solid, belonging to the isometric system, which is contained by twenty-four similar four-sided planes; a tetragonal trisoctahedron, or trapezohedron.

icosteid (ī-kos′tē-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Icosteidæ*.

Icosteidæ (ī-kos-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Icosteus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Icosteus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) In a restricted sense, fishes with a loose flaccid skin, unarmed head, long dorsal and anal fins with scarcely differentiated spines, and thoracic ventral fins: supposed to be related to the *Stromateidæ*. It was constituted for two deep-sea fishes obtained off the Californian coast. (*b*) The family as above defined, together with the *Bathymasteridæ*. It is scarcely distinguishable from *Stromateidæ*.

icosteine (ī-kos′tē-in), *n.* A fish of the family *Icosteidæ*.

Icosteus (ī-kos′tē-us), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *εἴκειν*, yield, give way, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] The typical genus of the family *Icosteidæ*, having a naked body with some spinules along the lateral line, and quadriradiate ventrals. *I. enigmaticus* is a deep-sea fish of California.



Icosteus enigmaticus.

icret, *n.* A word of dubious meaning and origin. See the second extract.

> As we find in the Survey booke of England, the king demanded in manner no other tribute than certain *Iores* of Iron, and Iron barres. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 361.
>
> An *iore* is ten Bars. *Gibson*, tr. of Camden (margin).

-ics. [< *-ic* + pl. *-s*[2], after L. and Gr. plurals in *-ic-a*, *-ικ-ά*, neut. pl. of adjectives in *-ic-us*, *-ικ-ός*, in names of sciences or arts, as in *μαθηματικά*, mathematical (matters), interchanging with forms in the fem. sing. L. *-ic-a*, or *-ic-e*, Gr. *-ικ-ή* (*ἐπιστήμη*, knowledge, science, or *τέχνη*, art, being understood), as *μαθηματική*, L. *mathematica*, *mathematice*, mathematical (science). In F., G., etc., those words follow the fem. sing. form; in E. either or both forms are used: see examples.] A termination of Greek origin, denoting a science or an art. Words with this termination are properly plural, but are now commonly regarded as singular, being often accompanied by forms actually in the singular, as *mathematics*, *hydrostatics*, *esthetics* or *esthetic*, *metrics* or *metric*, etc. In some cases the singular alone is in use, as in *logic*, *music*, the adjective being then exclusively in *-ic-al*, as *logical*, *musical*, while in a few a distinction of meaning has grown up, as between *physic* and *physics*. Any adjective in *-ic*, applicable to a branch of knowledge, may have an accompanying noun in *-ics*.

Icteria (ik-tē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰκτερος*, a certain bird: see *Icterus*.] A notable genus of American oscine passerine birds; the yellow-breasted chats or chattering flycatchers. It was founded by Vieillot in 1807, and has been variously referred to the *Turdidæ* or thrushes, *Vireonidæ* or greenlets, or made the type of the *Icterinæ* as a subfamily of *Sylvicolidæ* or *Dendrœcidæ*. It is characterised by a stout compressed bill with high arched culmen, greenish coloration above, with bright-yellow breast and white abdomen, and a size unusual in the last-named family. The type is *I. virens* or *I. viridis*, which abounds in the United States, is migratory and insectivorous, a voluble and versatile songster with remarkable powers of mimicry, and which nests in shrubbery, laying usually four white eggs with reddish speckles. *I. longicauda* is another species or variety, inhabiting the southwestern portions of the United States. See cut under *chat*[2].

icteric (ik-ter′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ictérique* = Sp. *ictérico* = Pg. *icterico* = It. *itterico*, < L. *ictericus*, < Gr. *ἰκτερικός*, jaundiced, < *ἰκτερος*, jaundice: see *icterus*.] I. *a.* 1. Affected with jaundice.—2. Preventing or dispelling jaundice.—**Icteric fever, icteric remittent fever, remitting icteric fever.** See *fever*[1].

II. *n.* A remedy for jaundice.

icterical (ik-ter′i-kal), *a.* [< *icteric* + *-al*.] Same as *icteric*.

> Our understandings, if a crime be lodged in the will, being like *icterical* eyes, transmitting the species to the soul with prejudice, disaffection, and colours of their own framing. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 167.

icterid (ik′te-rid), *n.* One of the *Icteridæ*.

Icteridæ (ik-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Icterus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of American oscine passerine birds with 9 primaries, a conic-acute bill with unnotched tip, rictus without bristles, and angulated commissure. The family is very closely related to the *Fringillidæ*; it has also affinities with the *Corvidæ*, and represents in America the *Sturnidæ* or starlings of the old world. There are upward of 100 species, assigned to many genera, containing the birds variously known as American starlings, blackbirds, orioles or hangnests, meadow-larks, cow-birds, bobolinks, etc. The family is divided by Coues into four subfamilies, *Agelæinæ* or marsh-blackbirds, *Sturnellinæ* or meadow-larks, *Icterinæ* or orioles and hangnests, and *Quiscalinæ* or crow-blackbirds. A subfamily *Icterinæ* includes all the American orioles or hangnests and related forms.

icterine (ik′te-rin), *a.* [< NL. *icterinus*, < Gr. *ἰκτερος*, jaundice: see *icterus*.] Yellow, or marked with yellow, as a bird; specifically, having the characters of the *Icteridæ* or *Icterinæ*.

icteritious (ik-te-rish′us), *a.* [< L. *icterus*, Gr. *ἰκτερος*, the jaundice, + E. *-it-ious*.] Yellow; having the color of jaundiced skin.

icteritous (ik-ter′i-tus), *a.* Same as *icteritious*.

icteroid (ik′te-roid), *a.* [< Gr. **ἰκτεροειδής*, contr. *ἰκτερώδης*, jaundiced, < *ἰκτερος*, jaundice, + *-ειδής*, form.] Yellow, as if jaundiced.

icterus (ik′te-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *icterus*, Gr. *ἰκτερος*, jaundice; also a bird of a yellowish-green color, by looking at which, according to the simple therapeutics of the ancients, a jaundiced person was cured—the bird died; cf. *ἰκτερίας* (sc. *λίθος*), L. *icterias*, a yellowish kind of stone.] 1. The jaundice.—2. In *bot.*, a yellow appearance assumed by wheat and some other plants under the influence of prolonged exposure to moisture and cold.—3. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, a Brissonian (1760) genus of birds, approximately equivalent to the modern family *Icteridæ*; subsequently used with various limitations, or as conterminous with the subfamily *Icterinæ*; now restricted to the American orioles or hangnests, such as the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*. The type is technically considered to be the troopial, *Oriolus icterus* (Linnæus), now called *Icterus vulgaris*. See cut under *troopial*.—4. [*cap.*] A genus of mammals. *Griffith*, 1827.

ictic (ik′tik), *a.* [< L. as if **ictícus*, < *ictus*, a blow: see *ictus*.] Sudden or abrupt, as if produced by a blow; marked. *Bushnell*. [Rare.]

Ictictyon (ik-tis′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰκτις*, the yellow-breasted marten (taken in general sense of a 'weasel'), + *κύων*, a dog, = E. *hound*.] A genus of *Canidæ* with small molars, 1 above and 2 below on each side, containing *I. venaticus*, the bush-dog of South America, a small, close-haired species with short limbs and tail. The genus is a peculiar one; it is sometimes referred wrongly to the family *Mustelidæ*, but belongs to the true dogs, *Caninæ*, and is related to the African *I. ycaon* and the Indian *Cyon*. *Lund*, 1842. Also written *Ictidocyon*.

ictide (ik′tid), *n.* An animal of the genus *Ictides* (or *Arctictis*); a binturong: as, the black *ictide*, *Ictides ater*.

Ictides (ik-tī′dēz), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἰκτις*, the yellow-breasted marten, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of *Viverridæ*, of the subfamily *Arctictinæ*, containing the binturongs: a synonym of *Arctictis*.

Ictinia (ik-tin′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰκτῖνος*, a kite.] A notable genus of kites, of the subfamily *Milvinæ* and family *Falconidæ*, founded by Vieillot in 1816. The tail is short and even; the wings are moderate, with the third and second primaries longest, and the first very short; the feet are small; the tarsi are scutellate in front; the bill is small but robust, with very convex culmen and small subcircular nostrils; and the plumage is dark-plumbeous or bluish. There are two species, both American, one of which is the common Mississippi kite, *I. subcærulea* or *mississipiensis*, and the other the South American, *I. plumbea*.

Ictiobinæ (ik′ti-ō-bī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ictiobus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Catostomidæ*, with an elongate dorsal fin, compressed oblong body, and an interparietal fontanelle. It embraces a few large fishes, inhabiting chiefly the Mississippi and Great Lake basins, known as *buffalo-fishes* or *buffaloes*, and *carp-suckers*. See cut under *carp-sucker*.

Ictiobus (ik-tī′ō-bus), *n.* [NL., a perversion of *Ichthyobus*, < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *βοῦς*, an ox (taken for 'buffalo': see *buffalo*).] A genus of fishes of the family *Catostomidæ*, popularly known as *buffalo-fishes*, typical of the subfamily *Ictiobinæ*. *Rafinesque*, 1820. See cut under *carp-sucker*.

Ictitherium (ik-ti-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰκτις*, the yellow-breasted marten, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals from the Miocene of Greece, of uncertain systematic position: supposed to belong to the *Viverridæ*, whence the name, given by Gaudry; by others regarded as related to the *Hyænidæ*.

ictus (ik′tus), *n.*; pl. *ictus*. [L. *ictus*, a blow, stroke, stab, thrust; in prosody or music, a beating time, a beat; < *icere*, pp. *ictus*, strike, hit, smite.] 1. A stroke: as, *ictus solis*, sunstroke.—2. In *pros.* and *music*, rhythmical or metrical stress; additional intensity of utterance or delivery distinguishing one time or syllable in a foot or series from the others. Metrical ictus in poetry is analogous to syllabic stress or accent in ordinary speech. In modern or accentual poetry an ictus regularly coincides with the syllabic stress or accent, primary or secondary. In classical or quantitative poetry the ictus was also a stress-accent, but was independent of the syllabic accent, which was a difference in tone or pitch. It regularly attached itself to a long time or syllable as contrasted with one or more shorts, but a long or longs could be metrically unaccented. The conflict between ictus and accent in ancient poetry may be exemplified by the line

> *Connúbio júngam stábili própriámque dicábo*
> (*Virgil*, Æneid, i. 73),

in which the accent is marked and the syllables bearing the ictus are italicised. The part of a foot on which the ictus falls is called the *thesis* (but see *arsis*). In a dipody one ictus is stronger than the other. In a colon the ictus of

one measure dominates all others. A subordinate ictus can also accompany the principal ictus within the same foot.

icy (ī'si), *a.* [< ME. **isy*, < AS. *īsig* (= D. *ijzig*, G. *eisig* = Sw. *isig*); < *is*, ice, + *-ig*, E. *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining to, composed of, produced by, resembling, or abounding with ice: as, an *icy* surface; *icy* coldness; the *icy* regions of the north.

> There is no armour against fate;
> Death lays his *icy* hands on kings.
> *Shirley*, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses, iii.
>
> Tempt *icy* seas, where scarce the waters roll,
> Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 689.

Solar beams powerful enough to fuse the snows and blister the human skin . . . may pass through the air, and still leave it at an *icy* temperature.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 102.

2. Figuratively, characterized by coldness or coolness, as of manner, influence, etc.; frigid; chilling; freezing; indifferent.

> If he be leaden, *icy*, cold, unwilling,
> Be thou so too. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 1.

Icy was the deportment with which Philip received these demonstrations of affection.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 136.

=Syn. 2. Frosty, cold-hearted, stony.

icy-pearled (ī'si-pėrld), *a.* Studded with spangles of ice. [Rare.]

> So mounting up in *icy-pearled* car,
> Through middle empire of the freezing air
> He wander'd long, till thee he spied from far.
> *Milton*, Ode, D. F. I., iii.

id. An abbreviation of *idem*.

-id[1]. [Formerly also *-ide* (< F.); = F. *-ide* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ido*, < L. *-idus*, a term. forming adjectives from verbs in *-ēre*, *-ere*, or from nouns, as in *acidus*, acid, < *acēre*, be sour, *aridus*, arid, < *arēre*, be dry, *fluidus*, fluid, < *fluere*, flow, *vividus*, living, < *vivere*, live, *morbidus*, morbid, < *morbus*, disease, *turbidus*, turbid, < *turba*, disturbance, etc. The suffix is really *-dus* (*-do-*), the *-i-* repr. the orig. or supplied stem-vowel; it occurs without the vowel in *absurdus*, absurd, *blandus*, bland, *crudus*, raw (crude), etc. Cf. Gr. *-ιδ-ης*, *-ι(δ)ς*, etc.: see *-id*[2].] 1. A common termination in adjectives (and nouns derived from adjectives) of Latin origin, as in *acid*, *arid*, *fluid*, *vivid*, *turbid*, *morbid*, *flaccid*, *frigid*, *torrid*, *solid*, etc. It is not used as a formative in English.—2. [NL. *-idum*, neut. of L. *-idus*.] In *chem.*, a formative (also spelled *-ide*, and when so spelled generally pronounced -īd) suffixed to names of elements to form names of compounds, as in *oxid*, *chlorid*, *bromide*, *iodide*, *sulphid*, etc., designating compounds of oxygen, chlorin, bromine, iodine, sulphur, etc. Usage is, in general, in favor of the form *-ide*; but in new formations, and in many of the old ones, the form *-id* is also in use.

-id[2]. [(1) L. NL. *-is* (*-id-*), pl. *-id-es*, fem.; (2) L. NL. *-id-es*, pl. *-id-æ*; both of Greek origin: see *-ides*, *-idæ*, and *-is*[2]; cf. *-ad*[2].] 1. The termination of nouns Englished from Latin or New Latin feminine nouns (ultimately Greek or on the Greek model) in *-is*, as *caryatid*, *hydatid*, etc.—2. In *zoöl.*, the termination of nouns Englished from Latin or New Latin nouns in *-idæ*, as *felid*, from *Felidæ*, *fringillid*, from *Fringillidæ*, etc. In this dictionary such English forms, being always adjacent to their obvious primitives, are usually left without etymological note.

-ida. [NL., assumed as a neut. pl. to *-ides*, pl. *-idæ*.] In *zoöl.*, a frequent termination of the names of groups of animals, of no determinate rank in the classificatory scale. Entomologists often use it for subfamilies, in which case it is the same as *-inæ*. It may or may not be etymologically the same as *-idæ*.

-idæ. [L. NL., pl. of *-ides*, < Gr. *-ιδης*, pl. *-ιδαι*, patronymic suffix: see *-ides*.] 1. In words of Greek origin, a suffix denoting the descendants of a person to whose name the suffix is attached, or a family or kindred of a particular origin: as, the *Heraclidæ*, *Homeridæ*, *Eupatridæ*, etc. Specifically—2. In *zoöl.*, the regular termination of the names of families, suffixed to the stem of the name of the genus whence that of the family is derived, as *Felidæ* (from *Felis*), *Laniidæ* (from *Lanius*), *Apodidæ* (from *Apus*), etc. When the stem ends in *-i-*, the termination is properly, according to Greek analogies, *-adæ*, as *Laniadæ*, *Simiadæ*, etc.; but, for mechanical uniformity, zoölogists prefer to use *-idæ* in all cases. See *-id*[2].

Idæan (ī-dē'an), *a.* [< L. *Idæus*, < Gr. *Ἰδαῖος*, < *Ἴδη*, L. *Ida* (see def.).] Pertaining to Mount Ida, (*a*) a mountain near the ancient Troy, or (*b*) the chief mountain in Crete, the mystic birthplace of Zeus: as, the *Idæan* Zeus.

> Here she that famous golden Apple grew . . .
> For which th' *Idæan* Ladies disagreed.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 54.

Idalian (ī-dā'lian), *a.* [< L. *Idalius*, adj., < *Idalium*, also *Idalia*, Gr. *Ἰδάλιον*, a city in Cyprus.] Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Idalia or Idalium in Cyprus, or to Aphrodite (Venus), to whom it was consecrated; inhabiting Idalia.

> *Idalian* Aphrodite beautiful,
> Fresh as the foam, new-bathed in Paphian wells.
> *Tennyson*, Œnone.

ide[1] (īd), *n.* [< Norw. *id*, also called *idmurt* (*murt*, *mort*, small-fry, also a roach), = Sw. *id*, ide; in NL. *idus*.] A cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus idus* or *Idus melanotus*. The golden ide is a cultivated variety, known as the *orfe*. It resembles the chub, and is found in northern European waters.

ide[2]†, *n.* [ME.: see *ides*.] See *ides*.

> The first [season in the year] . . . is Vere, and yt begynneth the vij. *ide* of Feuerell and endurith to the vij. *ide* of May. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 176.

-ide[1]. [See *-id*[1].] 1. An obsolete form of *-id*[1] in adjectives like *acide*, *fluide*, etc. See *-id*[1], 1.—2. In *chem.*, same as *-id*[1], 2.

-ide[2]. [See *-id*[2].] 1. Same as *-id*[2], 1.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *-id*[2], 2.

idea (ī-dē'ȧ), *n.* [Also dial. *idee*; = F. *idée* = Sp. It. *idea* = Pg. *ideia* = D. G. Dan. *idee* = Sw. *idé*, < L. *idea* (*idēa*, in ML. appar. *idēa*) (first in Seneca; Cicero writes it as Greek), a (Platonic) idea, archetype, < Gr. *ἰδέα*, form, the look or semblance of a thing as opposed to reality, a kind, sort; in the Platonic philosophy the *ἰδέαι* were general or ideal forms, pattern forms, archetype models, L. *formæ*, of which, respectively, all created things were the imperfect antitypes or representations; < *ἰδεῖν*, see, = L. *videre*, sec, = Skt. √ *vid*, know, perceive, = AS. *witan*, E. *wit*, know: see *wit*.] 1. In the Platonic philosophy, and in similar idealistic thought, an archetype, or pure immaterial pattern, of which the individual objects in any one natural class are but the imperfect copies, and by participation in which they have their being: in this sense the word is generally qualified by the adjective *Platonic*.

> The more probable view, Parmenides, of these *ideas* is that they are patterns fixed in nature, and that other things are like them; and that what is meant by the participation of other things in the *ideas* is really assimilation to them.
> *Plato*, Parmenides (tr. by Jowett), III. 249.
>
> Socrates, he [Parmenides] said, I admire the bent of your mind towards philosophy; tell me, now, was this your own distinction between abstract *ideas* and the things which partake of them? and do you think that there is an *idea* of likeness apart from the likeness which we possess, or of the one and many, or of the other notions of which Zeno has been speaking?
> I think that there are such abstract *ideas*, said Socrates.
> Parmenides proceeded. And would you also make abstract *ideas* of the just and the beautiful and the good, and of all that class of notions?
> Yes, he said, I should.
> And would you make an abstract *idea* of man distinct from us and from all other human creatures, or of fire and water?
> I am often undecided, Parmenides, as to whether I ought to include them or not.
> *Plato*, Parmenides (tr. by Jowett), III. 246.

2. A mental image or picture. [Although Sir W. Hamilton says that *idea* never was used in any language in any but the Platonic sense (def. 1) until the time of Descartes, in English, as in French, this second meaning has been since the middle of the sixteenth century the commoner one in literature.]

> Within my hart, though hardly it can shew
> Thing so divine to vew of earthly eye,
> The fayre *Idea* of your celestiall hew
> And every parte remaines immortally.
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, xlv.
>
> When he shall hear she died upon his words,
> The *idea* of her life shall sweetly creep
> Into his study of imagination.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1.

[Species] is called *idea* [of the Greeks], which is as much to say as a common shape conceiued in the mind, through some knowledge had before of one or two individuums having that shape: so as after we have seen one wolfe, or two, we beare the shape thereof continually in our minds, and thereby are able to know a wolfe whensoeuer we find him. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599), iv.

> Yet still how faint by precept is expressed
> The living image in the painter's breast;
> Thence endless streams of fair *ideas* flow,
> Strike in the sketch or in the picture glow.
> *Pope*, To Mr. Jervas.

3. In the language of Descartes and of English philosophers, an immediate object of thought—that is, what one feels when one feels, or fancies when one fancies, or thinks when one thinks, and, in short, whatever is in one's understanding and directly present to cognitive consciousness. With the nominalists Berkeley and Hume the meaning of the word hardly departs from def. 2, above. With Reid, Dugald Stewart, and others it denotes an object different from the real thing and from the mind, but mediating between them. But Hume uses the word *idea* in a somewhat peculiar sense, to mean a sensation reproduced and worked over.

Whatsoever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call *idea*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. viii. § 8.

Since therefore the objects of sense exist only in the mind, and are withal *thoughtless* and *inactive*, I choose to mark them by the word *idea*, which implies those properties. *Bp. Berkeley*, Human Knowledge, I. 23.

All the perceptions of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I call Impressions and *Ideas*. The difference betwixt these consists in the degrees of force and liveliness with which they strike upon the mind and make their way into our thoughts or consciousness. Those perceptions which enter with the most force and violence we name impressions; and under this name I comprehend all our sensations, passions, and emotions, as they make their first appearance in the soul. By *idea*, I mean the faint images of these in thinking and reasoning. *Hume*, Treatise of Human Nature, I. i. § 1.

The term *idea* is commonly used to include both images and concepts, marking off the whole region of the representative from the presentative. But like the term notion, it tends now to be confined to concepts.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., viii.

4. A conception of what is desirable or ought to be, different from what has been observed; a governing conception or principle; a teleological conception.

> For anie understanding knoweth the skil of the artificer standeth in that *idea* or foreconceit of the work, and not in the work itselfe. *Sir P. Sidney*, Def. of Poesie.
>
> I thought you once as fair
> As women in th' *idea* are.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress.

There is what I call the American *idea*. . . . This *idea* demands, as the proximate organization thereof, a democracy—that is, a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people; of course, a government on the principles of eternal justice, the unchanging law of God; for shortness' sake, I will call it the *idea* of Freedom.
Theodore Parker, Speech at Antislavery Convention, [Boston, May 29, 1850.

5. In the *Kantian philos.*, a conception of reason the object of which transcends all possible experience, as God, Freedom of the Will, Immortality; in the *Hegelian philos.*, the absolute truth of which everything that exists is the expression—the ideal realized, the essence which includes its own existence: in the latter sense commonly used with the definite article; in other a priori philosophies, an a priori conception of a perfection to be aimed at, not corresponding to anything observed, nor ever fully realized.

Idea is the thorough adequacy of thought to itself, the solution of the contradictions which attach to thought, and hence, in the last resort, the coincidence or equilibrium of subjective notion and objectivity, which are the finite expression of that fundamental antithesis of thought.
Wallace, Logic of Hegel, Prolegomena, xxiii.

6. An opinion; a thought, especially one not well established by evidence.

That fellow seems to me to possess but one *idea*, and that a wrong one. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1770.

Unluckily Lord Palmerston became possessed with the *idea* that the French minister in Greece was secretly setting the Greek Government on to resist our claims.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xix.

7. An abstract principle, of not much immediate practical consequence in existing circumstances.

France went to war for the *idea* when she had nothing else to go to war for; and, having bound liberty hand and foot at home, proclaimed herself again the apostle of liberty. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 238.

8. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of nymphalid butterflies, based on the Indian *Nymphalis idea*: now called *Hestia*. *Fabricius*, 1808.—9. In *music*, a theme or subject; a phrase; sometimes, a figure. Often called a *musical idea*.—**Absolute idea**, the idea considered as the source of all reality.—**Architectonic idea**, the preliminary plan or sketch of a science.—**Association of ideas**. See *association*.—**Complex, duplex idea**, a union of two or more complex ideas in one.—**Determinate idea**. See *determinate*.—**Innate idea**. See *innate*.—**Material idea**, or **idea in the brain**, an impression made upon the brain by an external object.—**Platonic idea**. See def. 1.

ideaed, idea'd (ī-dē'ȧd), *a.* [< *idea* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with or possessed of an idea or ideas: used chiefly in compounds: as, a *one-ideaed* man.

The writer had omitted to put the *idea'd* words into red ink; so they had to be picked out with infinite difficulty from the mass of un*idea'd* ones.
C. Reade, Love me Little, vi.

ideagenous (ī-dē-aj'e-nus), *a.* [< *idea* + *-genous*.] Generating or giving rise to ideas.

Each sensory impression leaves behind a record in the structure of the brain—an *ideagenous* molecule, so to speak; . . . it is these *ideagenous* molecules which are the physical basis of memory. *Huxley*, Animal Automatism.

ideal (ī-dē'al), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *idéal*, now *idéle* = Sp. Pg. *ideal* = It. *ideale* = D. *ideaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *ideal*, < LL. *idealis*, existing in idea

〈 L. *idea*, idea: see *idea*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to or consisting in ideas.

The plays of children are endless imitation, and the constant exercise of the *ideal* faculty.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 176.

Even now few Americans set a proper value on the relative bearing of our *ideal* and intellectual progress thus far. *Stedman*, Poets of America, Int., p. ix.

It will be understood that by an *ideal* object is meant an object present in idea but not yet given in reality.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 229, note.

2. Existing only in idea; confined to thought or imagination. Hence—(*a*) Not real or practical; imaginary; visionary; incapable of being realized or carried out in fact: as, *ideal* wealth or happiness; an *ideal* scheme of benevolence.

He [Spenser] lifts everything, not beyond recognition, but to an *ideal* distance where no mortal, I had almost said human, fleck is visible.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 186.

(*b*) Conforming completely to a standard of perfection; perfect.

There will always be a wide interval between practical and *ideal* excellence. *Rambler.*

Planning *ideal* commonwealths. *Southey.*

All virtue, all duty, all activeness of the human character, are set out by him [Spenser], under the forms of chivalry, for our instruction: but his *ideal* knight is Christian to the core. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 211.

3. In *philos.*, regarding ideas as the only real entities; pertaining to or of the nature of idealism.

The advantage of the *ideal* theory over the popular faith is this, that it presents the world in precisely that view which is most desirable to the mind. *Emerson*, Nature.

4. Arising from ideas or conceptions; based upon an ideal or ideals; manifesting or embodying imagination; imaginative: as, the *ideal* school in art or literature; an *ideal* statue or portrait.—**Ideal beauty.** See *beauty*.—**Ideal bitangent**, a real line which touches a curve at two imaginary points.—**Ideal chord**, in *geom.*, that part of a line not really cutting a conic which lies between two points, H and H′, conjugate with respect to the conic and bisected by the diameter through the pole of the line.—**Ideal diameter.** See *diameter*.—**Ideal number**, in the theory of complex numbers, a number not in the scheme of complex numbers considered in any investigation, but specially introduced as a factor of a number which is prime so far as the system of complex numbers considered is concerned.—**Ideal partition**, in *logic*, a division of a whole into parts which can be sundered only in abstraction, not in reality; metaphysical partition. *Sir W. Hamilton.*—**Syn. 2.** Imaginary, fanciful, shadowy, unreal, chimerical.

II. *n.* 1. That which exists only in idea; a conception that exceeds reality.

A rigid solid . . . is an *ideal*; no substance is absolutely rigid. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 199.

2. An imaginary object or individual in which an idea is conceived to be completely realized; hence, a standard or model of perfection: as, the *ideal* of beauty, virtue, etc.; Bayard, the *ideal* of chivalry.

While the idea gives rules, the *ideal* serves as the archetype for the permanent determination of the copy; and we have no other rule of our actions but the conduct of that divine man within us, with which we compare ourselves, and by which we judge and better ourselves, though we can never reach it. These *ideals*, though they cannot claim objective reality, are not therefore to be considered as chimeras, but supply reason with an indispensable standard, because it requires the concept of that which is perfect of its kind, in order to estimate and measure by it the degree and number of the defects in the imperfect.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller, II. 491.

Æsthetic effects call up not merely ideas, but *ideals*. A great work of art improves upon the real in two respects: it intensifies and it transfigures.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 70.

3. A standard of desire; an ultimate object or aim; a mental conception of what is most desirable: as, one's *ideal* of enjoyment; our *ideals* are seldom attained.—**Beau ideal.** See *beau-ideal*.—**Syn. 2.** *Pattern, Model*, etc. See *example*.

idealess (ī-dē′a-les), *a.* [〈 *idea* + *-less*.] Destitute of ideas.

idealization, idealise, etc. See *idealization, idealize*, etc.

idealism (ī-dē′a-lizm), *n.* [= F. *idéalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *idealismo* = D. G. *idealismus* = Dan. *idealisme* = Sw. *idealism*, 〈 LL. *idealis*, ideal: see *ideal* and *-ism*.] 1. The metaphysical doctrine that the real is of the nature of thought; the doctrine that all reality is in its nature psychical.

It is our cognisance of the successiveness or transitoriness of feelings that makes us object intuitively to any *idealism* which is understood to imply an identification of the realities of the world with the feelings of men.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 37.

It is the very essence of the Kantian *idealism* that objects are not there till they are thought.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 327.

2. Pursuit of the ideal; the act or practice of idealizing; especially, imaginative treatment of subjects; a striving after ideal beauty, truth, justice, etc.—3. In *art*, the effort to realize the highest type of any natural object by eliminating all its imperfect elements and combining the perfect into a whole which represents Nature, not as she is exhibited in any one example, but as she might be.—**Absolute idealism**, the doctrine of G. W. F. Hegel (1770–1831), that things derive their reality from their being made by thought, which has an objective existence as a part of the divine absolute idea (this being the organic unity of all thought), and that things are not merely phenomena to us, but are of their inner nature phenomena or thoughts. The term is by English writers sometimes applied to any dogmatic idealism, such as that of Berkeley.—**Berkeleian idealism**, the doctrine of Bishop Berkeley (1685–1753), that the souls of men and of God, and the ideas in them, are the only existences, and that the reality of external things consists only in their permanence and coherency. Also called *theistic, phenomenal*, and *empirical idealism*.—**Cosmothetic idealism**, the doctrine that the external world exists, but that we have no immediate knowledge of it.—**Egotistical idealism**, the doctrine that ideas are modes of the human mind itself, and are destitute of external prototypes.—**Fichtean or subjective idealism**, the doctrine of J. G. Fichte (1762–1814), that the universal subject or ego (not the ego of an individual person) is the source of the object, the external world, or non-ego.—**Objective idealism**, the doctrine of F. W. J. von Schelling (1775–1854), that the relation between the subject and the object of thought is one of absolute identity. It supposes that all things exist in the absolute reason, that matter is extinct mind, and that the laws of physics are the same as those of mental representations.—**Transcendental idealism**, the doctrine of Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), that the things to which the conceptions of reality, actuality, etc., are applicable are merely phenomena or appearances, and not *things-in-themselves*, or things as they are apart from their relation to the thinker. Things-in-themselves are held to be absolutely unknowable.

idealist (ī-dē′a-list), *n.* [= F. *idéaliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *idealista* = D. Dan. Sw. *idealist*, 〈 LL. *idealis*, ideal: see *ideal* and *-ist*.] 1. One who holds some form of the philosophical doctrine of idealism: opposed to *realist*.

All are *idealists*, to whom the world of sense and time is a delusion and snare, and who regard the Idea as the only substance. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, v. § 3.

2. One who pursues or dwells upon the ideal; a seeker after the highest beauty or good.—3. An imaginative, unpractical person; a day-dreamer.—**Cosmothetic idealist**, one who holds that we have no immediate intuition of a real non-ego or external world, but who nevertheless maintains that its existence is known inferentially by its effects in sensation. The term was introduced by Sir W. Hamilton (Reid's Works, note C).

idealistic (ī-dē-a-lis′tik), *a.* [〈 *idealist* + *-ic*.] 1. Relating or pertaining to the philosophical doctrine of idealism or to idealists.—2. Belonging to an ideal or ideals; striving for or imagining ideal perfection or good: as, *idealistic* poetry or art; *idealistic* dreams.

ideality (ī-dē-al′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *idéalité* = Sp. *idealidad* = It. *idealità* = G. *idealität* = Dan. Sw. *idealitet*, 〈 ML. **idealita(t-)s*, ideality, 〈 LL. *idealis*, ideal: see *ideal* and *-ity*.] 1. The condition or quality of being ideal: opposed to *reality*; in the *Hegelian philos.*, existence only as an element, factor, or moment.

The reality of a body is its separateness as an isolated object; its *ideality* begins when its reality is abolished and it has become a moment or dynamic element in a larger unity. *Wallace.*

2. The faculty or capacity of forming ideals.

Thus we might expect to find, wherever the fancy, the imagination, and the *ideality* are strong, some traces of a sentiment innate in the human organization.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 325.

3. That which is ideal or unreal.

Sensuous certitude and the abstract classifications of science have put to flight the winged and mist-clad *idealities* of philosophy. *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 84.

Transcendental ideality, existence regarded as dependent upon the conditions of possible experience.

We maintain the empirical reality of space, so far as every possible experience is concerned, but at the same time its *transcendental ideality*: that is to say, we maintain that space is nothing, if we leave out of consideration the condition of a possible experience, and accept it as something on which things by themselves are in any way dependent.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller, II. 25.

idealization (ī-dē′a-li-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *idéalisation* = Sp. *idealizacion*; as *idealize* + *-ation*.] The act of forming in idea or in thought; the act of making ideal. Also spelled *idealisation*.

idealize (ī-dē′a-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *idealized*, ppr. *idealizing*. [= F. *idéaliser* = Sp. *idealizar* = Pg. *idealisar* = D. *idealiseren* = G. *idealisiren* = Dan. *idealisere* = Sw. *idealisera*; as *ideal* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To make ideal; give form to in accordance with any preconceived ideal; embody in an ideal form: as, to *idealize* a portrait.

The kinship of pity to love is shown among other ways in this, that it *idealizes* its object.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 12.

II. *intrans.* To form ideals.
Also spelled *idealise*.

idealizer (ī-dē′a-lī-zėr), *n.* One who idealizes; an idealist. Also spelled *idealiser*.

There is no *idealizer* like unavailing regret, all the more if it be a regret of fancy as much as of real feeling.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 67.

ideally (ī-dē′al-i), *adv.* 1. In idea; in thought.

Factors *ideally* separated from their combinations.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 321.

Truth to nature can be reached *ideally*, never historically. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 217.

2. According to an ideal.

idealogic (ī-dē-a-loj′ik), *a.* See *ideologic*.

idealogue (ī-dē′a-log), *n.* See *ideologue*.

idealogy (ī-dē-al′ō-ji), *n.* See *ideology*.

ideal-real (ī-dē′al-rē′al), *a.* Both ideal and real; having the characteristics of ideal-realism.

The half-and-half systems, the *ideal-real*, as they are called, held by so many in the present day in Germany, are in the position of a professedly neutral person between two hostile armies, exposed to the fire of both.
New Princeton Rev., I. 22.

ideal-realism (ī-dē′al-rē′al-izm), *n.* A metaphysical doctrine which combines the principles of idealism and realism. The ideal-realism of Schleiermacher, Beneke, Trendelenburg, Ueberweg, Wundt, and others consists in acknowledging the correctness of Kant's account of the subjective origin of space, time, and the conceptions of cause, substance, and the like, and in holding, in addition, that these things have also an existence altogether independent of the mind. The ideal-realism of Ulrici, B. Peirce, and others consists in the opinion that nature and the mind have such a community as to impart to our guesses a tendency toward the truth, while at the same time they require the confirmation of empirical science.

ideate (ī-dē′āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ideated*, ppr. *ideating*. [〈 *idea* + *-ate*[2]. Cf. equiv. Sp. Pg. *idear* = It. *ideare*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To form in idea or thought; fancy.

Letters mingle souls,
For thus friends absent speak. . . . But for these
I could *ideate* nothing which could please.
Donne, To Sir Henry Wotton.

2. To apprehend mentally so as to retain and be able to recall; fix permanently in the mind. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* To form ideas; think.

Feeling in general is . . . the immediate consciousness of the rising or falling of one's power of *ideating*.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 503.

ideate (ī-dē′āt), *a.* and *n.* [〈 *idea* + *-ate*[1].] I. *a.* In *metaph.*, produced by an idea, specifically by a Platonic idea; existing by virtue of its participation in an idea.

II. *n.* In *metaph.*, the correlative or object of an idea; the real or actual existence correlating with an idea. *G. H. Lewes.*

ideation (ī-dē-ā′shon), *n.* [〈 *ideate* + *-ion*.] The process or the act of forming ideas.

There is in it [the will] an element of conception, *ideation*, or intellectual retentiveness.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 352.

ideational (ī-dē-ā′shon-al), *a.* [〈 *ideation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the faculty of ideation, or to the exercise of this faculty; of or pertaining to the formation of ideas.

What has never been presented could hardly be represented, if the *ideational* process were undisturbed: even in our dreams white negroes or round squares, for instance, never appear. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 62.

ideative (ī-dē′a-tiv), *a.* [〈 *ideate* + *-ive*.] Same as *ideational*.

The acoustic images, by awaking in the *ideative* field the correlated ideas, render the words spoken by another intelligible. *Alien. and Neurol.* (trans.), VIII. 215.

idel†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *idle*.

idem (ī′dem), *adv.* [L. *idem*, m., n., *eadem*, f., the same, 〈 *i-*, a pronominal root in *is*, he, that, etc. (see *he*[1]), + *-dem*, a demonstrative suffix; cf. *ibidem*. Hence *identic*, etc.] The same; the same as above or before: used to avoid repeating something already written. Abbreviated *id.*

idemfaciend (ī-dem-fā′shiend), *a.* [〈 L. *idem*, the same, + *faciendus*, ger. of *facere*, make, produce: see *fact*.] Giving itself as product when multiplied by a certain basis. Thus, if *i* is the basis of a multiple algebra, and *j* is any other vid such that *ij* = *j*, then *j* is said to be *idemfaciend*.

idemfacient (ī-dem-fā′shient), *a.* [〈 L. *idem*, the same, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make, produce: see *fact*.] Giving itself as product when multiplied into a certain basis. Thus, if *i* is the basis of a multiple algebra, and *j* is another vid such that *ji* = *j*, then *j* is said to be *idemfacient*.

idemfactor (ī-dem-fak′tor), *n.* [〈 L. *idem*, the same, + *factor*, one who makes: see *factor*.] A quantity or symbol which is at once idemfacient and idemfaciend.

idempotent (ī-dem'pō-tent), *n.* [< L. *idem*, the same, + *poten(t-)s*, having power: see *potent*.] In *multiple algebra*, a quantity which multiplied into itself gives itself. Ordinary unity is *idempotent*.

identic (ī-den'tik), *a.* [Formerly *identick*, *identique*, < F. *identique* = Sp. *idéntico* = Pg. It. *identico* (cf. D. G. *identisch* = Dan. Sw. *identisk*), < ML. *identicus*, the same, < L. *identi-* (in *identidem*, repeatedly), < *idem*, the same: see *identic*, *identity*.] Same as *identical*. [Rare.]

> Lady, your bright
> And radiant eyes are in the right;
> The beard's th' *identique* beard you knew,
> The same numerically true.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. i. 149.

> To aggregate the particles of matter in *identic* shapes.
> *Duke of Argyll.*

identical (ī-den'ti-kal), *a.* [< *identic* + *-al*.] 1. Being the same; absolutely indistinguishable; distinguishable only as points of view of that which is one in its own being: also used loosely to express the fact that two or more things compared are the same in the particulars considered, or differ in no essential point.

> Absolute justice and absolute love are never antagonistic, but *identical*.
> *Theodore Parker*, Love and the Affections.

> I cannot remember a thing that happened a year ago, without a conviction, as strong as memory can give, that I, the same *identical* person who now remember that event, did then exist. *Reid*, Intellectual Powers, iii. 1.

> The choice of a representative was once *identical* with the choice of a chief. Our House of Commons had its roots in local gatherings like those in which uncivilized tribes select head warriors. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 496.

2. Expressing identity.

> That a ton equals a ton is an *identical* proposition; that the weight of a ton of coals equals the weight of 20 cwt. of stones is an equivalent proposition.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., II. ii. § 80.

Identical equation. See *equation*.—**Identical note**, in *diplomacy*, an official communication in terms agreed upon by two or more governments, each of which sends a copy to some power which they wish to influence or warn by a simultaneous expression of unanimous opinion.—**Identical operation**, an operation which leaves the operand unchanged.—**Identical proposition** [ML. *propositio identica*, a phrase originating with the Scotists in the 14th century], a proposition which is true by virtue of the definitions of the terms together with the rules of formal logic. Thus, "Everything that is at once tall and either a man or a woman is either a tall man or a tall woman," is an *identical proposition*.

> If those who blame my calling them trifling propositions had but read, and been at the pains to understand, what I had above writ in very plain English, they could not but have seen that by *identical propositions* I mean only such wherein the same term, importing the same idea, is affirmed of itself: which I take to be the proper signification of *identical propositions*; and concerning all such, I think I may continue safely to say that to propose them as instructive is no better than trifling. . . . But if men will call propositions identical wherein the same term is not affirmed of itself, whether they speak more properly than I others must judge.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. viii. § 3.

identically (ī-den'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an identical manner; with actual or intrinsic sameness: often followed by *the same* or *alike* to express absolute sameness or likeness in every particular: as, two *identically* worded notes; their views are *identically the same* or *alike*.—**Identically true**, in older writings, said of that which is true as a fact by virtue of the identity in existence of the subject and predicate; now used in the sense of that which is true as an identical proposition or equation.

identicalness (ī-den'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being identical; sameness.

> She has an high opinion of her sex, to think they can charm so long a man so well acquainted with their *identicalness*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 201.

identifiable (ī-den'ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *identify* + *-able*.] Capable of being identified.

identification (ī-den'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *identification* = Pg. *identificação*: see *identify* and *-fication*.] 1. The act of making or proving to be the same; the state of being made or regarded as the same.

> I am not ready to admit the *identification* of the Romish faith with Gospel faith. *Bp. Watson*, Charge.

> Resemblance itself may be fatal to *identification* when the law of being is change. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 81.

2. The act or process of establishing the identity of something; the act or process of determining what a given thing is, or who a given person is; specifically, in *nat. hist.*, the determining of the species to which a given specimen belongs; also, the determination thus made.

identify (ī-den'ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *identified*, ppr. *identifying*. [= F. *identifier* = Sp. Pg. *identificar* = It. *identificare*, identify, < ML. *identicus*, the same, + L. *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *identic* and *-fy*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make to be the same; unite or combine in such a manner as to make one; treat as having the same use; consider as the same in effect; represent as the same.

> Let us *identify*, let us incorporate ourselves with the people. *Burke*, Economical Reform.

> To *identify* theology with the doctrine of the supernatural is, as I have pointed out, to narrow the meaning of the word unnaturally. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 60.

2. To determine or establish the identity of; ascertain that something met with is identical with something otherwise known; ascertain what a given thing or who a given person is; specifically, in *nat. hist.*, to determine to what species a given specimen belongs: as, the child was *identified* by its clothing; the owner *identified* his goods.

> Ultima Thule, the furthest of the Britannic Isles, has been *identified* with all sorts of localities.
> *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 67.

3. To mark or characterize in such a way as to show what the thing marked is; serve as a means of identification for.

> There is here not merely mental arrest but actual conflict; the voice perceived *identifies* Jacob, at the same time the hands *identify* Esau.
> *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 62.

To identify one's self with. (*a*) To regard one's self as being the essence or chief factor of.

> As a statesman, he *identified himself with* the state.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

(*b*) To make one's self a part of (an organization, movement, cause, etc.); be conspicuously active in the promotion of: as, he early *identified himself with* the abolition movement.

II. *intrans.* To become the same; coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, etc. [Rare.]

> An enlightened self-interest, which, when well understood, they tell us, will *identify* with an interest more enlarged than public. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

identism (ī-den'tizm), *n.* [< *ident(ic)* + *-ism*.] The system or doctrine of identity: a name applied to the metaphysical theory of Schelling. See *identity*.

identity (ī-den'ti-ti), *n.* [= F. *identité* = Sp. *identidad* = Pg. *identidade* = It. *identità* = D. *identiteit* = G. *identität* = Dan. Sw. *identitet*, < ML. *identita(t-)s*, sameness, < *identicus*, the same, < L. *identi-* (in *identidem*, repeatedly), < *idem*, the same: see *identic* and *idem*.] The state of being the same; absolute sameness; that relation which anything bears to itself; loosely, essential or practical sameness. Properly, *identity* belongs only to the individual, thing, being, event, etc.

> In no form of government is there an absolute *identity* of interest between the people and their rulers.
> *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

Absolute identity. See *absolute*.—**Generic identity.** See *generic*.—**Personal identity.** See *personal*.—**Principle of identity**, in *logic*, the general formula A = A.—**Syn.** See *sameness*.

ideogram (i'dē-ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] Same as *ideograph*. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 8.

ideograph (i'dē-ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰδέα*, an idea, + *γράφειν*, write.] A character, symbol, or figure which suggests the idea of an object without expressing its name.

ideographic (ī'dē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *idéographique* = Sp. *ideográfico*; as *ideograph* + *-ic*.] Representing ideas directly, and not through the medium of their names: applied specifically to that mode of writing which, by means of symbols, figures, or hieroglyphics, suggests the idea of an object without expressing its name. All written signs are believed to have been ideographic in their origin, as are the Chinese characters, and the hieroglyphics of the ancient Egyptians for the most part.

> The picture-writing of the Mexicans was found to have given birth to a . . . family of *ideographic* forms.
> *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 19.

> A few years ago a religious work was printed at Vienna in the Mikmak language, in which no less than 5701 *ideographic* symbols are employed.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 21.

ideographical (ī'dē-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *ideographic* + *-al*.] Same as *ideographic*.

ideographically (ī'dē-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an ideographic manner: as, a sentence expressed *ideographically*.

ideographics (ī'dē-ō-graf'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *ideographic*: see *-ics*.] A method of writing in ideographic characters. See *ideographic*.

ideography (i-dē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *idéographie* = Pg. *ideographia*, < Gr. *ἰδέα*, an idea, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The direct representation of ideas by graphic signs. See *ideographic*.

ideologic (ī'dē-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [Also *idealogic*; = F. *idéologique* = Sp. *ideológico* = It. *ideologico*; as *ideology* + *-ic*.] Same as *ideological*.

> His [Napoleon's] hatred of idealogues is well known, but the novel was that species of *idealogic* composition that came least into collision with the principles of imperialism. *Chambers's Encyc.*

ideological (ī'dē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *ideologic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to ideology.

> I would willingly have . . . persevered to the end in the same abstinence which I have hitherto observed from *ideological* discussions. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, IV. i. § 4.

2. Relating to or depending on the idea or signification. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 188.

ideologist (ī-dē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *idéologiste*; as *ideolog-y* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is occupied with ideas or ideals that have no real significance or value; one who indulges in theories or speculations, or fabricates ideal schemes.

> As to the cultivated and intelligent liberals of 1789, he consigns them with a word to the place where they belong; they are *ideologists*: in other words, their pretended knowledge is mere drawing-room prejudice and the imagination of the closet. *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 294.

2. One who advocates the doctrines of ideology.

> The society of *ideologists* at Auteuil.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 497.

ideologue (ī-dē'ō-log), *n.* [Also, less correctly, *idealogue*; < F. *idéologue* = Sp. *ideólogo* = Pg. *ideologo*, < Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + *-λόγος*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *ideologist*.

> Some domestic *idealogue*, who sits
> And coldly chooses empire, where as well
> He might republic.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, viii.

ideology (ī-dē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Also, less correctly, *idealogy*; < F. *idéologie* = Sp. *ideología* = Pg. It. *ideologia*, < Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of ideas or of mind; a name applied by the later disciples of the French philosopher Condillac to the history and evolution of human ideas, considered as so many successive forms or modes of certain original or transformed sensations; that system of mental philosophy which derives knowledge exclusively from sensation.

> Our neighbours . . . have made choice of the term *ideology* . . . to express that department of knowledge which had been called the science of the human mind.
> *D. Stewart*, Philosophical Essays, iii.

ideomotion (ī'dē-ō-mō'shon), *n.* [< *idea* + *motion*.] In *physiol.*, motion induced by the force of a dominant idea, and neither voluntary nor purely reflex.

ideomotor (ī'dē-ō-mō'tor), *a.* [< L. *idea*, idea, + *motor*, mover.] In *physiol.*, a term applied by Dr. Carpenter to muscular movements resulting from complete engrossment by an idea. These he regarded as automatic, although originating in the cerebrum.

> In this paper he [Dr. Carpenter] also extended the idea of reflex nervous function to the centers of sensation and ideation, and enunciated the fundamental notions of "consensual" and of *ideo-motor* action.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 548.

ideopraxist (ī'dē-ō-prak'sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + *πρᾶξις*, doing (see *praxis*), + *-ist*.] One who is impelled to act by the force of an idea; one who devotes his energies to the carrying out of an idea. [Rare.]

> He himself, says the Professor, was among the completest Ideologists, at least *Ideopraxists*: in the Idea . . . he lived, moved, and fought. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 123.

ides (īdz), *n. pl.* [In ME. *idus*, also in sing. *ide*; F. *ides* = Sp. *idus* = Pg. *idus*, *idos* = It. *idi* = G. *idus*, etc., = Gr. *εἰδοί*, < L. *idūs*, often *eidus*, pl. of unused sing. **idŭs* (*idu-*), the ides.] In the ancient Roman calendar, the eighth day after the nones — that is, the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the 15th of March, May, July, and October. The seven days after the nones in each month are identified by their ordinal numbers before the ides (the ides themselves included), as the eighth, seventh, sixth, etc., day before the ides.

> A soothsayer bids you beware the *ides* of March.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

id est (id est). [L.: *id*, neut. of *is*, he, that, = Goth. *is*, he (see *he*[1] and *hit*[2], now *it*); *est* = E. *is*.] That is; that is to say: usually written with the abbreviation *i. e.*

Idia (id'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1826), < Gr. *ἰδιος*, peculiar: see *idiom*.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*. They are of medium size and blackish-gray color, sometimes reddish-yellow on the abdomen. The eyes are naked; the antennæ are appressed, with the third joint half as long again as the second; the bristle is comb-like; the legs are slim and slightly hairy; the middle tibiæ are naked on the inner side; the wings have no marginal thorn; and the abdomen is of a flattened, round-oval figure. The species abound in tropical countries: one is European and another North American.

idiasm (id'i-azm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰδιασμός*, peculiarity, < *ἰδιάζειν*, be peculiar, < *ἴδιος*, peculiar: see *idiom*.] A peculiarity.

The idioms, idiotisms, and, above all, the *idiasms* of Shakespeare will be thoroughly understood, and so much that now goes by the board in all modern editions will be restored with intelligent reverence.
C. M. Ingleby, Shakespeare: the Man and the Book, I. 113.

idio-. [L. *idio-*, < Gr. *ἰδιο-ς*, one's own, private, peculiar: see *idiom*.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'one's own,' 'private,' 'peculiar.'

idioblast (id'i-ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *βλαστός*, offshoot.] A term proposed by Sachs for certain individual cells or tissue-elements which differ greatly, as regards their contents, from the surrounding tissues. Such are the resin-cells, tannin-cells, crystal-cells, etc., found in various plants.

idiocrasy (id-i-ok'rā-si), *n.* [= F. *idiocrasie*, *idiocrase*, < Gr. *ἰδιοκρασία*, a peculiar temperament, < *ἴδιος*, one's own, peculiar (see *idiom*), + *κρᾶσις*, mixture, temperament: see *crasis*.] Peculiarity of physical or mental constitution; that temperament or vital state which is peculiar to a person; idiosyncrasy. [Rare.]

idiocratic (id'i-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [< *idiocrasy* (*-crat-*) + *-ic*; cf. *aristocratic*.] Peculiar in respect of constitution or temperament; idiosyncratic.

idiocratical (id'i-ō-krat'i-kal), *a.* [< *idiocratic* + *-al*.] Same as *idiocratic*.

idiocy (id'i-ō-si), *n.* [Also *idiotcy*, < *idiot* + *-cy*; not directly < Gr. *ἰδιωτεία*, uncouthness, want of education, also private life or business, < *ἰδιώτης*, a private person, etc.: see *idiot*.] The state of being an idiot; natural absence or marked defect of understanding; mental imbecility. See *idiot*.

I will undertake to convict a man of *idiocy* if he can not see the proof that three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles. *F. W. Robertson.*

idiocyclophanous (id'i-ō-si-klof'a-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *κύκλος*, circle, + *-φανης*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] Same as *idiophanous*.

Idiodactylæ (id'i-ō-dak'ti-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] In Sundevall's system, a group of oscine passerine birds related to the crows, consisting of the birds of paradise and sundry others, and constituting the fourth family of the cohort *Coliomorphæ*.

idiodinic (id'i-ō-din'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *ὠδίς*, the pangs of labor.] In *zoöl.*, reproducing or bringing forth by means of a special pore or opening of the body devoted exclusively to this function, and through which the genital products are extruded. When idiodinic animals have a special gonaduct, this is called an *idiogonaduct*.

The Porodinic group is divisible into Nephrodinic and *Idiodinic*, in the former the nephridium serving as a pore, in the latter a special (*ἴδιος*) pore being developed.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 682.

idioelectric (id'i-ō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, peculiar, + E. *electric*.] I. *a.* Electric by virtue of its own peculiar properties, or manifesting electricity in its natural state.

II. *n.* A term introduced by Gilbert for those substances which become electrified by friction, in distinction from *anelectric*. This distinction was, however, based upon the erroneous idea that certain substances (as metals) could not be electrified in this way.

idioglottic (id'i-ō-glot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *γλωττικός*, of the tongue: see *glottic*1.] Using words or names invented in one's own mind.

The boy soon gave up his *idioglottic* endeavors, learning German before his next-born sister had reached the age of beginning speech. *Science*, XII. 146.

idiogonaduct (id'i-ō-gon'a-dukt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + E. *gonaduct*, q. v.] The gonaduct of an idiodinic animal.

The genital ducts of idiodinic forms may be called *idiogonaducts*, as distinguished from the nephrogonaducts of nephrodinic forms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 682.

idiograph (id'i-ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *γράφειν*, write.] A mark or signature peculiar to an individual; a private mark or trade-mark.

idiographic (id'i-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *idiograph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of an idiograph or idiographs.

idiogynous (id-i-oj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. pistil).] In *bot.*, not having a pistil.

idiolatry (id-i-ol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Self-worship; excessive self-esteem. [Rare.]

Idolatry . . . differs but a letter with *idiolatry*.
Bp. Andrewes, Ninety-six Sermons, II. 393 (ed. 1841–44).

idiom (id'i-um), *n.* [Formerly also *ideom*; D. *idioom* = G. Dan. Sw. *idiom* = F. *idiome* = Sp. Pg. It. *idioma*, < LL. *idioma*, < Gr. *ἰδίωμα*, a peculiarity, property, a peculiar phraseology, idiom, < *ἰδιοῦσθαι*, make one's own, appropriate to oneself, < *ἴδιος*, one's own, private, personal, peculiar, separate, in older Gr. *Fίδιος*, prob. for **Fεδιος*, **σFεδιος* (= L. *suus*, one's own, his, her, etc.), connected with *σφεῖς*, acc. *σφέας*, *σφε*, they, and with *οἷ*, = L. *sui*, of oneself: see *sui generis*.] 1. A mode of expression peculiar to a language; a peculiarity of phraseology; a phrase or form of words approved by the usage of a language, whether written or spoken, and often having a signification other than its grammatical or logical one. See *idiotism*, 1.

There are certain *idioms*, certain forms of speech, certain propositions, which the Holy Ghost repeats several times, upon several occasions in the Scriptures.
Donne, Sermons, vi.

Some that with Care true Eloquence shall teach,
And to just *Idioms* fix our doubtful Speech.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 34.

2. The genius or peculiar cast of a language; hence, a peculiar form or variation of language; a dialect.

The beautiful Provençal, . . . more rich and melodious than any other *idiom* in the Peninsula.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

=Syn. 2. *Dialect*, *Diction*, etc. See *language*.

idiomatic (id'i-ō-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *idiomatique* = Sp. *idomático* = Pg. It. *idiomatico* (cf. G. *idiomatisch* = Dan. Sw. *idiomatisk*), < NL. *idiomaticus*, < Gr. *ἰδιωματικός*, peculiar, characteristic, < *ἰδίωμα*(*τ-*), a peculiarity, idiom: see *idiom*.] 1. Peculiar to or characteristic of a certain language; pertaining to or exhibiting the particular cast of a language or its characteristic modes of expression.—2. Given to or marked by the use of idioms: as, an *idiomatic* writer.

Now, there is not in the world so certain a guarantee for pure *idiomatic* diction, without tricks or affectation, as a case of genuine excitement. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Like most *idiomatic* as distinguished from correct writers, he [Dryden] knew very little about the language historically or critically.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 76.

idiomatical (id'i-ō-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *idiomatic* + *-al*.] Idiomatic.

Milton mistakes the *idiomatical* use and meaning of "munditiæ."
T. Warton, Milton's Smaller Poems, Horace, I. 5.

His enthusiastic mode of thinking, and his foreign and *idiomatical* manner of expressing himself, often excited a smile on the grave cheek of the count.
Scott, Quentin Durward, xxv.

idiomatically (id'i-ō-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an idiomatic manner; according to the idiom of a language.

idiomorphic (id'i-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *μορφή*, form.] Having its own or characteristic form. This term was introduced into lithology by Rosenbusch, to indicate that a mineral forming part of a rock-mass has the crystalline faces which belong to it as a species, and that it has not been forced by the other minerals with which it is associated to take their form more or less completely.

The normal plutonic rocks are characterised by a structure in which *idiomorphic* constituents occur only in small proportion. *Geol. Mag.*, 3d dec., IV. 123.

idiomorphically (id'i-ō-môr'fi-kal-i), *adv.* In an idiomorphic manner.

All of the constituents are *idiomorphically* developed.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 209.

idiomuscular (id'i-ō-mus'kū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + E. *muscular*.] Pertaining to muscle exclusively.—**Idiomuscular contraction**, the contraction of muscular fibers when struck. The local wheal which appears at the point struck, and usually remains there, but sometimes divides and travels off in either direction as a sluggish wave, is called the *local*, and the contraction of the entire band of fibers to the ends of the muscle the *general idiomuscular contraction*.

idiopathetic (id'i-ō-pa-thet'ik), *a.* [< *idiopathy*, after *pathetic*, q. v.] Same as *idiopathic*.

idiopathetically (id'i-ō-pa-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* Same as *idiopathically*.

idiopathic (id'i-ō-path'ik), *a.* [< *idiopath-y* + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, of or pertaining to a primary morbid state; not secondary or arising from any other disease: as, an *idiopathic* affection: opposed to *symptomatic*.—**Idiopathic anemia, fever**, etc. See the nouns.

idiopathical (id'i-ō-path'i-kal), *a.* Same as *idiopathic*.

idiopathically (id'i-ō-path'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an idiopathic disease; not symptomatically.

idiopathy (id-i-op'a-thi), *n.*; pl. *idiopathies* (-thiz). [= F. *idiopathie* = Sp. *idiopatía* = Pg. *idiopathia* = It. *idiopatia*, < Gr. *ἰδιοπάθεια*, feeling for oneself alone, < *ἰδιοπαθής*, affected for oneself in a peculiar way, < *ἴδιος*, one's own (see *idiom*), + *πάθος*, feeling, affection.] 1. In *pathol.*, an idiopathic character of disease; a morbid state or condition not preceded and occasioned by any other disease.—2†. An individual or personal state of feeling; a mental condition peculiar to one's self.

Men are so full of their own fancies and *idiopathies* that they scarce have the civility to interchange any words with a stranger. *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, Pref.

idiophanism (id-i-of'a-nizm), *n.* [< *idiophan-ous* + *-ism*.] The property of being idiophanous.

idiophanous (id-i-of'a-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *-φανης*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] Exhibiting axial interference figures without the use of polarizing apparatus: said of certain crystals, as epidote. These figures are sometimes called *epoptic figures*. Also *idiocyclophanous*.

Idiophyllum (id'i-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Lesquereux, based on a small round or broadly obovate leaf found at Mazon Creek, Illinois, in the lowest strata of the middle coal-measures. This leaf by its peculiar areolation is closely related to *Dictyophyllum*, but differs from it in not having the pinnate character which the leaves of all the species referred to that genus have.

idioplasm (id'i-ō-plazm), *n.* [< NL. *idioplasma*, < Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *πλάσμα*, a thing formed: see *plasma*.] Same as *germ-plasma*.

The chromatin must carry the hereditary characters, and therefore has been termed the *idioplasm*.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 543.

idioplasma (id'i-ō-plaz'ma), *n.* [NL.] Same as *germ-plasma*.

idiopsychological (id'i-ō-sī-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + E. *psychological*.] Of or pertaining to one's own mind.

The psychological method . . . may be divided into two heads, according as we seek to develop moral science by the interpretation of the conscience itself, or by tracing the development of the moral out of the non-moral in the study of psychological facts outside of the conscience. "*Idiopsychological*" and "heteropsychological" are the epithets employed to denote these two methods.
F. L. Patton, New Princeton Rev., I. 131.

idiorepulsive (id'i-ō-rē-pul'siv), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + E. *repulsive*.] Repelling itself.

The early theories regarded [electrical] phenomena as produced either by a single fluid, *idio-repulsive*, but attractive of all matter, or else as produced by two fluids, each *idio-repulsive*, but attractive of the other.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 83.

idiorrhythmic (id'i-ō-rith'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *ῥυθμός*, rhythm.] Self-regulated; consisting of self-governing members: an epithet of those convents of the Greek Church in which each member of the community is left to regulate his own manner of life. Also written *idiorhythmic*.

In an *idiorrhythmic* monastery each monk lives as he pleases; if rich he has a suite of apartments, if poor he shares a cell with a brother. Discipline is kept up by public opinion rather than by authority; a monk is not bound to attend vespers, but if he omitted to do so two days running without valid excuse his brethren would begin to talk about his laxity and show signs of disapproval. Instead of an abbot an *idiorrhythmic* convent is governed by a deliberative assembly and two or three annually elected presidents. *Athelstan Riley*, Athos, or the Mountain of the [Monks (1887), p. 66.

idiostatic (id'i-ō-stat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *στατικός*, static: see *static*.] Pertaining to a mode of measurement of electricity in which no auxiliary electrification is employed.

The accessory electrometer or gauge is called an *idiostatic* electrometer.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., I. 56.

idiosyncrasy (id'i-ō-sin'krā-si), *n.*; pl. *idiosyncrasies* (-siz). [= F. *idiosyncrasie* = Sp. It. *idiosincrasia* = Pg. *idiosyncrasia*, < Gr. *ἰδιοσυγκρασία*, also *ἰδιοσύγκρασις*, a peculiar temperament or habit of body, < *ἴδιος*, one's own, peculiar, + *σύγκρασις*, a mixture, tempering, < *συγκεραννύναι*, mix with, < *σύν*, with, + *κεραννύναι*, mix, > *κρᾶσις*, a mixing: see *crasis*.] A peculiarity of mental or physical constitution or temperament; characteristic susceptibility or antipathy inherent in an individual; special mental disposition or tendency.

I have no antipathy, or rather *idio-syncrasy*, in diet, humour, air, anything. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 1.

That I am fond of indulging, beyond a hope of sympathy, in such retrospection, may be the symptom of some sickly *idiosyncrasy*. *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

Idiosyncrasies are, however, frequent; thus we find one person has an exceptional memory for sounds, another for colours, another for forms.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 61.

idiosyncratic (id'i-ō-sin-krat'ik), *a.* [< *idiosyncrasy* (*-crat-*) + *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to idiosyncrasy; of or arising from individual disposition or susceptibility: as, *idiosyncratic* sympathy.

Only by comparison are we able to generalize, and to discover what is *idiosyncratic* in these manifestations.

J. Nelson, Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 374.

Both sensory and non-sensory hallucinations . . . are *idiosyncratic* and unshared. *E. Gurney*, Mind, X. 162.

idiot (id'i-ọt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *ideot*; < ME. *idiot*, *ydiot* = D. *idioot* = G. Dan. Sw. *idiot*, < OF. *idiot*, F. *idiot* = Sp. Pg. It. *idiota*, an idiot, < L. *idiota*, an uneducated, ignorant, inexperienced, common person, < Gr. ἰδιώτης, a private person, a common man, one who has no professional knowledge, an ignorant, ill-informed man, < ἰδιοῦσθαι, make one's own, < ἴδιος, one's own, peculiar: see *idiom.*] I. *n.* 1†. A private person.

St. Austin affirmed that the plain places of Scripture are sufficient to all laics, and all *idiots* or private persons.

Jer. Taylor.

2†. An unlearned, ignorant, or simple person.

Estwarde and westwarde I awayted after faste,
And zede forth as an *ydiote* in contre to aspye
After Pieres the Plowman.

Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 170.

Christ was received of *idiots*, of the vulgar people, and of the simpler sort. *Blount.*

3†. A fool or dupe; one who is fooled.

Wenest thou make an *ydiot* of our dame?

Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 311.

4†. A professional fool; a jester; a clown.

The *ideot* likes with bables for to plaie; . . .
A motley coate, a cockescombe, or a bell,
Hee better likes then Jewelles that excell.

G. Whitney, Emblems (1586), p. 81.

The head of an *ideot* dressed in a cap and bells, and gaping in a most immoderate manner. *Spectator*, No. 47.

5. A human being destitute of the ordinary mental powers; one who is born without understanding or discernment, or who has utterly lost it by disease, so as to have no lucid intervals; one who, by deficiency of the intellectual faculties, is unfit for the social condition, or for taking care of himself in danger.

Genetous *idiots* are rarely physically well made. They appear to have received, in many instances, with the heritage of a defective brain, an enfeebled, dwarfed, often crippled body. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 92.

6. In *old Eng. law*, one who has been without understanding or reasoning powers from his birth, as distinguished from a *lunatic*. "At the present day idiocy is considered as a species of insanity or lunacy." (*Rapalje and Lawrence.*)

An *idiot*, or natural fool, is one that hath had no understanding from his nativity. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

II. *a.* Afflicted with or indicating idiocy; idiotic.

The tale of Betty Foy,
The *idiot* mother of an *idiot* boy.

Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Ye mar a comely face with *idiot* tears.

Tennyson, Geraint.

Idiot stitch, a name given to tricot stitch in crochet. *Dict. of Needlework.*

idiot (id'i-ọt), *v. t.* [< *idiot*, *n.*] To make or render idiotic.

And being much befool'd and *idioted*
By the rough amity of the other, sank
As into sleep again. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

idiotcy (id'i-ọt-si), *n.* [< *idiot* + *-cy*; prop. *idiocy*, q. v., the *t* being involved in the *c*.] Same as *idiocy*. [Rare.]

A state of mind which cannot comprehend the meaning of an enactment or a penalty — as infancy, *idiotcy*, insanity, ignorance of the dialect spoken — excuses the individual from punishment.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 521.

Idiothalamea (id'i-ō-tha-lā'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *idiothalamus* (see *idiothalamous*) + *-eæ*.] A division of lichens including the *Umbelicariei*, *Opegraphei*, etc., now placed in several tribes. Also written *Idiothalami*, *Idiothalamia*, and *Idiothalamii*.

idiothalamous (id'i-ō-thal'a-mus), *a.* [< NL. *idiothalamus*, < Gr. ἴδιος, one's own, + θάλαμος, a room: see *thalamus.*] In *bot.*, having certain parts of a different color and texture from the thallus: applied to lichens.

idiotic, (id-i-ot'ik), *a.* [= F. *idiotique* = Sp. *idiótico* = Pg. It. *idiotico*, idiotic, < LL. *idioticus*, uneducated, ignorant, < Gr. ἰδιωτικός, private, unprofessional, unskilful, rude, < ἰδιώτης, a private person: see *idiot* and *-ic.*] 1†. Uncultured; plain; simple. See extract under *idiotical*. — 2. Pertaining to or resembling an idiot; afflicted with idiocy; having the quality of idiocy; very foolish; stupid.

The stupid succession [of Epicureans] persisted in maintaining that the Sun, Moon, and Stars were no bigger than they appear to the eye, and other such *idiotic* stuff against mathematical demonstration.

Bentley, Free-Thinking, § 49.

idiotica, *n.* Plural of *idioticon*.

idiotical† (id-i-ot'i-kal), *a.* [< *idiotic* + *-al.*] 1. Same as *idiotic*, 1.

Truth is content, when it comes into the world, to wear our mantles, to learn our language; it speaks to the most *idiotical* sort of men in the most *idiotical* way. The reason of this plain and *idiotical* style of Scripture it may be worth our farther taking notice of.

J. Smith, Select Discourses, VI., On Prophecy.

2. Same as *idiotic*, 2.

idiotically (id-i-ot'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an idiotic manner; very foolishly.

You are *idiotically* shouting yourself black in the face.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 106.

idioticalness (id-i-ot'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being an idiot. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

idioticon (id-i-ot'i-kon), *n.*; pl. *idiotica* (-kạ). [NL., < Gr. ἰδιωτικόν, neut. of ἰδιωτικός, private, taken in the sense of ἴδιος, peculiar to oneself: see *idiotic* and *idiom.*] A vocabulary or word-book of a particular dialect; a dictionary of words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country. [Rare.]

idiotish (id'i-ọt-ish), *a.* [= Dan. Sw. *idiotisk*; as *idiot* + *-ish*[1].] Idiotic.

And euerye man thought his own wysdome best, which God hath proued stark folyshnesse all, and moost *ydiotyshe* dottage. *Bp. Bale*, Image of the Two Churches, I.

idiotism (id'i-ọt-izm), *n.* [Formerly also *ideotism*; = D. G. *idiotismus* = Dan. *idiotisme* = Sw. *idiotism* = F. *idiotisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *idiotismo*, < L. *idiotismus*, < Gr. ἰδιωτισμός, the way or fashion of a common person, a homely or vulgar phrase, < ἰδιωτίζειν, put into common language, < ἰδιώτης, a private person, a common person: see *idiot* and *-ism.*] 1. An idiom; a peculiarity of phrase; a current deviation or departure from the strict syntactical rules or usages of a language.

Scholars . . . sometimes . . . give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented or translated out of other languages.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 165.

When they [the apostles] came therefore to talk of the great doctrines of the cross, to preach up the astonishing truths of the Gospel; they brought to be sure their old *idiotisms* and plainness of speech along with them.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

The expression "in or with respect" is an *idiotism*.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 85.

2. A personal peculiarity of expression. [Rare.]

Idiotism, or the use which is confined to an individual.

H. N. Day, Art of Discourse, § 287.

3. Idiocy; the state of being an idiot. [Rare.]

To say that this matter [the earth] was the cause of itself, this, of all other, were the greatest *idiotism*.

Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 49.

If in reality his philosophy be foreign to the matter professed, . . . it must be somewhat worse than mere ignorance or *idiotism*.

Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. § 1.

The soul sinks into a kind of sleepy *idiotism*, and is diverted by toys and baubles. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

idiotize (id'i-ọt-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *idiotized*, ppr. *idiotizing*. [< *idiot* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. ἰδιωτίζειν, put into common language: see *idiotism.*] To become stupid. [Rare.]

idiotry (id'i-ọt-ri), *n.* [< *idiot* + *-ry.*] Idiocy. [Rare.]

I still keep up my correspondence with him, notwithstanding his *idiotry*; for it is my principle to be constant in my friendships.

Warburton, Note in Pope's Works (ed. 1751), V. 22.

Idiotypa (id-i-ot'i-pạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἴδιος, peculiar, + τύπος, type.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the subfamily *Diapriinæ*, having the fore wings with a basal vein. Only European species are known. *Förster*, 1856. — 2. A genus of ortalid flies, containing one Cuban species. *Loew*, 1873.

idiotype (id'i-ō-tip), *n.* [< Gr. ἴδιος, peculiar, + τύπος, type.] An object or a substance typical of a class; one of a series exhibiting like peculiarities. "A term applied by Guthrie (Chem. Soc. Jour., xiii. 35) to bodies derived by replacement from the same substance, including the typical substance itself; ammonia, for example, is idiotypic with ethylamine, phenylamine, and all the organic bases derived from it by substitution, and these are idiotypic one with the other. The same term was applied by Wackenroder (J. pr. Chem., xxiv. 18) to certain non-crystalline organic bodies which, according to his observations, exhibit certain similarities of structure." (*Watts.*)

idiotypic (id'i-ō-tip'ik), *a.* [< *idiotype* + *-ic.*] Of or related to a particular class or type. See *idiotype*.

idle (ī'dl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *idel*, < AS. *idel*, empty, useless, vain, = OS. *idal*, *idil* = OFries. *idel* = D. *ijdel*, vain, frivolous, trifling, = MLG. LG. *idel*, empty, mere, = OHG. *ital*, empty, useless, mere, MHG. *itel*, G. *eitel*, vain, conceited, trifling, = Sw. *idel*, sheer, pure, downright, = Dan. *idel*, sheer, mere, perhaps orig. 'clear,' = Gr. ἰθαρός, clear, pure (of springs), of common root with Gr. *aiθήρ*, the upper, purer air (see *ether*[1], *ætherioscope*), *αἰθειν*, burn, Skt. √ *indh*, kindle, AS. *ād*, a fire, a funeral pile, *āst*, E. *oast*, a kiln: see *oast.*] I. *a.* 1. Empty; vacant; not occupied: as, *idle* hours.

Huo thet wyle thanne by yherd; ne come nagt benore god mid suorde adrage and mid blodi honden ne *ydel* honden. *Ayenbyte of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 218.

Repent at *idle* times as thou may'st.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Dozing out all his *idle* noons,
And ev'ry night at play.

Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

2. Not engaged in any occupation or employment; unemployed; inactive; doing nothing.

The bee has thre kyndis [characteristics]. Ane es that scho es neuer *ydill*.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Why stand ye here all the day *idle*? Mat. xx. 6.

The Queen sat *idle* by her loom.

D. G. Rossetti, Staff and Scrip.

3. In a state of disuse; remaining unused.

Of antres vast, and deserts *idle*,
Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch heaven,
It was my hint to speak. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung.

Milton, Nativity, l. 55.

4. Useless; ineffectual; vain; bootless; unavailing; futile: as, *idle* rage.

They pass by me as the *idle* wind,
Which I respect not. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

Apologies are *idle* things; I will not trouble you with them. *Washington*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 400.

Yet life I hold but *idle* breath,
When love or honour's weighed with death.

Scott, L. of the L., iv. 17.

5. Of no importance; trivial; irrelevant; flippant; pointless; unprofitable: as, an *idle* story.

He did not smile, and say to himself that this was an *idle* whim. *O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, vi.

Honour and shame, truth, lies, and weal and woe,
Seemed *idle* words, whose meaning none might know.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 302.

6. Acting idly or unconcernedly; careless; indifferent.

They are coming to the play; I must be *idle*.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

7. Slothful; given to rest and ease; averse to labor; lazy: as, an *idle* fellow.

Gladde was Gaheret hem to be-holden, and so was his companye, that a-gein diden so well that noon was founden cowarde ne *ydell*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 285.

Will he be *idle* who has much t' enjoy?
Me therefore studious of laborious ease,
Not slothful. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 360.

8†. Wandering in mind; light-headed; an occasional use in old plays. *Halliwell.*

Kath. Why do you talk so?
Would you were fast asleep!
Frank. No, no, I'm not *idle*.

Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, iv. 2.

Idle worms†, worms which were believed or humorously said to breed in the fingers of an idle person.

Keep thy hands in thy muff, and warm the *idle worms* in thy fingers' ends. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

Shakspere refers to this belief in the following passage:

Her waggoner, a small gray-coated gnat,
Not half so big as a round little *worm*
Prick'd from the lazy finger of a maid.

Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

To run idle, to run loose, without transmitting power or producing effect: said of parts of machinery, as a loose pulley, which serves only to preserve a strain on the driving-belt. = Syn. 6 and 7. *Inactive*, *Inert*, *Idle*, *Lazy*, *Indolent*, *Slothful*, *Sluggish*. The first three of these words are not necessarily unfavorable in meaning; the next four are always so. Circumstances may make a man *inactive*; he may be *idle* for lack of work, or may rest from toil by taking an *idle* hour; disease may leave him quite *inert*; but it is blameworthy to be *lazy*, etc. Fabius showed a masterly *inactivity* in opposition to Hannibal, but one may be *inactive* when he ought to be at work. All the words often apply to character or temperament, and the last four always do so. To be *inert* is to be like dead matter, destitute of motion or activity. To be *idle* is

to be unemployed, whether through necessity, need of rest, passing fancy, or permanent disposition. To be *lazy* is to have a strong repugnance to physical exertion, and especially to continued application. *Slothful* and *sluggish* express slowness of movement and a corresponding temperament or disposition. See *listless*.

II.† *n.* 1. Idleness; indolence.

His brains rich Talent buries not in *Idle*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

2. An indolent person.

Young Botes and Girles Saluages, or any other, bee they neuer such *idles*, may turne, carle, or returne a fish, without either shame or any great paine.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 189.

In idle†, in vain.

Eterne God, that thurgh thy purveiaunce
Ledest the world by certein governaunce,
In ydel, as men seyn, ye nothyng make.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 139.

Goddis name *in ydil* take thou not.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

To be sick of the idles†, to be lazy. *Nares.*

Hodie nullam lineam duxi: I have beene *sicke of the idles* to-day. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 558.

idle (ī'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *idled*, ppr. *idling*. [< ME. *idlen*, < AS. *idlian*, become useless (in comp. *á-idlian*, make useless or vain), < *idel*, idle: see *idle*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To spend or waste time in inaction or without employment.

The gossamers
That *idle* in the wanton summer air.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6.

My battle-harness *idles* on the wall.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

II. *trans.* To spend in idleness; waste: generally followed by *away*: as, to *idle away* time.

If you have but an hour, will you improve that hour instead of *idling* it *away*? *Chesterfield.*

idle-brained† (ī'dl-brānd), *a.* Foolish; wandering.

Is the man *idle-brain'd* for want of rest?
Chapman, Odyssey, xviii.

idlefull† (ī'dl-fûl), *a.* [< *idle* + *-ful*.] Marked by or due to idleness; indolent; listless.

Keepes her in *idlefull* delitiousnesse.
Marston, The Fawne, iv.

idlehead†, *n.* [ME. *idelhed* (= D. *ijdelheid* = MLG. *idelheit* = MHG. *itelkeit*, G. *eitelkeit*); < *idle* + *-head*. Cf. *idlehood*.] Idleness. *Chaucer.*

idle-headed† (ī'dl-hed'ed), *a.* [< *idle* + *head* + *-ed*²; in part a perversion of *addle-headed*, q. v.] 1. Confused; foolish.

The superstitious *idle-headed* eld
Receiv'd, and did deliver to our age,
This tale of Herne the hunter for a truth.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4.

2. Delirious; distracted.

He could not sleep, and for want of sleep became *idle-headed*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 611.

Upon this loss she fell *idleheaded*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

idlehood (ī'dl-hůd), *n.* [< *idle* + *hood*. Cf. *idlehead*.] The state of being idle; a habit of idling; idleness.

Thy craven fear my truth accused,
Thine *idlehood* my trust abused.
Scott, Monastery, xii.

idlely† (ī'dl-li), *adv.* An obsolete form of *idly*.

idleman (ī'dl-man), *n.*; pl. *idlemen* (-men). A gentleman. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

idle-moss (ī'dl-môs), *n.* Same as *beard-moss*.

idleness (ī'dl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *idelnesse*, < AS. *idelnes* (= OS. *idilnussea* = OFries. *idelnisse* = OHG. *italnissa*), < *idel*, idle: see *idle* and *-ness*.] The condition of being idle, in any sense of that word; inactivity; slothfulness; uselessness; unprofitableness; worthlessness; foolishness.

Finding by experience that many times *idlenesse* is lesse harmefull then vnprofitable occupation.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 258.

Either to have it steril with *idleness*, or manured with industry. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

=Syn. See *idle*.

idle-pated† (ī'dl-pā'ted), *a.* [< *idle* + *pate* + *-ed*²; in part a perversion of *addle-pated*, q. v.] Idle-headed; foolish; stupid.

Let him be found never so *idle-pated*, he is still a grave drunkard. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters, A Sexton.

idler (īd'lėr), *n.* [< *idle*, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who idles; one who spends his time in inaction, or without occupation or employment; a lounging or lazy person; a sluggard.

An *idler* is a watch that wants both hands,
As useless if it goes as when it stands.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 681.

2. (*a*) *Naut.*, a member of a ship's crew who is not required to keep night-watch.

Having called up the *idlers*—namely carpenter, cook, and steward—we began washing down the decks.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 8.

(*b*) On board a whaler, one who is not required to assist in the capture of whales.—3. In *mach.*, an idle-wheel.

idlesby† (ī'dlz-bi), *n.* [< *idle* + *-s* + *-by*, as in *rudesby*.] An idle or lazy person.

Those "nihil agentes," *idlesbys*, or "male agentes," ill spenders of their time. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 301.

idleship†, *n.* [ME. *idelship*; < *idle* + *-ship*.] Idleness; sloth; laziness.

For of *idelship*
He [Loue] hateth all the felaushiip.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

idless, idlesse (ī'dles), *n.* [Pseudo-archaic, < *idle* + *-esse*, in imitation of *humblesse*, *noblesse*, q. v.] Idleness. [Poetical and rare.]

Now a days, so irksome *idless'* slights
And cursed charms have witch'd each student's mind,
That death it is to any of them all,
If that their hands to penning you do call.
Greene, Alphonsus, i.

idleton (ī'dl-tǫn), *n.* [< *idle* + *-ton*, as in *simpleton*.] A lazy person. [Prov. Eng.]

idle-wheel (ī'dl-hwēl), *n.* 1. A wheel (*C*, fig. 1) placed between two others (*A* and *B*) for the purpose of transferring the motion from one axis to the other without change of direction; a carrier-wheel. If *A* and *B* were in contact, they would revolve in opposite directions; but in consequence of the intermediate axis of *C* they revolve in the same direction, and without any change of the velocity-ratio of the pair.

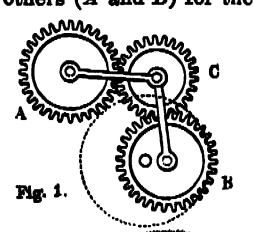


Fig. 1.

2. A wheel that performs a duty other than the transmission of power, as the preservation of a strain on a belt, etc. In fig. 2 the small wheel rests upon the belt to maintain its tension, and runs idly, transmitting no power to other parts of the machine.

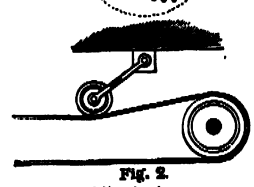


Fig. 2.
Idle-wheels.

idly (īd'li), *adv.* [Formerly *idlely*; < ME. *idelliche*, < AS. *idellice* (= MHG. *itellîche* = Dan. *ideligen*; cf. Sw. *ideligen*), < *idel*, idle: see *idle* and *-ly*².] In an idle manner; lazily; sluggishly; carelessly; vainly; uselessly; unprofitably; foolishly.

Thus may ȝe seu my besy whel,
That goth not *idelliche* aboute.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 111. (*Halliwell.*)

God would that (void of painfull labour) he
Should liue in Eden; but not *idlely*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

But it would hurt you both extremely to have her marry herself *idly*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 468.

Idmonea (id-mō'nē-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἰδμων, in legend, son of Apollo, an Argonaut and seer: cf. ἰδμων, knowing, skilful, < ἰδεῖν, see, εἰδέναι, know: see *idea*.] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Idmoneidæ*. *Lamarck.*

Species of Tubulipora and *Idmonea* are common in the shallow waters north of Cape Cod.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 241.

Idmoneidæ (id-mǭ-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Idmonea* + *-idæ*.] A family of cyclostomatous ectoproctous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Idmonea*. The zoarium is usually erect, and the branches are generally subcylindrical and free or anastomosing. Species occur in almost all seas. Also called *Idmoneadæ* and *Hornerida*.

i-do†. A Middle English past participle of *do*¹.

idocrase (ī'dǭ-krās), *n.* [< Gr. εἶδος, form, shape, figure, + κρᾶσις, mixture: see *crasis*.] The mineral vesuvianite.

idol (ī'dǫl), *n.* [< ME. *idole* = D. *idool* = G. Dan. Sw. *idol*, < OF. *idole*, also *ídele*, *ídle*, F. *idole* = Pr. *idola* = Sp. Pg. It. *idolo*, < L. *idolum*, *idolon*, an image, form, esp. an apparition, ghost, LL. eccl. an idol, < Gr. εἴδωλον, an image, a phantom, eccl. an idol, < εἰδέναι, know, middle εἰδεσθαι, be seen, appear: see *wit*, and cf. *idea*. Cf. *idolon*, *idolum*, *eidolon*.] 1. An image, effigy, figure, or likeness of anything. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Fie, lifeless picture, cold and senseless stone,
Well-painted *idol*, image dull and dead.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 212.

In many mortal forms I rashly sought
The shadow of that *idol* of my thought.
Shelley, Epipsychidion.

2. An image or similitude of a divinity; a representation or symbol of a deity made, consecrated, or used as an object of worship.

Summe worschipen Symulacres, and summe *Ydoles*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 164.

All the gods of the nations are *idols*. Ps. xcvi. 5.

Sullen Moloch, fled,
Hath left in shadows dread
His burning *idol* all of blackest hue.
Milton, Nativity, l. 207.

Hence—3. A person on whom or a thing on which the affections are strongly set; any object of absorbing devotion other than God himself.

To the celestial, and my soul's *idol*, the most beautified Ophelia. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

The Prince wrote to his *idol* in the style of a worshipper; and Voltaire replied with exquisite grace and address. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

4. A phantom or figment of the brain; a false or misleading notion or conception; an erroneous persuasion; a fallacy. See *idolon*.

The *idols* of preconceived opinion. *Coleridge.*

Bacon divided the fallacies or misconceptions that beset mankind into four classes: (1) idols of the tribe (*idola tribus*), fallacies incident to humanity in general; (2) idols of the den (*idola specus*), misapprehensions traceable to the peculiar mental or bodily constitution of the individual; (3) idols of the market-place (*idola fori*), errors due to the influence of mere words or phrases; (4) idols of the theatre (*idola theatri*), errors due to the prevalence of imperfect philosophic systems or misleading methods of demonstration.

idol†, *v. t.* [< *idol*, *n.*] To worship; make an idol of; idolize.

O happy people, where good Princes raign, . . .
Who *idol* not their pearly Scepters glory.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

idola, *n.* Plural of *idolon*.

idolant†, *n.* [< *idol* + *-ant*.] An idolater.

A count-less hoast of craking *idolants*,
By Essy's Faith, is heer confounded all.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iiii. 3.

idolaster†, **idolastre**†, *n.* and *a.* [ME. *idolaster*, *idolastre*, < OF. *idolastre*, an erroneous form of *idolatre*: see *idolater*.] **I.** *n.* Obsolete forms of *idolater*.

He [Solomon] was a lecchour and an *idolastre*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1054.

II. *a.* Idolatrous.

Her yv'ry neck and brest of Alabastre
Made Heathen men of her more *idolastre*.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv. 358.

idolater (ī-dol'ą-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *idolatre*, < OF. *idolatre*, F. *idolâtre* = Sp. *idólatra* = Pg. *idolatra* = It. *idolatra*, *idolatro*, < LL. (eccl.) *idololatres*, < Gr. εἰδωλολάτρης, an idol-worshiper, < εἴδωλον, an idol, + λάτρις, a workman for hire, a hired servant, λατρεύειν, work for hire, serve, worship (> λατρεία, service, worship: see *latria*), < λάτρον, pay, hire. Cf. *idolaster*.] 1. A worshiper of idols; one who pays divine honors to images, statues, or representations of anything; one who worships as a deity that which is not God.

Thee shall thy brother man, the Lord from Heaven, . . .
Count the more base *idolater* of the two;
Crueller, as not passing thro' the fire
Bodies, but souls. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. An adorer; a devotee; a great admirer.

The lover too shuns business and alarms,
Tender *idolater* of absent charms.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 220.

The *idolater* of minute rules will not be offended, as at Aosta, with Doric triglyphs placed over Corinthian capitals. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 114.

idolatress (ī-dol'ą-tres), *n.* [< *idolater* + *-ess*; cf. It. *idolatrice*.] A female worshiper of idols.

That uxorious king, whose heart, though large,
Beguiled by fair *idolatresses*, fell
To idols foul. *Milton*, P. L., i. 444.

idolatrical†, (ī-dǭ-lat'ri-kạl), *a.* [< ML. *idolatricus*, < *idolatria*, idolatry: see *idolatry*.] Idolatrous.

Themselves profess it to be idolatry to do so; which is a demonstration that their soul hath nothing in it that is *idolatrical*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 415.

idolatrise (ī-dol'ą-trīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *idolatrized*, ppr. *idolatrising*. [< *idolatr-y* + *-ise*. Cf. OF. *idolatrier*, F. *idolâtrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *idolatrar* = It. *idolatrare*, < ML. *idololatrare*, < Gr. εἰδωλολατρεῖν, worship idols, < εἰδωλολάτρης, an idolater: see *idolater*.] **I.** *intrans.* To worship idols; practise idolatry. [Rare.]

And as the Persians did *idolatrise*
Unto the sun.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

II. *trans.* To adore or worship idolatrously; make an idol of; idolize. [Rare.]

Apollo easily perceived that Lipsius did manifestly *idolatrise* Tacitus. *Boccalini* (trans.), p. 17. (*Latham.*)

idolatrous (ī-dol'ą-trus), *a.* [< *idolatry* + *-ous*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of idolatry; hence, practising or feeling superstitious adoration: as, *idolatrous* veneration for antiquity.

Baptysed bells, bedes, . . . altars, holye water, and the devyll and all of soche *idolatrouse* beggery.
Bp. Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 65 (1548).

Neither may the picture of our Saviour . . . be drawn to an *idolatrous* use. *Peacham*, On Drawing.

2. Worshiping idols or false gods; hence, cherishing undue reverence or affection; inordinately or profanely devoted.

My *idolatrous* fancy
Must sanctify his relics. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1.

The Saxons were a sort of *idolatrous* pagans.
Sir W. Temple, Introd. to Hist. Eng.

3. Used in or designed for idolatry; devoted to idols or idol-worship: as, an *idolatrous* image or temple.

And this *idolatrous* grove of images, this flasket of idols, which I will pull down.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

idolatrously (ī-dol'ạ-trus-li), *adv.* In an idolatrous manner; with undue reverence or affection.

idolatry (ī-dol'ạ-tri), *n.*; pl. *idolatries* (-triz). [< ME. *idolatrie*, < OF. *idolatrie*, F. *idolâtrie* = Pr. *ydolatria* = Sp. *idolatria* = Pg. It. *idolatria*, < ML. *idolatria*, contr. of LL. *idololatria*, < Gr. *εἰδωλολατρεία*, idolatry, < *εἰδωλολάτρης*, an idolater: see *idolater*.] 1. The worship of idols or images; more generally, the paying of divine honors to any created object; the ascription of divine power to natural agencies. Idolatry exists in a variety of forms, as—(*a*) the worship of inanimate objects, as stones, trees, etc.; (*b*) animal-worship; (*c*) the worship of the higher powers of nature, the sun, moon, stars, fire, water, etc.; (*d*) hero-worship, or the worship of deceased ancestors.

His eye survey'd the dark *idolatries*
Of alienated Judah. *Milton*, P. L., i. 456.

What some fools are made by art,
They were by nature, atheists, head and heart.
The gross *idolatry* blind heathens teach
Was too refin'd for them, beyond their reach.
Cowper, Hope, l. 490.

Scientifically defined, *idolatry* is a mode of thought under which all causation is attributed to entities.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 330.

2. Immoderate veneration or love for any person or thing; admiration bordering on adoration.

Let not my love be call'd *idolatry*,
Nor my beloved as an idol show.
Shak., Sonnets, cv.

I loved the man [Shakspere], and do honour his memory on this side *idolatry* as much as any.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

And I, with wild *Idolatry*,
Begin [my prayers] to God, and end them all to Thee.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Thief.

idolet (ī'dọl-et), *n.* [< *idol* + *-et*.] A small idol. [Rare.]

idol-fire (ī'dọl-fīr), *n.* A fire burned in honor of an idol, or on a pagan altar. [Rare.]

Regard gradation, lest the soul
Of Discord race the rising wind;
A wind to puff your *idol-fires*,
And heap their ashes on the head.
Tennyson, Love Thou thy Land.

idolify (ī-dol'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *idolified*, ppr. *idolifying*. [< L. *idolum*, an idol, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy*.] To make an idol of. [Rare.]

If it had been the fate of Nobs thus to be *idolified*.
Southey, The Doctor, cxliv.

idolisation, idolise, etc. See *idolization*, etc.

idolish† (ī'dọl-ish), *a.* [< *idol* + *-ish*[1].] Idolatrous; heathenish.

When they have stufft their *Idolish* temples with the wasteful pillage of your estates, will they yet have any compassion upon you?
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.

idolism† (ī'dọl-izm), *n.* [< *idol* + *-ism*.] 1. The worship of idols.

Much less permits he [the King] (through all his Land)
One rag, one relique, or one signe to stand
Of *Idolism*, or idle superstition.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

2. A false or misleading notion; fallacy. See *idol*, 4.

How wilt thou reason with them, how refute
Their *idolisms*, traditions, paradoxes?
Milton, P. R., iv. 234.

idolist† (ī'dọl-ist), *n.* [< *idol* + *-ist*.] A worshiper of images; an idolater.

I . . . to God have brought
Dishonour, obloquy, and oped the mouths
Of *idolists* and atheists. *Milton*, S. A., l. 453.

idolization (ī'dọl-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *idolize* + *-ation*.] The act or habit of idolizing; immoderate veneration or admiration. Also spelled *idolisation*.

idolize (ī'dọl-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *idolized*, ppr. *idolizing*. [< *idol* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To worship as an idol; make an idol of.

Here it is not the Stile to claw and compliment with the King, or *idolize* him by Sacred Sovereign, and Most Excellent Majesty; but the Spaniard, when he petitions to his King, gives him no other Character but Sir.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 10.

Hence—2. To reverence immoderately; love or admire to adoration: as, to *idolize* a hero; to *idolize* children.

Not fearing either Man or God,
Gold he did *idolize*.
Prior, The Viceroy, iv.

II. *intrans.* To practise idol-worship. [Rare.]

To *idolize* after the manner of Egypt. *Fairbairn.*

Also spelled *idolise*.

idolizer (ī'dọl-ī-zėr), *n.* One who idolizes; one who venerates or loves unduly: as, an *idolizer* of Shakspere. Also spelled *idoliser*.

Though I be not such an *idolizer* of antiquity as Harris, yet they have great charms for me.
Warburton, To Hurd, Letters, xlviii.

idoloclast (ī-dol'ọ̈-klast), *n.* [< Gr. *εἴδωλον*, an image, idol, + **κλάστης*, a breaker, < *κλᾶν*, break. Cf. *iconoclast*.] A breaker of idols or images; an iconoclast. *Hare.* [Rare.]

idolographical (ī-dol-ọ̈-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *εἴδωλον*, idol, + *γράφειν*, write, + *-ic-al*.] Treating of idols or idolatry. [Rare.]

I should have looked at some of the Lisbon idols with more satisfaction if I had been acquainted with their adventures, as recorded in this extraordinary *idolographical* work. *Southey*, Letters (1826), III. 530.

idolon, idolum (ī-dō'lon, -lum), *n.*; pl. *idola* (-lạ̈). [NL., < L. *idolum*, < Gr. *εἴδωλον*, an image, phantom: see *idol*.] 1. An image.—2. A false mental image or conception; a mistaken notion; a fallacy. See *idol*, 4.

It is a treatise on the wisdom needed for the management of the individual mind, so as that it may overcome the *idola* or common tendencies to error against which Bacon had warned mankind. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 757.

Those who read without acquiring distinct images of the things about which they read, by the help of their own senses, gather no real knowledge, but conceive mere phantoms and *idola*. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 5.

We avoid the "*idola specus*" by trusting Common Sense, but what is to guard us against the "*idola tribus*"?
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 137.

Also spelled *eidolon*.

idolothytic (ī-dol-ọ̈-thit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εἰδωλόθυτα*, meats sacrificed to idols, neut. pl. of *εἰδωλόθυτος*, sacrificed to idols, < *εἴδωλον*, idol, + *θυτός*, verbal adj. of *θύειν*, sacrifice.] Permitting the eating of meats sacrificed to idols. [Rare.]

Those who assert the lawfulness of eating meat offered to idols—whether they are Gnostics or not, these last I have called *idolothytic* Christians, because I cannot devise a better name, not because it is strictly defensible etymologically. *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XXV. 495.

idolous† (ī'dọl-us), *a.* [< *idol* + *-ous*.] Idol-like; heathenish.

When such an image or *idolous* prince is thus vp set or constituted by authoritie, he maye in no wyse speake, but oute of that spirit yt their conturers, confessours I shuld say, haue put into him.
By. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, ii.

idol-shell (ī'dọl-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Ampullaria*; a kind of apple-shell. See cut under *Ampullariidæ*.

In the true ampullarias, which are peculiar to tropical America, and are called *idol-shells* by the Indians, the pipe is long and the operculum horny.
P. P. Carpenter, Mollusca.

idol-worship (ī'dọl-wȯr'ship), *n.* The worship of idols or images.

Idomenean (ī-dọ̈-mē'nē̤-an), *a.* and *n.* [In form < L. *Idomeneus*, Gr. *Ἰδομενεύς*, a king of Crete, the leader of the Cretans against Troy.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the race of Idomeneans.

II. *n.* One of a race of sublunary beings, of which Dr. Reid, the metaphysician, pretends to quote an account from the philosopher Anepigraphus. Having no peripheral sense except sight, they conceive space to have but two dimensions. *Reid*, Human Mind, § 9, Geometry of Visibles.

i-don†. A Middle English past participle of *do*[1].

idoneal† (ī-dō'nē̤-al), *a.* [< L. *idoneus*, fit, + *-al*.] Idoneous.

Tho' they have Parts, with Fortune at their Will;
Fine paper too, *idoneal* Types for Jargon.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 403.

idoneous† (ī-dō'nē̤-us), *a.* [= F. *idoine* = Sp. *idóneo* = Pg. It. *idoneo*, < L. *idoneus*, fit, proper.] Fit; suitable; convenient; adequate. [Rare.]

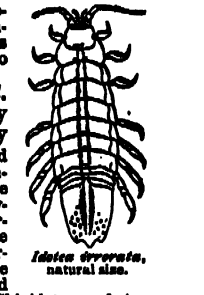
He expresses his conception and idea for the judicious collocation, *idoneous* and apt disposition, right casting and contrivement, of the several parts and rooms, according to their distinct offices and uses.
Evelyn, Architects and Architecture.

Especially if, on the same sheet of paper, some other fit mineral water or *idoneous* liquor be likewise dropped.
Boyle, Works, IV. 806.

idorgan (id'ȯr-gan), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰδ(έα)*, idea, + *ὄργανον*, organ.] In *biol.*, an ideal or potential organism; a plastid, or any one of the *Protozoa* or *Protista*, as a moner or amœba, as distinguished from any metazoic animal: implying evolutionary potentiality to develop into all higher forms of life, without the actuality of such a process.

In his [Haeckel's] subsequent monograph on calcareous Sponges, and in a final paper, he somewhat modifies these categories by substituting one category of extreme comprehensiveness, that of the *idorgan*, in place of the three separate orders of organs, antimeres, and metameres.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 842.

Idotea (ī-dō'tē̤-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1793), prop. *Idothea*, < Gr. *Εἰδοθέη*, *Εἰδοθέα*, a sea-goddess, daughter of Proteus.] The typical genus of *Idoteidæ*. *I. irrorata* is a marine species of wide distribution in the northern hemisphere, abundant in tide-pools along the North Atlantic coast. Also written *Idothea*, *Eidotea*, *Eidothea*.



Idotea irrorata, natural size.

Idoteidæ (ī-dọ̈-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Idotea* + *-idæ*.] A family of cursorial isopods, typified by the genus *Idotea*. These small and slender marine crustaceans have 4 antennæ in the same horizontal line, the outer pair of which have a long many-jointed filament; the branchial operculum is well developed; several of the abdominal segments are united in a terminal plate or caudal shield; and the last pair of abdominal legs is modified into an annulate operculum. *Idotea*, *Chiridotea*, and *Arcturus* are leading genera. Some of the species are known as *box-staters*. Also *Arcturidæ* and *Idoteides*.

idoteiform (ī-dọ̈-tē'i-fȯrm), *a.* [< NL. *Idotea* + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, resembling the *Idoteidæ*. Applied by Kirby to certain unidentified Brazilian larvæ of flattened form, and with the last abdominal segment greatly enlarged, found under bark in Brazil; they probably belong to the coleopterous family *Histeridæ*.

idrialin, idrialine (id'ri-ạ-lin), *n.* [< *idrial(ite)* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A fusible inflammable substance, containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, obtained from idrialite.

idrialite (id'ri-ạ-līt), *n.* [< *Idria* (see def.) + *-lite*.] A massive opaque mineral with greasy luster and of greenish or brownish-black color, found in the quicksilver-mines of Idria in Carniola, Austria. It is a hydrocarbon, and from its inflammability and the admixture of mercury it is called *inflammable cinnabar*.

idrosis (i-drō'sis), *n.* Same as *hidrosis*.

Idumean, Idumæan (i-dụ̄-mē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Idumæus*, < Gr. *Ἰδουμαῖος*, < *Ἰδουμαία*, L. *Idumæa*, < Heb. *Edôm*, Edom, lit. red.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Idumæa or Edom, an ancient territory and kingdom between Palestine and Egypt, extending from the Dead Sea southward to the gulf of Akabah.

Herod was the name of a family of *Idumæan* origin.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 754.

II. *n.* A member of the race inhabiting ancient Idumæa or Edom, represented in the Bible as descendants of Esau; an Edomite.

Iduna (i-dū'nạ̈), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of old-world warblers, of the family *Sylviidæ*, having as type *Sylvia caligata* of Europe and Asia: now merged in *Hypolais*. *Keyserling and Blasius*, 1840.—2. A genus of protozoans.—3. A genus of crustaceans.—4. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Ortalidæ*. *Loew*, 1873.

Iduna (i-dū'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Iduna*.] A group of warblers taking name from the genus *Iduna*. *H. Seebohm*, 1881.

idust, *n.* [ME., < L. *idus*: see *ide*[2], *ides*.] Same as *ides*.

The last *Idus* of March, after the yeer.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 39.

Idyia (i-dī'yạ̈), *n.* [NL. (also *Idya*), < Gr. *εἰδυῖα*, fem. of *εἰδώς*, part. of *εἰδέναι*, know, 2d perf. of **γίδειν*, know, *ἰδεῖν*, see: see *idea*.] 1. (*a*) A notable genus of comb-bearing jelly-fishes or ctenophorans, of the family *Beroïdæ*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

One of the most beautiful of all the jelly-fishes is the rose-colored *idyia*. It attains a length of three or four inches, and in form is not very unlike an elongated melon with one end cut square off. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 330.

2. A genus of crustaceans.

idyl (ī'dil), *n.* [Also written *idyll*; = D. G. *idylle* = Dan. *idyl* = Sw. *idyll*, < F. *idylle* = Sp. *idilio* = Pg. *idyllio* = It. *idillio*, < L. *idyllium*, *edyllium*, < Gr. *εἰδύλλιον*, a short, highly wrought descriptive poem, mostly on pastoral subjects, < *εἶδος*, a form, shape, figure, image (see *idol*); + dim. term. *-ύλλιον*.] 1. Primarily, a poem descriptive of rural scenes and events; a pastoral or rural poem; like the *idyls of* Theocritus, Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," or Burns's

"Cottar's Saturday Night": applied also to longer poems of a descriptive and narrative character, as Tennyson's "*Idylls* of the King," and to prose compositions of similar purport treated in a poetic style.

> I heard her turn the page; she found a small
> Sweet *Idyl*, and once more, as low, she read.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

[Tennyson spells the word in both ways, as here given.]

2. An episode, or a series of events or circumstances of pastoral or rural simplicity, fit for an idyl.—**3.** In *music*, a composition, usually instrumental, of a pastoral or sentimental character.

idylist, idyllist (ī'dil-ist), *n.* [< *idyl* + *-ist*.] A writer of idyls; an idyllic poet or writer; one who depicts idyllic or pastoral subjects, as a painter.

> The work of Mrs. Thaxter, Piatt, and other recent *idyllists*, . . . is natural, sympathetic—in short, thoroughly American. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 47.

idyllic (ī-dil'ik), *a.* [= F. *idyllique* (cf. D. G. *idyllisch* = Dan. Sw. *idyllisk*); as *idyl* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or belonging to descriptive or pastoral poetry; having the form or sentiment of an idyl.—**2.** In sympathy with what is rural or pastoral; suitable for an idyl; fit to be related or described in an idyl: as, an *idyllic* custom; an *idyllic* experience.

idyllical (ī-dil'i-kal), *a.* [< *idyllic* + *-al*.] Same as *idyllic*.

idyllist, *n.* See *idylist*.

ie. A common English digraph, of various origin. (*a*) It occurs medially with the original power of long *i*, namely ē, in *bield, field, wield, yield, belief, believe, bier, lief*, and some other words of Anglo-Saxon origin, where it takes the place of early modern English *ee*, Anglo-Saxon *e, y, i, ȳ, ed, ēe*. In *sieve* it represents an English and Anglo-Saxon short *i*. It also occurs medially with the sound ē in *brief, chief, grief, niece, piece, relief, relieve, reprieve, retrieve, siege, mien*, and other words of French and other non-English origin, representing in most of these an early modern English *ee*, but an original French *ie*. (*b*) It occurs terminally with the present sound of long *i*, namely ī, in *hie, lie*[1], *tie*[2], *tie* (and in *drie, rie*, etc., obsolete spellings of *dry, rye*, etc.), and other words of Anglo-Saxon origin, and also in *pie*[1], *pie*[2], *vie* (and in *cries, fries*, etc., obsolete spellings of *cry, fry*, etc.), and other words of French and other non-English origin; also terminally, with the short sound of *i*, in *families, amities*, etc., and other obsolete spellings, where now *-y* is used (*family, amity*, etc.), the plurals (*families*, etc.), however, retaining the original *ie*. The digraph occurs also in other words of different origin.

-ie[1]. See *-y*[1].

-ie[2]. See *-y*[2].

-ie[3]. See *-y*[3].

i. e. An abbreviation of *id est*.

I. E. In *philol.*, an abbreviation of *Indo-European*.

ield†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *yield*.

-ier[1]. [Also *-yer*; < ME. *-ier, -yer, -iere*, being the suffix *-er*[1] preceded by *-i-*, formative of weak verbs in AS. *-ian*, ME. *-ien, -en*: see *-en*[1].] A suffix denoting the agent, the same as *-er*[1] with an original verb-formative preceding. It appears in *brasier*[1], *grazier, hellier* = *hillier*, and, spelled *-yer*, in *hillyer*, another spelling of *hillier*, and *lowyer*, an obsolete or dialectal variant of *lower*. In *bowyer, lawyer, sawyer*, the suffix *-yer* is slightly different. See *-yer*.

-ier[2] (-ēr'). [< F. *-ier*, ult. < L. *-arius*: see *-er*[2] and *-eer*.] Another form of the suffix *-eer*, retaining the French spelling, and occurring in more recent words from the French, as in *brigadier, halberdier*, etc. See *-eer, -er*[2].

ier-oe (ēr-ō'), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *iar-ogha*, a great-grandchild, < *iar*, = Ir. *iar*, after, + *ogha* = Ir. *ua*, a grandchild: see *o*[6] and *oe*.] A great-grandchild. [Scotch.]

> Till his wee curlie John's *ier-oe*,
> When ebbing life nae mair shall flow,
> The last sad mournful rites bestow.
> *Burns*, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

if (if), *conj.* [= Sc. *gif*, < ME. *if, ef, yef, gif, gef*, North. *gif, gef*, < AS. *gif* = OS. *ef, of* = OFries. *gef, ief, ef, of*, *if* = D. *of*, or, *if*, whether, but, = OHG. *ibu, oba, ube, upa, upi*, MHG. *obe, ob, op*, G. *ob*, if, whether, = Icel. *if, ef*, if, = Goth. *iba, ibai*, whether, perhaps; with negative, *niba, nibai*, if not, unless, in comp. *jabai* (< *jah*, and, also, + *ibai*, the contraction of *jah* with the radical *i* explaining the other Teut. forms with initial *o* or *u*), if; orig. the dat. or instr. case ('on the condition') of a noun represented by OHG. *iba*, condition, stipulation, doubt, = Icel. *if, ef*, neut., *ifi, efi*, m., doubt, hesitation, > *ifa, efa*, v., doubt, = Sw. *jäf*, an exception, challenge, > *jäfva*, make an exception against, challenge. The notion to which Horne Tooke gave currency, that *if*, AS. *gif*, was orig. the impv. of the verb *give* (AS. *gifan*, impv. *gif*), in the assumed sense of 'grant, suppose,' has no foundation in fact.] **1.** In case that; granting, allowing, or supposing that; on condition that: used in introducing a conditional sentence or clause: as, I will go *if* you do; *if* he is there, I shall see him. In logic that which the conditional proposition expresses is such knowledge that the additional knowledge of the fact expressed in the clause introduced by *if* would give us the knowledge of the fact expressed in the other clause. "If A happens, B happens," implies not only that whenever A happens B happens, in the actual circumstances, but that it would do so under a certain variation of circumstances from those which actually occur. Thus, "if I were to throw my inkstand on the floor, I should spoil the carpet," and "if the result of throwing the inkstand on the floor would be to spoil the carpet, I shall not throw it on the floor," may both be true at once, although in logical form the propositions appear to conflict.

> "We mote," he seyde, "be hardy, and stalworthe, and wyse,
> *Gef* we wol habbe oure lyf, and holde oure franchise."
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 155.

> *If* he had pes at euen, he had non at morow.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 40.

> Wherfore I preye tc alle the Rederes and Hereres of this Boke, *zif* it plese hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 316.

> *Yef* eny brother or sister falle in pouert, or in mischief, euery brother or sister shal payen an halpeny in ye woke to ye officers. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

> *If* thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread. Mat. iv. 3.

[*If* was formerly often followed by *that*.

> For certes, suche a maladie
> As I now haue, and long haue hadde,
> It might make a wise man madde
> *If that* it shulde longe endure.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.]

2. Whether: used in introducing an object clause.

> The Duke is expected over immediately; I don't know *if* to stay, or why he comes. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 116.

> She'll not tell me *if* she love me. *Tennyson*, Lilian.

> He knows at last *if* Life or Death be best.
> *Lowell*, Agassiz, vi. 2.

> I know not *if* to pray
> Still to be what I am, or yield, and be
> Like all the other men I see.
> *M. Arnold*, A Summer Night.

3. Although; notwithstanding that: as, I am honest, *if* I am poor; he is strong, *if* he is little. *If*, like *and, but*, and other conjunctions, is sometimes used as a noun, with reference to sentences so beginning.

> What, quod the protectour, thou seruest me I wene wt *ifes & ands*, I tel the thei haue so done, & that I will make good on thy body traitour.
> *Sir T. More*, Works (1577), p. 55.

> Your *if* is the only peace-maker; much virtue in *if*.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

> Where the frail hair-breadth of an *if*
> Is all that sunders life and death.
> *Lowell*, To Happiness.

As if. See *as*[1].

> You look
> *As if* you held a brow of much distraction:
> Are you mov'd, my lord? *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

If anything. See *anything, adv.*

if-all†, *conj.* [ME. *if alle*; cf. *all-be, albeit, although*.] Even if; although.

> *If-alle* the knyghte were kene and thro,
> Those owtlawes wanne the child hym fro.
> *MS. Lincoln*, A. 1. 17, f. 102. (*Halliwell.*)

ife, *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *if*, yew, of Teut. origin, = AS. *īw* = D. *ijf*, etc.: see *yew*.] The yew. [Prov. Eng.]

ifecks† (i-feks'), *interj.* A corrupt form of *in faith*.

> *Ifecks*, you are a pretty little damsel.
> *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 7.

i-fere†, *adv.* [ME., also *ifeere, yfere*, etc.: see *in fere*, under *feer*[1].] Together: same as *in fere* (which see, under *feer*[1]).

> Than ferde thei alle forth *i-fere* fayn of here liues.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2917.

> And seye hire browes ioyneden *ifeere*,
> Ther was no lakke in oght I kan espien.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 813.

-i-ferous. See *-ferous*.

i-fet†. A Middle English past participle of *fet*[1].

-i-form. See *-form*.

ifrit (if-rit'), *n.* Same as *afrit*.

-i-fy. See *-fy*.

i'gad (i-gad'), *interj.* Same as *egad*.

> They refus'd it, *I gad*, the silly Rogues.
> *Buckingham*, The Rehearsal, ii. 3.

> If that be all, said I, e'en burn your Play;
> *I'gad!* we know all that as well as they.
> *Prior*, Epilogue to Phædra.

Igdrasil, *n.* See *Yggdrasil*.

ighe†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *eye*[1].

ight†. A Middle English form of *ought*, obsolete preterit of *owe*.

igloo (ig'lō), *n.* [Eskimo.] **1.** Among the Eskimos, a dome-shaped hut, usually built of snow-shaped blocks of hard snow, with a window made of a slab of ice. In some cases the entrance is protected by means of a smaller hut, called a *storm-igloo*.

> An *igloo* is usually built of snow. The word, however, means house, and as their [Eskimos'] houses consist of a single room, it also means room. Sometimes, at points that are regularly occupied during the winter months, *igloos* are built of stones, and moss piled up around and over them, so that when covered by the winter snows they make very comfortable dwellings.
> *W. H. Gilder*, Schwatka's Search, p. 256.

Hence—**2.** The excavation which a seal makes in the snow over its breathing-hole. See *seal*.

ignaro† (ig-nā'rō), *n.* [It., = Sp. Pg. *ignaro*, ignorant, < L. *ignarus*, not knowing, ignorant, < *in-*, not, + **gnārus*, knowing, acquainted: see *ignorant, ignore*.] An ignorant fellow; a blockhead.

> This was the auncient keeper of that place,
> And foster father of the Gyaunt dead;
> His name *Ignaro* did his nature right aread.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 31.

> It was intolerable insolence in such *ignaroes* to challenge this for Popery, which they understood not.
> *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, xxxi.

Ignatian (ig-nā'shan), *a.* [< L. *Ignatius* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, one of the apostolic fathers, martyred at Rome under Trajan about A. D. 107.—**Ignatian epistles,** epistles under the name of St. Ignatius, existing in three different forms or recensions: the first, extant only in a Syriac version, contains but three epistles, to Polycarp, to the Ephesians, and to the Romans; the second, or shorter Greek form (found also in Latin, Armenian, Syriac, and Coptic translations), consists of the same three epistles in a fuller text, with addition of four others, to the Smyrnæans, Magnesians, Philadelphians, and Trallians; the third, or longer Greek recension (also existing in Latin), presents in a still longer form all seven epistles already named, together with six others. The second form was known in the Eastern Church from early times, and continued in circulation side by side with the third form after the latter made its appearance. In the Western Church the third form was the only one known for many centuries. The strong assertions of these epistles in favor of episcopacy caused continental Protestants in the sixteenth century to regard them with suspicion, and in the first half of the seventeenth century a vehement controversy was kept up between Episcopalians and Presbyterians, especially in England, as to their genuineness. The controversy was revived again in the present century, when the first or Syriac form of the epistles became known.

Ignatius' bean (ig-nā'shus bēn). See *St. Ignatius' beans*, under *bean*[1].

ignavus (ig-nā'vus), *n.* [NL., < L. *ignavus* (> It. Pg. *ignavo*), inactive, lazy, < *in-*, not, + **gnavus, navus*, busy, diligent.] **1.** The specific name of the eagle-owl, *Bubo ignavus*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of mammals. *Klein*.

igneo-aqueous (ig'nē-ō-ā'kwē-us), *a.* [< L. *igneus*, of fire, + *aqua*, water: see *aqueous*.] In *geol.*, formed by the joint action of fire and water: thus, ashes thrown from a volcano into water and there deposited in a stratified form might properly be said to be of *igneo-aqueous* origin.

igneous (ig'nē-us), *a.* [= F. *igné* = Sp. *igneo* = Pg. It. *igneo*, < L. *igneus*, of fire, fiery, burning, < *ignis*, fire, = Skt. *agni*, fire.] **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, having the nature of, or resembling fire: as, *igneous* particles; *igneous* appearances.—**2.** Produced through the agency of fire, or as the result of volcanic and eruptive forces: used in geology in contradistinction to *aqueous*. A rock has an igneous origin when it has been discharged from a volcano; it has an aqueous origin when deposited from water. All aqueous rocks are made up of the debris of igneous ones, with the exception of such as are the result of organic agencies—that is, such as have been formed through the agency of plants or animals. Some rocks, however, are at the same time of both aqueous and igneous origin, as when volcanic ashes are thrown into water, and deposited in a stratified form.—**Igneous fusion.** See *fusion*.

ignescent (ig-nes'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ignescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *ignescere*, take fire, kindle, burn, < *ignis*, fire: see *igneous*.] **I.** *a.* Taking or giving out fire; emitting sparks of fire when struck, as with steel; scintillating: as, *ignescent* stones. [Rare.]

II. *n.* Anything that emits sparks; specifically, a stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron. [Rare.]

> Many other stones, besides this class of *ignescents*, produce a real scintillation when struck against steel.
> *Fourcroy* (trans.).

ignes fatui. Plural of *ignis fatuus*.

ignicolist (ig-nik'ō-list), *n.* [< L. *ignis*, fire, + *colere*, worship, + E. *-ist*.] A worshiper of fire. [Rare.]

> In whatever region of the Earth this infatuated race of *Ignicolists* took up their abode, the sacred fire immediately began to burn. *Maurice*, Ruins of Babylon, ii. 26.

ignify† (ig'ni-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *ignis*, fire, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make into fire.

The *ignified* part of matter was formed into the body of the sun. *Stukeley*, Palæographia Sacra, p. 20.

ignigenous (ig-nij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *ignigenus*, fire-producing, < *ignis*, fire, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Engendered in or by fire. *Bailey*, 1731.

ignipotent (ig-nip'ō-tent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *ignipotente* (cf. It. *ignipossente*), < L. *ignipoten(t-)s*, an epithet of Vulcan, < *ignis*, fire, + *poten(t-)s*, mighty: see *potent*.] Presiding over fire; having the force or effect of fire.

Vulcan is called the power *ignipotent*.
Pope, tr. of Homer.

It drives, *ignipotent*, through every vein,
Hangs on the heart, and burns around the brain.
Savage, On the Recovery of a Lady.

ignipuncture (ig-ni-pungk'tūr), *n.* [< L. *ignis*, fire, + *punctura*, puncture.] In *surg.*, puncture with a red-hot styliform cautery.

Each gland should be treated by *ignipuncture*.
Medical News, LIII. 216.

ignis fatuus (ig'nis fat'ū-us); pl. *ignes fatui* (ig'nēz fat'ū-ī). [NL., lit. 'fool's fire,' i. e. illusive fire, a term first used in the ML. or NL. period: L. *ignis*, fire; *fatuus*, foolish: see *igneous* and *fatuous*.] A meteoric light that sometimes appears in summer and autumn nights, and flits in the air a little above the surface of the earth, chiefly in marshy places, near stagnant waters, or in churchyards. It is generally supposed to be produced by the spontaneous combustion of small jets of gas (carbureted or phosphureted hydrogen) generated by the decomposition of vegetable or animal matter. It has been popularly known in England by such names as *will-o'-the-wisp*, from its resemblance to a lighted wisp of straw, *Jack-o'-lantern*, *corpse-candle*, *kit-of-the-candlestick*, etc. Before the introduction of the general drainage of swamp-lands, the ignis fatuus was an ordinary phenomenon in the marshy districts of England. It is still regarded by the peasantry with superstitious awe, as of evil portent, or as the treacherous signal of evil spirits seeking to lure benighted travelers to destruction.

In a dark night, if an *ignis fatuus* do but precede us, the glaring of its lesser flames does so amuse our eyes that we follow it into rivers and precipices.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 22.

A light which illuminates centuries must be more than an *ignis fatuus*. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, III. § 2.

ignitability (ig-nī-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *ignitable*: see *-bility*.] See *ignitibility*.

ignitable (ig-nī'ta-bl), *a.* [< *ignite* + *-able*.] See *ignitible*.

ignite (ig-nīt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ignited*, ppr. *igniting*. [< L. *ignitus*, pp. of *ignire*, set on fire, make red-hot, < *ignis*, fire: see *igneous*.] I. *trans.* 1. To kindle or set on fire; cause to burn: as, to *ignite* a match.—2. To make incandescent; cause to glow or scintillate with heat: as, to *ignite* iron; in *chem.*, to heat intensely; roast.

A mode of forming nails, and the shafts of screws, by pinching or pressing *ignited* rods of iron between indented rollers. *Ure*, Dict., III. 334.

II. *intrans.* To take fire; begin to burn.

A fusee fell upon the hot sand and *ignited*.
R. Richardson, Travels in Sahara.

igniter (ig-nī'tėr), *n.* [< *ignite* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which ignites; specifically, a signal-holder having a piston in the end for igniting a blue-light by compression.

An infernal machine is a device containing an explosive or highly combustible substance, and provided with a time exploder or *igniter*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 187.

ignitibility (ig-nī-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Also *ignitability*; < *ignitible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being ignitible: as, the *ignitibility* of timber.

ignitible (ig-nī'ti-bl), *a.* [Also *ignitable*; < *ignite* + *-ible*.] Capable of being ignited.

Now such bodies as strike fire have sulphureous or *ignitible* parts within them, and those strike best which abound most in them. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

ignition (ig-nish'on), *n.* [< F. *ignition* = Sp. *ignicion* = Pg. *ignição* = It. *ignizione*, < L. as if **ignitio(n-)*, < *ignire*, set on fire: see *ignite*.] 1. The act of igniting, kindling, or setting on fire. *Bailey*.—2. Means of igniting; provision for firing. [Rare.]

This arm [the breech-loading percussion-gun] is one of the first in which cartridges containing their own *ignition* were used. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 101.

3. The state of being ignited; a burning.

Cardinal Wolsey . . . is represented in his fury to have condemned the volume to a public *ignition*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 284.

4. In *chem.*, the process of roasting or intensely heating a substance.

ignivomous† (ig-niv'ō-mus), *a.* [= F. *ignivome* = Sp. *ignivomo* = Pg. It. *ignivomo*, < LL. *ignivomus*, vomiting fire, < L. *ignis*, fire, + *vomere*, vomit.] Vomiting fire.

Volcanos and *ignivomous* mountains . . . are some of the most terrible shocks of the globe.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iii. 8.

ignobility (ig-nō-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= ME. *ignobylite*, < OF. *ignobilite*, F. *ignobilité* = Sp. *ignobilidad* = Pg. *ignobilidade* = It. *ignobilità*, *ignobiltà*, < L. *ignobilita(t-)s*, want of fame, obscurity, low origin, < *ignobilis*, unknown to fame: see *ignoble*.] The quality of being ignoble, in any sense; low birth or condition; humble station; ignobleness; meanness.

His *ignobylite* or vnworthines was torned in to sublymite and heyth. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

Pope Sixtus the fifth, who was a very poor man's son, . . . would sport with his *ignobility*.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

Its [self-devotion's] object, whether described simply as the service of the suffering and ignoble, or as the service of God manifested in suffering and *ignobility*, is one which the philosophic Greek would scarcely have recognized as a form of the καλόν.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 259.

The sense of the *ignobility* of Egoism adds force to that recoil from it which this perception of the conflict with duty naturally causes.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 178.

ignoble (ig-nō'bl), *a.* [< F. *ignoble* = Sp. *ignoble*, *innoble* = Pg. *ignobil* = It. *ignobile*, < L. *ignobilis*, unknown, unknown to fame, obscure, low-born, < *in-* priv. + **gnobilis*, *nobilis*, known, illustrious, noble: see *in-*[3] and *noble*.] 1. Not noble; not illustrious; of low birth or station.

You must all confess
That I was not *ignoble* of descent.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

2. Not honorable or worthy; mean in character or quality; of no consideration or value.

This Clermont is a mean and *ignoble* place, having no memorable thing therein. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 23.

Go! if your ancient but *ignoble* blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 211.

The grand old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every charlatan,
And soil'd with all *ignoble* use.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxi.

The *ignoble* noble, the unmanly man,
The beast below the beast in brutishness.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 138.

3. In some technical uses, lacking distinction; of low grade; of little esteem. Specifically applied—(*a*) In *falconry*, to those short-winged hawks, as species of *Astur* or *Accipiter*, which chase or rake after the quarry: in distinction from the *noble* or long-winged falcons, which stoop to the quarry at a single swoop. See *hawk*[1]. (*b*) In *ornith.*, also to those birds of prey, as buzzards, harriers, or eagles, which are not used in falconry.—**Syn.** 1. Plebeian, vulgar.—2. Dishonorable, degraded, contemptible, low-lived.

ignoble† (ig-nō'bl), *v. t.* [< *ignoble*, *a.*] To make ignoble or vile; degrade; disgrace; bring into disrepute.

Making a perambulation or pilgrimage about the northern seas, and *ignobling* manie shores and points of land by shipwreck. *Bacon*, Discourse in Prayse of Queen Elisabeth.

ignobleness (ig-nō'bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being ignoble or humble; unworthiness; meanness.

The low stoopings and descents of the holy Jesus to the nature of a man, . . . to the *ignobleness* of a servant.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 67.

Among those which I hope to be able to explain when I have thought of them more are the laws which relate to nobleness and *ignobleness*; that *ignobleness* especially which we commonly call "vulgarity."
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, iii. 9.

ignobly (ig-nō'bli), *adv.* In an ignoble manner; unworthily; dishonorably; meanly; basely: as, *ignobly* born; the troops fled *ignobly*.

York, then, which had the regency in France,
They force the king *ignobly* to displace.
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

ignominious (ig-nō-min'i-us), *a.* [= F. *ignominieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ignominioso*, < L. *ignominiosus*, disgraceful, shameful, < *ignominia*, disgrace: see *ignominy*.] 1. Marked with ignominy; incurring or attended with disgrace; degrading; shameful; infamous: as, *ignominious* punishment; *ignominious* intrigues.

This fellow here, with envious carping tongue,
Upbraided me about the rose I wear; . . .
With other vile and *ignominious* terms.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

Thus doth soft pleasure but abuse the minde,
And, making one to servile thoughts descend,
Doth make the body weake, the judgement blinde,
An hateful life, an *ignominious* end.
Stirling, To Prince Henry, Son of James I.

The blundering weapon recoiled and gave the valiant Kip an *ignominious* kick, which laid him prostrate with uplifted heels in the bottom of the boat.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 113.

2. Deserving ignominy; despicable in character; contemptible.

One single, . . . obscure, *ignominious* projector. *Swift.*

—**Syn.** Disgraceful, opprobrious, disreputable. See *ignominy*.

ignominiously (ig-nō-min'i-us-li), *adv.* In an ignominious manner; so as to impart or incur disgrace; degradingly; basely.

ignominy (ig'nō-min-i), *n.* [Formerly also contr. *ignomy*, q. v.; < F. *ignominie* = Sp. Pg. It. *ignominia*, < L. *ignominia*, disgrace, dishonor, ignominy, < *in-* priv. + **gnomen*, *nomen* (*-in-*), name, fame, renown: see *nomen*, *nominal*.] 1. Infliction of disgrace or dishonor; the state of being degraded or held in contempt; infamy.

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat; yours with *ignominy* after conquest.
Addison.

What was before me—the magic vista of romance, or the bitter *ignominy* of a snub? *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 662.

2. That which brings disgrace or shameful reproach; a cause or source of dishonor.

Death, which Sir Thomas Brown has called the very disgrace and *ignominy* of our natures.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi.

—**Syn.** 1. *Obloquy*, *Opprobrium*, *Infamy*, *Ignominy*. These words all started from the idea of one's being talked about shamefully, so that one's name or fame is in great dishonor. *Obloquy* still stays at that point; *opprobrium* has taken up somewhat of the general idea of being held in contempt, whether the contempt is expressed or not; *infamy* carries the evil repute to an extreme, abhorrence and loathing being now a part of the idea; *ignominy* expresses that peculiarly passive state of being in disgrace by which one is despised and neglected, or it may express the result of official treatment, judicial action, or personal conduct. *Ignominy* may be supposed to be the state most humbling and painful to the person concerned.

ignomiousf, *a.* A contraction of *ignominious*, like *ignomy* for *ignominy*.

As lately lifting up the leaves of worthy writers' works, . . . Wherein, as well as famous facts, *ignomious* placed are, Wherein the just reward of both is manifestly shown.
Peele, Sir Clyomon, Prol.

ignomyt, *n.* An obsolete contracted form of *ignominy*.

The one of which doth bring eternall fame,
The other *ignomie* and dastard shame.
Mir. for Mags, p. 765.

ignoramus (ig-nō-rā'mus). [L., lit. we take no notice of (it), first pers. pl. pres. ind. of *ignorare*, be ignorant of, take no notice of, ignore: see *ignore*.] 1. In *law*, an indorsement, meaning 'we ignore it,' which a grand jury formerly made on a bill presented to it for inquiry, when there was not evidence to support the charges, by virtue of which indorsement all proceedings were stopped, and the accused person was discharged. It is now superseded in some States by the phrase "not a true bill," or "not found"; but the jury is still said to *ignore* the bill or the indictment. The indorsement "ignoramus" on a bill returned by a grand jury properly implied no more than that the jury deemed it inexpedient to pursue the matter; but it was often taken as an indication of ignorance or stupidity on the part of the jury, thus leading to the present familiar use as an English noun. Also used attributively.

And I haue seene the best, yea, naturall Italians, not onely stagger, but euen sticke faste in the myre, and at last giue it ouer, or giue their verdict with an *Ignoramus*.
Florio, It. Dict., Ep. Ded., p. 5.

Let *ignoramus* juries find no traitors:
And *ignoramus* poets scribble satires.
Dryden, Prol. to the Duke of Guise.

2. *n.* An ignorant person; especially, one who lacks necessary knowledge; an ignorant pretender to knowledge.

O *Ignoramus* in the Law! Can you bring an Action of Theft for Trover or Conversion, or for one that having borrow'd a Thing forswears it, that puts a Trick upon one, by some such Artifice?
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 274.

If ever you find an *ignoramus* in place and power, . . . I dare undertake that, as fulsome a dose as you give him, he shall readily take it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing!
South, Sermons, II. 335.

ignorance (ig'nō-rans), *n.* [< ME. *ignorance*, < OF. *ignorance*, F. *ignorance* = Pr. *ignorantia*, *ignoransa* = Sp. Pg. *ignorancia* = It. *ignoranza*, < L. *ignorantia*, want of knowledge or information, < *ignoran(t-)s*, not knowing: see *ignorant*.] The state of being ignorant; want of knowledge in general, or concerning some particular matter; the condition of not being cognizant, informed, or aware.

And how much are we bound to God, that he hath delivered us from these gross *ignorances*!
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

O, answer me;
Let me not burst in *ignorance*!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

Preach, my dear sir, a crusade against *ignorance;* establish and improve the law for educating the common people. *Jefferson,* Correspondence, II. 45.

Acquired knowledge asserts itself, and will not let us see as we saw in the day of our *ignorance.*
George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 400.

Ignorance (more properly, **ignoration**) **of the elench.** See *ignoration.*

ignorancy†, *n.* Same as *ignorance.*

So sore haue our false prophets brought ye people out of their wittes, & haue wrapped them in darcknes, and haue rocked them in blyndnes and *ignorauncy.*
Tyndale, Works, p. 157.

ignorant (ig'nọ-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ignorant,* < OF. *ignorant,* F. *ignorant* = Pr. *ignorans* = Sp. Pg. It. *ignorante,* < L. *ignoran(t-)s,* ppr. of *ignorare,* have no knowledge of, be ignorant: see *ignore.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Destitute of knowledge in general, or concerning some particular matter; uninstructed or uninformed; untaught; unenlightened.

I am ashamed to be *ignorant* in what sea that island standeth whereof I write so long a treatise.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 9.

They be *ignorant* of poesie that call such long tales by the name of Epitaphes; they might better call them Elegies. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 46.

Fools, alike *ignorant* of man and God!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 319.

The Dutch governor was at this time (1781) absolutely *ignorant* of the existence of a war between England and Holland. *Lecky,* Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. Keeping one in ignorance. [Rare.]

I beseech you,
If you know aught which does behove my knowledge
Thereof to be inform'd, imprison it not
In *ignorant* concealment. *Shak.,* W. T., i. 2.

3†. Unconscious; unaware.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden.*

4†. Done unconsciously or innocently; unknown to one's self as being of the kind mentioned.

Alas! what *ignorant* sin have I committed?
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

5. Showing want of knowledge; arising from or caused by ignorance: as, an *ignorant* proceeding; *ignorant* remarks.

Whose *ignorant* credulity will not
Come up to the truth. *Shak.,* W. T., ii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Ignorant, Illiterate, Unlettered, Unlearned,* uneducated. *Ignorant* is the most general of these words (as, he is an *ignorant* fellow), except where it is limited to some subject or point (as, *ignorant* of the ways of the world). *Illiterate* means not having read or studied, or, specifically, not able to read. The *illiterate* are presumably *ignorant* outside of their own work, but not necessarily so; the *ignorant* are necessarily *illiterate.* In modern times it is as reprehensible to be *illiterate* as to be *ignorant. Unlettered* is used sometimes for *illiterate* and sometimes for *unlearned,* with corresponding measures of blame. *Unlearned*—that is, not learned—is, like *ignorant,* either general or special: as, to be *unlearned* in theology; as learning is the privilege of few, it is not especially blameworthy to be even generally *unlearned.*

Man, proud man!
Dress'd in a little brief authority,
Most *ignorant* of what he's most assur'd.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

The *illiterate* warriors of the Middle Ages revived Totems in the form of armorial bearings.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 203.

That *unlettered,* small-knowing soul.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, and perceived that they were *unlearned* and *ignorant* men, they marvelled. Acts iv. 13.

This doctrine may have appeared to the *unlearned* light and whimsical. *Addison.*

II.† *n.* A person who is untaught or uninformed; one who is unlettered or unskilled; an ignoramus.

You are a herd of hypocritical proud *ignorants.*
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

I that was ere while the *ignorant,* the loyterer, on the sudden by his permission am now granted to know something. *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

Ignorantin (ig-nọ-ran'tin), *n.* [F., < NL. *Ignorantinus,* < L. *ignoran(t-)s,* ignorant.] In popular usage, one of a religious order properly entitled *Brethren of the Christian Schools* (which see, under *brother*).

ignorantism (ig'nọ-ran-tizm), *n.* [= F. *ignorantisme* = Sp. *ignorantismo;* < *ignorant* + *-ism.*] Same as *obscurantism.*

ignorantist (ig'nọ-ran-tist), *n.* [= F. *ignorantiste* = Sp. *ignorantista;* < *ignorant* + *-ist.*] Same as *obscurant.*

ignorantly (ig'nọ-rant-li), *adv.* In an ignorant manner; without knowledge, instruction, or information: opposed to *designedly.*

Whom therefore ye *ignorantly* worship, him declare I unto you. Acts xvii. 23.

ignoration (ig-nọ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *ignoracion,* < L. *ignoratio(n-),* ignorance, < *ignorare,* not to know: see *ignore.*] A want of precise discrimination of an object from others; the refraining from precisely specifying what a proposed object of imagination shall be.—**Ignoration of coördinates.** (*a*) A method in analytical geometry in which a single letter represents that quantity which being equated to zero gives the equation to any given line, circle, or other locus. (*b*) The dynamical theory of generalized coördinates.—**Ignoration of the elench** (*ignoratio elenchi*), in *logic,* a fallacy which consists in refuting not the position of the antagonist, but another more or less similar position. Thus, if one party maintains that it is dangerous to base the definition of a word upon its derivation, and the other party replies by showing that derivations frequently throw great light upon the meanings of words, this reply is an ignoration of the elench.

ignore (ig-nōr'), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *ignored,* ppr. *ignoring.* [= D. *ignoreren* = G. *ignoriren* = Dan. *ignorere* = Sw. *ignorera,* < F. *ignorer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *ignorar* = It. *ignorare,* < L. *ignōrare,* have no knowledge of, mistake, take no notice of, ignore, < *ignārus,* not knowing, < *in-* priv. + *gnārus,* knowing (Gr. *γνωρίζειν,* make known), < **gno-scere, no-scere,* = Gr. *γιγνώσκειν* = E. *know:* see *know.*] **1.** Not to know; be ignorant of.

Brute and irrational barbarians, who may be supposed rather to *ignore* the being of God than deny it.
Boyle, Works, II. 56.

2. To pass over or by without notice; treat as if not known; shut the eyes to; leave out of account; disregard: as, to *ignore* facts.

Ignoring Italy under our feet,
And seeing things before, behind.
Mrs. Browning, First News from Villafranca.

The moral law, *ignoring* all vicious conditions, defects, and incapacities, prescribes the conduct of an ideal humanity. *H. Spencer,* Social Statics, p. 70.

3. In *law,* to throw out as being unsupported by evidence. See *ignoramus,* 1.

ignorement (ig-nōr'mẹnt), *n.* [< *ignore* + *-ment.*] The act of ignoring, or the state of being ignored. *Imp. Dict.*

ignoscible† (ig-nos'i-bl), *a.* [< LL. *ignoscibilis,* pardonable, < L. *ignoscere,* pardon, forgive, excuse, < *in-* priv. + **gnoscere, noscere,* know; cf. *ignore.*] Pardonable. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

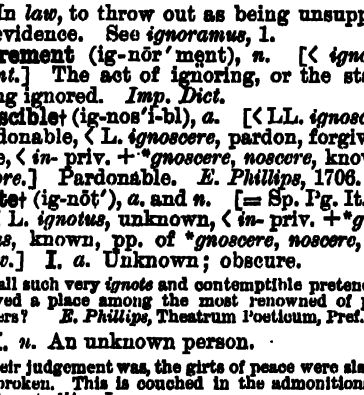
ignote† (ig-nōt'), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *ignoto,* < L. *ignotus,* unknown, < *in-* priv. + **gnotus, notus,* known, pp. of **gnoscere, noscere,* = E. *know.*] **I.** *a.* Unknown; obscure.

Shall such very *ignots* and contemptible pretenders be allowed a place among the most renowned of poetick writers? *E. Phillips,* Theatrum Poeticum, Pref. (1675).

II. *n.* An unknown person.

Their judgement was, the girts of peace were slack, but not broken. This is couched in the admonitions of an *ignote* unto King James.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 169.

iguana (i-gwä'nạ), *n.* [NL., E., etc., E. also *guana,* formerly *guano,* < Sp. *iguana,* from the native Haytian name, given variously as *igoana, hiuana, yuana.*] **1.** A large lizard of the



Tuberculated Iguana (*Iguana tuberculata*).

warmer parts of America, of the genus *Iguana;* also, some similar lizard of a related genus. The best-known species is the tuberculated iguana, *I. tuberculata,* of the West Indies and South America. It attains a length of 5 feet or more, and presents a rather formidable appearance, but is inoffensive unless molested; it feeds upon vegetables, and its flesh is much used for food. The tail is very long, compressed, and tapering; a row of scales along the back is developed into a serrate crest or dorsal ridge; the head is covered with scaly plates; and the throat has a large dewlap. The iguana is of arboreal habits, spending much of the time in trees and bushes, basking in the sun. It is easily approached, and is often captured by means of a noose attached to a stick. Its coloration is variegated with brownish, greenish, and yellowish tints.

2. [*cap.*] The typical and leading genus of the family *Iguanidæ.* It was formerly of great extent, but is now restricted to *I. tuberculata* (see above), and species closely related to it, such as the naked-necked iguana of South America, *I. delicatissima,* and the horned iguana of San Domingo, *I. cornuta.*

iguanian (i-gwä'ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to an iguana; belonging or relating to the *Iguanidæ.*

The *Iguanian* lizards are lower than the Acrodont.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 113.

II. *n.* An iguana, or some similar lizard. Also *iguanoid.*

iguanid (i-gwan'id), *n.* A lizard of the family *Iguanidæ.*

Iguanidæ (i-gwan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iguana* + *-idæ.*] A family of lizards of the superfamily *Agamoidea* and order *Lacertilia,* typified by the genus *Iguana.* The family was formerly of larger extent than now, including acrodont forms now referred to *Agamidæ.* Its distinctive character is the pleurodont dentition. The species are characteristically American, and chiefly inhabit the warmer parts of America; but two genera occur in Madagascar, and one in the Fiji Islands. The typical forms have a compressed body, and are adapted to an arboreal life; others, like the so-called horned toads, have a flattened form and are of terrestrial habits; a few are aquatic. Some attain a length of 5 or 6 feet. A prominent feature of many of these lizards is the development of dermal appendages in the form of spines and crest along the back and elsewhere. The flesh of some is an important article of food. Leading genera of this family, besides *Iguana,* are *Polychrus, Cyclura, Basiliscus, Phrynosoma, Sceloporus, Crotaphytus, Holbrookia,* etc. By some *Anolis* is also referred to the family, while by others it is considered typical of a peculiar family *Anolidæ* or *Anolidida.* The species found in the United States are all comparatively small and inoffensive lizards, such as the common fence-lizard, the so-called chameleon, the horned toads, etc. See cuts under *Basiliscus, Cyclura,* and *iguana.*

iguaniform (i-gwan'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *iguana* + L. *forma,* form.] Resembling an iguana; iguanian.

Iguanodon (i-gwan'ọ-don), *n.* [NL., < *iguana* + Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] **1.** The typical genus of the fossil family *Iguanodontidæ:* so called from the resemblance of the teeth to those of *Iguana.* The species, of which several are described, were of gigantic size, some being 30 feet long. They stood up on their hind limbs, which were long and strong in comparison with the fore limbs; the latter were used for prehension rather than for locomotion. The tail was long and heavy, serving to steady the animal in the erect posture and for swimming. The best-preserved specimen, an almost perfect skeleton, is that of *I. bernissartensis,* found in Belgium, which, as mounted, stands 14 feet high and covers a horizontal line 28 feet long.

2. [*l. c.*] A species or a specimen of the genus *Iguanodon* or family *Iguanodontidæ.* The name is also loosely used for many related reptiles, being thus almost synonymous with *dinosaur* or *dinosaurian.*

iguanodont (i-gwan'ọ-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *iguanodon(t-).*] **I.** *a.* Having teeth like those of the iguana: specifically applied to the *Iguanodontidæ.*

II. *n.* An animal of the family *Iguanodontidæ.*

Iguanodontidæ (i-gwan-ọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iguanodon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of gigantic extinct dinosaurs, typified by the genus *Iguanodon,* belonging to the order *Dinosauria* (or *Ornithoscelida*), possessing clavicles and an incomplete post-pubis. These enormous saurians present a bird-like type of structure, especially in the hind limbs. The pelvic bones are strikingly like those of birds, especially in the length and slenderness of the ischium and pubis, and the obturator process of the former bone. The hind limbs are enlarged in comparison with the fore limbs; the anterior vertebræ are slightly amphicœlous, the posterior flat; the premaxillæ are beak-like and toothless; and the mandibular symphysis is notched to receive the beak, as in some birds. The teeth are large and broad, transversely ridged, implanted in sockets and not ankylosed to the jaw, and worn down by

Remains of Iguanodon.

1. Right side of lower jaw. 2. *a*, two upper molars, external view; *b*, same internal view; *c*, external view of mature lower molar; *d*, internal view of same. 3. Fang. 4. Horn.

mutual attrition. There does not appear to have been any dermal armor. Several genera besides *Iguanodon* have been referred to this family, as *Hypsilophodon, Scelidosaurus,* and others; its limits vary with different writers.

iguanoid (i-gwan'oid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *iguanian.*

Iguvine (ig'ụ-vin), *n.* Same as *Eugubine.*

ihleite (ē'lē-īt), *n.* [After one *Ihle*, superintendent of mines at Mugrau, Bohemia.] A hydrous iron sulphate forming an orange-yellow efflorescence on graphite at Mugrau, Bohemia, derived from the alteration of pyrites.

ihram (i-räm'), *n.* [Ar., < *harama*, forbid: see *haram*, *harem*.] 1. The dress assumed by Mohammedan pilgrims. It consists of two white cotton cloths, each 6 feet long by 3½ feet wide, one of which is girded around the waist, and the other thrown over the left shoulder and knotted at the right side.

> The wife and daughters of a Turkish pilgrim of our party assumed the *ihram* at the same time as ourselves.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 358.

2. The state in which a pilgrim is held to be from the time he assumes this distinctive garb until he lays it aside. When in this state, the pilgrim is prohibited from hunting or slaying animals (except vermin, etc.), the use of perfumes, anointing or shaving the head, cutting the beard, paring the nails, covering the face, kissing women, etc. *Hughes*, Dict. of Islam.

I. H. S. [In ME., ML., etc., written IHS, *Ihs*, repr. Gr. ΙΗΣ, a contraction, as the mark indicates, of the full form ΙΗΣΟΥΣ, L. IESUS, Jesus: see *Jesus*. The Latin contraction, in its ML. form, came to be regarded as an abbr. for *Iesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus, Saviour of men, or for *In Hoc Signo* (*vinces*), by this sign (conquer) (the motto inscribed with the cross on the banner of Constantine), or for *In Hac* (*cruce*) *Salus*, in this (cross) is salvation.] An abbreviation or symbol originally representing the name of Jesus (see etymology), much used, often in monogram, as a symbol or ornament on church walls or windows, altars, altar-cloths, prayer-books, tombstones, etc.

I-iron (ī'ī″ėrn), *n.* An iron beam, rod, or the like, in section like a capital I. Compare *angle-iron* and *T-iron*.

ik[1]†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *I*[2].

ik[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *ilk*[2].

ik[3]†, *adv.* and *conj.* A Middle English form of *eke*.

ikon, *n.* See *icon*, 2.

il-[1]. An unusual and un-English assimilation of *in-*[1] before *l*, after the analogy of or by confusion with *il-*[2], *il-*[3]: perhaps only in the rare and obsolete *illighten* for *inlighten*, *enlighten* (compare *alighten*[1]).

il-[2]. An assimilation (in Latin, etc.) of *in-*[2] before *l*. (See *in-*[2].) In the following words, in the etymology, the prefix *il-*[2] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[2].

il-[3]. An assimilation (in Latin, etc.) of the negative or privative prefix *in-*[3] before *l*. (See *in-*[3].) In the following words, in the etymology, the prefix *il-*[3] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[3].

-il, -ile. [ME. *-il*, *-ile*, *-yl*, *-yle*, F. *-il*, *-ile*, fem. *-ile*, Pr. *-il*, *-ile* = Sp. Pg. *-il* = It. *-ile*, < (1) L. *-ilis*, forming adjectives from verbs, being attached to the inf. stem, as in *agilis*, agile, *facilis*, facile, *fragilis*, fragile, *habilis*, manageable, habile, etc., or to the pp. stem in *-i-* or *-u-*, as in *fertilis*, fertile, *fossilis*, fossil, *missilis*, missile, *textilis*, textile, *volatilis*, volatile, etc. (and similarly to nouns, as *fluviatilis*, fluviatile, *aquatilis*, aquatile, etc.), or to noun-stems, as *gracilis*, slender, *humilis*, humble, etc.; (2) L. *-ilis*, forming adjectives, and nouns thence derived, from nouns, as *civilis*, civil, *hostilis*, hostile, *juvenilis*, juvenile, *servilis*, servile, etc. See the corresponding E. words. In older words this suffix often appears as *-le* (syllabic *l*), as in *gentle*, *able*, *humble*, etc., esp. in the compound form *-ble*, < L. *-bi-lis*: see *-le*, *-ble*. The suffix is prop. *-l*, L. *-lis*, the preceding vowel belonging to the stem or being supplied. Cf. *-al*, *-el*[2], *-ule*.] A suffix of Latin origin, forming in Latin adjectives and nouns derived from them, and less frequently nouns directly from verbs and nouns, many of which formations have come into English. The proper English spelling when the vowel is short is *-il*, as in *civil*, *fossil*, etc., and formerly *fertil*, *fragil*, *hostil*, etc.; but in most cases *-ile* now prevails, as in *fertile*, *fragile*, *hostile*, *missile*, *textile*, *volatile*, *juvenile*, *servile*, etc. When the vowel is pronounced long, *-ile* exclusively is used, as in *gentile* and other nouns, and, in an unapproved pronunciation, *hostile*, *juvenile*, etc. The same original suffix appears as *-le* in *gentle*, *able*, *humble*, etc., and is still further disguised in *genteel* and *jaunty*.

iland†, *n.* The former and more correct spelling of *island*[1].

ilce[1]†, **ilche**[1]†, *a.* Middle English forms of *ilk*[1].

ilce[2]†, **ilche**[2]†, *a.* Middle English forms of *each*.

ild† (ild), *v.* An obsolete dialectal form of *yield*. It occurs in the phrase *God ild*, for *God yield*. See under *God*[1].

ilde†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *isle*[1].

ile[1]†, *n.* The former and more correct spelling of *isle*[1]. *Chaucer*.

ile[2]†, *n.* The former and more correct spelling of *aisle*.

ile[3]† (il), *n.* A form of *ail*[2].

ile[4] (il), *n.* A dialectal form of *oil*.

ile[5]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *il*, *igel*, a hedgehog. See *echinus*.] A hedgehog.

ile[6] (il), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a particular use of *ile*[5].] A small flat insect found in the livers of sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

ile[7]† (il), *n.* Same as *ileum*.

> Next to the bag of the stomacke, men and sheep have the small guts called Iactes, through which the meat passeth; in others it is named *ile*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xi. 37.

ile[8]†. A former spelling of *I'll*, a colloquial contraction of *I will*.

-ile. See *-il*.

ileac (il'ē-ak), *a.* [< *ileum* + *-ac*.] Pertaining to the ileum or lower bowels.—**Ileac passion.** Same as *ileus*, 1. See *iliac*.

ileitis (il-ē-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *ileum* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ileum.

ileocæcal (il″ē-ō-sē'kal), *a.* [< *ileum* + *cæcum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to both the ileum and the cæcum.—**Ileocæcal valve**, the valvula Bauhini, the valve guarding the opening of the ileum at the cæcum. See the extract. Also called *ileocolic valve*.

> The opening of the small intestine into the large is provided with prominent lips, which project into the cavity of the latter, and oppose the passage of matters from it into the small intestine, while they readily allow of a passage the other way. This is the *ileocæcal valve*.
> *Huxley and Youmans*, [Physiol., § 188.

a, ileum, terminating in the cæcum, the latter continuing in *c*, the colon; *d*, the ileocæcal valve; *b*, the vermiform appendage, opening at *e* in the cæcum.

ileocolic (il″ē-ō-kol'ik), *a.* [< NL. *ileocolicus*, < *ileum* + *colon*[2]: see *colic*.] Of or pertaining to the ileum and the colon.—**Ileocolic artery.** See *ileocolica*.—**Ileocolic valve.** Same as *ileocæcal valve*.

ileocolica (il″ē-ō-kol'i-kạ), *n.*; pl. *ileocolicæ* (-sē). [NL., fem. of *ileocolicus*: see *ileocolic*.] The ileocolic artery, one of the larger branches of the superior mesenteric artery, supplying parts of the ileum and colon.

ileocolitis (il″ē-ō-kō-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *ileum* + *colon*[2] + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ileum and colon.

Ileodictyon (il″ē-ō-dik'ti-on), *n.* [NL., < L. *ileum*, *ilium*, ileum, + Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi with gelatinous volva, and receptacle with hollow branches. Several reported species, particularly *I. cibarium*, are eaten by the New-Zealanders, and are called *thunder-dirt*.

ileoparietal (il″ē-ō-pạ-rī'e-tal), *a.* [< NL. *ileum*, ileum, + L. *paries* (*pariet-*), wall: see *parietal*.] Pertaining to the ileum and to the wall of the body-cavity.—**Ileoparietal band**, in *Brachiopoda*, a kind of mesentery which passes from the hind-gut to the parietes of the calomatic cavity.

ileostomy (il-ē-os'tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *ileum*, ileum, + Gr. *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, the formation of an artificial opening into the ileum, as between the jejunum and the ileum.

> Jejuno-*ileostomy* and ileo-*ileostomy* were performed in identically the same way. *The Lancet*, No. 3420, p. 531.

ileotyphus (il″ē-ō-tī'fus), *n.* [NL., < *ileum* + *typhus*.] Typhoid or enteric fever.

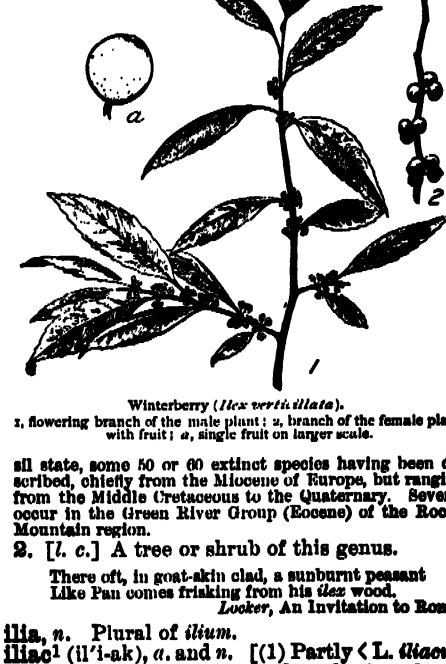
ilesite (īlz'īt), *n.* [After M. W. *Iles*, an American metallurgist (born 1852).] A hydrous sulphate of manganese, zinc, and iron, found in friable crystalline aggregates in Park county, Colorado.

ileum (il'ē-um), *n.* [NL. application of L. *ileum*, *ilium* (see *ilium*), or *ilia*, usually in pl. *ilia*, that part of the abdomen which extends from the lowest ribs to the pubes, the groin, flank; prob., like *ileus*, ult. < Gr. *εἰλεῖν*, roll, wind, turn: see *ileus*. Hence (from L. *ilia*) ult. E. *jade*[2], q.v.] 1. In *anat.*, the lower one of three parts into which the small intestine is divisible, continuous with the jejunum and ending in the large intestine: more fully called *intestinum ileum*, from its many coils or convolutions. In man the ileum is taken to be the terminal three fifths of the small intestine, though its beginning is indistinguishable from the ending of the jejunum; but it ends abruptly at the cæcum, or commencement of the colon. The ileum has on an average a smaller diameter than the preceding part of the intestine, and its coats are thinner and less vascular. It lies chiefly in the umbilical, hypogastric, and right iliac regions of the abdomen. In many animals, especially those which lack a cæcum or cæca, no ileum is certainly distinguishable either from preceding or succeeding portions of the intestine; but whenever the beginning of a colon can be determined, a preceding portion of the intestinal tract, of however indefinite extent, is regarded as an ileum. See cuts under *ileocæcal* and *intestine*.

2. Hence, in general, the lower part, of indeterminate extent, of the small intestine; or, when there is no distinction between large and small intestine, a part of the intestine preceding the cæcum or the cæca.—3. In *entom.*, a narrow part of the intestine of an insect, generally adjoining the ventriculus or stomach, and divided from the broader colon or second intestine by a constriction or valve. The ileum may be long and convoluted or straight and short; in the *Hemiptera* and some *Neuroptera* it is entirely wanting.

ileus (il'ē-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *ileos*, < Gr. *εἰλεός*, or *εἰλώς*, a grievous disease of the intestines, a severe kind of colic, < *εἰλεῖν*, *εἰλειν*, *εἰλλειν*, roll up, wind, turn, in pass. also shrink up, √ *ᵛελ* = L. *volvere* = E. *wallow*: see *volute* and *wallow*. Cf. *ileum*.] 1. In *pathol.*, severe colic, attended with stercoraceous vomiting, due to intestinal obstruction: also applied loosely to severe colic of other origin. Also called *ileac* or *iliac passion*.—2. Same as *ileum*.

Ilex (ī'leks), *n.* [L., the holm-oak.] 1. A genus of trees and shrubs, of the natural order *Ilicineæ*, or holly tribe. It is characterized by having the flowers more or less dioecious by polygamous; the calyx small, and with 4 to 6 teeth; the corolla rotate, and divided into 4, rarely 5 or 6, parts; 4 to 6 stamens; and an ovary with 4 to 6, rarely 7 or 8, cells forming a berry-like drupe. The plants of this genus have alternate, often thick, evergreen leaves, and white flowers, usually axillary. It comprehends about 145 species, many of which are natives of Central America, others occurring throughout the tropical and temperate regions of the globe, being represented least frequently in Africa and Australia. Among the most remarkable of them are: *I. Aquifolium*, the common holly (see *holly*[1]); *I. Balearica*, the broad-leafed holly of Minorca, a very handsome species; and *I. Paraguayensis*, whose leaves are consumed in large quantities in South America, under the name of *Paraguay tea* or *maté*. (See *Paraguay tea*, under *tea*.) *I. verticillata* is the Virginia winterberry or black alder. *I. Cassine* is the yaupon. *I. integrata* is the smooth winterberry of the eastern United States; *I. Dahoon*, the dahoon holly of Virginia and southward. *I. sideroxyloides* of the West Indies is a large tree called *Dominica oak*. The genus is widely known in a fossil state, some 50 or 60 extinct species having been described, chiefly from the Miocene of Europe, but ranging from the Middle Cretaceous to the Quaternary. Several occur in the Green River Group (Eocene) of the Rocky Mountain region.



Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*).
1, flowering branch of the male plant; *a*, branch of the female plant, with fruit; *a*, single fruit on larger scale.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree or shrub of this genus.

> There oft, in goat-skin clad, a sunburnt peasant
> Like Pan comes frisking from his *ilex* wood.
> *Lowker*, An Invitation to Rome.

ilia, *n.* Plural of *ilium*.

iliac[1] (il'i-ak), *a.* and *n.* [(1) Partly < L. *iliacus*, relating to the colic, < *ileos*, the colic (see *ileus*); (2) partly < F. *iliaque* = Sp. *iliaco* = Pg. It. *iliaco*, < NL. *iliacus* (not in L.), pertaining to the ileum, < *ileum*, the lower part of the small intestine, L. *ileum*, *ilium*, the ilia, the flank: see *ileum*.] I. *a.* 1†. Pertaining to the ileum; ileac. Also *iliacal*.—2. Of or pertaining to the ilium or flank-bone.—**Circumflex iliac artery**, one of two principal branches of the external iliac, arising opposite the origin of the epigastric, and running along the inner lip of the crest of the ilium.—**External iliac artery**, the outer and larger branch of the common iliac, lying, in man, along the inner border of the psoas magnus muscle, and extending to Poupart's ligament, beneath which it passes and becomes the femoral artery. Its chief branches are the epigastric and circumflex iliac.—**Iliac artery**, one of two arteries, right and left, formed by the bifurcation of the abdominal aorta, and in turn bifurcating to form the external and

internal iliac arteries on each side of the body. More fully called *common iliac artery*. In man the bifurcation occurs opposite the body of the fourth lumbar vertebra. Each common iliac is about two inches long, the right being a little longer and somewhat more oblique than the left; no large branches are usually given off till the artery forks into the external and the internal iliac, the latter supplying the pelvic walls and viscera, the former continuing, under the name of *femoral artery*, to supply the lower extremities.—**Iliac crest.** See *crista ilii*, under *crista*.—**Iliac fascia, fossa,** etc. See the nouns.—**Iliac muscle.** Same as *iliacus*, 1.—**Iliac** (properly **ileac**) **passion.** Same as *ileus*, 1.

He [Stephen] was suddenly taken with the *Iliack Passion*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 51.

Iliac region. See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal*.—**Iliac symphysis,** the junction of opposite ilia with each other, or the junction of an ilium with another bone.—**Iliac vein,** either one, right or left, of two veins corresponding to and accompanying the iliac arteries, formed by the union of the external and internal iliac veins, and uniting to form the inferior vena cava or post-caval vein. They bring blood from the pelvis and lower extremities. See cut under *embryo*.—**Internal iliac artery,** the inner, and in the adult the smaller, of the branches of the common iliac. In the fetus it is comparatively much larger, and known as the *hypogastric artery*. (See cut under *embryo*.) It dips deeply into the pelvis, from the point of bifurcation of the common iliac to the sacrosciatic notch, and divides into two main trunks, anterior and posterior, which give off numerous branches to the walls and contents of the pelvis. The principal of these are the iliolumbar, lateral sacral, and gluteal, from the posterior division, and the obturator, internal pudic, sciatic, middle hemorrhoidal, and several vesical arteries, together with uterine and vaginal arteries in the female from the anterior.—**Superficial circumflex iliac artery,** a small subcutaneous branch of the femoral artery, running parallel with Poupart's ligament.

II. *n.* An iliac artery.

Iliac[2] (il′i-ak), *a.* [< Gr. Ἰλιακός, Trojan, < Ἴλιον, Ilium, Troy: see *Iliad*.] Of or pertaining to ancient Ilium, or to the Trojan war; Ilian: as, "the *Iliac* cycle," *Gladstone*.

iliacal (i-lī′a-kal), *a.* [< *iliac* + *-al*.] Same as *iliac*[1], 1.

It is a strange *iliacal* passion that so hardens a man's bowels. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 635.

iliacus (i-lī′a-kus), *n.*; pl. *iliaci* (-sī). [NL.: see *iliac*[1].] 1. The iliac muscle, occupying the venter of the ilium or iliac fossa, and passing over the brim of the pelvis to be inserted with the psoas magnus into the trochanter minor of the femur. See cut under *muscle*.—2. In *ornith.*, the technical specific name of the redwing or red-winged thrush, *Turdus iliacus*: probably given from the coloration of the flanks.

Iliad (il′i-ad), *n.* [= F. *Iliade* = Sp. *Iliada* = Pg. It. *Iliade*, < L. *Ilias* (*Iliad-*), < Gr. Ἰλιάς (Ἰλιαδ-), the Iliad, < Ἴλιον (L. *Ilium*, *Ilion*) or Ἴλιος (L. *Ilius*), Ilium, Troy, so called, according to tradition, from its mythical founder *Ilus*, Gr. Ἶλος.] One of the two great Greek epic poems of prehistoric antiquity (the other being the Odyssey), attributed to Homer. These poems are considered by some scholars to represent not the work of any one man, but an elaboration of a series of legends sung by a school of ancient Ionic rhapsodists. The subject of the Iliad is the ten years' siege of Ilium or Troy by the confederated states of Greece under Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ, to redress the injury done to Menelaus, king of Sparta, in the carrying off of his wife, Helen, by the Trojan Paris, to whom Helen was given by Aphrodite as a reward for his decision in favor of Aphrodite in the contest of beauty between her, Athena, and Hera. The direct narrative relates only to a part of the last year, leaving the fall of the city untold. The mighty deeds of the Greek Achilles and of the Trojan Hector, son of King Priam, supply some of the chief episodes of the poem. The Iliad and Odyssey were universally looked upon by the Greeks, in spite of endless variations and differences from legends received later, as an authoritative and inspired record of the early history and the religious beliefs and doctrines of their race. As epics, the first rank in poetry has always been conceded to them.

iliadize (il′i-ad-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iliadized*, ppr. *iliadizing*. [< *Iliad* + *-ize*.] To celebrate or relate as in the Iliad; narrate epically. [Rare.]

Ulysses, . . . of whom it is *Illiadized* that your very nose dropt sugarcandie. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162).

Ilian (il′i-an), *a.* [< *Ilium* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to ancient Ilium or Troy, or to the Greco-Roman city in the Trojan plain called New Ilium.

Hector on *Ilian* coins. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 415.

iliche, *adv.* A Middle English form of *alike*.

ilicin, ilicine (il′i-sin), *n.* [< *ilex* (*ilic-*) + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The non-nitrogenous bitter principle of *Ilex Aquifolium*. It forms brownish-yellow crystals, is very bitter, and is said to have febrifuge qualities.

Ilicineæ (il-i-sin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836–40), < *Ilex* (*Ilic-*) + *-in-* + *-eæ*.] A small natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, the holly family, formerly referred to the *Aquifoliaceæ*, now placed between the natural orders *Olacineæ* and *Celastrineæ*. There are 3 genera, *Ilex*, *Bryonia*, and *Nemopanthes*, and about 150 species, which are distributed in North and South America and Asia, with a few in Africa and Australia.

ilike, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *alike*.

But theire strokes were not allo *I-like*, ffor Pounce smote the kynge vpon the helme that he enclyned vpon his horse crowpe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 391.

Evore *ylike* faire and fresh of hewe;
And I love it, and ever *ylike* newe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 55.

Iliche fre fro thinges thre thowe twynne,
Sterilitee, infirmitee, and synne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

ilio-aponeurotic (il′i-ō-ap′ō-nū-rot′ik), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *aponeurosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the ilium, and having the character of an aponeurosis.

iliocaudal (il′i-ō-kâ′dal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + L. *cauda*, tail: see *caudal*.] In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to both the ilium and the tail: applied to certain muscles connecting the ilium with the tail.

II. *n.* An iliocaudal muscle.

iliocaudalis (il′i-ō-kâ-dā′lis), *n.*; pl. *iliocaudales* (-lēz). [NL.] Same as *iliocaudal*.

iliococcygeal (il′i-ō-kok-sij′ē-al), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *coccyx* (*-yg-*): see *coccygeal*.] Pertaining to the ilium and the coccyx; iliocaudal.

iliococcygeus (il′i-ō-kok-sij′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *iliococcygei* (-ī). [NL., < *ilium* + *coccygeus*.] A muscle of some animals connecting the ilium with the coccyx; an iliocaudal muscle.

iliocostal (il′i-ō-kos′tal), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + L. *costa*, rib: see *costal*.] Pertaining to the ilium and to the ribs: as, the *iliocostal* muscle.

iliocostalis (il′i-ō-kos-tā′lis), *n.*; pl. *iliocostales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *iliocostal*.] A muscle of the back; a part of the outer mass of the erector spinæ. Also called *sacrolumbalis*.

iliofemoral (il′i-ō-fem′ō-ral), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + L. *femur*, thigh: see *femoral*.] Pertaining to the haunch-bone and the thigh-bone; connecting the ilium and the femur.—**Iliofemoral ligament,** a special thickening of the capsular ligament of the hip-joint.

iliohypogastric (il′i-ō-hī-pō-gas′trik), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + E. *hypogastric*.] Pertaining to the iliac and hypogastric abdominal regions: specifically applied to a nerve, a branch of the lumbar plexus distributed to those parts.

ilio-inguinal (il′i-ō-ing′gwi-nal), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + L. *inguen*, groin: see *inguinal*.] Pertaining to the iliac region and to the groin: specifically applied to a nerve, a branch of the lumbar plexus distributed to those parts.

ilio-ischiac (il′i-ō-is′ki-ak), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *ischium*: see *ischiac*.] Pertaining to the ilium and the ischium; ilisosciatic: as, the *ilio-ischiac* articulation or ankylosis.

ilio-ischiatic (il′i-ō-is-ki-at′ik), *a.* Same as *ilio-ischiac*.

iliolumbar (il′i-ō-lum′bär), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumbar*.] Pertaining to the haunch-bone and the loins, or to the iliac and lumbar regions.—**Iliolumbar ligament,** a fibrous band between the last lumbar vertebra and the crest of the ilium.

ilioparietal (il′i-ō-pa-rī′e-tal), *a.* An incorrect form of *ileoparietal*. *E. R. Lankester*.

iliopectineal (il′i-ō-pek-ti-nē′al), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), comb.] Pertaining to that crest or comb of the ilium which forms in part the brim of the true pelvis.—**Iliopectineal line,** or **iliopectineal eminence,** a ridge on the ilium and pubis, assisting in marking the distinction between the true and the false pelvis; morphologically, one of the borders of the ilium, slightly exhibited in man, but in some animals an elongated process, even having an independent center of ossification. Also called *linea iliopectinæa*. See cut under *innominatum*.

iliopectinium (il′i-ō-pek-tin′i-um), *n.*; pl. *iliopectinia* (-ä). [NL.: see *iliopectineal*.] An iliopectineal part, or representation of a rudimentary pelvis, such as exists in an amphisbænid, for example.

ilioperoneal (il′i-ō-per-ō-nē′al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ilium* + Gr. περόνη, fibula: see *peroneal*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ilium and the fibula: applied to certain muscles.

II. *n.* A muscle which in many animals connects the ilium with the fibula, thus repeating substantially the connections of the long head of the human biceps femoris.

iliopsoas (il-i-op′sō-as), *n.* [NL., < *ilium* + *psoas*.] The iliacus and psoas magnus muscles taken together, or some muscle which represents them.

Thus the two muscles, so far as their action goes, may be considered as one, and are sometimes called the *iliopsoas*. *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 510.

iliopsoatic (il-i-op-sō-at′ik), *a.* [< *iliopsoas*, after *psoatic*.] Pertaining to the iliac bone and the psoas muscle: as, the *iliopsoatic* muscle; the *iliopsoatic* region.

iliosacral (il′i-ō-sā′kral), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *sacrum*: see *sacral*.] Of or pertaining to the ilium and the sacrum; sacro-iliac: as, the *iliosacral* arthron.

iliosciatic (il′i-ō-si-at′ik), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *sciaticus*, sciatic.] Ilio-ischiac.

In all ordinary birds, the ischium . . . . extends back, nearly parallel with the hinder part of the ilium, and is united with it by ossification, posteriorly. The *iliosciatic* interval is thus converted into a foramen. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 250.

iliotibial (il′i-ō-tib′i-al), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *tibia*: see *tibial*.] Pertaining to or extending between the ilium and the tibia.—**Iliotibial band,** the thickest part of the fascia lata of the femur, lying over the vastus externus, binding this muscle down, and giving insertion to the tensor vaginæ femoris and part of the gluteus maximus.

ilium (il′i-um), *n.*; pl. *ilia* (-ä). [NL., a special application of L. *ilium*, *ileum*, the flank: see *ileum*.] In *anat.*, the anterior or superior bone of the pelvic arch, commonly ankylosed with the ischium and pubis at the acetabulum, and then forming a part of the os innominatum or haunch-bone, and effecting the principal or only articulation of the pelvic arch with the vertebral column, especially with the sacrum. The ilium is present in the great majority of vertebrates above the fishes; it is sometimes entirely free from the vertebral column. It is primitively a prismatic cartilaginous rod, which ultimately becomes, as a rule, the most expanded part of the haunch-bone, as in man. It frequently ankyloses with some of the ribs as well as with vertebræ, as in many *Sauropsida*. The shape and relative position of the human ilium are highly exceptional, in comparison with those of other vertebrates. See cuts under *Dromæus*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *innominatum*, and *skeleton*.—**Crista ilii.** See *crista*.

Iliupersis (il′i-ū-pėr′sis), *n.* [G., < Gr. Ἰλίου πέρσις, the title of several poems: Ἰλίου, gen. of Ἴλιον, Ilium, Troy (see *Iliad*); πέρσις, destruction, sacking, < πέρθειν, waste, destroy.] In *classical myth., archæol.*, etc., the destruction of Troy or Ilium; hence, a poem or an account treating of the destruction of Troy, or a graphic or plastic representation of the destruction of Troy, or of some episode connected with its fall.

How far the scene of a besieged city may have been influenced by the *Iliupersis* of Polygnotos on the [Painted] Portico just mentioned and again in the Lesche at Delphi it is impossible to say. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 223.

ilixanthin (i-lik-san′thin), *n.* [Short for **ilicixanthin*, < L. *ilex* (*ilic-*), holm-oak, + Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + *-in*[2].] A crystalline coloring matter found in the leaves of holly. It forms a yellow dye on cloth prepared with alumina or iron mordants.

ilk[1] (ilk), *a.* [< ME. *ilke*, *ulke*, *ilce*, assibilated *ilche*, *yche*, < AS. *ilc*, *ylc*, the same, < **ȳ*, instr. of a pronominal root represented by Goth. *i-s*, he (see *he*[1]), and L. *i-dem*, the same (see *idem*, *identic*), + *-lic*, connected with *ge-lic*, like, and appearing also similarly in *each*, *which* = Sc. *whilk*, *such* = Sc. *sic*, Sc. *thilk*, etc.] Same; very same: often used absolutely with *that*. [Chiefly Scotch.]

Then Sir Tristeram tooke powder forth of that box,
And blent it with warme sweet milke;
And there put it unto the horne,
And swilled it about in *that ilke*.
King Arthur and the King of Cornwall (Child's Ballads, [I. 243).

Of that ilk. (*a*) Of the same (estate): a phrase added to a person's surname to denote that this name and the name of his ancestral estate are the same: as, Kinloch *of that ilk* (that is, Kinloch of Kinloch).

The person of Cosmo Comyne Bradwardine, Esq., *of that ilk*, commonly called Baron of Bradwardine. *Scott*, Waverley, lxvi.

Hence, blunderingly—(*b*) Of that sort or kind: as, men *of that ilk*. [Colloq.]

ilk[2], **ilka** (ilk, il′ka), *a.* [Sc., < ME. *ilc*, *ilk*, < AS. *ēlc*, each: see *each*. The final vowel in *ilka* stands for the inflexive *-e* or for the attached art. *a*.] Each; every.

Then all oyer pageants fast followyng *ilk* one after oyer as yer course is, without tariyng.
Proclamation by Mayor of York, 1394, quoted in [York Plays, Int., p. xxxiv.

Get my shoon, my wig, my stick, and my *ilka* day's coat. *Saxon and Gael*, III. 113.

Ilka deal, every part; wholly.

Sone the cause was declaret with a clene wit,
Of the dede, *ilke-a-dele*, to the derfe kynges.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2656.

ilkon†, **ilkoon**†, *pron.* [ME., < *ilk*[2] + *on*, *oon*, one.] Each one.

Than were aryued in Humber thritty schippes & fiue, *Ilkone* with folk inouh, redy to batalle.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 16.

Thurgh the lond they praysed hir *ilkoone*.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 113 (Harl. MSS.).

ill (il), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ille*, < Icel. *illr*, in mod. Icel. usually with a short vowel, *illr* = Dan. *ild-* = Sw. *ill-* (in comp.; independently only as adv.), ill, contr. of the form which appears in full in Goth. *ubils*, AS. *yfel*, E. *evil*, etc.: see *evil*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Inherently bad or evil; of pernicious quality or character; vicious; wicked; malevolent. [In this abstract sense now obsolete, archaic, or local.]

That was the gifte that she gaf to me
In hir malice, wreth, and *ill* cruelte.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5591.

Inhumane soules, who, toucht with bloudy Taint,
Ill Shepheards, sheare not, but euen flay your fold,
To turn the Skins to Cassakins of Gold.
Sylvester, St. Lewis (trans.), l. 544.

Such [fear] as *ill* men feel, who go on obstinately in their *ill* courses, notwithstanding it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xv.

Ill, "vicious," is common in East Tennessee, and, according to Bartlett, also in Texas, where they ask, "Is your dog *ill*?" meaning vicious. Prof. Schele De Vere says, too, that in Texas "an *ill* fellow" means a man of bad habits. I heard a man in the Smoky Mountains say "some rattlesnakes are *iller* 'n others"; and another said that "black rattlesnakes are the *illest*."
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 39.

2. Causing evil or harm; baneful; mischievous; pernicious; deleterious: as, it is an *ill* wind that blows nobody good.

There's some *ill* planet reigns;
I must be patient, till the heavens look
With an aspect more favourable.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1.

A good dish of prawns. . . . I told thee they were *ill* for a green wound. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* seat.
Bacon, Building.

The image answered him: I am thy *ill* angell, Brutus, and thou shalt see me by the city of Philippes.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 616.

3. Marked or attended by evil or suffering; disastrous; wretched; miserable: as, an *ill* fate; an *ill* ending.

An *ill* death let me die. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Thou knowest that, for the most part, his servants come to an *ill* end, because they are transgressors against me and my ways. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 126.

To whom no pain nor weariness seemed *ill*
Since now once more she knew herself beloved.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 278.

4. Of bad import, bearing, or aspect; threatening; forbidding; harsh; inimical: as, *ill* news travels fast; an *ill* countenance.

But my noble Moor
Is true of mind, . . . it were enough
To put him to *ill* thinking. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4.

A Gallant Man is above *ill* words.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 47.

Pan came and ask'd, what magic caused my smart,
Or what *ill* eyes malignant glances dart?
Pope, Autumn, l. 82.

5. In a bad or disordered state morally; unbalanced; cross; crabbed; unfriendly; unpropitious; hostile: as, *ill* nature; *ill* temper; *ill* feeling; *ill* will.

There was a fish, and it was a deil o' a fish, and it was *ill* to its young anes.
J. Wilson, in Mrs. Gordon's Christopher North, i.

6. In a disordered state physically; diseased; impaired: as, to be *ill* of a fever; to be taken *ill*; *ill* health.

Unquiet meals make *ill* digestions. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

My hand is soe *ill* as I know not when I shall be able to travel. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 420.

Here to-night in this dark city,
When *ill* and weary, alone and cold.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

7. Not proper; not legitimate or polite; rude; unpolished: as, *ill* manners; *ill* breeding.

Ol. What manner of man?
Mal. Of very *ill* manner; he'll speak with you, will you or no. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

That's an *ill* phrase, a vile phrase: beautified is a vile phrase. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

The smoothest verse and the exactest sense
Displease us, if *ill* English give offence.
Dryden and Soame, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, i.

Where Modesty's *ill* Manners, 'Tis but fit
That Impudence and Malice pass for Wit.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

8. Unskilful; inexpert: as, I am *ill* at reckoning.

O dear Ophelia, I am *ill* at these numbers; I have not art to reckon my groans. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

I am *ill* at dates; but I think it is now better than five-and-twenty years ago. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 241.

Agatha was *ill* at contrivance; but she managed somehow to get away. *Mrs. Craik*, Agatha's Husband, viii.

[Except in sense 6, and in some established locutions under the other senses, *bad*, *evil*, or some synonymous word is now more common than *ill*.] —**Ill at ease.** See *at ease*, under *ease*. —**Ill blood.** See *bad blood*, under *blood*. —**Ill nature.** See *nature*. —**Syn. 6.** *Unwell*, etc. See *sick*.

II. *n.* 1. Evil; wrong; wickedness; depravity.

But she with vehement prayers urgeth still
Under what colour he commits this *ill*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 476.

The first steps towards *ill* are very carefully to be avoided, for men insensibly go on when they are once entered, and do not keep up a lively abhorrence of the least unworthiness. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 448.

It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the *ill*.
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii.

2. Misfortune; calamity; adversity; disaster; disease; pain.

Love worketh no *ill* to his neighbour. Rom. xiii. 10.

Nothing here [in Heaven] is wanting, but the want of *ills*.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death, st. 34.

Which of you all suspects that he is wronged,
Or thinks he suffers greater *ills* than Cato?
Addison, Cato, iii. 5.

Is there one who ne'er
In secret thought has wished another's *ill*?
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 34.

3. Anything that is discreditable or injurious.

This is all the *ill* which can possibly be said of him.
Jefferson, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 353.

Comitial ill†. See *comitial*.

ill (il), *adv.* [< ME. *ille*, < Icel. *illa* = Sw. *illa* = Dan. *ilde*, adv., ill, badly; from the adj., being ult. identical with E. *evil*[1], *adv.*] 1. Badly; imperfectly; unfavorably; unfortunately.

I play to please myselfe, all be it *ill*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

Like most of theirs who teach,
I *ill* may practise what I well may preach.
Congreve, Of Pleasing.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 51.

A time like this, a busy, bustling time,
Suits *ill* with writers, very *ill* with rhyme.
Crabbe, Works, I. 169.

The speaker was *ill* informed.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 247.

Shalt thou not teach me, in that calmer home,
The wisdom that I learned so *ill* in this?
Bryant, Future Life.

2. Not easily; with hardship, pain, or difficulty: as, he is *ill* able to bear the loss.

Frugal only that her thrift
May feed excesses she can *ill* afford.
Cowper, Task, ii. 651.

To go ill with. See *to go hard* (*a*), under *go*. —**To take it ill**, to take offense; be offended.

Look, when I serve him so, he *takes it ill*.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1.

I was very desirous to go to my boat; but it was said the Sheik would *take it ill* if I would not stay and eat with him.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 113.

[Of the many compounds of *ill* with participles or participial adjectives, only such are given below as seem to have some use or signification not obviously suggested by the separate words. In general such pairs are properly compounded (hyphened) only when they jointly stand in immediate or constructive relation to nouns as direct qualifiers; in other cases *ill* has only its regular adverbial effect.]

ill† (il), *v. t.* [< ME. *illen*, < Icel. *illa*, harm; from the adj.: see *ill*, *a.*] 1. To do evil to; harm; injure.

And so, the Sparrow with her angry bill
Defends her brood from such as would them *ill*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

2. To slander; defame.

To *ill* thy foe, doth get to thee hatred and double blame.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

illabile† (i-lab'il), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *labile*.] Not liable to slip or err; infallible. *G. Cheyne.*

illability† (il-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *illabile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being illabile; infallibility.

And as he has treated all his disciples, so all lapsed intelligent beings must pass through Jesus Christ . . . before they arrive at perfect infallibility and *illability*.
G. Cheyne, Regimen, p. 326.

ill-advised (il'ad-vīzd'), *a.* Resulting from bad advice; injudicious; tending to erroneous or injurious consequences: as, an *ill-advised* proceeding.

In the early part of 1860, Pius IX. had been *ill-advised* enough to abandon for a time the attitude of passive resistance which constituted the real strength of the Papacy.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 246.

ill-affected (il'ạ-fek'ted), *a.* 1. Not well inclined or disposed: as, *ill-affected* adherents. —2†. Affected with bad impressions. *Spenser.*

illapsable[1]† (i-lap'sạ-bl), *a.* [< *illapse* + *-able*.] Capable of illapsing, or liable to illapse.

illapsable[2]† (i-lap'sa-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *lapse* + *-able*.] Incapable of lapsing or slipping.

Indeed, they may be morally immutable and *illapsable*: but this is grace, not nature; a reward of obedience, not a necessary annex of our beings.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, viii.

illapse (i-laps'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *illapsed*, ppr. *illapsing*. [< L. *illapsus*, *inlapsus*, pp. of *illabi*, *inlabi*, fall, slip, or flow into, < *in*, into, + *labi*, fall, slip: see *lapse*.] To pass, glide, or slide: usually followed by *into*. [Rare.]

Powerful being *illapsing into* matter. *G. Cheyne.*

illapse (i-laps'), *n.* [< L. *illapsus*, *inlapsus*, a falling, gliding, or flowing in, pp. of *illabi*, *inlabi*, fall into: see *illapse*, *v.*] 1. A gliding in or into; entrance as by permeation; influx: used especially of the descent of the Holy Spirit.

So let us mind him [God] as to admit gladly his gentle *illapses*. *Barrow*, Sermon, Trinity Sunday (1663).

Would we have our spirit softened and enlarged, and made fit for the *illapses* of the divine Spirit?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxi.

As a piece of iron, by the *illapse* of the fire into it, appears all over like fire; so the souls of the blessed, by the *illapse* of the divine essence into them, shall be all over divine. *J. Norris*, Miscellanies.

It was by the *illapse* of the dove that the Saviour Æon [according to the Marcosians] descended upon Jesus.
Harvey, Irenæus (Cambridge, 1857), I. 139, note.

2. Inspiration; divine influx.

Those that pretend to a discovery of them had better pretend to oracles, prophecies, *illapses*, and divinations, then to the sober and steady maximes of philosophie.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos. (2d ed.), p. 86.

3. A falling on; onset.

Passion's fierce *illapse*
Rouses the mind's whole fabrick.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, ii.

[Rare in all uses.]

illaqueable (i-lak'wē-ạ-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **illaqueabilis*, < *illaqueare*, *inlaqueare*, insnare: see *illaqueate*.] Capable of being illaqueated or insnared. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

illaqueate (i-lak'wē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illaqueated*, ppr. *illaqueating*. [< L. *illaqueatus*, *inlaqueatus*, pp. of *illaqueare*, *inlaqueare* (> It. *illaqueare* = Pg. *illaquear*), insnare, < *in*, in, + *laqueare*, insnare: see *lace*.] To insnare; entrap; entangle. [Rare.]

I am *illaqueated*, but not truly captivated into your conclusion. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

illaqueation (i-lak-wē-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **illaqueatio*(*n*-), < *illaqueare*, insnare: see *illaqueate*.] 1. The act of illaqueating, or the state of being illaqueated, insnared, or entrapped.

There is a seducement that worketh by the strength of the impression, and not by the subtilty of the *illaqueation*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 225.

He also urgeth the word ἀπήγξατο in Matthew doth not only signify suspension or pendulous *illaqueation*, . . . but also suffocation, strangulation, or interception of breath. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 11.

2. A snare; a noose. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

illation (i-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *illation* = Sp. *ilacion* = Pg. *illação* = It. *illazione*, < LL. *illatio*(*n*-), *inlatio*(*n*-), a carrying in, an inference, a conclusion (tr. Gr. ἐπιφορά), < L. *illatus*, *inlatus*, pp. of *inferre*, carry in, infer: see *infer*.] 1. The act of inferring from premises; inference.

We consider the collation and reference of the text, and then the *illation* and inference thereof.
Donne, Sermons, i.

2. That which is inferred; an inference; a deduction; a conclusion.

From an illustration he makes it an *illation*.
Warburton, Works, XI. Remarks on Tillard.

It is permissible to smile at such an *illation* from such a major and minor. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 251.

3. In *liturgics*: (*a*) The act of bringing the eucharistic elements into the church and placing them on the altar. (*b*) In the *Mozarabic liturgy*, the eucharistic preface. It is of great length, and varies according to the Sunday or festival.

illative (il'ạ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *illatif* = Sp. *ilativo* = Pg. It. *illativo*, < L. *illatus*, *inlatus*, pp. of *inferre*, infer: see *infer*.] I. *a.* 1. Relating to illation; drawing or able to draw inferences.

Sometimes, I say, this *illative* faculty is nothing short of genius. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 329.

2. Due to illation; inferential; inferred.

His subtle demonstrations present me with an inferred and *illative* truth at which we arrived not but by the help of a train of ratiocinations. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 481.

3. Denoting an inference: as, an *illative* word or particle, as *then* and *therefore*.—**Illative conversion**, in *logic*, that conversion in which the truth of the converse follows from the truth of the proposition given: thus, the proposition "No virtuous man is a rebel" becomes by illative conversion "No rebel is a virtuous man."—**Illative sense**, a name given by J. H. Newman to that faculty of the human mind whereby it forms a final judgment upon the validity of an inference.

II. *n.* **1.** That which denotes illation or inference.—**2.** An illative particle.

This (word) "for," that leads the text in, is both a relative and an *illative;* referring to what he had said in the foregoing words; and inferring a necessary consequence of the one clause upon the other: "Purge out the old leaven; for Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us."
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 186.

illatively (il'ā-tiv-li), *adv.* By illation or inference.

Most commonly taken *illatively*.
Bp. Richardson, Observations on the Old Testament, [p. 484.

illaudable (i-lâ'da-bl), *a.* [= It. *illaudabile*, *illodabile*, < L. *illaudabilis*, *inlaudabilis*, not praiseworthy, < *in-* priv. + *laudabilis*, praiseworthy: see *laudable*.] Not laudable; not to be approved or commended; provoking censure; blameworthy.

All the commendable parts of speech were set foorth by the name of figures, and all the *illaudable* partes vnder the name of vices, or vicliosities.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

His actions are diversly reported, by Huntingdon not thought *illaudable*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

illaudably (i-lâ'da-bli), *adv.* In an illaudable manner; unworthily.

It is natural for people to form not *illaudably* too favourable a judgment of their own country. *Browne*.

illawarra-palm (il-a-war'a-päm), *n.* A cultivators' name for a palm, *Ptychosperma Cunninghamii* (*Seaforthia elegans* or *Archontophœnix Cunninghamii*), a native of Queensland and New South Wales.

ill-beseeming (il'bē-sē'ming), *a.* Unsuitable; unbecoming; indecorous.

How *ill-beseeming* is it in thy sex
To triumph, like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes whom fortune captivates!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

ill-boding (il'bō'ding), *a.* Foreboding evil; inauspicious; unlucky.

O malignant and *ill-boding* stars!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 5.

My greatness threaten'd by *ill-boding* eyes.
Drayton, Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

ill-bred (il'bred'), *a.* 1. Badly brought up; impolite; rude.—**2.** Badly bred, as a mongrel dog.

ill-breeding (il'brē'ding), *a.* Breeding mischief or evil.

She may strew
Dangerous conjectures in *ill-breeding* minds.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

ill-conditioned (il'kon-dish'ond), *a.* Being in bad condition, or having bad qualities; disordered or disorderly. In geometry, a triangle which has very unequal angles is said to be *ill-conditioned*.

A populous place, but possessed with a very *ill-conditioned* and idle sort of people.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 228.

Some *ill-conditioned*, growling fellow may say to me "What's the use of these legal and equitable abuses?"
Dickens, Bleak House, xxxvii.

You whey-faced brother, who delights to wear
A weedy flux of *ill-conditioned* hair.
O. W. Holmes, Moral Bully.

ill-deedie (il'dē'di), *a.* Mischievous; troublesome. [Scotch.]

An *ill-deedie*, . . . wee, rumblegairie urchin of mine.
Burns, Works, IV. 235.

ill-defined (il'dē-find'), *a.* Not distinct; not well marked out: as, an *ill-defined* sensation; specifically, in *zoöl.*, without definite borders: said of marks, depressions, etc.

ill-disposed (il'dis-pōzd'), *a.* **1.** Not friendly; inclined to oppose or refuse.

Some, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company to be sad and *ill-disposed;* others, of a jovial nature, incline them to be merry. *Bacon*.

2†. Unwell; indisposed.

Agam. Where is Achilles?
Patr. Within his tent; but *ill-disposed*, my lord. . . .
Ulyss. We saw him at the opening of his tent: he is not sick. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

Illecebraceæ (il-les-ē-brā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Illecebrum* + *-aceæ*.] A small natural order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, chiefly consisting of herbaceous weeds, found in the temperate parts of the world. They have small and regular, often hermaphrodite, flowers, with the perianth herbaceous or coriaceous, and with 4 or 5 lobes or parts. The petals are wanting, or reduced to minute staminodia. There are 17 genera and about 90 species, *Illecebrum* being the typical genus. The order is sometimes called *Paronychiaceæ*.

illecebration† (il-les-ē-brā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *illecebratus*, *inlecebratus*, pp. of *illecebrare*, *inlecebrare*, entice, < L. *illecebra*, *inlecebra* (> It. *illecebra* = Sp. (obs.) *illécebra* = Pg. *illecebras*, pl.), an enticement, < *illicere*, *inlicere*, entice: see *lecherous*.] The act of alluring, or the state of being allured; enticement.

Modesty . . . restrains the too great freedom that youth usurps, the great familiarity of pleasant *illecebrations*, the great continual frequentations of balls and feasts.
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 292.

illecebrous† (il-les'ē-brus), *a.* [= It. *illecebroso*, < L. *illecebrosus*, *inlecebrosus*, alluring, enticing, seductive, < *illecebra*, *inlecebra*, an allurement, charm, < *illicere*, *inlicere*, allure: see *entice*, *illect.*] Enticing; alluring; full of allurement.

He [Alexander] had rather se the harpe of Achilles, wherto he sange, not the *illecebrous* dilectatyons of Venus, but the valyant actes and noble affaires of excellent princis. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 7.

Illecebrum (il-les'ē-brum), *n.* [NL., < L. *illecebra*, an allurement, charm: see *illecebrous*.] A genus of herbaceous plants, of the natural order *Illecebraceæ*, containing only one species, *I. verticillatum*, a native of the south of Europe and the north of Africa. It is a small prostrate branched annual, with small leaves growing in pairs, and axillary clusters of small white, shining flowers; it occurs in the southwest of England.

illeck (il'ek), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A fish, the gemmous dragonet, *Callionymus lyra*. Also called *fox* and *sculpin*. See cut under *Callionymus*.

illect†, *v. t.* [< L. *illectus*, *inlectus*, pp. of *illicere*, *inlicere*, allure, entice, < *in*, in, + *lacere*, entice. Cf. *allicient*.] To entice; allure.

Theyre superfluous rychesse *illected* theym to vnclene lust and ydelnesse. *S. Fish*, Supplication for the Beggars.

illegal (i-lē'gal), *a.* [= F. *illégal* = Sp. *ilegal* = Pg. *illegal* = It. *illegale*, < Mod. *illegalis*, < L. *in-* priv. + *legalis*, lawful: see *legal*.] Not legal; contrary to law; unlawful; illicit: as, an *illegal* act; *illegal* commerce. It usually implies substantial contravention of law, as distinguished from mere irregularity in procedure, and from error in judicial decision.

In all times the Princes in England have done something *illegal* to get money. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 75.

Whatever else men call punishment or censure is not properly an evil, so it be not an *illegal* violence.
Milton, Church-Government, ii.

If Hugh Capet laid hands on all the possessions of the Duke of Normandy, this might be unjust and immoral; but it would not be *illegal*, in the sense in which the ordinances of Charles the Tenth were *illegal*.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act. See *corrupt*.—**Syn.** *Illegal*, *Felonious*, etc. (See *criminal*.) *Unlawful*, *Illegitimate*, etc. (See *lawful*.)

illegalise, *v. t.* See *illegalize*.

illegality (il-ē-gal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *illégalité* = Sp. *ilegalidad* = Pg. *illegalidade;* as *illegal* + *-ity*.] The condition or character of being illegal; unlawfulness: as, the *illegality* of trespass, or of arrest without warrant.

He wished them to consider what votes they had passed, of the *illegality* of all those commissions, and of the unjustifiableness of all the proceedings by virtue of them.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Here it is not, how long the people are bound to tolerate the *illegality* of our judgments, but whether we have a right to substitute our occasional opinion in the place of law. *Burke*, Speech on Middlesex Election.

Its clear *illegality* was due to the principle . . . that the captor of a neutral vessel has no right to concern himself as to the persons who may be therein.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 179.

illegalize (i-lē'gal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illegalized*, ppr. *illegalizing*. [< *illegal* + *-ize*.] To render illegal or unlawful. Also spelled *illegalise*.

illegally (i-lē'gal-i), *adv.* In an illegal manner; unlawfully: as, to be arrested *illegally*.

Congress may pass, the President may assent to, a measure which contradicts the terms of the constitution. If they so act, they act *illegally*, and the Supreme Court can declare such an act to be null and void.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 192.

illegalness (i-lē'gal-nes), *n.* Illegality.

illegibility (i-lej-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *illegible:* see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being illegible.

illegible (i-lej'i-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *ilegible*, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *legibilis*, legible: see *legible*.] Incapable of being read; obscure or defaced so as not to be decipherable; loosely, hard to read.

The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether *illegible*. *Howell*.

illegibleness (i-lej'i-bl-nes), *n.* Illegibility.

illegibly (i-lej'i-bli), *adv.* In an illegible manner: as, a letter written *illegibly*.

illegitimacy (il-ē-jit'i-mā-si), *n.* [< *illegitima(te)* + *-cy*.] The state or character of being illegitimate; specifically, bastardy; spuriousness: as, the *illegitimacy* of a child; the *illegitimacy* of an argument.

illegitimate (il-ē-jit'i-māt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *legitimate*, after F. *illégitime* = Sp. *ilegitimo* = Pg. *illegitimo* = It. *illegittimo*, < LL. **illegitimus*, **inlegitimus* (in adv. *illegitime*), not legitimate, < L. *in-* priv. + *legitimus*, legitimate: see *legitimate*.] Not legitimate. (*a*) Not in conformity with law; not regular or authorized; contrary to custom or usage; spurious: as, an *illegitimate* production; an *illegitimate* word.

Nor did I fear any *illegitimate* impression thereof, conceiving that nobody would be at the charge of it. *Brome*.

A government founded on conquest may become thoroughly legitimate on the morrow of the conquest; it may remain utterly *illegitimate* five hundred years after it.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 413.

(*b*) Not logically inferred or deduced; not warranted; illogical: as, an *illegitimate* inference.

Beat. Then if your husband have stables enough, you'll look he shall lack no barns.
Mary. O *illegitimate* construction! I scorn that with my heels. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4.

(*c*) Unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; bastard: as, an *illegitimate* child. See *legitimate*.

Being *illegitimate*, I was deprived of that endearing tenderness . . . which a good man finds in the love . . . of a parent. *Addison*.

(*d*) In *bot.*, produced by irregular or abnormal fertilization. See phrase below.

These *illegitimate* plants, as they may be called, are not fully fertile. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 166.

Illegitimate fertilization, in *bot.*, in dimorphic plants, the fertilization of a female plant by the pollen from a male plant of the same form, this union being comparatively unfertile.—**Illegitimate function.** See *function*.—**Syn.** *Unlawful*, *Illicit* (see *lawful*); improper, unauthorized, unfair.

illegitimate (il-ē-jit'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illegitimated*, ppr. *illegitimating*. [< *illegitimate*, *a.*] To render or prove illegitimate; attaint as having been born out of wedlock; bastardize.

The marriage should only be dissolved for the future, without *illegitimating* the issue.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1530.

illegitimately (il-ē-jit'i-māt-li), *adv.* In an illegitimate manner; unlawfully; without authority.

The mid-styled form of Lythrum salicaria could be *illegitimately* fertilised with the greatest ease by pollen from the longer stamens of the short-styled form.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 166.

illegitimation (il-ē-jit-i-mā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *illegitimation;* as *illegitimate* + *-ion*.] The act of illegitimating, or the state of being illegitimate. (*a*) Bastardy; declaration of illegitimacy.

Without any appellation that would infer *illegitimation*. *Nisbet*, Heraldry (1816), I. 291.

(*b*†) Want of genuineness; spuriousness.

Many such-like pieces . . . bear . . . the apparent brands of *illegitimation*. *E. Martin*, Letters (1662), p. 57.

illegitimatize (il-ē-jit'i-mā-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illegitimatized*, ppr. *illegitimatizing*. [< *illegitimate* + *-ize*.] To render illegitimate; illegitimate.

illeviable (i-lev'i-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *leviable*.] Incapable of being levied or collected.

He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obsolete and *illeviable* parts of charge.
Sir M. Hale.

ill-fa'ard, ill-faurd (il'fârd), *a.* [< *ill* + *fa'ard*, contr. of *favored*.] **1.** Ill-favored; ill-looking; ugly; repulsive.

Puir auld Scotland suffers enough by thae blackguard loons o' excisemen, . . . the *ill-fa'ard* thieves.
Scott, Rob Roy, xviii.

2. Mean; discreditable; disgraceful.

Sae proud 's I am, that ye hae heard
O' my attempts to be a bard,
And think my muse nae that *ill-favord*.
Skinner, Misc. Poetry, p. 109.

[Scotch in both uses.]

illfare (il'fâr), *n.* [< *ill* + *fare*[1], after *welfare*.] Failure; adversity; infelicity. [Rare.]

I must own to the weakness of believing that material welfare is highly desirable in itself, and I have yet to meet with the man who prefers material *illfare*.
Huxley, Proc. Royal Soc., XXXIX. 292.

Determining the welfare or *ill-fare* of men.
The Century, XXXIII. 922.

ill-faringly† (il'fâr'ing-li), *adv.* Unbecomingly; ungracefully; awkwardly.

Another of our vulgar makers spake as *illfaringly* in this verse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, iii. 23.

ill-fated (il'fā'ted), *a.* **1.** Bringing bad fortune.

Declare, O muse! in what *ill-fated* hour
Sprung the fierce strife, from what offended pow'r?
Pope, Iliad, i. 11.

2. Having bad fortune.

Few were to be seen of all that proud array, which had marched up the heights so confidently under the banners of their *ill-fated* chiefs the preceding evening.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

ill-faurd, *a.* See *ill-fa'ard*.

ill-favored (il'fā'vȯrd), *a.* Ill-looking; deformed; repulsive; ugly.

A poor virgin, sir, an *ill-favoured* thing, sir, but mine own. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

About nine of the clock I went on shore, and hired an *ill-favoured* horse, and away to Greenwich, to my lodgings.
Pepys, Diary, II. 325.

I had a fair opportunity of observing his features, which, though of a dark complexion, were not *ill-favoured*.
Barham, in Mem. prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, I. 67.

ill-favoredly (il'fā'vȯrd-li), *adv.* 1. With deformity or ugliness.

Does my hair stand well? Lord, how *ill-favour'dly*
You have dress'd me to-day! how badly! Why this cloak?
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii. 2.

2†. Roughly; rudely.

He shook him very *illfavouredly* for the time, raging through the very bowels of his country, and plundering all wheresoever he came. *Howell*.

ill-favoredness (il'fā'vȯrd-nes), *n.* The state of being ill-favored; ugliness; deformity. *Johnson*.

ill-footing (il'fůt'ing), *n.* Dangerous position; unsafe anchorage.

A shipwreck without storm or *ill-footing*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

ill-headed† (il'hed'ed), *a.* Wrong-headed; without judgment.

Every man
Surcharg'd with wine were heedlesse and *illheaded*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 3.

ill-humored (il'hū'mȯrd), *a.* Of or in bad humor; out of sorts; cross; surly; disobliging.

ill-humoredly (il'hū'mȯrd-li), *adv.* With bad humor; crossly; disobligingly.

illiberal (i-lib'ę-ral), *a.* [= OF. *illiberal, inliberal*, F. *illibéral* = Sp. (obs.) *iliberal* = Pg. *illiberal* = It. *illiberale*, < L. *illiberalis, inliberalis*, unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous, < *in-* priv. + *liberalis*, of a freeman, generous, liberal: see *liberal*.] 1. Not liberal; ignoble. (*a*) Not free or generous; niggardly; parsimonious; penurious; stingy; shabby.

The earth did not deal out their nourishment with an oversparing or *illiberal* hand. *Woodward*.

(*b*) Not catholic; of narrow or prejudiced opinions or judgment.

The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so *illiberal*. *Eikon Basilike*.

These move the censure and *illib'ral* grin
Of fools. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 744.

(*c*) Not manifesting or not promoting high culture; contracted; vulgar; coarse.

He is a great proficient in all the *illiberal* sciences, as cheating, drinking, swaggering.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Not liberal science but *illiberal* must that needs be, that mounts in contemplation merely for money.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 13.

The best of our schools and the most complete of our university trainings give but a narrow, one-sided, and essentially *illiberal* education — while the worst give what is really next to no education at all.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 51.

2†. Not elegant: as, *illiberal* Latin. = Syn. 1. (*a*) Miserly, close-fisted, mean, selfish. (*b*) Uncharitable, narrow-minded.

illiberalism (i-lib'ę-ral-izm), *n.* [< *illiberal* + *-ism*.] Illiberality. *Imp. Dict.*

illiberality (i-lib-ę-ral'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *illibéralité* = Pg. *illiberalidade* = It. *illiberalità*, < L. *illiberalita(t-)s, inliberalita(t-)s*, illiberality, < *illiberalis, inliberalis*, illiberal: see *illiberal*.] The fact or quality of being illiberal or ungenerous; narrowness of mind; uncharitableness; meanness.

The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmfulle errour, and . . . acquaints them with shifts. *Bacon*, Parents and Children.

illiberalize (i-lib'ę-ral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illiberalized*, ppr. *illiberalizing*. [< *illiberal* + *-ize*.] To make illiberal.

illiberally (i-lib'ę-ral-i), *adv.* In an illiberal manner; ungenerously; uncharitably; ignobly; meanly.

One that had been bountiful only upon surprise and incogitancy *illiberally* retracts. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

Illicea (i-lis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Illicium* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of plants of the natural order *Magnoliaceæ*, typified by the genus *Illicium*, now referred to the tribe *Winterea*. Also written *Illicieæ* and *Illicineæ*.

illicit (i-lis'it), *a.* [= F. *illicite* = Sp. *ilicito* = Pg. *illicito* = It. *illicito, illecito*, < L. *illicitus, inlicitus*, not allowed, forbidden, < *in-* priv. + *licitus*, allowed, pp. of *licere*, be permitted or allowed: see *license*.] 1. Not authorized or permitted; prohibited; unlicensed; unlawful: as, *illicit* trade; *illicit* intercourse.

One *illicit* and mischievous transaction always leads to another. *Burke*, Affairs of India.

2. Acting unlawfully; clandestine.

The abolition of this tax [on salt], by cheapening one of the chief ingredients in the manufacture of glass, enabled the *illicit* manufacturer to compete successfully with the fair trader. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 5.

Fallacy of an illicit process, fallacy of illicit particularity. See *fallacy*. = Syn. *Unlawful, Illegitimate*, etc. See *lawful*.

illicitly (i-lis'it-li), *adv.* In an illicit manner; unlawfully.

illicitness (i-lis'it-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being illicit; unlawfulness.

illicitous† (i-lis'i-tus), *a.* [< L. *illicitus*, not allowed: see *illicit*.] Illicit. *Coles*, 1717.

Illicium (i-lis'i-um), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the perfume, < L. *illicere*, allure, entice, charm: see *illect*.] A genus of eastern Asiatic and American evergreen shrubs, belonging to the natural order *Magnoliaceæ*. The plants of this genus are called *anise-trees*, from their fine aromatic scent. The seeds of *I. anisatum* (Chinese anise), a shrub growing 8 or 10 feet high, are stomachic and carminative, and yield a very fragrant volatile oil. The fruit is the star-anise of the shops. The Chinese burn the seeds in their temples, and Europeans employ them to aromatize certain liqueurs or cordials, such as anisette. *I. religiosum* is a Japanese species, about the size of a cherry-tree, held sacred by the natives, who decorate the tombs of their dead with wreaths of its flowers, and burn the fragrant bark as incense before their deities. From the property of the bark of consuming slowly and uniformly, the watchmen in Japan burn it powdered in a tube to mark the time. The American species *I. Floridanum* and *I. parviflorum* are natives of the southern United States. The former is an evergreen shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with somewhat fleshy leaves and large flowers. The latter has smaller flowers. Fruits of this genus have been recognised in a fossil state in the London Clay (Eocene) of the Isle of Sheppey, and in the lignites of Brandon in Vermont, probably of the same age, and leaf-impressions in the Cretaceous of Bohemia.

Chinese Anise (*Illicium anisatum*).
a, flower; *b*, same, showing the ovary and stamens, with the petals removed; *c*, fruit, seen from above; *d*, fruit, seen from the side.

illify (il'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illified*, ppr. *illifying*. [< *ill* + *-i-fy*.] To speak ill of; give an ill name to; reproach or defame. [North. Eng.]

Illigera (i-lij'ę-rą), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1826), named after J. K. *Illiger*, a noted naturalist.] A small genus of climbing shrubs of the natural order *Combretaceæ*, suborder *Gyrocarpeæ*, the type of the old group or suborder *Illigeraceæ*. They have hermaphrodite flowers, in which the calyx-tube is provided with a 5-parted limb and the corolla has 5 linear-oblong petals. The leaves are alternate, and the flowers are large and in lax pedunculate cymes. Six species are known, natives of India and the adjacent islands of the Malay archipelago. *H. appendiculata*, a large woody climber, is common in the tropical forests of Burma.

Illigeraceæ (i-lij-ę-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Illigera* + *-aceæ*.] A former group or suborder of plants of the natural order *Combretaceæ*, now referred to the suborder *Gyrocarpeæ*, the species of which are distinguished from the other members of the family by the fact that their anthers dehisce by valves, in which respect they resemble laurels.

illighten† (i-lī'tn), *v. t.* [< *il-*[1], *in-*[1], + *lighten*[1]. Cf. *enlighten*.] To enlighten.

Th' *illightened* soul discovers clear
Th' abusive shows of sense.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v. 4.

The flesh is overshadowed with the imposition of the hand, that the soul may be *illightened* by the Spirit.
Bp. Hall, Imposition of Hands.

illimitability (i-lim'i-tą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *illimitable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being illimitable.

To know one's own limit is to know one's own *illimitability*. *Veitch*, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. cxxxvii.

illimitable (i-lim'i-tą-bl), *a.* [= F. *illimitable* = Sp. *ilimitable*, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *limitabilis*, limitable: see *limitable*.] Incapable of being limited or bounded; having no determinate limits.

A dark
Illimitable ocean, without bound,
Without dimension, where length, breadth, and highth,
And time and place, are lost. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 892.

His manners were preposterous in their *illimitable* absurdity. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 78.

This so vast and seemingly solid earth is but an atom among atoms, whirling, no man knows whither, through *illimitable* space. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 14.

= Syn. Boundless, limitless, unlimited, unbounded, immeasurable, infinite, immense, vast.

illimitableness (i-lim'i-tą-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being illimitable.

illimitably (i-lim'i-tą-bli), *adv.* Without possibility of being bounded; without limitation. *Johnson*.

illimitation (i-lim-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *illimitation*, < L. *in-* priv. + *limitatio(n-)*, limitation: see *limitation*.] The state of being illimitable; freedom from limitation. [Rare.]

Their popes' supremacie, infallibilitie, *illimitation*, transubstantiation, &c. *Bp. Hall*, Apol. against Brownists.

illimited (i-lim'i-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *limited*.] Unlimited. [Rare.]

Neither can any creature have power to command it [to take a man's life], but those only to whom he hath committed it by speciall deputation; nor they neither by any independent or *illimited* authority.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, ii. 1.

illimitedness (i-lim'i-ted-nes), *n.* Absence of limitation; boundlessness. [Rare.]

The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission was much spoken of. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, II. 510.

illinition (il-i-nish'ọn), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *illinere, inlinere*, pp. *illitus, inlitus*, also *illinitus, inlinitus*, smear or spread on, < *in*, on, + *linere*, smear, spread: see *liniment*.] 1. A smearing or rubbing in or on, as of an ointment or liniment; inunction. — 2. That which is smeared or rubbed in. — 3. A thin crust of extraneous substance formed on minerals. [Rare in all uses.]

It is sometimes disguised by a thin crust or *illinition* of black manganese. *Kirwan*.

Illinoisan, Illinoisian (il-i-noi'ąn, -zi-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Illinois*, a State named from a tribe of Indians so called (orig. by the F. explorers), < *Illini*, their native name, said to mean 'men,' + *-ois*, a F. term., = E. *-ese*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Illinois, one of the United States, bordering on Lake Michigan.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of Illinois.

A drama of like cast, and successfully adapted to the stage, is "Pendragon," the work of an *Illinoisian*, William Young. *The Century*, XXX. 793.

Illinois-nut (il-i-noi'nut'), *n.* The pecan, *Carya olivæformis*. See *hickory*, 1.

illiquation (il-i-kwā'shon), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + *liquatio(n-)*, a melting, < *liquare*, melt: see *liquate*.] The melting of one thing into another.

illiquefact† (il-lik'wę-fakt), *v. t.* [< LL. *illiquefactus, inliquefactus*, melted, liquefied, < L. *in*, in, to, + *liquefactus*, pp. of *liquefacere*, liquefy: see *liquefy, liquefaction*.] To soften with moisture; dissolve.

See how the sweat fals from His bloodlesse browes,
Which doth *illiquefact* the clotted gore.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 15.

illiquid (il-lik'wid), *a.* [= OF. *illiquide* = Sp. *iliquido*, < L. *in-* priv. + *liquidus*, liquid: see *liquid*.] In *civil* and *Scots law*, not liquid, clear, or manifest; not ascertained and constituted either by a written obligation or by the decree of a court: said of a debt or a claim.

Further progress was comparatively easy, the way being open for the construction of formulæ upon *illiquid* claims arising from transactions in which the practice of stipulation gradually dropped out of use.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 708.

illision† (i-lizh'ọn), *n.* [< LL. *illisio(n-)*, *inlisio(n-)*, a striking against, < L. *illidere, inlidere*, pp. *illisus, inlisus*, strike against, < *in*, on, against, + *lædere*, strike; cf. *collision, elision*.] The act of striking into or against something.

Cleanthes, in his Commentaries of nature, . . . set this down, that the vigour and firmitude of things is the *illision* and smiting of fire. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 667.

Aristotle affirmeth this sound [humming of bees] to be made by the *illision* of an inward spirit upon a pellicle or little membrane about the precinct or pectoral division of their body. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

illiteracy (i-lit'ę-rą-si), *n.* [< *illitera(te)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being illiterate; ignorance of letters; absence of education.

Both universities seem to have been reduced to the same deplorable condition of indigence and *illiteracy*.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 488.

Mohham'mad gloried in his *illiteracy*, as a proof of his being inspired.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 229, note.

The dense *illiteracy* in many parts of the United States, shown by the last census, is an argument in behalf of public education that no statesman who loves humanity can with sound reason oppose. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 310.

2. An error in the use of letters; a literal or a literary error. [Rare.]

The many blunders and *illiteracies* of the first publishers of his [Shakspere's] works. *Pope*, Pref. to Shakespeare.

illiteral (i-lit'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *literalis*, *litteralis*, literal: see *literal*.] Not literal. *Dawson.* [Rare.]

illiterate (i-lit'e-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *illettré* = Sp. *iliterato* = Pg. *illiterato* = It. *illetterato*, < L. *illiteratus*, *inliteratus*, more correctly *illitteratus*, *inlitteratus*, unlettered, uneducated, < *in-* priv. + *literatus*, *litteratus*, lettered, educated: see *literate*.] I. *a.* 1. Ignorant of letters or books; having little or no learning; unlettered; uncultivated: as, the *illiterate* part of the population; an *illiterate* tribe. In census statistics and educational works *illiterate* is used in the specific sense of unable to read; but in common use it implies only a notable or boorish want of culture, a person unable to read being said to be *totally illiterate*.

No more can Iudgis *Illitturate*
Discus ane mater (weill I wat).
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 453.

The *illiterate*, that know not how
To cipher what is writ in learned books.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 810.

It is more than a mere epigram to affirm that unlettered races must of necessity be *illiterate*.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 3.

Intrepid, with muscles of steel, and finely formed, they are very *illitera'e*. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 26.

2. Showing illiteracy or want of culture; rude; barbarous.

There are in many places heresy, and blasphemy, and impertinency, and *illiterate* rudenesses.
Jer. Taylor, Extempore Prayer.

Brown monks with long dangling hair, and faces kindly but altogether *illiterate*, hang about in desultory groups.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 275.

=Syn. *Unlettered*, *Unlearned*, etc. See *ignorant*.

II. *n.* An illiterate person; one unable to read or to write.

In Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and some German states, there are hardly any *illiterates*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 640.

These *illiterates* belong almost exclusively to the colored race. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 382.

illiterately (i-lit'e-rāt-li), *adv.* In an illiterate manner.

To unread 'squires *illiterately* gay;
Among the learn'd, as learned full as they.
Savage, To John Powell.

illiterateness (i-lit'e-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being illiterate; illiteracy.

What blindness pursues them, that they mark the things He made only with their museum-labels, and think they have exhausted its contribution when they have never even been within sight of it? This is not even atheism. It is simple *illiterateness*.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 213.

illiterature (i-lit'e-rā-tūr), *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *literatura*, *litteratura*, literature.] Want of learning; unlettered condition; illiteracy; ignorance. [Rare.]

The more usual causes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, *illiterature*, or inability for the discharge of that sacred function, and irreligion. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

The *illiterature* of the age approached to barbarism; the evidences of history were destroyed.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 247.

ill-judged (il'jujd'), *a.* Done without judgment; injudicious; unwise.

ill-laid†, *a.* Badly conceived or proposed; unreasonable.

'Tis such another strange *ill-laid* request
As if a beggar should intreat a king
To leave his sceptre and his throne to him.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

ill-lived (il'livd'), *a.* [< *ill* + *life* + *-ed*².] Leading a disreputable or wicked life.

A scandalous and *ill-lived* teacher. *Bp. Hall.*

ill-looked (il'lukt'), *a.* Having an ill or bad look; homely; plain. *Scott.*

ill-looking (il'luk'ing), *a.* Having a bad look or appearance; ugly; uncomely.

ill-mannered (il'man'erd), *a.* Of bad manners; uncivil; impolite; rude; boorish.

ill-natured (il'nā'tūrd), *a.* 1. Having a bad nature or character.

It is impossible that any besides an *ill-natured* man can wish against the Being of a God.
Shaftesbury, Letter concerning Enthusiasm, § 4, quoted [in Fowler, p. 118.

Rich, foreign mould on their *ill-natured* land.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

2. Having a bad temper; churlish; crabbed; surly; spiteful: as, an *ill-natured* person.

It might be one of those *ill-natured* beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleasure in filling them with groundless terrors. *Atterbury.*

3. Indicating ill nature.

The *ill-natured* task refuse. *Addison*, tr. of Ovid.

4. Of uncertain temper; petulant; peevish; intractable. [Scotch.]

He has a very kind heart; but O! it's hard to live wi' him, he's sae *ill-natured*. *Jamieson.*

ill-naturedly (il'nā'tūrd-li), *adv.* In an ill-natured manner; spitefully; surlily.

ill-naturedness (il'nā'tūrd-nes), *n.* The quality of being ill-natured; crabbedness; spitefulness.

illness (il'nes), *n.* [< ME. *ilnesse*, *ylnesse*; < *ill* + *-ness*.] 1†. Evilness; badness; wickedness; iniquity; moral perversion.

I haue lofte to hir the gardeins of Vulcan, whiche I caused to make for her recreation. And if thou take it from hir, thou shewest thyne *ylnesse*. *Golden Book*, xlvii.

The best examples haue neuer such forse to moue to any goodnes as the bad, vaine, light, and fond haue to all *ilnes*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 68.

2†. A bad or unfavorable state or condition; unfavorableness.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison-doors set open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to stay, by the *illness* of the weather. *Locke.*

3. An attack of sickness; ailment; malady; disease: as, he has recovered from his *illness*.

This is the first letter that I have ventured upon, which will be written, I fear, vacillantibus literis; as Tully says, Tyro's letters were after his recovery from an *illness*.
Atterbury.

=Syn. 3. *Illness*, *Sickness*, *Ailment*, complaint, disorder. *Sick* and *sickness* have been considered until within the present century essentially synonymous with *ill* and *illness*. Of late, English usage has tended to restrict *sick* and *sickness* to nausea, and American usage has followed it so far as to regard *illness* as a rather more elegant and less definite term: beyond that it does not seem likely to go. An *ailment* is generally of small account, comparatively, and local: as, his *ailment* was only a headache. None of these words represent ordinarily so serious an attack as *disease*, but *illness* and *sickness* may do so. See *disease* and *debility*.

illocable (i-lō'ka-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *illocavel*, < L. *illocabilis*, *inlocabilis*, lit. that cannot be placed, < *in-* priv. + *locabilis*, < *locare*, place: see *locate*.] In *law*, incapable of being placed out or hired.

illocal (i-lō'kal), *a.* [< ML. *illocalis*, without place, < *in-* priv. + *localis*, local.] Without place; not in any definite portion of space.

This is in itself very absurd, to suppose . . . finite and particular beings to be thus *illocal* and immoveable, nowhere and every where.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 783.

Nor is the presence of Christ in the bread and wine (*illocal*, uncircumscribed) based upon the fact that the body of Christ is glorified. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 686.

illocality (il-ō-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *illocal* + *-ity*.] Want of locality or place; the state of not existing in a locality or place.

An assertion of the inextension and *illocality* of the soul was long and very generally eschewed. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

ill-off (il'ôf'), *a.* Badly provided for; not in comfortable circumstances: opposed to *well-off*.

Doubtless it is true that the greater part of the money exacted comes from those who are relatively well-off. But this is no consolation to the *ill-off* from whom the rest is exacted. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 78.

illogical (i-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *in-*³ + *logical*. Cf. F. *illogique*.] 1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or sound reasoning: as, an *illogical* disputant.

Even the most *illogical* of modern writers would stand perfectly aghast at the puerile fallacies which seem to have deluded some of the greatest men of antiquity.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

2. Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning: as, an *illogical* inference.

What is there among the actions of beasts so *illogical* and repugnant to reason? *Cowley*, Shortness of Life.

This distinction of precepts and counsels is *illogical* and ridiculous, one member of the distinction grasping within itself the other. *South*, Works, VIII. vi.

=Syn. 2. Inconclusive, inconsequent, unsound, fallacious, sophistical.

illogicality (i-loj-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *illogical* + *-ity*.] 1. Illogicalness; want of logic or sound reasoning.

It accuses the subtle Berkeley . . . of *illogicality*.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 329.

2. That which is illogical; a case of illogicalness.

Even Irish extraction would scarcely suffice to account for the *illogicality*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 406.

illogically (i-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an illogical manner.

illogicalness (i-loj'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being illogical; opposition to sound reasoning.

There are divers texts of the Old Testament applied to Christ in the New, which, though they did not now inevitably conclude against the present Jews, were without any *illogicalness* employed against their ancestors.
Boyle, Works, II. 274.

ill-omened (il'ō'mend), *a.* Having or attended by bad omens; ill-starred.

Remembering his *ill-omen'd* song, [she] arose
Once more thro' all her height.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

illoricate (i-lor'i-kāt), *a.* [< *in-*³ + *loricate*.] In *zoöl.*, not loricate; having no lorica.

Illosporiaceæ (il-ō-spō-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1846), < *Illosporium* + *-aceæ*.] A division of gymnomycetous fungi, of which the genus *Illosporium* is the type. It is referred by Saccardo to the *Hyphomycetes*, family *Tuberculariæ*.

Illosporium (il-ō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (K. F. P. von Martius, 1817), < Gr. (dial.) ἴλλος, the eye, + σπορά, a spore.] A genus of fungi placed by Saccardo in the *Hyphomycetes*, family *Tuberculariæ*, having the conidia globular and agglutinated by a gelatinous substance. They occur among mosses and lichens and on the trunks of trees.

ill-part†, *a.* Ill-conditioned. *Nares.*

King John, that *ill-part* personage.
Death of R. Earle of Huntington (1601).

ill-set (il'set'), *a.* 1. Set or disposed to evil; ill-natured; spiteful. [Scotch.]

Auld luckie cries; "Ye're o'er *ill-set*;
As ye'd hae measure, ye sud mot."
The Farmer's Ha', st. 38.

2. Having the type incorrectly set; ill-printed.

If lovers should mark everything a fault,
Affection would be like an *ill-set* book,
Whose faults might prove as big as half the volume.
Middleton, Changeling, ii. 1.

ill-sorted (il'sôr'ted), *a.* 1. Ill-assorted; ill-arranged; hence, ill-matched; ill-paired: as, an *ill-sorted* couple.—2. Ill-suited; ill-satisfied. [Scotch.]

Ye'll be *ill-sorted* to hear that he's like to be in the prison at Portanferry. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlv.

ill-starred (il'stärd'), *a.* [< *ill* + *star*¹ + *-ed*². Cf. *disastrous*.] Under the influence of an evil star; hence, fated to be unfortunate; ill-omened. [A word borrowed from astrology.]

Now, how dost thou look now? O *ill-starr'd* wench!
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Then from thy foolish Heart, vain Maid, remove
An useless Sorrow, and an *ill-starr'd* Love.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

ill-tempered (il'tem'pėrd), *a.* 1†. Distempered; disordered.

Hath Cassius liv'd
To be but mirth and laughter to his Brutus,
When grief, and blood *ill-temper'd*, vexeth him?
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

Put on a half shirt first this summer, it being very hot; and yet so *ill-tempered* I am grown, that I am afraid I shall catch cold, while all the world is afraid to melt away.
Pepys, Diary, II. 139.

2. Having a bad temper; morose; crabbed; petulant; surly; cross.

When I spoke that I was *ill-temper'd* too.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

=Syn. 2. See *ill-natured*.

illth (ilth), *n.* [< *ill* + *-th*; formed after the analogy of *wealth*.] That which conduces to ill or evil. [Rare.]

The squandering of a nation's labor in the production not of wealth but of *illth* results in the robbery of the wage-workers. *Christian Union*, Aug. 11, 1887.

ill-time (il'tim'), *v. t.* [< *ill* + *time*, *v.*] To do or attempt at an unsuitable time; mistime. *Wright.* [Rare.]

ill-timed (il'timd'), *p. a.* Not at a suitable time; unseasonable; inopportune.

Madness, we fancy, gave an *ill-tim'd* Birth
To grinning Laughter, and to frantic Mirth.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

He calls the speech as *ill-timed* as it was rare.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 522.

ill-treat (il'trēt'), *v. t.* To treat unkindly or unjustly.

ill-turned (il'tėrnd'), *a.* Badly fashioned or composed.

He'd bid blot all, and to the anvil bring
These *ill-turned* verses to new hammering.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

illude (i-lūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illuded*, ppr. *illuding*. [< OF. *illuder* = Pg. *illudir* = It. *illudere*, < L. *illudere*, *inludere*, play with, sport or jest with, scoff at, mock, deceive, < *in*, in, on, + *ludere*, play; cf. *allude*, *collude*, *delude*, *elude*.]

To play upon; mock; deceive with false hopes. [Now rare.]

Yes, quod he, sauynge that I take the bydding by scripture for the more sure. For there wot I well God speketh & I can not be *illuded*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 166.

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strayt,
And falsed oft his blowes, *t' illude* him with such bayt.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 9.

And of his lady too he doth reherse,
How shee *illudes* with all the art she can
Th' ungratefull love which other lords began.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

illume (i-lūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illumed*, ppr. *illuming*. [< OF. *illumer* (= Pg. *illumiar* = It. *illumare*), contr. of *illuminer*, < L. *illuminare*, *inluminare*, light up: see *illumine*, *illuminate*.] To illumine; illuminate. [Poetical.]

When yon same star, that's westward from the pole,
Had made his course to *illume* that part of heaven
Where now it burns. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

Her looks were fix'd, entranced, *illumed*, serene.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 188.

illuminable (i-lū'mi-nạ-bl), *a.* [< LL. *illuminabilis*, < L. *illuminare*, light up: see *illuminate*.] Capable of being illuminated.

illuminant (i-lū'mi-nant), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *illuminante*, < L. *illuminan(t-)s*, *inluminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *illuminare*, *inluminare*, light up: see *illuminate*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to illumination; affording light.

II. *n.* That which illuminates or affords light; a material from which light is procured.

They are near enough to the truth . . . to represent the actual relation of the two *illuminants*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI. 585.

As lately as fifty years ago the candle was the chief *illuminant* in use. *Science*, XIII. 55.

With a new *illuminant* competing for favour, consumers growled more openly at "bad gas" and high gas bills. *Nature*, XXX. 270.

illuminary (i-lū'mi-nạ-ri), *a.* [< *illumine* + *-ary*, after *luminary*.] Pertaining to illumination; illuminative. *Scott.* [Rare.]

illuminate (i-lū'mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *illuminated*, ppr. *illuminating*. [< L. *illuminatus*, *inluminatus*, pp. of *illuminare*, *inluminare* (> ult. E. *illumine* and *illume*, q. v.), light up, illuminate, < *in*, on, + *luminare*, light, < *lumen* (*lumin-*), light: see *luminate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To give light to; light up.

It [sherris-sack] *illuminateth* the face; which, as a beacon, gives warning. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

God . . . made the stars,
And set them in the firmament of heaven
To *illuminate* the earth. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 350.

Reason or Guide, what can she more reply,
Than that the Sun *illuminates* the Sky?
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. To light up profusely; decorate with many lights, as for festivity, triumph, or homage: as, to *illuminate* one's house and grounds; the city was *illuminated* in honor of the victory.—3. To enlighten; inform; impart intellectual or moral light to.

The light of natural understanding, wit, and reason, is from God; he it is which thereby doth *illuminate* every man entering into the world. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.

The learned men of our Nation, whom he [Isaac Casaubonus] doth exceedingly *illuminate* with the radiant beames of his most elegant learning.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 43.

It was with a certain desperation that Shelley now clung to his project of *illuminating* and elevating the Irish people. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 255.

4. To throw light upon; make luminous or clear; illustrate or elucidate.

To *illuminate* the several pages with variety of examples. *Watts.*

To Bridgewater House, to see the pictures, where we met Sterling. His criticisms very useful and *illuminating*. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 182.

5. To decorate in color by hand; adorn with pictures, ornamental letters, designs, etc., in colors, gold, silver, etc., in flat tints, especially without shading, or with merely conventional shading: as, the *illuminated* missals or manuscripts of the middle ages.

The large brasen eagle, upon the outstretched wings of which lay open the heavy Grail, or widely-spreading Antiphoner—from the noted and *illuminated* leaves of which they [the rulers of the choir] were chanting.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 202.

I say *illuminated*, because the miniatures are painted in bright colours on grounds of burnished gold—a true example of the original meaning of the word.
The Academy, June 1, 1889.

Illuminated clock. See *phosphorescent dial*, under *dial*.

II. *intrans.* To display a profusion of lights, in order to express joy, triumph, etc.

The [Irish] people eleven years afterwards *illuminated* for General Grose on his return to the country, because that general, "the one we have now among us, was kind to the people" in the rebellion.
Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 466.

Gay London continues to *illuminate* on the Queen's birthday, and make merry at princely anniversaries and royal festivities. *Peep at Our Cousins*, i.

illuminate (i-lū'mi-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *illuminé* = Sp. *iluminado* = Pg. *illuminado* = It. *illuminato*, < L. *illuminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* 1. Enlightened; illuminated. [Obsolete or poetical.]

And as he then looked behind him he could see the earth no more, but the isles all bright and *illuminate* with a mild and delicate fire.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 993.

If they be *illuminate* by learning. *Bacon.*

2. Decorated with or as with colored pictures.

Illuminate missals open on the meads,
Bending with rosaries of dewy beads.
R. H. Stoddard, Hymn to Flora.

II. *n.* One who makes pretension to extraordinary light and knowledge. See *illuminati*.

Such *illuminates* are our classical brethren!
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 16.

illuminati (i-lū-mi-nā'tī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *illuminatus*, enlightened: see *illuminate*, *a.*] 1†. *Eccles.*, persons who had received baptism, in which ceremony a lighted taper was given to them as a symbol of spiritual enlightenment. —2. [*cap.*] A name given to different religious societies or sects because of their claim to perfection or enlightenment in religious matters. The most noted among them were the Alumbrados (the Enlightened) of Spain in the sixteenth century, an ephemeral society of Belgium and northern France (also called *Guérinets*) in the seventeenth century, and an association of mystics in southern France in the eighteenth century, combining the doctrines of Swedenborg with the methods of the freemasons.

3. [*cap.*] See *Order of the Illuminati*, below.—4. In general, persons who affect to possess extraordinary knowledge or gifts, whether justly or not; persons who lay claim to superior knowledge in any department: often used satirically.

Any one can see that the book which forms the centre of the group is not a Bible, and the *Illuminati* know that it is a photographic album. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 283.

The great arcanum [the secret of futurity] can be mastered only by the very few who have the requisite intellectual capacity. . . . Let Sir John Herschel say what he pleases, astronomical problems are a mere bagatelle to the problems our *illuminati* have to solve. *H. Rogers.*

Order of the Illuminati, a celebrated secret society founded by Professor Adam Weishaupt at Ingolstadt in Bavaria in 1776, originally called the *Society of the Perfectibilists*. It was deistic and republican in principle, aimed at general enlightenment and emancipation from superstition and tyranny, had an elaborate organization, was to some extent associated with freemasonry, and spread widely through Europe, though the Illuminati were never very numerous. The order excited much antagonism, and was suppressed in Bavaria in 1785, but lingered for some time elsewhere.

illumination (i-lū-mi-nā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *illumynacyon* = D. *illuminatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *illumination*, < OF. *illumination*, F. *illumination* = Sp. *iluminacion* = Pg. *illuminação* = It. *illuminazione*, < LL. *illuminatio(n-)*, *inluminatio(n-)*, a lightening up, < L. *illuminare*, *inluminare*, light up: see *illuminate*.] 1. Supply of light; emanation of luminous rays; light afforded by a luminous body or substance.

The amount of *illumination* diminishes in proportion to the square of the distance from the source of *illumination*. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 23.

2. The act of illuminating, or the state of being illuminated; a lighting up; specifically, an unusual or profuse display of light; decoration by means of many lights, as in festivity or rejoicing: as, the *illumination* of a city.

Bonfires, *illuminations*, and other marks of joy appeared, not only in London, but over the whole kingdom.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1710.

3. Mental enlightenment; knowledge or insight imparted.

The deuelle entirs than by fals *illumynacyons*, and fals sownnes and swetnes, and dyssaues a mans saule.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

By leaving them [men] to God's immediate care for farther *illumination*, he doth not bid them depend upon extraordinary revelation. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

There is no difficulty so great in Scripture but that, by the supernatural *illuminations* of God's Spirit concurring with our natural endeavours, it is possible to be mastered.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

4. In a special use, the doctrine of the Illuminati; worship of enlightenment or knowledge.

One among many results of Scott's work was to turn the tide against the *Illumination*, of which Voltaire, Diderot, and the host of Encyclopædists were the high priests.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 105.

5. Pictorial ornamentation of books and manuscripts by hand, as practised in the middle ages; adornment by means of pictures, designs, and letters in flat colors, gilt, etc., practised especially in devotional works: as, the art of *illumination*.

Perfect *illumination* is only writing made lovely; the moment it passes into picture-making it has lost its dignity and function. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 143.

6. A representation or design in an illuminated work: as, the *illuminations* of a psalter.

In a glorious large folio Salisbury Missal, on vellum, and written out towards the middle of the fourteenth century, now lying open before me, the T [beginning the canon or Te igitur] is so drawn as to hold within it an *illumination* of Abraham about to slay his son Isaac.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 103.

Circle of illumination, that circle on the earth which separates places where it is day from places where it is night; that great circle on the earth whose plane is perpendicular to the line joining the centers of the earth and sun.—**Direct illumination.** See *direct*.

illuminatism (i-lū'mi-nā-tizm), *n.* [< *illuminate*, *a.*, + *-ism*.] Same as *illuminism*.

illuminative (i-lū'mi-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *illuminatif* = Sp. *iluminativo* = Pg. It. *illuminativo*; as *illuminate* + *-ive*.] Having the power of producing or giving light; tending to enlighten or inform; illustrative.

We then enter into the *illuminative* way of religion, and set upon the acquist of virtues, and the purchase of spiritual graces. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 70.

What makes itself and other things be seen (as being accompanied by light) is called fire; what admits the *illuminative* action of fire, and is not seen, is called air.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies, iv.

Illuminative month. Same as *synodical month* (which see, under *month*).

illuminato (il-lö-mi-nā'tō), *n.* [It.: see *illuminate*, *a.*] One of the illuminati; a person claiming to possess exceptional enlightenment.

An *illuminato* like Katkoff may write as if Russia was invincible; practical men know better.
Contemporary Rev. LI. 592.

illuminator (i-lū'mi-nā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *illuminateur* = Sp. *iluminador* = Pg. *illuminador* = It. *illuminatore*, < LL. *illuminator*, *inluminator*, an enlightener, < L. *illuminare*, *inluminare*, enlighten, illuminate: see *illuminate*.] 1. One who or that which illuminates or gives light; a natural or artificial source of light, literally or figuratively: as, the sun is the primary *illuminator*.

Some few ages after came the poet Geffery Chaucer, who, writing his poesies in English, is of some called the first *illuminator* of the English tongue.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence, vii.

The chemists will perhaps be ready . . . to produce a cheap *illuminator* from water. *The Century*, XXVI. 330.

2. One who decorates manuscripts, books, etc., with ornamental pictures, designs, letters, etc., in the style called illumination.

As no book or document was approved unless it had some ornamented and illuminated initials or capital letters, there was no want of *illuminators*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 682.

3. A lens or mirror in a microscope or other optical instrument for concentrating the light. —4. A glass tile or floor-light.—5. An apparatus for directing a beam of light upon some object, as in lighting parts of the body in surgical or medical examinations.—6. A device for carrying a small electric light into the mouth in examining the teeth.—**Opaque illuminator**, an illuminator for a microscope, formed by a circular disk of thin glass, placed at an angle of 45° with the axis of the instrument, and reflecting rays from a side aperture downward upon the object.—**Parabolic illuminator**, in a microscope, a reflector of semiparaboloid form placed over an opaque object to illuminate it. It is silvered inside, and the object is placed in its focus.

illumine (i-lū'min), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illumined*, ppr. *illumining*. [= D. *illumineren* = G. *illuminiren* = Dan. *illuminere* = Sw. *illuminera*, < F. *illuminer* = Pr. *enluminar*, *illuminar*, *illumenar*, *ellumenar* = Sp. *iluminar* = Pg. *illuminar* = It. *illuminare*, < L. *illuminare*, *inluminare*, light up: see *illuminate*. Cf. *illume*.] To illuminate; light up; throw light upon, literally or figuratively.

And as the bright sun glorifies the sky,
So is her face *illumined* with her eye.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 486.

What in me is dark
Illumine, what is low raise and support.
Milton, P. L., i. 22.

At civic revel and pomp and game,
And when the long-*illumined* cities flame.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, viii.

illuminee (i-lū-mi-nē'), *n.* [< F. *illuminé*, < L. *illuminatus*, pp.: see *illuminate*, *a.*] An illuminate; specifically, a member of a sect or of the order of Illuminati.

illuminer (i-lū'mi-nẹr), *n.* One who illuminates; an illuminator. [Rare.]

He [E. Norgate] became the best *Illuminer* or Limner of our age. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

illuminism (i-lū'mi-nizm), *n.* [= F. *illuminisme* = Sp. *iluminismo* = Pg. *illuminismo*; as *illumine*

+ *-ism.*] The principles or claims of illuminati, or of a sect or the order of Illuminati. Also *illuminatism.* [Rare.]

illuministic (i-lū-mi-nis'tik), *a.* [< *illumine* + *-istic.*] Relating to illuminism, or to the Illuminati.

illuminize (i-lū'mi-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illuminized*, ppr. *illuminizing.* [< *illumine* + *-ize.*] To initiate in the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati. *Imp. Dict.*

illuminous (i-lū'mi-nus), *a.* [Irreg. < *illumine* + *-ous*, after *luminous.*] Bright; clear. [Rare.]

This life, and all that it contains, to him
Is but a tissue of *illuminous* dreams.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, ii. 2.

illupi (il'u-pi), *n.* [E. Ind.] An evergreen tree, *Bassia longifolia*, a native of India. The flowers are roasted and eaten, and are also boiled to a jelly; the leaves and milky juice of the unripe fruit are used medicinally; the bark contains a gummy juice used in rheumatism, and the bark itself is used as a remedy for the cure of itch. The seeds furnish an oil called *illupi-oil.* Also written *illupie, ilpa, illipwo, illepé*, and *elloopa.*

illupi-oil (il'u-pi-oil), *n.* A fixed solid oil obtained from the seeds of *Bassia longifolia.* See *illupi*, and *Bassia oil* (under *Bassia*).

illure† (i-lūr'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *lure;* a var. of *allure*[1].] To lure; allure; entice.

The devil ensnareth the souls of many men by *illuring* them with the muck and dung of this world to undo them eternally. *Fuller.*

illusion (i-lū'zhọn), *n.* [= D. *illusie* = G. Dan. Sw. *illusion* = F. *illusion* = Pr. *illusio* = Sp. *ilusion* = Pg. *illusão* = It. *illusione*, < L. *illusio(n-)*, *inlusio(n-)*, a mocking, jesting, irony, < *illudere*, *inludere*, pp. *illusus*, *inlusus*, play with, mock: see *illude.*] 1. That which illudes or deceives; an unreal vision presented to the bodily or mental eye; deceptive appearance; false show.

All her furniture was like Tantalus's gold described by Homer, no substance, but mere *illusions.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 447.

Have you more strange *illusions*, yet more mists,
Through which the weak eye may be led to error?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 1.

Still less can appearance and *illusion* be taken as identical. For truth or *illusion* is not to be found in the objects of intuition, but in the judgments upon them, so far as they are thought. It is therefore quite right to say that the senses never err, not because they always judge rightly, but because they do not judge at all.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller), p. 293.

The cleverest, the acutest men are often under an *illusion* about women; . . . their good woman is a queer thing, half doll, half angel; their bad woman almost always a fiend. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xx.

Specifically—2. In *psychol.*, a false perception due to the modification of a true perception by the imagination: distinguished from false appearances due to the imperfection of the bodily organs of sense, such as irradiation, and from hallucinations, into which no true perception enters. See *hallucination*, 2.—3. The act of deceiving or imposing upon any one; deception; delusion; mockery.

I told my lord the duke, by the devil's *illusions*
The monk might be deceiv'd. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

In Cappadocia was seated the Citie Comana, wherein was a Temple of Bellona, and a great multitude of such as were there inspired and ravished by deuillish *illusion.*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 320.

This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's *illusion* given.
Moore, This World is all a Fleeting Show.

The daring was only an *illusion* of the spectator.
Emerson, Courage.

4. A thin and very transparent kind of tulle.—**Fantastic illusion**, a perception which is influenced by an excited imagination, as when a bush is supposed to be a bear.—**Physiological illusion**, an illusion in which perception is influenced by memory and ordinary expectation, as when one fails to detect a typographical error: same as *illusion*, 2.=**Syn.** *Delusion, Illusion*, etc. See *delusion.*

illusionable (i-lū'zhon-a-bl), *a.* [< *illusion* + *-able.*] Subject to illusions; liable to be deceived; easily imposed upon. [Rare.]

Burke was not a young poet, but an old and wary statesman, . . . one who had been in the maturity of his powers and reputation when those *illusionable* youths [Wordsworth and Coleridge] were in their cradles.
The Academy, Sept. 6, 1879, p. 167.

illusionist (i-lū'zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *illusion* + *-ist.*] 1. One who is subject to illusion; one who trusts in illusions.

The man of sense is the visionary or *illusionist*, fancying things as permanencies, and thoughts as fleeting phantoms. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 174.

2. One who produces illusions for deception or entertainment; specifically, a sleight-of-hand performer.

Jugglers, and *illusionists*, and sleight-of-hand performers of every grade, prefer examining committees composed of leading citizens—and instinctively dread the criticism of children and of day-laborers, who, being unable to read or write, or to think or reason according to the books, are obliged to trust their instincts.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 337.

illusive (i-lū'siv), *a.* [= Sp. *ilusivo* = Pg. *illusivo;* < L. as if **illusivus*, < *illudere*, *inludere*, pp. *illusus*, *inlusus*, illude: see *illude.*] Deceiving by illusion; deceitful; false; illusory.

I am that Truth, thou some *illusive* spright.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

In yonder mead behold that vapour
Whose vivid beams *illusive* play;
Far off it seems a friendly taper
To guide the traveller on his way.
J. G. Cooper, Tomb of Shakspeare.

illusively (i-lū'siv-li), *adv.* In an illusive manner.

illusiveness (i-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being illusive; deception; false show.

illusor (i-lū'sọr), *n.* [< LL. *illusor*, *inlusor*, a mocker, scoffer, < L. *illudere*, *inludere*, pp. *illusus*, *inlusus*, mock, illude: see *illude.*] A deceiver; a mocker. [Rare.]

The English lords, who then held the king in tutelage, . . . refused him [Leo V. of Armenia] in the first instance his passport—said that though he proffered peace he only wanted money; he was an *illusor*, and they would have nothing to do with him.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 197.

illusory (i-lū'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *illusoire* = Sp. *ilusorio* = Pg. It. *illusorio*, < LL. *illusor*, *inlusor*, a mocker, < L. *illudere*, *inludere*, pp. *illusus*, *inlusus*, mock: see *illude.*] I. *a.* Causing illusion; deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; fallacious.

Illusory creations of imagination. *J. Caird.*

A wider scope of view, and a deeper insight, may see rank, dignity, and station all proved *illusory*, so far as regards their claim to human reverence.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

=**Syn.** Deceptive, delusive. See *delusion.*

II.† *n.* An illusion; a cheat. *Nares.*

To trust this traitor upon oath is to trust a divell uppon his religion. To trust him uppon pledges, is a meare *illusorye.* *Letter of Queen Elizabeth* (1593).

illustrable (i-lus'- or il'us-trạ-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **illustrabilis*, < *illustrare*, light up: see *illustrate.*] Capable of being illustrated; admitting of illustration.

Who can but magnifie the power of decussation, inservient to contrary ends, solution and consolidation, union and division *illustrable* from Aristotle in the old nucifragium or nut-cracker. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

illustrate (i-lus'- or il'us-trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illustrated*, ppr. *illustrating.* [< L. *illustratus*, *inlustratus*, pp. of *illustrare*, *inlustrare* (> It. *illustrare* = Pg. *illustrar* = Sp. *ilustrar* = F. *illustrer*), light up, make light, illuminate, < *illustris*, *inlustris*, lighted up, bright: see *illustrious.*] 1. To illuminate; make clear, bright, or luminous. [Archaic.]

He had a star to *illustrate* his birth; but a stable for his bedchamber. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 307.

Swamps and twilight woods which no day *illustrates.*
Thoreau, Walden, p. 136.

2. To give honor or distinction to; make distinguished or illustrious; glorify.

Your honour's sublimity doth *illustrate* this habitation.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, iii. 2.

Matter to me of glory, whom their hate
Illustrates. *Milton*, P. L., v. 739.

Jurists turned statesmen have *illustrated* every page, every year of our annals. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 136.

3. To make plain and conspicuous to the mind; display vividly; also, to make clear or intelligible; elucidate.

The sense was dark; 'twas therefore fit
With simile to *illustrate* it.
Cowper, To Robert Lloyd, l. 62.

We alluded to the French Revolution for the purpose of *illustrating* the effects which general spoliation produces on society. *Macaulay*, West. Rev. Def. of Mill.

Instead of *illustrating* the events which they narrated by the philosophy of a more enlightened age, they judged of antiquity by itself alone. *Macaulay*, History.

Each new fact *illustrates* more clearly some recognized law. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 323.

4. To elucidate or ornament by means of pictures, drawings, etc. (*a*) To furnish with pictorial illustrations: as, to *illustrate* a book. (*b*) To grangerize.

illustrate† (i-lus'- or il'us-trāt), *a.* [< L. *illustratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Famous; renowned; illustrious.

The right renerend and *illustrate* lord.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 78.

The king's command, and this most gallant, *illustrate*, and learned gentleman. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

illustration (il-us-trā'shọn), *n.* [= D. *illustratie* = G. Dan. Sw. *illustration* = F. *illustration* = Sp. *ilustracion* = Pg. *illustração* = It. *illustrazione*, < L. *illustratio(n-)*, *inlustratio(n-)*, vivid representation (in rhet.), < *illustrare*, *inlustrare*, light up, illustrate: see *illustrate.*] 1. The act of illustrating, or of rendering clear or obvious; explanation; elucidation; exemplification.

Analogy, however, is not proof, but *illustration.*
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 9.

2. The state of being illustrated or illumined. [Obsolete in the literal sense.]

One Conradus, a devout priest, had such an *illustration*, such an irradiation, such a coruscation, such a light at the tops of those fingers which he used in the consecration of the sacrament, as that by that light of his fingers' ends he could read in the night as well as by so many candles. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

The incredulous world had, in their observation, slipped by their true prince, because he came not in pompous and secular *illustrations.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 43.

3. That which illustrates. Specifically—(*a*) A comparison or an example intended for explanation or corroboration.

A graver fact, enlisted on your side,
May furnish *illustration*, well applied.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 206.

(*b*) A pictorial representation, map, etc., placed in a book or other publication to elucidate the text.

4. Illustriousness; distinction. [Rare.]

It would be a strange neglect of a beautiful and approved custom . . . if the college in which the intellectual life of Daniel Webster began, and to which his name imparts charm and *illustration*, should give no formal expression to her grief in the common sorrow.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 241.

illustrative (i-lus'trā-tiv), *a.* [< *illustrate* + *-ive.*] Tending to illustrate. (*a*) Tending to elucidate, explain, or exemplify: as, an argument or a simile *illustrative* of a subject.

Purging and pruning with all industrie . . .
What's dull or flaccid, nought *illustrative.*
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 41.

(*b*†) Tending to make glorious or illustrious; honorific.

illustratively (i-lus'trā-tiv-li), *adv.* By way of illustration or elucidation.

They being many times delivered hieroglyphically, metaphorically, *illustratively*, and not with reference unto action. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

illustrator (i-lus'- or il'us-trā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *illustrateur* = Sp. *ilustrador* = Pg. *illustrador* = It. *illustratore*, < LL. *illustrator*, *inlustrator*, an enlightener, < L. *illustrare*, *inlustrare*, illustrate: see *illustrate.*] 1. One who illustrates, or renders bright, clear, or plain; one who exemplifies something in his own person.

To the right gracious *illustrator* of virtue . . . the Earle of Montgomrie. *Chapman*, Ded. of Sonnet.

2. One who draws pictorial illustrations.

The finest work of the illuminator, the *illustrator*, and the binder. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LX. 219.

illustratory (i-lus'trā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *illustrate* + *-ory.*] Serving to illustrate; illustrative. [Rare.]

illustre†, *v. t.* [< F. *illustrer*, illustrate: see *illustrate.*] To illustrate.

All *illustred* with Lights radiant shine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

illustrious (i-lus'tri-us), *a.* [= F. *illustre* = Sp. *ilustre* = Pg. It. *illustre*, < L. *illustris*, *inlustris*, lighted up, bright, clear, manifest, honorable, illustrious, < *in*, in, + **lustrum*, light (ML. a window): see *luster.* Cf. *illustrate.*] 1†. Possessing luster or brilliancy; luminous; bright; shining.

The Cliff parted in the midst, and discovered an *illustrious* concave, filled with an ample and glistering light.
B. Jonson, Hue and Cry.

Quench the light; thine eyes are guides *illustrious.*
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 3.

2. Distinguished by greatness, genius, etc.; conspicuous; renowned; eminent: as, an *illustrious* general or magistrate; an *illustrious* prince or author.

There goes the parson, O *illustrious* spark!
And there, scarce less *illustrious*, goes the clerk!
Cowper, On Observing Some Names of Little Note.

3. Conferring luster or honor; brilliant; transcendent; glorious.

His right noble mind, *illustrious* virtue,
And honourable carriage. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 2.

Illustrious acts high raptures do infuse,
And every conqueror creates a muse.
Waller, Panegyric on Cromwell.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Distinguished, Eminent*, etc. (see *famous*); remarkable, signal, exalted, noble, glorious.

illustriously (i-lus'tri-us-li), *adv.* In an illustrious manner; conspicuously; eminently; gloriously.

He disdained not to appear at festival entertainments, that he might more *illustriously* manifest his charity.
Bp. Atterbury.

illustriousness (i-lus'tri-us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being illustrious; eminence; greatness; grandeur; glory.

illuxurious (il-ug-zū'ri-us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *luxurious*.] Not luxurious. [Rare.]

The Widow Vanhomrigh and her two daughters quitted the *illuxurious* soil of their native country for the more elegant pleasures of the English court.
Orrery, On Swift, ix.

ill-will (il'wil'), *n.* Enmity; malevolence. [Not properly a compound.]

Ros. Why look you so upon me?
Phe. For no *ill will* I bear you.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

=Syn. *Animosity*, *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, etc. See *animosity*.

ill-willer (il'wil'ėr), *n.* One who wishes another ill; an enemy.

As who would say her owne ouermuch lenitie and goodnesse made her *ill willers* the more bold and presumptuous. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 181.

Queen Elizabeth knowing well that she had drawn many *ill-willers* against her State, she endeavour'd to strengthen it by all the means she could devise.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 332.

ill-willy (il'wil'i), *a.* [Sc., also *ill-willie*; < *ill-will* + *-y*[1].] 1. Ill-disposed; ill-natured; malicious.

An *ill-willy* cow should have short horns.
Scotch proverb.

2. Grudging; niggardly: as, an *ill-willy* wife.

ill-wisher (il'wish'ėr), *n.* One who wishes evil to another; an enemy.

ill-wresting†, *a.* Misinterpreting; putting a bad construction upon matters.

Now this *ill-wresting* world is grown so bad,
Mad slanderers by mad ears believed be.
Shak., Sonnets, cxl.

illy (il'i), *adv.* [< *ill*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In an ill or evil manner; not well; unsatisfactorily; ill. [*Illy*, though correctly formed from the adjective *ill*, is not in common or good use, the adverb *ill* being preferred.]

How *illy* they [the Papists] digested it may be seen by this passage. *Strype*, Memorials, I. 2.

Whereby they might see how *illy* they were served.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 366).

Thou dost deem
That I have *illy* spared so large a band,
Disabling from pursuit our weaken'd troops.
Southey.

Illyrian (i-lir'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Illyrius*, Illyrian, *Illyria*, Illyria, < *Illyrii*, Gr. Ἰλλύριοι, the Illyrians.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Illyria or Illyricum, an ancient region east of the Adriatic, comprising in its widest extent modern Albania, Bosnia, Servia, Croatia, Dalmatia, etc., conquered by the Romans and made a province, and later a prefecture.—2. Pertaining to modern Illyria, a titular kingdom of Austria-Hungary, comprising at present Carinthia, Carniola, and the Maritime Territory.—3. Pertaining to the modern Serbo-Croatian race or language.—**Illyrian Provinces**, a government formed by Napoleon in 1809, comprising various territories taken from Austria, lying north and east of the Adriatic. It was under French control, was abolished in 1814–15, and in 1816 was made a nominal kingdom of the Austrian empire. See def. 2.

II. *n.* 1. A native of ancient Illyricum. The Illyrians were perhaps allied to the Thracians, and are now represented by the Albanians.—2. An inhabitant of the modern titular kingdom of Illyria.—3. A member of the Serbo-Croatian race, now living in the territory of ancient Illyricum.

ilmenite (il'men-īt), *n.* [< *Ilmen* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a black color and submetallic luster, consisting of the oxids of iron and titanium, and isomorphous with hematite. The original ilmenite is from the Ilmen mountains (in the southern Urals), but the same mineral is common elsewhere. Some of its varieties are crichtonite, hystatite, washingtonite, etc. Also called *titanic iron ore* and *menachanite*.

ilmenium (il-mē'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *Ilmen* (see def.) + *-ium*.] A name given by Hermann to an element supposed by him to be present in the æschynite from the Ilmen mountains (in the southern Urals), also in yttrotantalite and some related minerals. His conclusions have not been accepted by other chemists.

ilmenorutile (il'men-ō-rō'til), *n.* [< *Ilmen* (see def.) + *rutile*.] A variety of rutile from the Ilmen mountains (in the southern Urals), containing some iron sesquioxid.

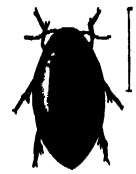
ilomet, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *gelōme* (= OHG. *gilōmo*), frequently.] Often; frequently.

Of this mis farinde pruyde he herde tellen ofte and *i-lome*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

ilpa (il'pä), *n.* Same as *illupi*.

ilvaite (il'vā-īt), *n.* [< L. *Ilva*, Elba, + *-ite*[2].] A silicate of iron and calcium occurring in black prismatic crystals. It is found in the island of Elba and elsewhere. Also called *lievrite* and *yenite*.

Ilybius (i-lib'i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἰλύς, mud, slime, + βίος, life.] A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Dytiscidæ*. There are about 15 North American and a number of European species, separated from *Colymbetes* and other related genera by having the penultimate joint of the labial palpi as long as the last joint, and by the more convex form of the body. *I. ater*, of the United States, is an example. *Erichson*, 1832. Properly *Ilyobius*.



Ilybius biguttatus. (Line shows natural size.)

Ilysanthes (il-i-san'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque), < Gr. ἰλύς, mud, + ἄνθος, a flower; from its habit.] A genus of annual herbs, of the natural order *Scrophularineæ*, tribe *Gratioleæ*. It is characterized by a 5-parted calyx, a corolla with the upper lip erect and 2-lobed and the lower lip spreading and thrice cleft, and 2 included stamens. They are small smooth plants with opposite leaves and small axillary purplish flowers or the upper racemed. *I. gratioloides* of the eastern United States is the *false pimpernel*.

Ilysia (i-lis'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἰλύς, mud, slime.] A genus of short-tailed serpents, of the family *Tortricidæ*. The coral-snake of Guiana is *I. scytale*. Also called *Tortrix*.

im-[1]. An assimilated form of *in-*[1] before a labial. In the following words, in the etymology, the prefix *im-*[1] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[1].

im-[2]. An assimilated form (in Latin, etc.) of *in-*[2] before a labial. In the following words, in the etymology, *im-*[2] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[2].

im-[3]. An assimilated form (in Latin, etc.) of the negative or privative *in-*[3] before a labial. In the following words, in the etymology, *im-*[3] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[3].

image (im'āj), *n.* [< ME. *image*, *ymage*, < OF. *image*, F. *image* = Pr. *image*, *emage* = Sp. *imagen* = Pg. *imagem* = It. *immagine*, *imagine*, *image*, *image*, < L. *imago* (*imagin-*), a copy, likeness, image, < **im*, root of *imitari*, copy, imitate: see *imitate*. Hence *imagine*, etc.] 1. A likeness or similitude of a person, animal, or thing; any representation of form or features, but more especially one of the entire figure, as by sculpture or modeling; a statue, effigy, bust, relief, intaglio, portrait, etc.: as, an *image* in stone, bronze, clay, or wax; a painted or stamped *image;* to worship idolatrous *images*.

And before that Chirche is the *Ymage* of Justynyan the Emperour, covered with Gold.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 8.

I saw an *Image*, all of massie gold,
Placed on high upon an Altare faire.
Spenser, Ruines of Time, l. 491.

Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven *image*: . . . thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them.
Ex. xx. 4.

I have bewept a worthy husband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his *images*.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2.

2. A natural similitude, reproduction, or counterpart; that which constitutes an essential representation, copy, or likeness: as, the child is the very *image* of its mother.

They which honour the law as an *image* of the wisdom of God himself are notwithstanding to know that the same had an end in Christ. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 11.

Let us make man in our *image*, after our likeness.
Gen. i. 26.

This play is the *image* of a murther done in Vienna.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

The married state, with and without the affection suitable to it, is the complotest *image* of heaven and hell we are capable of receiving in this life.
Steele, Spectator, No. 479.

3. A concrete mental object, not derived from direct perception, but the product of the imagination; a mental picture.

Can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*

The *image* of his father was less fresh in his mind.
Disraeli.

4†. Semblance; show; appearance; aspect.

For by the *image* of my cause I see
The portraiture of his. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

The Apocalyps of Saint John is the majestick *image* of a high and stately Tragedy.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

The face of things a frightful *image* bears.
Dryden, Æneid.

5. In *rhet.*, a metaphor so expanded as to present a complete likeness or picture to the mind; a similitude wrought out by description; an illustrative comparison: as, a metaphor suggests a likeness, but an *image* paints it with a few verbal touches.

Images . . . are of great use to give weight, magnificence, and strength to a discourse. *London Essays.*

6. An optical counterpart or appearance of an object, such as is produced by reflection from a mirror, refraction by a lens, or the passage of luminous rays through a small aperture. See *vision*, *mirror*, and *lens*.—7. In *math.*, when imaginary quantities are represented by points on a plane, a point representing any given function of a quantity represented by another point, the former point is said to be the *image* of the latter.—**Aërial image**. See *aërial*.—**After image**. See *after-image*.—**Double image**. See *double*.—**Electric image** (as defined by Maxwell), an electrified point, or system of points, on one side of a surface which would produce on the other side of that surface the same electrical action which the actual electrification of that surface really does produce. (*Thomson.*)—**Inverted image**. See *lens*.—**Multiple images**, images formed by reflection and re-reflection in two mirrors, as in a kaleidoscope.—**Negative** or **accidental image**, the image which is perceived when the eye, after looking intently at a bright-colored object, is directed to a white surface. The color is complementary to that of the original, on account of the fatigue and consequent failure to act of the nervous mechanisms called into play in the first instance.—**Worship of images**. See *image-worship*.

image (im'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imaged*, ppr. *imaging*. [< *image*, *n.* Cf. *imagine*, *v.*] 1. To form an image of; represent by an image; reflect the likeness of; mirror: as, mountains *imaged* in the peaceful lake.

My soul, though feminine and weak,
Can *image* his; e'en as the lake,
Itself disturbed by slightest stroke,
Reflects the invulnerable rock.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 10.

They in their leaf-shadowed microcosm
Image the larger world.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

Yet a few great natures even then began to comprehend the charm and mystery which the Greeks had *imaged* in their Pan. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 243.

2. To present to the mental vision; exhibit a mental picture of; portray to the imagination.

The Flight of Satan to the Gates of Hell is finely *imaged*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 309.

3. To form a likeness of in the mind; call up a mental image or perception of; imagine.

Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And *image* charms he must behold no more.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 362.

The prolonged effort to recall or *image* colors or visual forms tires the visual organs.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 542.

4. To be like; resemble: as, he *imaged* his brother. *Pope.*

imageable (im'āj-ą-bl), *a.* [< *image* + *-able*.] Capable of being imaged or imagined. [Rare.]

image-breaker (im'āj-brā'kėr), *n.* One who breaks or destroys images; an iconoclast.

imaged (im'ājd), *a.* [< *image* + *-ed*[2].] Decorated with human figures: applied to porcelain and fine pottery: as, an *imaged* tea-service.

imageless (im'āj-les), *a.* [< *image* + *-less*.] Having no image; not using images.

But a voice
Is wanting; the deep truth is *imageless*. *Shelley.*

image-mug (im'āj-mug), *n.* A pitcher or jug formed in the general shape of a human being, or of a head and bust.

imager†, *n.* [ME. *imageour*, < OF. **imageor*, *imageur* (also *imagier*, *imager*), a sculptor, < *image*, an image.] One who images; a sculptor or painter.

Now this more peer-les learned *imager*,
Life to his lovely picture to confer,
Did not extract out of the elements
A certain secret chymik quint-essence.
Du Bartas (trans.).

imagery (im'āj-ri or -ėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *imagerie*, *ymagerie*, < OF. (also F.) *imagerie*, imagery; as *image* + *-ry*.] 1. Representation in an image or by images; formation of images by art; also, images collectively.

Giue euery one his particular name, as Resemblance by Pourtrait or *Imagery*, which the Greeks call Icon, Resemblance morall or misticall, which they call Parabola, & Resemblance by example, which they call Paradigma.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 201.

You would have thought . . . that all the walls,
With painted *imagery*, had said at once—
Jesu preserve thee! *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 2.

Those high chancel screens surmounted by *imagery* and paintings, by which the chancel arch was often completely filled up. *G. Scott*, Hist. Eng. Church Architecture, p. 68.

2†. A type or general likeness; similitude.

Dress your people unto the *imagery* of Christ.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1822), II. 192.

They are our brethren, and pieces of the same *imagery* with ourselves. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 28.

3. Descriptive representation; exhibition of ideal images to the mind; figurative illustration.

I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery*. *Dryden.*

That poverty of thought and profusion of *imagery* which are at once the defect and the compensation of all youthful poetry. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 215.

4. Mental representation; formation of images in the mind; fanciful or fantastic imagination.

It might be a mere dream which he saw; the *imagery* of a melancholick fancy. *Bp. Atterbury.*

What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean? *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

image-worship (im'āj-wėr'ship), *n.* The worship of images; as a term of reproach, the worship of idols; idolatry. The veneration of images, as the crucifix, or paintings or statues of the Virgin Mary or of the saints, is practised in the Roman Catholic and Oriental churches. The Roman Catholic doctrine concerning such veneration is, "that the images of Christ, of the Virgin Mother of God, and of the other saints, are to be had and retained particularly in temples, and that due honor and veneration are to be given them; not that any divinity, or virtue, is believed to be in them, on account of which they are to be worshipped; or that any thing is to be asked of them; or that trust is to be reposed in images, as was of old done by the Gentiles, who placed their hope in idols; but because the honor which is shown them is referred to the prototypes which those images represent; in such wise that by the images which we kiss, and before which we uncover the head and prostrate ourselves, we adore Christ, and we venerate the saints whose similitude they bear." *Decrees of the Council of Trent* (quoted in Schaff's "Creeds of Christendom," II. 201).

imagilet†, *n.* [< It. as if **imagiletto*, < *imagine*, *immagine*, image: see *image* and *-let*.] A small image.

Italy affords finer alabastor, whereof those *imagilets* wrought at Leghorn are made. *Fuller*, Worthies, Staffordshire, III. 124.

imaginable (i-maj'i-na-bl), *a.* [< F. *imaginable* = Pr. *ymaginable* = Sp. *imaginable* = Pg. *imaginavel* = It. *imaginabile*, now *immaginabile*, also *immaginevole*, < ML. *imaginabilis*, < L. *imaginari*, imagine: see *imagine*.] Capable of being imagined or conceived.

He ran into all the extravagances *imaginable*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 82.

imaginableness (i-maj'i-na-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being imaginable.

imaginably (i-maj'i-na-bli), *adv.* So as to be capable of being imagined; in a conceivable manner; possibly.

We found it so exceeding (and scarce *imaginably*) difficult a matter to keep out the air from getting at all in at any imperceptible hole or flaw. *Boyle*, Works, I. 10.

imaginal (i-maj'i-nal), *a.* [= OF. *imaginal*, < LL. *imaginalis*, figurative, < L. *imago* (*imagin-*), image, figure: see *image*.] 1. Characterized by imagination; imaginative. [Rare.]—2. Given to the use of rhetorical figures or images. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]—3. In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the imago or perfect state of an insect.—**Imaginal disk.** See the extract.

The apodal maggot [of *Muscidæ*], when it leaves the egg, carries in the interior of its body certain regularly arranged discoidal masses of indifferent tissue, which are termed *imaginal disks*. . . . As the *imaginal disks* develop, the preëxisting organs contained in the head and thorax of the larva undergo complete or partial resolution. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 386.

imaginant† (i-maj'i-nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *imaginant* = It. *immaginante*, < L. *imaginan(t-)s*, ppr. of *imaginari*, imagine: see *imagine*.] I. *a.* Imagining; conceiving.

And (we will enquire) what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 900.

II. *n.* One who imagines; an imaginer.

It is an inquiry of great depth and worth concerning imagination, how and how far it altereth the body proper of the *imaginant*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 186.

Story is full of the wonders it works upon hypochondrical *imaginants*; to whom the grossest absurdities are infallible certainties, and free reason an impostour. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatising, xi.

imaginarily (i-maj'i-nā-ri-li), *adv.* By means of the imagination; in imagination.

You make her tremble;
Do you not see 't *imaginarily*? *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

imaginariness (i-maj'i-nā-ri-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being imaginary.

imaginarity (i-maj-i-nar'i-ti), *n.* [< *imaginary* + *-ity*[2].] In *math.*, the state of being imaginary.

imaginary (i-maj'i-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *imaginaire* = Pr. *imaginari* = Sp. Pg. *imaginario* = It. *immaginario*, < L. *imaginarius*, seeming, imaginary, LL. also, lit., pertaining to an image, < *imago* (*imagin-*), an image: see *image*.]

I. *a.* 1. Existing only in imagination or fancy; due to erroneous belief or conception; not real; baseless; fancied: opposed to *actual*.

Besides real diseases, we are subject to many that are only *imaginary*, for which the physicians have invented *imaginary* cures. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 6.

Imaginary ills and fancied tortures. *Addison*, Cato.

Most of the names throughout the work are as *imaginary* as those of its pretended authors. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 192.

Nor, surely, did he miss
Some pale, *imaginary* bliss
Of earlier sights whose inner landscape still was Swiss. *Lowell*, Agassiz, iv. 2.

2. In *math.*, unreal and feigned in accordance with the theory of imaginary quantities.—**Departure of an imaginary quantity**, its argument. See *argument*, 8.—**Imaginary calculus, ens**, etc. See the nouns.—**Imaginary coördinate**, a coördinate whose value is imaginary.—**Imaginary curve**, a feigned curve every point of which is imaginary.—**Imaginary envelop**, the real curve which results from the substitution for the imaginary coördinates, $x = a + bi$, $y = c + di$, of $x' = a + b$, $y' = c + d$, upon the assumption that dy/dx is real.—**Imaginary exponent**, an exponent which is an imaginary quantity.—**Imaginary geometry**, analytical geometry in which the coördinates are allowed to take imaginary values.—**Imaginary integral**, an integral which appears under an imaginary form, usually on account of an imaginary constant being added to it.—**Imaginary line**, a feigned line some of the coefficients of the equation to which are imaginary.—**Imaginary point**, in *analytical geom.*, a feigned point one or more of the coördinates of which are imaginary quantities.—**Imaginary projection**, a central projection from an imaginary center or upon an imaginary plane.—**Imaginary quantity**, in *alg.*, an expression of the form $A + Bi$, where i is a symbol the square of which is negative unity (-1). The object of introducing imaginary quantities is to avoid a multitude of distinct cases between which it is not desired to discriminate, and to state what is true in general terms. Thus, a quadratic equation, as $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$, is said to have two roots. But these roots are real and distinct only if $B^2 - 4AC$ is positive. If this quantity vanishes, the two roots coalesce; and if it is negative, they become imaginary. The introduction of imaginaries greatly facilitates the reasoning of mathematics, even in cases where the conclusion has nothing to do with imaginaries. The greater part of the known propositions of higher analytical geometry are only true when account is taken of imaginary quantities. Imaginary quantities are feigned quantities, or they may be considered as quantities outside the ordinary system of quantity. Also called *impossible quantity*.—**Imaginary tangent**, a feigned tangent which is an imaginary line.—**Imaginary transformation**, a transformation by means of equations containing imaginary coefficients. =**Syn.** 1. Ideal, fanciful, fancied, visionary, unreal, shadowy, Utopian. *Imaginary* and *imaginative* are never synonymous: *imaginary* means existing only in the imagination; *imaginative* means possessed of or showing an active imagination.

II. *n.*; pl. *imaginaries* (-riz). In *alg.*, an imaginary expression or quantity.—**Conjugate imaginaries.** See *conjugate*.

imaginate† (i-maj'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *imaginatus*, pp. of *imaginare*, give an image of: see *image*, *v.*] Imaginative.

Whereas the *imaginate* faculties of other living creatures is unmoveable, and alwaies continueth in one. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 12.

imagination (i-maj-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *imaginacioun*, *ymaginacioun*, < OF. *ymagination*, *ymaginacion*, F. *imagination* = Pr. *ymaginatio*, *emaginassio* = Sp. *imaginacion* = Pg. *imaginação* = It. *immaginazione*, < L. *imaginatio*(*n-*), imagination, < *imaginari*, imagine: see *imagine*.] 1. The act or faculty of forming a mental image of an object; the act or power of presenting to consciousness objects other than those directly and at that time produced by the action of the senses; the act or power of reproducing or recombining remembered images of sense-objects; especially, the higher form of this power exercised in poetry and art. Imagination is commonly divided into reproductive and productive; *reproductive imagination* being the act or faculty of reproducing images stored in the memory, under the suggestion of associated images; *productive imagination* being the creative imagination which designedly recombines former experiences into new images. The phrase *productive imagination* is also used in the Kantian philosophy to denote the pure transcendental imagination, or that faculty by which the parts of the intuitions of space and time are combined into continua.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;
And, as *imagination* bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.
Such tricks hath strong *imagination*;
That, if it would but apprehend some joy,
It comprehends some bringer of that joy;
Or, in the night, imagining some fear,
How easy is a bush suppos'd a bear. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

It is evident that true *imagination* is vastly different from fancy; far from being merely a playful outcome of mental activity, a thing of joy and beauty only, it performs the initial and essential functions in every branch of human development. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 201.

2. An image in the mind; a formulated conception or idea.

Experience techith that colerik men geueth to summe *ymagynaciouns*, and sangueyn men ben ocupied aboute summe othere *ymagynaciouns*. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

My brain, methinks, is like an hour-glass,
Wherein my *imaginations* run like sands. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

He that uses the word "tarantula" without having any *imagination* or idea of what it stands for pronounces a good word, but so long means nothing at all by it. *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. x. 32.

3. The act of devising, planning, or scheming; a contrivance; scheme; device; plot.

Wenynge is no wysdome ne wyse *ymagynaciouns*,
Homo proponit et deus disponit and gouerneth alle good vertues. *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 33.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance and all their *imaginations* against me. Lam. iii. 60.

I was at my wits' end, and was brought into many *imaginations* what to do. *Capt. R. Bodenham* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 35).

4. A baseless or fanciful opinion.

For my purpose of proceeding in the profession of the law, so far as to a title, you may be pleased to correct that *imagination* where you find it. *Donne*, Letters, xxxii.

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination* the idea of space or expansion of itself naturally leads us. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 4.

Combinatory imagination. See *combinatory*.—**Creative imagination.** See *creative*.=**Syn.** 1. *Imagination*, *Fancy*. By derivation and early use *fancy* has the same meaning as *imagination*, but the words have become more and more distinctly separated. (See Wordsworth's preface to his "Lyrical Ballads.") *Imagination* is the more profound, earnest, logical. *Fancy* is lighter, more sportive, and often more purely creative. We call "Hamlet" and "Macbeth" works of Shakspere's *imagination*, the "Midsummer Night's Dream" and "The Tempest" of his *fancy*.

Consider for a moment if ever the *Imagination* has been so embodied as in Prospero, the *Fancy* as in Ariel, the brute Understanding as in Caliban. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 199.

Warm glowing colors *fancy* spreads
On objects not yet known. *Mrs. H. More*, David and Goliath, ii.

imaginational (i-maj-i-nā'shon-al), *a.* [< *imagination* + *-al*.] Of or relating to the imagination; imaginary.

imaginative (i-maj'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< ME. *imaginatif*, < OF. (and F.) *imaginatif* = Pr. *ymaginatiu* = Sp. Pg. *imaginativo* = It. *immaginativo*, < ML. **imaginativus*, < L. *imaginari*, pp. *imaginatus*, imagine: see *imagine*.] 1. Forming images; endowed with imagination; given to imagining: as, the *imaginative* faculty; an *imaginative* person.

Milton had a highly *imaginative*, Cowley a very fanciful mind. *Coleridge.*

Of all people children are the most *imaginative*. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist.

Sir Thomas Browne, our most *imaginative* mind since Shakespeare. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 153.

2. Characterized by or resulting from imagination; exhibiting or indicating the faculty of imagination.

I think it [the third canto of the Purgatorio] the most perfect passage of its kind in the world, the most *imaginative*, the most picturesque. *Macaulay*, Dante.

The more indolent and *imaginative* complexion of the Eastern nations makes them much more impressible. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

His [Alfred's] love of strangers, his questionings of travellers and scholars, betray an *imaginative* restlessness. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 168.

3†. Inquisitive; suspicious; jealous.

Nothyng list hym to been *ymaginatyf*,
If any wight had spoke whil he was oute
To hire [her] of love, he hadde of it no doubt. *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 866.

The kynge enclyned well thereto, but the duke of Burgoyne, who was sage and *ymaginatyue*, wolde nat agree therto. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxxxi.

=**Syn.** Inventive, creative, poetical. See *imaginary*.

imaginatively (i-maj'i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an imaginative manner; with or by the exercise of imagination.

To write *imaginatively* a man should have—imagination! *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 35.

imaginativeness (i-maj'i-nā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being imaginative.

imagine (i-maj'in), *v.*; pret. and pp. *imagined*, ppr. *imagining*. [< ME. *imaginen*, *imagenen*, < OF. *ymaginer*, *imaginer*, F. *imaginer* = Pr. *imaginar*, *ymaginar*, *emaginar* = Sp. Pg. *imaginar* = It. *immaginare*, < L. *imaginari*, picture to oneself, fancy, imagine, < *imago* (*imagin-*), a copy, likeness, image: see *image*.] I. *trans.* 1. To form a mental image of; produce by the imagination; especially, to construct by the productive imagination.

For to have bettere understondynge, I seye thus, Be ther *ymagyned* a Figure that hathe a gret Compas; and

aboute the poynt of the gret Compas, that is clept the Centre, be made another litille Compas.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 185.

Our view of any transaction . . . will necessarily be imperfect . . . unless we can . . . *imagine* ourselves the agents or spectators.
Whately, On Bacon's Essay on Studies.

And far beyond,
Imagined more than seen, the skirts of France.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

2. To conceive in the mind; suppose; conjecture.

The grettyst preseruacion of peas and gode rule to be hadde within the toune and shire of Bristowe that can be *ymagened*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 426.

That which hitherto we have set down is . . . sufficient to shew their brutishness, which *imagine* that religion and virtue are only as men will account of them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

Well, I will look his counsel in my breast;
And what I do *imagine*, let that rest.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

If the Rebellion is at all suppressed in any time, I *imagine* some of our troops will go. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 15.

3. To contrive in purpose; scheme; devise.

How long will ye *imagine* mischief against a man?
Ps. lxii. 3.

=Syn. 1 and **2**. *Surmise, Guess*, etc. (see *conjecture*), fancy, picture to one's self, apprehend, believe, suppose, deem.—**3.** To plan, frame, scheme.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form images or conceptions; exercise imagination.—**2.** To suppose; fancy; think.

The matter was otherwise received than they *imagined*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

My sister is not so defenceless left
As you *imagine*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 415.

imaginer (i-maj'i-nėr), *n.* **1.** One who imagines, or forms ideas or conceptions; a contriver.

Others think also that these *imaginers* invented that they spake of their own heads.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 121.

2†. A plotter; a schemer.

For men of warre inclosed in fortresses are sore *imagyners*. *Bernere*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxvii.

imagines, *n.* Latin plural of *imago*.

imaging (im'āj-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *image*, *v.*] The forming of mental images; expression by means of imagery.

Imaging is, in itself, the very height and life of poetry.
Dryden, State of Innocence, Pref.

imagining (i-maj'i-ning), *n.* [< ME. *imaginynge*; verbal n. of *imagine*, *v.*] **1.** The act of forming images in the mind.—**2.** That which is imagined.

Present fears
Are less than horrible *imaginings*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

3†. Scheming; plot; contrivance.

There were iij lordes came on to the kyng,
Desireng hym on huntyng for to goo,
ffull ontrewly ther with *ymaginyng*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 963.

imaginous† (i-maj'i-nus), *a.* [= It. *immaginoso*, *imaginoso*, < ML. **imaginosus*, < L. *imago* (*imagin-*), image: see *image*.] Full of or characterized by imagination; imaginative.

There is a kind of cure
To fright a lingering fever from a man
By an *imaginous* fear.
Chapman, Mons. D'Olive, v. 1.

imago (i-mā'gō), *n.*; pl. *imagos*, *imagines* (-gōz, i-maj'i-nēz). [NL. use of L. *imago*, an image, likeness: see *image*.] In *entom.*, the final, perfect stage or state of an insect, after it has undergone all its transformations and become capable of reproduction. The name is due to the fact that such an insect, having passed through its larval stages, and having, as it were, cast off its mask or disguise, has become a true representation or image of its species. See cut under *Diptera*.

imam, imâm, imaum (i-mäm', i-mâm'), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *iman* = Pers. Turk. *imām*, < Ar. *imām*, a guide, chief, leader, < *amma*, walk before, preside.] A Mohammedan chief or leader. Specifically—(*a*) The religious title of the four successors of Mohammed, and of the four great doctors of the four orthodox sects; hence, a Mohammedan prince or religious leader: as, the *Imam* of Muscat. (*b*) The title of the great leaders of the Shiites or Shiahs. These are Ali, believed by them to have been constituted by Mohammed *the Imam* or head of the faithful (called *caliph* by the Sunnis), and his ten successors, the twelfth being yet to come in the person of the Mahdi or Messiah predicted by Mohammed. (*c*) The person who leads the daily prayers in the mosque, and receives its revenues.

The word *imâm* literally means the chief, or guide. In public prayer it signifies the officiating minister, whose words the people repeat in a low voice, and whose gestures they imitate; he is a delegate of the supreme Imâm, the successor of Mahomet.
J. Darmesteter, The Mahdi (trans.), p. 87.

imamate (i-mäm'āt), *n.* [< *imam* + *-ate*[3].] The office or function of an imam; the caliphate.

The caliphate . . . is also called El Imâmah, the *Imamate*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 714.

imaret (im'a-ret), *n.* [Turk. *imāret*.] A kind of hospice or hostelry for the free accommodation of Mohammedan pilgrims and other travelers in the Turkish empire.

Their Hospitals they call *Imarets*; of these there are great vse, because they want Innes in the Turkes dominions. They found them for the reliefe of the poore, and of Trauellers, where they haue food allowed them (differing according to the vse of the place), and lodging places, without beds. They are open for the most part to all men of all religions. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 299.

On the brink
Of a small *imaret's* rustic fount.
Moore, Paradise and the Peri.

imaum, *n.* See *imam*.

imbalm†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embalm*.

imban (im-ban'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *ban*[1].] To excommunicate, in a civil sense; cut off from the rights of man, or exclude from the common privileges of humanity. *J. Barlow.* [Rare.]

imband (im-band'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *band*[1].] To form into a band or bands. [Rare.]

Beneath full sails *inbanded* nations rise. *J. Barlow.*

imbank†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embank*.

imbankment†, *n.* An obsolete form of *embankment*.

imbannered (im-ban'ėrd), *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *banner* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with banners.

imbar† (im-bär'), *v. t.* To bar out. See *embar*.

So do the kings of France unto this day.
Howbeit they would hold up this Salique law,
To bar your highness claiming from the female;
And rather choose to hide them in a net
Than amply to *imbar* their crooked titles,
Usurp'd from you and your progenitors.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

[The sense of *imbar* in this passage is disputed; it may be an error. Some editions have *imbare*, which is defined "to make or lay bare; expose."]

imbargo†, *n.* An obsolete form of *embargo*.

imbark†, *v.* An obsolete form of *embark*.

imbarkation†, *n.* An obsolete form of *embarkation*.

imbarkment†, *n.* Same as *embarkment*.

imbarren†, *v. t.* Same as *embarren*.

imbase†, *v. t.* Same as *embase*.

imbastardize† (im-bas'tär-dīz), *v. t.* Same as *embastardize*.

imbathe† (im-bāŦH'), *v. t.* Same as *embathe*.

imbattle (im-bat'l), *v. t.* Same as *embattle*[2].

imbattled (im-bat'ld), *p. a.* Same as *embattled*.

imbay†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embay*[1].

imbayed (im-bād'), *p. a.* Same as *embayed*.

imbecile (im'be-sil or im-bes'il), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *imbecile*, *imbecille*, F. *imbécile* = Sp. Pg. *imbecil* = It. *imbecille*, < L. *imbecillis*, *inbecillis*, usually *imbecillus*, *inbecillus*, weak, feeble; origin unknown. The common derivation < *in*, on, + *bacillus*, a staff (as if referring to the feeble steps of age), is improbable. The first syllable is more likely *in-* priv. Hence *imbecile*, *v.*, and its doublet *embezzle*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Without physical strength; feeble; impotent; helpless. [Rare.]

We in a manner were got out of God's possession; were in respect to him become *imbecile* and lost.
Barrow, Works, II. xxii.

2. Mentally feeble; fatuous; having the mental faculties undeveloped or greatly impaired. See *imbecility*.

The man became
Imbecile; his one word was "desolate."
Dead for two years before his death was he.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. Marked by mental feebleness or incapacity; indicating weakness of mind; inane; stupid: as, *imbecile* efforts; an *imbecile* speech.

To Americans, the whole system of Italian education seems calculated to reduce women to a state of *imbecile* captivity before marriage. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

=Syn. 2 and **3**. Foolish, driveling, idiotic. See *debility*.

II. *n.* One who is imbecile.

imbecile† (im'be-sil or im-bes'il), *v. t.* [Earlier also *imbecil*, *imbecill*, *imbecell*, etc., and, with devious forms, *imbezzle*, *embezzle*, etc. (see *embezzle*, ult. a doublet of *imbecile*, *v.*); from the adj.] **1.** To make imbecile; weaken.

It is a sad calamity, that the fear of death shall so *imbecile* man's courage and understanding that he dares not suffer the remedy of all his calamities.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii. § 7.

2. To embezzle.

Princes must, in a special manner, be guardians of pupils and widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their states *imbeciled*, or in any sense be exposed to the rapine of covetous persons.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iii. 2.

He brought from thence abundance of brave armes, which were here repositet; but in the late warres much of the armes was *imbecell'd*.
Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS., p. 240. (*Halliwell.*)

imbecilitate† (im-be-sil'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *imbecility* + *-ate*[2].] To weaken; render feeble.

imbecility (im-be-sil'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *imbecilete*, *imbecillite*, F. *imbécillité* = Sp. *imbecilidad* = Pg. *imbecillidade* = It. *imbecillità*, < L. *imbecillita(t-)s*, *inbecillita(t-)s*, weakness, feebleness, < *imbecillis*, *inbecillis*, weak: see *imbecile*, *a.*] The condition or quality of being imbecile or impotent; weakness of either body or mind, but especially of the latter. Mental imbecility is such a weakness of mind, owing to defective development or to loss of faculty, as to incapacitate its subject for the ordinary duties of life, and for legal consent, choice, or responsibility.

Cruelty . . . argues not only a depravedness of nature, but also a meanness of courage and *imbecility* of mind.
Sir W. Temple, Introd. to Hist. Eng.

No one can doubt that his [Petrarch's] poems exhibit, amidst some *imbecility* and more affectation, much elegance, ingenuity, and tenderness. *Macaulay*, Dante.

Though to the larger and more trifling part of the sex [men] *imbecility* in females is a great enhancement of their personal charms, there is a portion of them too reasonable and too well-informed themselves to desire anything more in woman than ignorance.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xiv.

=Syn. *Infirmity*, *Imbecility*, etc. (see *debility*); feebleness, childishness, idiocy, dotage.

imbed, *v. t.* See *embed*.

imbellic (im-bel'ik), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *bellicus*, warlike: see *bellic*. Cf. L. *imbellis*, *inbellis*, unwarlike, < *in-* priv. + *bellum*, war.] Not warlike or martial; unwarlike. [Rare.]

The *imbellick* peasant, when he comes first to the field, shakes at the report of a musket.
F. Junius, Sin Stigmatised, p. 423.

imbellish†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embellish*.

imbellishing†, *n.* Same as *embellishment*.

The devices and *imbellishings* of man's imagination.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 2.

imbenching† (im-ben'ching), *n.* [< *in-*[1] + *bench* + *-ing*[1].] A raised work like a bench.
Parkhurst.

imber, imber-diver, imber-goose (im'bėr, -dī'vėr, -gös), *n.* Same as *ember-goose*.

imbezzle†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embezzle*.

imbibe (im-bīb'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *imbibed*, ppr. *imbibing*. [< ME. **enbiben*, F. *imbiber* = Sp. Pg. *embeber* = It. *imbevere*, < L. *imbibere*, *inbibere*, drink in, < *in*, in, + *bibere*, drink: see *bib*[1], *bibulous*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drink in; absorb by or as if by drinking: as, a sponge *imbibes* moisture.

Various are the Colours you may try,
Of which the thirsty Wooll *imbibes* the Dye.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

So barren sands *imbibe* the show'r.
Cowper, Friendship, l. 184.

This is a delicious evening, when the whole body is one sense, and *imbibes* delight through every pore.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 140.

2. To receive or admit into the mind; imbue one's mind with: as, to *imbibe* errors.

It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom. *Locke.*

One wise rule of behaviour, deeply *imbibed*, will be useful to us in hundreds of instances.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

3†. To cause to drink in; imbue.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and indissolvable in water; and this earth, *imbibed* with more acid, becomes a metallick salt.
Newton.

II. *intrans.* To drink; absorb liquid or moisture.

O to watch the thirsty plants
Imbibing! *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

imbiber (im-bī'bėr), *n.* One who or that which imbibes.

Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphureous steams.
Arbuthnot.

imbibition (im-bi-bish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *imbibition* = Sp. *imbibicion*; as *imbibe* + *-ition*.] The act of imbibing; the absorption of a liquid into the passages or pores of a body.

Beside the common way and road of reception by the root, there may be a refection and *imbibition* from without; for gentle showrs refresh plants, though they enter not the roots. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iv.

A drop of oil let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it which by the *imbibition* of the liquor acquires a greater continuity and some transparency will appear much darker than the rest. *Boyle.*

The variation in the amount of water present produces a corresponding variation in the volume of the cell-wall; hence the absorption of water or *imbibition* by the cell-wall has come to be termed its "swelling-up."
Vines, Physiol. of Plants, p. 14.

imbitter† (im-bit'ėr), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embitter*.

imbitterer† (im-bit'ėr-ėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *embitterer*.

imblaze†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emblaze*.

imblason†, *v.* An obsolete form of *emblason*.

imboccatura (im-bok-kä-tö′rä), *n.* [It., mouth, bit; cf. *imboccare*, feed, disembogue: see *embogue*, *embouchure*.] The mouthpiece of a wind-instrument.

imbodier†, **imbodiment**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *embodier*, etc.

imboil†, *v.* Same as *emboil*.

imbolden† (im-bōl′dn), *v. t.* Same as *embolden*.

imbolish†, *v. t.* [A dubious word, appar. a var. of *abolish*, confused with *imbecile*, *v.*, *embezzle*, *v.*] To steal; embezzle.

You poore theeves doe only steale and purloyne from men, and the harme you doe is to *imbollish* men's goods, and bring them to poverty.
Greene, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 391).

imbonity† (im-bon′i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *imbonita(t-)s*, *inbonita(t-)s*, inconvenience, lit. 'ungoodness,' < L. *in-* priv. + *bonita(t-)s*, goodness, < *bonus*, good: see *bonus*, *bounty*.] Want of goodness or of good qualities.

All fears, griefs, suspicions, discontents, *imbonities*, insuavities are swallowed up. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 262.

imborder† (im-bôr′dėr), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emborder*.

imborsation (im-bôr-sā′shọn), *n.* [< It. *imborsazione*, < *imborsare*, put in a purse: see *imburse*.] In central Italy, the act of placing in a purse or sack (*borsa*) the names of candidates for certain municipal offices, to be afterward selected by lot. According to Sismondi, this method is still in use.

The magistrates who were now in offices, having great power, took upon themselves to constitute a signory out of all the most considerable citizens, to continue forty months. Their names were to be put into a bag or purse, which was called *imborsation*, and a certain number of them drawn out by lot at the end of every second month: whereas before, when the old magistrates went out of office, new ones were always chosen by the council.
J. Adams, Works, V. 32.

imboah†, *n.* [For **imboss*, < *imboss* = *embos*[1], *v.*, with ref. to *embossed*, 6.] The foam that comes from a hunted deer. *Nares.*

For though he should keep the very middle of the stream, yet will that, with the help of the wind, lodge part of the stream and *imbosh* that comes from him on the bank, it may be a quarter of a mile lower, which hath deceived many. *Gentleman's Recreation*, p. 73.

imbosom (im-bůz′um), *v. t.* See *embosom*.

imboss†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emboss*[1].

imbosture† (im-bos′tụr), *n.* [< *imbost*, pp. of *imboss* = *emboss*[1], + *-ure*.] Embossed work.

Learch. This is no rich idolatry.
Ruf. Yes, sure,
And set out to the full height; there nor wants *Imbosture* nor embroidery.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 3.

imbound† (im-bound′), *v. t.* Same as *embound*.

imbow (im-bō′), *v. t.* See *embow*.

imbowel, **imboweler**, etc. See *embowel*, etc.

imbower, *v.* See *embower*.

imbowment† (im-bō′ment), *n.* See *embowment*.

imbrace†, **imbracement**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *embrace*[1], etc.

imbraid†, *v. t.* Same as *embraid*[1].

imbrangle, *v. t.* See *embrangle*.

imbrave†, *v. t.* Same as *embrave*.

imbreed (im-brēd′), *v.* Same as *inbreed*.

imbreke† (im-brēk′), *n.* The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

imbrex (im′breks), *n.*; pl. *imbrices* (im′bri-sēz). [L., < *imber* (*imbr-*), a shower, heavy rain, rain-water, = Gr. ὄμβρος, a shower.] 1. A gutter-tile or other tile of curved surface; a pantile.

The absence of *imbrices*, which are a necessary adjunct in the formation of a Roman tiled roof.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVII. 193.

2. One of the scales or compartments of an imbrication.

Imbricatæ (im-bri-kā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), fem. pl. of L. *imbricatus*: see *imbricate*, *a.*] A division of plants founded upon the purely artificial character of imbricate leaves or scales, including the orders *Lycopodiaceæ*, *Balanophoreæ*, and *Cytinaceæ*.

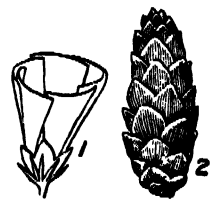
imbricate (im′bri-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *imbricated*, ppr. *imbricating*. [< L. *imbricatus*, pp. of *imbricare*, cover with gutter-tiles, form like a gutter-tile, < *imbrex* (*imbric-*), a hollow tile, a gutter-tile: see *imbrex*.] I. *trans.* To lay or lap one over another, so as to break joint, as or like tiles or shingles, either with parts all in one horizontal row or circle (as in the estivation of a calyx or corolla, when at least one piece must be wholly external and one internal), or with the tips of lower parts covering the bases of higher ones in a succession of rows or spiral ranks.

The fans consisted of the trains of peacocks, whose quills were set in a long stem so as to *imbricate* the plumes in the gradation of their natural growths.
Beckford, Vathek.

II. *intrans.* To overlap serially.

In all essential family characters they [*Echinothuria* and *Calveria*] agree. The plates *imbricate* in the same directions and on the same plan.
Sir C. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 164.

imbricate (im′bri-kāt), *a.* [= F. *imbriqué* = Sp. Pg. *imbricado*, < L. *imbricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Bent and hollowed like a gutter-tile or pantile.—2. Lying one over another or lapping, like tiles on a roof; parallel, with a straight surface, and lying or lapping one over another, as the scales on the leaf-buds of plants, the scales of fishes and of reptiles, or the feathers of birds.—3. Decorated with a pattern resembling a surface of lapping tiles.—4. Consisting of lines or curves giving a resemblance to a surface of overlapping tiles: as, an *imbricate* pattern.—**Imbricate antennæ**, antennæ in which the joints are somewhat conical, each attached by its narrow end to a deep hollow on one side of the preceding one, as in *Prionus*. See cut under *Prionus*.—**Imbricate elytra**, elytra one of which laps slightly over the other.



1, imbricate flower-bud of *Althæa rosea*; 2, imbricate scales of the cone of hemlock-spruce (*Tsuga Canadensis*).

imbricated (im′bri-kā-ted), *a.* [< *imbricate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *imbricate*.

A close-fitting mail of flattened cells coats our surface with a panoply of *imbricated* scales.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 283.

imbricately (im′bri-kāt-li), *adv.* In an imbricate manner.

imbrication (im-bri-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *imbrication*; as *imbricate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being imbricate; an overlapping of the edges (real or simulated), like that of tiles or shingles.

Imbrication.—Roof and Column.

And let us consider that all is covered and guarded with a well-made tegument, beset with bristles, adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other flneries.
Derham, Physico-Theology, viii. 6.

2. Masonry laid in ornamental designs, in stone of various colors, brick, terra-cotta, or a combination of these materials.—3. A hollow resembling that of a gutter-tile.

imbricative (im′bri-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *imbricatif* = Sp. *imbricativo*; < *imbricate* + *-ive*.] Forming an imbrication; imbricated. [Rare.]

imbrices, *n.* Plural of *imbrex*.

imbrier†, *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *brier*.] To entangle in a thicket. *Davies.*

Why should a gracious prince *imbrier* himself any longer in thorns and do no good, but leave his wooll behind him?
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 192.

imbroccata, **imbrocata** (im-bro-kä′tä), *n.* [Also *imbroccato*, *embrocado*; < It. *imbroccata*, a hit or thrust with the sword, < *imbroccare*, hit the mark, < *in*, on, in, + *broccare*, spur, urge, orig. thrust with a sharp point, broach: see *broach*, *v.*] In *fencing*, a thrust in tierce. *Gifford.*

You have your passages and *imbrocatas* in courtship, as the bitter bob in wit. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

The special rules, as your punto, your reverso, your stoccato, your *imbroccato*, your passada, your montanto.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

imbroder†, *v. t.* Same as *embroider*. [In the quotation it refers to tattooing.]

Their women [of Virginia] *imbroder* their legges, handa, &c., with diuers workes, as of Serpents, and such like, with blacke spots in the flesh. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 762.

imbrodry†, *n.* Same as *embroidery*.

The gardens without are very large, and the parterrs of excellent *imbrodry*, set with many statues of brasse and marble. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 14, 1664.

imbroglio (im-brō′lyō), *n.* [It., confusion, < *imbrogliare*, confuse, embroil: see *embroil*[2].] 1. An intricate and perplexing state of affairs; a misunderstanding of a complicated nature, as between persons or nations; an entanglement.

This wide-weltering, strangely growing, monstrous stupendous *imbroglio* of Convention business.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. ii. 3.

2. An intricate or complicated plot, as against a person, or of a romance or drama.

The terms of the letter, and the explosion of the early morning, fitted together like parts in some obscure and mischievous *imbroglio*.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 95.

3. In *music*, a passage in which the rhythms of different voice-parts are conflicting or contradictory.

imbroider†, *v. t.* See *embroider*.

imbroil†, *v. t.* See *embroil*[2].

imbrother†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *embroider*.

imbrown†, *v.* See *embrown*.

imbrue (im-brö′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imbrued*, ppr. *imbruing*. [Formerly also *imbrow*, *embrue*, *embrew*; < ME. *imbrowen*, < OF. *embruer*, *embruver*, *embrewer*, *embruvrer*, *embeverer*, *embevrer*, give to drink, make drunk (refl. drink), imbrue, bedabble, < *en-* + **bevrer*, give to drink, < *bevre*, < L. *bibere*, drink: see *bib*[1], and cf. *bever*[3]. Cf. *imbibe*.] 1. To wet or moisten; soak; drench in a fluid, now especially in blood; bedabble.

Youre handes eke that they in no manere
Imbrowe the cuppe, for thanne shulle noone be lothe
Withe yow to drynke that ben withe yow yfere.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Are not the mad, armed mob in those writings instigated to *imbrue* their hands in the blood of their fellow-citizens?
B. Franklin, Autobiog., p. 335.

Who has not heard how brave O'Neale
In English blood *imbrued* his steel?
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 6.

2. To soak into, as a fluid, especially blood.

When smoking strains of crimson blood
Imbru'd the fatten'd ground.
Chatterton, Bristow Tragedy.

imbruement (im-brö′ment), *n.* [< *imbrue* + *-ment*.] The act of imbruing, or the state of being imbrued.

imbrute (im-bröt′), *v.* See *embrute*.

imbud (im-bud′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *imbudded*, ppr. *imbudding*. [< *in-*[2] + *bud*[1].] To put forth buds. [Rare.]

What a return of comfort dost thou bring,
Now at this fresh returning of our blood;
Thus meeting with the op'ning of the Spring,
To make our spirits likewise to *imbud*.
Daniel, To the King's Majesty.

imbue (im-bū′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imbued*, ppr. *imbuing*. [< OF. *imbuer*, F. *imbuire* = Sp. Pg. *imbuir* = It. *imbuire*, < L. *imbuere*, *inbuere*, wet, moisten, soak, < *in*, in, + *-buere*, allied to *bibere*, drink: see *bib*[1], *imbibe*. Cf. *imbruc*.] 1. To impregnate by steeping or soaking: used especially with reference to dyes.

Clothes which have once been thoroughly *imbued* with black cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour.
Boyle.

2. To tincture deeply; cause to become impregnated or penetrated: as, to *imbue* the minds of youth with good principles.

Thy words, with grace divine
Imbued, bring to their sweetness no satiety.
Milton, P. L., viii. 216.

A thoughtful mind, *imbued* with elegant literature.
Sumner, Hon. Joseph Story.

If we are really *imbued* with the grace of holiness, we shall abhor sin as something base, irrational, and polluting. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 13.

imbuement (im-bū′ment), *n.* [< *imbue* + *-ment*.] The act of imbuing, or the state of being imbued.

imburse† (im-bėrs′), *v. t.* [Also *emburse*; < OF. *embourser* = It. *imborsare*, < ML. *imbursare*, put in a purse, pocket, pay, < L. *in*, in, + *bursa*, burse, purse: see *burse*, *purse*. Cf. *reimburse*.] To supply money to; stock with money.

imbursement† (im-bėrs′ment), *n.* [< *imburse* + *-ment*.] The act of imbursing or supplying money.

imbushment†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambushment*. *Latimer.*

imbution† (im-bū′shọn), *n.* [< L. *imbuere*, *inbuere*, pp. *imbutus*, *inbutus*, wet, moisten: see *imbue*.] The act of imbuing; imbuement.

imell†, **imelle**† (i-mel′), *adv.* and *prep.* [E. dial. *amell*; ME. *imell*, *emell*, *emelle*, *omell*, < Icel. *á milli*, *á millum* (or equiv. OSw. *i mælli* = Dan. *imellem*), amid, < *á*, = E. *on* (or *i* = E. *in*), + *middil*, *medhal*, mid, middle: see *middle*.] I. *adv.* In the middle; between.

Sen erthe is vayne and voyde, and myrknes *emel*.
York Plays, p. 6.

II. *prep.* Amid; among.

My lorde! we haue bourded with this boy,
And holden hym full hote *emelle* vs.
York Plays, p. 269.

imide (i′mid or ī′mid), *n.* [An arbitrary variation of *amide*.] In *chem.*, a substituted am-

monia in which two hydrogen atoms of ammonia are replaced by a bivalent acid radical, and the whole acts as a monobasic acid. An imide therefore contains the group NH, as carbimide, CO.NH.

imitability (im′i-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *imitable:* see *-bility.*] The character of being imitable.

According to the multifariousness of this *imitability*, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

imitable (im′i-ta-bl), *a.* [< F. *imitable* = Sp. *imitable* = Pg. *imitavel* = It. *imitabile*, < L. *imitabilis*, that may be imitated, < *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate.*] 1. Capable of being imitated or copied.

The rapid courses of the heavenly bodies are rather *imitable* by our thoughts than our corporeal motions. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 33.

Simple and *imitable* virtues, which are within every man's reach, but which, unfortunately, are not exercised by many, or this world would be a paradise. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 28.

2. Worthy of imitation. [Rare.]

As acts of parliament are not regarded by most *imitable* writers, I account the relation of them improper for history. *Sir J. Hayward.*

imitableness (im′i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being imitable; imitability.

imitancy (im′i-tan-si), *n.* [< *imitan(t)* + *-cy.*] A tendency to imitate; the habit of imitating. [Rare.]

The servile *imitancy* . . . of mankind might be illustrated under the different figure, itself nothing original, of a flock of sheep. *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 67.

imitant (im′i-tant), *n.* [= It. *imitante*, < L. *imitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate.*] That which imitates; hence, a counterfeit article. [Rare.]

The tendency, therefore, is to lower the quality and finish of confectionery, to foster the use of *imitants* and adulterants, and to give the well known houses a monopoly of the business. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 135.

imitate (im′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imitated*, ppr. *imitating.* [< L. *imitatus*, pp. of *imitari* (> It. *imitare* = Sp. Pg. *imitar* = F. *imiter*), copy, portray, imitate, a deponent freq., < √ **im*, whence also *imago* (*imagin-*), a copy, image: see *image.*] 1. To use as a model or pattern; make a copy, counterpart, or semblance of.

The ornament [of Italian thirteenth-century painted glass] shows the influence of Byzantine conventions, but the ornamentists *imitated* natural forms of foliage sooner than northern artists. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 668.

2. To take example by, in action or manner; follow or endeavor to copy as an exemplar; act in the manner or character of; pattern after.

Despise wealth and *imitate* a god. *Cowley.*

All we ought, or can, in this dark State,
Is, what we have admir'd, to *imitate.*
Congreve, To the Memory of Lady Gethin.

The tendency to *imitate* those about us is a very important aid to the development of the will.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol. p. 612.

=Syn. *Imitate, Counterfeit, Mimic, Ape, Mock.* *Imitate* is the general word for the expression of the idea common to these five words. To *counterfeit* is to *imitate* exactly or as closely as possible, more often for a dishonest purpose; to *mimic* is to *imitate* in sport or ridicule, as to *mimic* one's affectations in speech or carriage; to *ape* is to *imitate* with servility. *Mock*, whose first meaning was to *imitate* in derision, has changed ground so as now generally to mean to deride by imitation, or, still more broadly, to treat with scorn, to tantalize.

imitation (im-i-tā′shon), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *imitation* = Sp. *imitacion* = Pg. *imitação* = It. *imitazione*, < L. *imitatio(n-)*, imitation, < *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate.*] I. *n.* 1. The act of imitating; an imitating or copying.

Imitation is a facultie to expresse liuelie and perfitelie that example which ye go about to fol[l]ow. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 116.

It seemeth the idolatrous Priests carried the Tabernacle of their Idoll on their shoulder, in apish *imitation* of the true Priests and Leuites *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 68.

The peculiar notes of birds are acquired by *imitation.*
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 222.

2. That which is made or produced by imitating; hence, in general, a likeness or resemblance; a simulated reproduction or representation; more loosely, a likeness or resemblance in general.

Both these arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the best nature.
Dryden Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

Pleasing and ingenious *imitations* of the manner of the great masters appear. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

The waiters exhibited in their eagerness a good *imitation* of unselfish service.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 30.

3. Specifically, in *music*, the process or act of repeating a melodic phrase or theme, either at a different pitch or key from the original, or in a different voice-part, or with some rhythmic or intervallic modification not so great as to destroy the resemblance. The original phrase or theme is often called the *antecedent*, and the imitation the *consequent.* Imitation is reckoned one of the chief beauties of polyphonic writing and of composition in general. Its esthetic value lies in the combined unity and variety that it introduces into intricate works, and in the opportunity it affords for ingenuity and skill. Imitation is said to be *strict* when the succession of intervals is identical in both antecedent and consequent, and *free* when some modification of the one appears in the other. The commonest regular varieties of free imitation are: by augmentation (*augmented imitation*), in which the rhythmic value of the several tones is systematically increased, as when quarter-notes are represented by half-notes; by diminution (*diminished imitation*), in which the rhythmic value of the several tones is systematically lessened, as when quarter-notes are represented by eighth-notes; by inversion (*inverted imitation, inverted counterpoint*, or *imitation in contrary motion*), in which every upward interval in the antecedent is represented in the consequent by an equivalent downward interval, and vice versa; and *retrograde* or *reversed imitation*, in which the intervals of the antecedent are taken in reverse order in the consequent. The interval of pitch by which the consequent is separated from the antecedent is indicated by calling the imitation *at the fifth, at the octave*, etc. Strict imitation is *canonic*, and the result, if of some extent, is a *canon* (which see); imitation is also the basis of the *fugue* (which see).

II. *a.* Made in imitation; counterfeit; not genuine; copied: as, *imitation* stone, lace, gold, etc.

imitational (im-i-tā′shon-al), *a.* [< *imitation* + *-al.*] Relating to or characterized by imitation. [Rare.]

imitationist (im-i-tā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *imitation* + *-ist.*] One who practises imitation; a mere imitator; one who wants originality. *Imp. Dict.*

imitative (im′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *imitatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *imitativo*, < ML. **imitativus*, < L. *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate.*] 1. Imitating or inclined to imitate or copy.

At present, we are become an *imitative*, not to say a mimic, race. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xlii.

2. Aiming at imitation; exhibiting or designed to exhibit an imitation of a pattern or model.

The doctrine which he [Aristotle] established, that poetry is an *imitative* art, when justly understood, is to the critic what the compass is to the navigator.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

3. Formed after or presenting a similitude of a model, pattern, or original.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 527.

In the genesis of language the interjection, even if not technically a part of speech, and the onomatopoetic or *imitative* words must be regarded as the primary linguistic utterances. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiv.

In the 6th century capital-writing enters on its period of decadence, and the examples of it become *imitative.*
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 152.

imitatively (im′i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an imitative manner; by imitation.

imitativeness (im′i-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being imitative.

imitator (im′i-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *imitateur* = Sp. Pg. *imitador* = It. *imitatore*, < L. *imitator*, one who imitates, < *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate.*] One who imitates, copies, or patterns after a model.

A servile *imitator*, who, without one spark of Cowley's admirable genius, mimicked whatever was least commendable in Cowley's manner. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

imitatorship (im′i-tā-tor-ship), *n.* [< *imitator* + *-ship.*] The office or state of an imitator.

But when to servile *imitatorship*
Some spruce Athenian pen is prentized,
'Tis worse than apish.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iii. 9.

imitatress (im′i-tā-tres), *n* [< *imitator* + *-ess.* Cf. *imitatrix.*] A female imitator.

imitatrix (im′i-ta-triks), *n.* [= F. *imitatrice* = It. *imitatrice*, < L. *imitatrix* (*-tric-*), fem. of *imitator*, an imitator: see *imitator.*] Same as *imitatress.*

Friend, they either are men's souls themselves
Or the most wittie *imitatrixes* of them.
Sir Gyles Goosecappe (1606), iii. 1.

immaculacy (i-mak′ū-lā-si), *n.* The state of being immaculate.

immaculate (i-mak′ū-lāt), *a.* [< ME. *immaculate* = F. *immaculé* = Sp. *inmaculado* = Pg. *immaculado* = It. *immacolato*, < L. *immaculatus*, *inmaculatus*, unspotted, unstained, < *in-* priv. + *maculatus*, spotted: see *maculate.*] 1. Unspotted; spotless; stainless; pure; undefiled; without blemish or impurity: as, an *immaculate* reputation; *immaculate* thoughts; an *immaculate* edition.

"To keep this commandment *immaculate* and blameless" was to teach the gospel of Christ without mixture of corrupt and unsound doctrine.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

Thou sheer, *immaculate*, and silver fountain.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 2.

Thy ruin grand
With an *immaculate* charm which cannot be defaced.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 26.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, without spots or colored marks; unicolored.—**Immaculate conception**, in *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the freedom from original sin which the Virgin Mary possessed from the time of her conception in the womb of her mother: now an established dogma of the church. The controversy regarding this dogma commenced about the twelfth century. It was debated by the schoolmen, the universities, the orders of the Jesuits, Franciscans, and Dominicans, and the councils of Basel and Trent. Opinion gradually prevailed in its favor, and it was formally proclaimed by Pope Pius IX., December 8th, 1854, in the bull "Ineffabilis Deus." The feast of the Immaculate Conception is observed in the Roman Catholic Church on December 8th.

Gregory XV. . . . forbade anyone to accuse those who denied the *immaculate conception* of heresy or mortal sin.
Catholic Dict., p. 429.

Immaculate Heart. See *heart.* **=Syn.** Unspotted, stainless, unsullied, unblemished, untarnished.

immaculately (i-mak′ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In an immaculate manner; with spotless purity.

immaculateness (i-mak′ū-lāt-nes), *n.* The character of being immaculate; spotless purity.

Candour and *immaculateness* of conversation is required of such as are sequestred for God by some vow or consecration. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xii. § 2.

immailed† (im-māld′), *a.* [< *in-*2 + *mail*1 + *-ed*2.] Wearing mail or armor.

Whilst their inhabitants, like heards of deere
By kingly lyons chas'd, fled from our armes
If any did oppose instructed swarmes
Of men *immayl'd.*
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

immalleable (i-mal′ē-a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inmaleable;* as *in-*3 + *malleable.*] Unmalleable; incapable of being extended by hammering.

Though it [aqua fortis] make not a permanent solution of crude tin, it quickly frets the parts asunder, and reduces it to an *immalleable* substance.
Boyle, Works, IV. 319.

immanacle (im-man′a-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immanacled*, ppr. *immanacling.* [< *in-*2 + *manacle.*] To put manacles on; manacle.

Although this corporal rind
Thou hast *immanacled.* *Milton*, Comus, l. 665.

immanation (im-a-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + *manare*, pp. *manatus*, flow; cf. *emanation.*] A flowing or entering in.

A quick *immanation* of continuous fantasies.
Lamb, To Coleridge.

immane (i-mān′), *a.* [= Pg. *immano* = It. *immane*, cruel, savage, < L. *immanis*, *inmanis*, huge, vast, cruel, savage, inhuman; perhaps < *in-* intensive (*in-*2) + *magnus*, great.] Monstrous in size or character; huge; prodigious; monstrously perverse, savage, cruel, etc. [Archaic.]

What *immane* difference is there between the twenty-fourth of February and commencement of March?
Evelyn, Sylva, i. 18.

He had been brought very close to that *immane* and nefandous Burke-and-Hare business which made the blood of civilization run cold in the year 1828.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 44.

immanely (i-mān′li), *adv.* Monstrously; hugely. [Archaic.]

A man of excessive strength, Valiant, Liberal, and fair of Aspect, but *immanely* Cruell. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

immanence (im′a-nens), *n.* [< *immanen(t)* + *-ce.*] The condition of being immanent; inherence; indwelling.

Immanence implies the unity of the intelligent principle in creation in the creation itself, and of course includes in it every genuine form of pantheism. Transcendence implies the existence of a separate divine intelligence, and of another and spiritual state of being, intended to perfectionate our own.
J. D. Morell, Manchester Papers, No. 2, p. 108.

A modification of a prevailing Latin conception of the divine transcendence by a clearer and fuller appreciation . . . of the divine *immanence.*
Prog. Orthodoxy, p. 16.

immanency (im′a-nen-si), *n.* Same as *immanence.*

Christ, as we have seen, never reflected on transcendency and *immanency.* *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 409.

immanent (im′a-nent), *a.* [= F. *immanent* = Sp. *inmanente* = Pg. It. *immanente*, < LL. *immanen(t-)s*, *inmanen(t-)s*, ppr. of *immanere*, *inmanere*, remain in or near, < L. *in*, in, + *manere*, remain: see *remain.* Cf. *remanent*, *remnant.*] Remaining within; indwelling. This word (in its Latin form, *immanens*) was introduced in the thirteenth century to express the distinction, of which Aristotle makes much, between *doing* (or acting within one's self) and *making* (or producing an external effect). An *immanent action* is one whose effect remains within the subject and within the same faculty, while a *transient* or *transitive action* produces an effect upon something different from the subject, or at least upon something different from the faculty exercised. In modern philosophy the word is applied to the operations of a creator con-

ceived as in organic connection with the creation, and to such a creator himself, as opposed to a *transient* or *transcendent* creating and creator from whom the creation is conceived as separated. The doctrine of an immanent deity does not necessarily imply that the world, or the soul of the world, is God, but only that it either is or is in God.

The workes of God, which are either inward and *immanent*, or outward and transient.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 5.

Conceiving, as well as projecting or resolving, are what the schoolmen call *immanent* acts of the mind, which produce nothing beyond themselves. But painting is a transitive act, which produces an effect distinct from the operation, and this effect is the picture.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, iv. 1.

In the doctrine of the eternal Son revealing the Father, *immanent* in nature and humanity as the life and light shining through all created things, as the divine reason in which human reason shares, there was the recognition of . . . the tie which binds the creation to God in the closest organic relationship.
A. Allen, Continuity of Christian Thought.

Immanent act. See *act*.—**Immanent action.** See *action*, and def. above.—**Immanent cause.** See *cause*, 1, and *efficient cause*, under *efficient*.—**Immanent principle**, in the *Kantian philos.*, a principle limited to the realm of experience: opposed to *transcendental principle*.

Immanes (i-mā′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *immanis*, monstrous, enormous: see *immane*.] A superfamily group, by Newton made an order, of recently extinct gigantic ratite birds of New Zealand, containing the two families *Dinornithidæ* and *Palapterygidæ*. *Dinornithes* is a synonym.

immanifest (i-man′i-fest), *a.* [= OF. *immanifeste* = It. *immanifesto*, < LL. *immanifestus*, < L. *in-* priv. + *manifestus*, manifest.] Not manifest or apparent. [Rare.]

A time not much unlike that which was before time, *immanifest* and unknown.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

immanity† (i-man′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immanité* = It. *immanità*, < L. *immanita(t-)s*, *inmanita(t-)s*, hugeness, vastness, cruelty, savageness, < *immanis*, *inmanis*, huge, cruel, savage: see *immane*.] The condition of being immane; monstrosity; savageness.

No man can but marvel, saith Comineus, at that barbarous *immanity*, feral madness, committed betwixt men of the same nation, language, and religion.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 39.

They were so far from doing what Nestorius had suggested that they restrained him from his violence and *immanity*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 297.

immantle (im-man′tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immantled*, ppr. *immantling*. [< *in-*[2] + *mantle*.] To envelop as with a mantle. [Poetical.]

The dewy night had with her frosty shade
Immantled all the world, and the stiff ground
Sparkled in ice.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death.

O joy to him in this retreat,
Immantled in ambrosial dark.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

Immanuel, Emmanuel (i-, e-man′ū-el), *n.* [LL. *Emmanuel*, < Gr. Ἐμμανουήλ, < Heb. *Immanuel*, lit. 'God with us,' < *im*, with, + *anu*, us, + *el*, God.] A name that was to be given to Jesus Christ (Mat. i. 23) as the son born of a virgin predicted in Isa. vii. 14. As a personal name, also written *Emanuel*.

immarcescible† (im-är-ses′i-bl), *a.* [Improp. written *immarcessible*; = F. *immarcescible*, formerly improp. *immarcessible*, = Sp. *inmarcesible* = Pg. *immarcescivel* = It. *immarcescibile*, < LL. *immarcescibilis*, *inmarcescibilis*, unfading, < L. *in-* priv. + *marcescere*, wither, fade: see *marcescent*.] Unfading.

They should feed the flock of God, and the great Bishop and Shepherd should give them an *immarcescible* crown.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 351.

immarcescibly† (im-är-ses′i-bli), *adv.* Unfadingly.

The honour that now I reach at is no less than a crown, and that not fading and corruptible, . . . but *immarcessibly* eternal, a crown of righteousness, a crown of glory.
Bp. Hall, Invisible World, iii. § 12.

immarginate (i-mär′ji-nāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + NL. *marginatus*, marginate.] Having no margin. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, destitute of a rim or border. *Gray*. (*b*) In *entom.*, without a defined margin; having no raised or thickened border; without an impressed line parallel to the edge.

immartial (i-mär′shal), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *martialis*, warlike, martial: see *martial*.] Not martial; not warlike. [Rare.]

Assay not me like one,
Young and *immartiall*, with great words, as to an Amazon dame.
Chapman, Iliad, viii.

immask† (im-mask′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *mask*.] To cover with or as with a mask; disguise.

Cases of buckram . . . to *immask* our noted outward garments.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

immatchable† (i-mach′a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *matchable*.] Incapable of being matched; peerless.

Where learned More and Gardiner I met,
Men in those times *immatchable* for wit.
Drayton, Legend of T. Cromwell.

immatchless† (i-mach′les), *a.* [< *in-*[3] (here intensive) + *matchless*.] Incomparable; matchless. *Davies*.

Thou great Soveraigne of the earth,
Onelie *immatchlesse* Monarchesse of hearts.
G. Markham, Sir R. Grinuile (Ded. to the Fairest).

immaterial (im-ą-tē′ri-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *immatériel* = Sp. *immaterial* = Pg. *immaterial* = It. *immateriale*; as *in-*[3] + *material*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not consisting of matter; not material.

Forms *immaterial* are produced by an efficient cause in the matter: but the matter itself does not contribute towards the action. All forms of natural things, the human soul excepted, are material, which only is *immaterial*.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

The most elementary study of sensation justifies Descartes' position, that we know more of mind than we do of body; that the *immaterial* world is a firmer reality than the material.
Huxley, Sensation and Sensiferous Organs.

2. Without special significance or importance; of no essential consequence; unimportant.

It may seem *immaterial* whether we shall not recollect each other hereafter.
Cowper.

Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) Not relevant; having no bearing on the question: as, *immaterial* evidence. (*b*) Not absolutely essential to constitute the cause of action or defense: as, an *immaterial* averment (a statement of unnecessary particulars).—**Immaterial cognition.** See *cognition*.—**Immaterial form**, in *metaph.* See *form*.
=**Syn.** 2. Unessential, non-essential, insignificant.

II. *n.* Something not material.

As well might nothing bind immensity,
Or passive matter *immaterials* see,
As those should write by reason, rhyme, and rule,
Or he turn wit whom nature doom'd a fool.
W. Harte, Essay on Satire.

Thus more perfect apprehenders misconceive *immaterials*; our imaginations paint souls and angels in as dissimilar a resemblance.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.

immaterialise, *v. t.* See *immaterialize*.

immaterialism (im-ą-tē′ri-ąl-izm), *n.* [= F. *immatérialisme* = Sp. *inmaterialismo* = Pg. *immaterialismo*; as *immaterial* + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine that immaterial substances or spiritual beings exist or are possible.—2. The doctrine that there is no material world, but that all things exist only in the mind; idealism.

Immaterialism is the doctrine of Bishop Berkeley, that there is no material substance, and that all being may be reduced to mind, and ideas in a mind.
Fleming, Vocab. of Philosophy.

immaterialist (im-ą-tē′ri-ąl-ist), *n.* [= F. *immatérialiste* = Sp. *inmaterialista* = Pg. *immaterialista*; as *immaterial* + *-ist*.] One who believes in or professes immaterialism.

Going to England very young, about thirteen years ago, he [Berkeley] became founder of a sect there called the *immaterialists*, by the force of a very curious book upon that subject.
Swift, To Carteret, Sept. 8, 1724.

immateriality (im-ą-tē-ri-al′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immatérialité* = Sp. *inmaterialidad* = Pg. *immaterialidade* = It. *immaterialità*; as *immaterial* + *-ity*.] 1. The character or quality of being immaterial or spiritual: as, the *immateriality* of the soul.

There are exterminating angels, that fly wrapt up in the curtains of *immateriality* and an uncommunicating nature.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 81.

2. An immaterial existence or essence; that which is without matter.

A school of French philosophers to-day . . . speak of man as the union of an organism with an *immateriality*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 148.

3. The character of being unimportant, non-essential, or irrelevant.

immaterialize (im-ą-tē′ri-ąl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immaterialized*, ppr. *immaterializing*. [= F. *immaterialiser* = Sp. *inmaterializar*; as *immaterial* + *-ize*.] To make immaterial or incorporeal; separate or free from matter. Also spelled *immaterialise*.

For though possibly assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble or pain to *immaterializ'd* spirits, yet is it more then our embodyed souls can bear without lassitude or distemper.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii.

immaterially (im-ą-tē′ri-ąl-i), *adv.* [< *immaterial* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Not corporeally.—2. Unimportantly; not necessarily or essentially.

immaterialness (im-ą-tē′ri-ąl-nes), *n.* The character of being immaterial; immateriality.

immateriate† (im-ą-tē′ri-āt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *materiate*.] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; immaterial.

And besides, I practise as I do advise: which is, after long inquiry of things immerse in matter, to interpose some subject which is *immateriate*, or less materiate.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 115.

immatter (i-mat′ėr), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *matter*. Cf. *immaterial*.] That which is immaterial, or not matter. *Ashburner*, Reichenbach's Dynamics (1851), p. 29, note. [Rare.]

immature (im-ą-tūr′), *a.* [= OF. *immature* = Sp. *inmaduro* = Pg. *immaturo* = It. *immaturo*, < L. *immaturus*, *inmaturus*, unripe, < *in-* priv. + *maturus*, ripe, mature: see *mature*.] 1. Not mature or ripe; not complete in growth or development; hence, unfinished; not perfected: as, *immature* fruit; an *immature* youth; *immature* plans or counsels.

The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
Of waters, embryon *immature* involved,
Appear'd not.
Milton, P. L., vii. 277.

2†. Coming before the natural time; premature; too early.

We are pleased, and call not that death *immature*, if a man lives till seventy.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

The *immature* death of Mr. Robinson in Holland.
C. Mather, Magn. Chris., i. 3.

=**Syn.** 1. Raw, green, crude, unfinished, undigested.

immatured (im-ą-tūrd′), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *matured*.] Not matured; not ripened.

immaturely (im-ą-tūr′li), *adv.* In an immature manner; unripely; prematurely; crudely.

immatureness (im-ą-tūr′nes), *n.* Immaturity.

immaturity (im-ą-tū′ri-ti), *n.* [= OF. *immaturite*, F. *immaturité* = It. *immaturità*, < L. *immaturita(t-)s*, *inmaturita(t-)s*, unripeness, < *immaturus*, *inmaturus*, unripe: see *immature*.] The state or character of being immature; unripeness; incompleteness; crudeness.

How far the validity of contracts may be affected by the contractor's *immaturity* of age, it belongs to human laws to determine.
Beattie, Moral Science, iii. 1.

Shelley appears always to have labored under an essential *immaturity*; it is very possible that if he had lived a hundred years he would never have become a man.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 99.

immaze† (im-māz′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *maze*.] To involve in a maze or labyrinth; entangle.

The prementioned Planters, by Tolerating all Religions, had *immazed* themselves in the most intolerable confusions and inextricable thraldomes.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 22.

immeability† (im′ē-ą-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **immeabilita(t-)s*, < **immeabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *meabilis*, passable, < *meare*, pass, go: see *meatus*.] Impassableness; impermeability.

Such a state of the fluids at last affects the tender capillary vessels of the brain, by the viscidity and *immeability* of the matter impacted in them.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi. § 29.

immeasurability (i-mezh′ūr-ą-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *immeasurable*: see *-bility*.] Incapability of being measured; immeasurableness.

immeasurable (i-mezh′ūr-ą-bl), *a.* [= F. *immesurable* = It. *immisurabile*; as *in-*[3] + *measurable*; ult. identical with *immensurable*, q. v.] Incapable of being measured; immense; limitless; indefinitely extensive.

Safe have you gain'd the peaceful port of ease,
Not doom'd to plough th' *immeasurable* seas.
Pitt, Æneid, iii.

Man's measures cannot mete the *immeasurable* All.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Ætna.

immeasurableness (i-mezh′ūr-ą-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being immeasurable or incapable of measurement; limitless extent.

Eternity and *immeasurableness* belong to thought alone.
F. W. Robertson.

immeasurably (i-mezh′ūr-ą-bli), *adv.* To an immeasurable extent or degree.

Where wilds *immeasurably* spread
Seem length'ning as I go.
Goldsmith, The Hermit, st. 2.

immeasured† (i-mezh′ūrd), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *measured*.] Unmeasured; unlimited.

They brought forth Geaunts, and such dreadful wights
As far exceeded men in their *immeasur'd* mights.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 8.

A stream, that silently but swiftly glides
To meet eternity's *immeasured* tides!
Broome, Death.

immechanical† (im-ę-kan′i-kal), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *mechanical*.] Not mechanical; not consonant with the laws of mechanics.

Nothing will clear a head possessed with *immechanical* notions.
Mead.

immechanically† (im-ę-kan′i-kal-i), *adv.* Not mechanically.

immediacy (i-mē′di-ą-si), *n.* [< *immedia(te)* + *-cy*.] The character of being immediate.

(a) Direct relation or connection; freedom from any intervening medium.

He asserts that, in his doctrine of perception, the external reality stands, to the percipient mind, face to face, in the same *immediacy* of relation which the idea holds in the representative theory of the philosophers.
Sir W. Hamilton.

(b) Specifically, the condition of being in direct relation with a head or chief; the feudal rank next to that of the suzerain.

He led our powers;
Bore the commission of my place and person;
The which *immediacy* may well stand up,
And call itself your brother. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

All immediate church territory was secularized except a little part of that of Mayence, and, this not sufficing, all but six of the fifty-one imperial towns and the villages of the same class lost their *immediacy*, and were put into the hands of princes who received compensation.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 398.

(c) In *metaph.*, direct presence; spontaneous existence, not dependent on anything; absolute or non-relative being.

The a priori aspect or *immediacy* of thought, where there is a mediation not made by anything external but by a reflection into self, is another name for universality, the complacency or contentment of thought which is so much at ease with itself that it feels an innate aversion to descend to particulars. *Hegel*, tr. by Wallace.

A primitive *immediacy* or absolute identity of subject and object at some point back of all of individual experience perhaps is thus postulated.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 172.

immediate (i-mē′di-āt), *a.* [= F. *immédiat* = Sp. *inmediato* = Pg. It. *immediato*, < ML. **immediatus*, not mediate, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *mediatus*, mediate: see *mediate*, *a.*] 1. Not separated from its object or correlate by any third or medium; directly related; independent of any intermediate agency or action: opposed to *remote*: as, an *immediate* cause.

He hath bin pleas'd to make himselfe the agent and *immediat* performer of their desires.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Moses mentions the *immediate* causes of the deluge, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens. *Burnet.*

The sensible qualities are the *immediate* objects of the senses; a substance invested with those qualities, the mediate. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

The Consistory, like the Bishop, is under the *immediate* direction of the Holy Governing Synod.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 1184.

2. Having no space or object intervening; nearest; proximate; having the closest relation: as, *immediate* contact; the *immediate* neighborhood.

What! rate, rebuke, and roughly send to prison
Th' *immediate* heir of England!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.

These two commandments are *immediate* to each other, and of the greatest cognation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

3. Without any time intervening; without any delay; present; instant: often used, like similar absolute expressions, with less strictness than the literal meaning requires: as, an *immediate* answer; *immediate* despatch.

'Tis time we twain
Did show ourselves i' the field; and, to that end,
Assemble me *immediate* council.
Shak., A. and C., i. 5.

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift
Than time or motion. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 176.

The dead lulls of tropical seas are the *immediate* forerunners of tornadoes. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

The commander of the Swiss, and some other officers, were for *immediate* action. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

4. In *metaph.*, indemonstrable; intuitive; of the character of a direct perception not worked over by the mind. *Immediate truths* are of two kinds, those which are the direct testimony of the senses, and general axioms: the existence of both kinds is in question.

Where certainty is mediate, one judgment is often spoken of as the ground of another; but a syllogism is still psychologically a single, though not a simple, judgment, and the certainty of it as a whole is *immediate*.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 83.

Immediate agglutination, certainty, evidence. See the nouns. — **Immediate contraries.** See *contrary*. — **Immediate good**, that which is recognized as an end in itself, and is not merely useful in bringing about some end. — **Immediate inference**, the name first given by Wolf to a necessary inference from a single premise, because it has no middle term, being a mere transformation of a proposition. — **Immediate knowledge.** (a) Knowledge of a thing or an event in its existence, as here and now, by a consciousness of its direct presence. In this sense, immediate knowledge does not imply a perception of the thing-in-itself, but only a real and direct consciousness of the reaction between self and not-self. (b) Knowledge of an object as it exists, so that the qualities of our cognition are the qualities of the thing-in-itself. — **Immediate testimony**, in *law*, testimony to the personal experience of the witness.

immediately (i-mē′di-āt-li), *adv.* 1. In an immediate manner; without the intervention of anything; proximately; directly.

Knowing myself to take and hold the said Archbishopric *immediately* and only of your Highness, and of none other.
Abp. Cranmer's Oath of Office, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. [Church of Eng., iii., note.

If the sun were in the zenith or *immediately* overhead, the most vivid effects would be found on the horizon.
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 81.

2. Without lapse of time; without delay; instantly.

And Jesus put forth his hand, and touched him, saying, I will; be thou clean. And *immediately* his leprosy was cleansed. Mat. viii. 3.

He'll eat but half a dozen bits, and rise *immediately*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 4.

=Syn. 2. Instantaneously, promptly, forthwith, straightway.

immediateness (i-mē′di-āt-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being immediate, in any sense of that word.

immediatism (i-mē′di-ā-tizm), *n.* [< *immediate* + *-ism.*] The quality of being immediate.

immedicable (i-med′i-ka-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *immedicable* = It. *immedicabile*, < L. *immedicabilis*, *inmedicabilis*, incurable, < *in-* priv. + *medicabilis*, curable: see *medicable*.] Not amenable to medicine; incapable of being healed; incurable.

My griefs . . .
Nor less than wounds *immedicable*
Rankle, and fester, and gangrene.
Milton, S. A., l. 620.

But who rains down
Evil, the *immedicable* plague?
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 4.

immelodious† (im-ē-lō′di-us), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *melodious.*] Unmelodious.

When *immelodious* winds but made thee [a lute] move,
And birds on thee their ramage did bestow.
Drummond, Sonnets, ii. 10.

immemorable† (i-mem′ō-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *immémorable* = Sp. *inmemorable* = Pg. *immemoravel* = It. *immemorabile*, immemorial, < L. *immemorabilis*, *inmemorabilis*, not worth mentioning, also silent, < *in-* priv. + *memorabilis*, to be mentioned: see *memorable*.] Not memorable; not worth remembering. *Minsheu*, 1617.

immemorial (im-ē-mō′ri-al), *a.* [= Sp. *inmemorial* = Pg. *immemorial*; as *in-*3 + *memorial*.] Not within the bounds of memory; of unknown duration; extending back beyond record or tradition.

All the laws of this kingdom have some memorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for some obtained their force by *immemorial* usage or custom.
Sir M. Hale.

A country belonging to a people who were in possession for time *immemorial*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xvii.

In the oldest forms of nobility, the origin of the distinction is strictly *immemorial*; there is no record of the way it began, no record how this and that house in a state came to be looked on as more noble than others.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 282.

immemorially (im-ē-mō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In an immemorial manner; from time out of mind.

The territory of Saba, which *immemorially* has been the mart of frankincense, myrrh, and balsam.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 444.

immense (i-mens′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *immense* = Sp. *inmenso* = Pg. It. *immenso*, < L. *immensus*, *inmensus*, unmeasured, boundless, < *in-* priv. + *mensus*, pp. of *metiri*, measure: see *mete*1, *measure*.] I. *a.* 1. So great as to be beyond measurement; immeasurable; limitless; boundless; incomprehensible.

Witness this new-made world, another heaven, . . .
Of amplitude almost *immense*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 620.

God is too large, too *immense*, and then man is too narrow, too little to be considered; for who can fix his eye upon an atom? *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

2. Of vast extent, bulk, or quantity; very great; huge; inordinate: as, an *immense* territory; an *immense* sum; an *immense* eater (a colloquial expression).

A corner cupboard, knowingly left open, displayed *immense* treasures of old silver and well-mended china.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 430.

I could only distinguish an *immense* vault, like a high cavern, without aisles. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 139.

3. Very good or fine; very striking, attractive, or interesting. [Slang.]

The afterpiece is said to be *immense*.
Florida Times-Union, Feb. 8, 1888.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Excessive*, etc. See *enormous*.

II. *n.* Infinite space; immensity. [Poetical.]

When this ball of rock and clay
Crumbles from my feet away,
And the solid shores of sense
Melt into the vague *immense*.
Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

immensely (i-mens′li), *adv.* To an immense extent or degree; exceedingly.

immenseness (i-mens′nes), *n.* The character or state of being immense; immensity.

immensible† (i-men′si-bl), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *mensus*, pp. of *metiri*, measure: see *mete*1, *measure*.] Immeasurable.

For should I touch thy minde (intangible,
Fraught with whateuer makes or good or great,
As learning, language, artes *immensible*,
Witt, courage, courtesie, and all compleat),
I should but straine my skill to do thee wrong.
Davies, To Worthy Persons.

immensity (i-men′si-ti), *n.*; pl. *immensities* (-tiz). [= F. *immensité* = Pr. *immensitat*, *inmensitat* = Sp. *inmensidad* = Pg. *immensidade* = It. *immensità*, < L. *immensita(t-)s*, *inmensita(t-)s*, unmeasurableness, < *immensus*, *inmensus*, unmeasurable: see *immense*.] 1. The character or state of being immense. (a) Immeasurableness; boundlessness; infinitude.

Through the thick Fogs of Adversity . . . we come to see God, and the *Immensity* of his Love, in a fuller Proportion. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 55.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating as often as we will any idea of space, we get the idea of *immensity*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 5.

(b) Vastness; hugeness; enormous extent or degree: as, the *immensity* of the Roman empire.

A glimpse of the *immensity* of the material system is granted to the eye of man. *Is. Taylor.*

2. That which is immense; an extent not to be measured; infinity; especially, infinite space or the universe in space.

All these illustrious worlds,
Lost in the wilds of vast *immensity*,
Are suns. *Blackmore.*

Mighty Rome, to the north, lying at no great length in the idle *immensity* around it.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 172.

3. A vast extent, degree, bulk, or quantity; a very great amount.

immensive† (i-men′siv), *a.* [< OF. *immensif*; as *immense* + *-ive.*] Immense.

Then this *immensive* cup
Of aromatike wine,
Catullus, I quaffe up
To that terce muse of thine.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 84.

immensurability (i-men″sū-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *immensurable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being immensurable; immeasurableness.

immensurable (i-men′sū-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *immensurable* = Sp. *inmensurable* = Pg. *immensuravel* = It. *immensurabile*, < LL. *immensurabilis*, immeasurable, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *mensurabilis*, mensurable: see *mensurable*.] Incapable of being measured; immeasurable.

The law of nature, . . . a term of *immensurable* extent.
Ward.

immensurate (i-men′sū-rāt), *a.* [< LL. *immensuratus*, not measured, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *mensuratus*, measured, pp. of *mensurare*, measure: see *mensurate*, *measure*, *v.*] Unmeasured; immeasurable. [Rare.]

Created nature . . . fell into an *immensurate* distance from it [heaven]. *W. Montagu*, Devoute Essays, II. ix. § 1.

immer (im′ėr), *n.* Same as *ember-goose*.

immerd† (i-mėrd′), *v. t.* [< F. *emmerder*, cover with dung, < L. *in*, on, + *merda*, dung.] To cover with dung.

Let daws delight to *immerd* themselves in dung, whilst eagles scorn so poor a game as flies.
Quarles, Emblems, Int.

immerge (i-mėrj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *immerged*, ppr. *immerging*. [= F. *immerger* = Sp. *immergir* = It. *immergere*, < L. *immergere*, *inmergere*, dip or plunge into, < *in*, in, + *mergere*, dip, plunge: see *merge*. Cf. *emerge*.] I.† *trans.* To plunge into or under anything, especially into a fluid; immerse.

The church of God . . . was then holy, not in title only and design, but practically and materially, and persecuted, and not *immerged* in secular temptations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 29.

You may *immerge* it, replied he, into the ocean, and it will stand. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, The Wig.

II. *intrans.* To disappear by entering into any medium, as a star into the light of the sun, or the moon into the shadow of the earth.

immerger (i-mėr′jėr), *n.* That which immerges or dives: specifically applied in ornithology to the *Mergitores* or divers.

immer-goose (im′ėr-gös), *n.* A dialectal variant of *ember-goose*.

immerit† (i-mer′it), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *merit*, *n.*] Want of merit or worth; demerit.

When I receive your lines, and find there expressions of a passion, reason and my own *immerit* tell me it must not be for me. *Boethius.*

immeritedt (i-mer'i-ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *merited.*] Unmerited.

Those on whom I have in the plenteousest manner showered my bounty and *immerited* favour have darted on me. *King Charles*, in the Princely Pelican, p. 279.

immeritous† (i-mer'i-tus), *a.* [= F. *immérité* = Sp. *inmérito* = Pg. It. *immerito*, < L. *immeritus*, *inmeritus*, undeserving, < *in-* priv. + *meritus*, deserving: see *merit*, *v.*] Undeserving.

And gives sentence that his confuting hath bin employed about frothy, *immeritous*, and undeserving discourse. *Milton*, Colasterion.

immersable, immersible (i-mėr'sa-bl, -si-bl), *a.* [< *immerse* + *-able*, *-ible*.] Capable of being immersed. *Coles*, 1717.

immerse (i-mėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immersed*, ppr. *immersing*. [< L. *immersus*, *inmersus*, pp. of *immergere*, *inmergere*, dip or plunge into: see *immerge*.] 1. To plunge into anything, especially a fluid; sink; dip.

More than a mile *immersed* within the wood.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, l. 89.

These the Moldaw's raging flood
Swept with their wattled cotes, as o'er its banks
It rose redundant, swol'n with beating rains,
And deep *immers'd* beneath its whirling wave.
Warton, Eclogues, i.

He, . . . *immers'd*
Deep in the flood, found, when he sought it not,
The death he had deserv'd. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 554.

2. Specifically, to baptize by immersion.—3. Figuratively, to plunge into, as a state, occupation, interest, etc.; involve deeply: as, to *immerse* one's self in business.

When I see a person wholly *immersed* in affairs of the World, or spending his time in luxury and vanity, can I possibly think that man hath any esteem of God or of his own Soul? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

He who is *immersed* in what concerns person or place cannot see the problem of existence. *Emerson*, Intellect.

The Queen, *immersed* in such a trance, . . .
Came to that point where first she saw the King
Ride toward her from the city.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

immerset† (i-mėrs'), *a.* [= Pg. It. *immerso*, < L. *immersus*, pp.: see the verb.] Immersed; buried; covered; deeply sunk.

And besides, I practise as I do advise: which is, after long inquiry of things *immerse* in matter, to interpose some subject which is immateriate, or less materiate. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 115.

immersed (i-mėrst'), *p. a.* 1. Deeply plunged into a fluid, or, figuratively, into some state, occupation, etc.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Growing wholly under water, as aquatic plants. (*b*) Originating beneath the surface of the matrix, or beneath the soil. In mosses the capsule is said to be immersed when covered over and concealed by the leaves of the perichætium. The fructification of lichens is immersed when sunk or plunged into the thallus.
3. In *entom.*, said of a part which is somewhat or wholly sunken in another part, as the head when it is covered by the prothorax.—**Immersed eyes**, eyes which are not raised above the surface of the surrounding integument, appearing partly covered by it, as in certain beetles, etc.

immersible, *a.* See *immersable*.

immersion (i-mėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *immersion* = Sp. *inmersion* = Pg. *immersão* = It. *immersione*, < LL. *immersio(n-)*, *inmersio(n-)*, < L. *immergere*, *inmergere*, pp. *immersus*, *inmersus*, dip or plunge into: see *immerse*, *immerge*.] 1. The act of immersing, or the state of being immersed; a sinking or dipping into a fluid.

The Monitor, with only twelve feet *immersion*, could take any position. *The Century*, XXIX. 744.

Specifically—2. A mode of administering baptism by dipping or plunging the whole person into water.

In baptism we are sunk under water, and then raised above the water again: which was the manner of baptising in the Christian church, by *immersion*, and not by aspersion, till of late times. *Donne*, Sermons, xxix.

3. Figuratively, the act of overwhelming, or the state of being deeply engaged; absorption: as, *immersion* in scientific studies.

Too deep an *immersion* in the affairs of life. *Atterbury*.

4. In *astron.*, the disappearance of a celestial body by passing either behind another or into its shadow: opposed to *emersion*. The occultation of a star is *immersion* of the first kind; the eclipse of a satellite, *immersion* of the second kind. Also called *incidence*.
5. In *microscopy*, the placing of a drop of liquid, such as water, between the object-glass and the object. The rays of light thus pass into the objective from a denser medium than the air which is otherwise present, and there is consequently less loss of light at the two reflecting surfaces; such an objective (*immersion-objective* or *immersion-lens*) has the advantage of greater working distance than a "dry objective." If instead of water a liquid having the same refractive and dispersive powers as the glass is employed, the method is called *homogeneous immersion*.
6. In *ceram.*, the application of the glaze to a piece of pottery by plunging it into a vessel filled with the glaze in a liquid state.—**Immersion gilding**. See *gilding*.

immersionist (i-mėr'shon-ist), *n.* [< *immersion* + *-ist*.] One who holds that immersion is essential to Christian baptism. See *Baptist*, 2.

Immersores (im-ėr-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *immersor*, dipper, < L. *immersus*, pp. of *immergere*: see *immerse*.] In Macgillivray's system, an artificial order of birds which dive, as the water-ouzels and kingfishers. [Not in use.]

immesh (im-mesh'), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *mesh*. Cf. *enmesh*.] To involve in or as in the meshes of a net; entangle; enmesh. Also *inmesh*.

I thus became *immeshed* in the web he had spun for my reception. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, lii.

immethodedt (i-meth'od-ed), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *method* + *-ed*2.] Unmethodical.

Their sudden thoughts, *immethoded* discourses, and slovenly sermocinations. *Waterhouse*, Apology, p. 157.

immethodical (im-ē-thod'i-kal), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *methodical*.] Not methodical; without systematic arrangement; disorderly; irregular; confused.

In grammar, rhetoric, logic, my education was imperfect, because *immethodical*. *J. Adams*, Letters to his Wife, cxlvi.

immethodically (im-ē-thod'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an immethodical manner; without order or regularity; irregularly.

immethodicalness (im-ē-thod'i-kal-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being immethodical; want of method; confusion.

immethodize (i-meth'od-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immethodized*, ppr. *immethodizing*. [< *in-*3 + *method* + *-ize*.] To render immethodical. [Rare.]

immetrical (i-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *metrical*.] Not metrical; unmetrical.

French and Italian most *immetrical*,
Their many syllables, in harsh collision,
Fall as they brake their necks.
Chapman, Iliad, To the Reader, l. 154.

Lamb allowed the meaningless and *immetrical* word "destiny" to stand at the end of this line, in place of the obviously right reading ["disdain"].
Swinburne, in Nineteenth Century, XXI. 83.

immeuble (i-mė'bl), *n.* [F.: see *immobile*.] In *French law*, an immovable; real property.—**Immeubles fictifs**, quasi-immovable property; mixed property.

immewt, *v. t.* See *emmew*.

immigrant (im'i-grant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *immigrant* = Sp. *inmigrante* = Pg. *immigrante*, < L. *immigran(t-)s*, ppr. of *immigrare*, remove into: see *immigrate*.] **I.** *a.* Immigrating; having immigrated.

Our first colonial period . . . transmits to us a body of writings produced by *immigrant* Americans.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., II. 7.

As to the origin of these *immigrant* cells, it may be regarded as certain that they have passed inwards from the epithelium. *E. A. Schäfer*, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 90.

II. *n.* One who or that which immigrates, as a person, an animal, or a plant; specifically, a person who migrates into a country for the purpose of permanent residence: correlative to *emigrant*, as strictly used.

It is to the age of Burke, and of his fellow liberalists who came just after him, that we are beholden for the word *immigrant*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 283.

It has become more and more the habit of the richer class in Ireland to go to England for its enjoyment, and to feel itself socially rather English than Irish. Thus the chasm between the *immigrants* and the aborigines has grown deeper. *J. Bryce*, New Princeton Rev., III. 54.

immigrate (im'i-grāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *immigrated*, ppr. *immigrating*. [< L. *immigratus*, pp. of *immigrare*, *inmigrare* (> Sp. *inmigrar* = F. *immigrer*), remove into, < *in*, in, + *migrare*, remove: see *migrate*. Cf. *emigrate*.] To pass or come into, as a new habitat or place of residence; especially, to remove into a country of which one is not a native for the purpose of permanent residence; migrate or be conveyed into and settle in another country or region.

The carrying of fatty particles into the lacteals after a meal containing fat by the *immigrating* leucocytes.
E. A. Schäfer, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 89.

=**Syn.** *Emigrate*, etc. See *migrate*.

immigration (im-i-grā'shon), *n.* [= F. *immigration* = Sp. *inmigracion* = Pg. *immigração*, < L. as if **immigratio(n-)*, < *immigrare*, *inmigrare*, pp. *immigratus*, *inmigratus*, remove into: see *immigrate*.] The act of immigrating; the act or process of passing or removing into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

The *immigrations* of the Arabians into Europe.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 101.

A great tide of *immigration* sets continually to America. *Theodore Parker*, Sermons, Int.

Commissioners of immigration, in the United States, officers appointed to supervise the entrance and transportation of immigrants, and to care for their interests generally.

imminence (im'i-nens), *n.* [= F. *imminence* = Sp. *inminencia* = Pg. *imminencia* = It. *imminenza*, < L. *imminentia*, *inminentia*, < *imminen(t-)s*, *inminen(t-)s*, ppr. of *imminere*, *inminere*, project over: see *imminent*.] 1. The quality or condition of being imminent.

The *imminence* of any danger or distress. *Fuller*.

2. That which is imminent; impending evil or danger.

Dare all *imminence* that gods and men
Address their dangers in. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 11.

The morbid *imminences* of this age [puberty] are few; disorders of the nervous system, chorea and epilepsy, may arise: anæmia and rheumatism are common enough.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1151.

imminent (im'i-nent), *a.* [= F. *imminent* = Sp. *inminente* = Pg. It. *imminente*, < L. *imminen(t-)s*, *inminen(t-)s*, ppr. of *imminere*, *inminere*, project over or toward, overhang, < *in*, on, + *minere*, project. Cf. *eminent*, *prominent*.] 1. Overhanging; fixed pendently or so as to overlook; projecting from above. [Archaic.]

Their eyes ever *imminent* upon worldly matters.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

The gloom of high-lying, old stone cities, *imminent* on the windy seaboard. *R. L. Stevenson*, Foreigner at Home.

Hence—2. Threatening or about to fall or to occur; impending threateningly; hanging over one's head.

Of hair-breadth 'scapes i' the *imminent* deadly breach.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Void of all fear, they run into *imminent* dangers.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 40.

Commingled with the gloom of *imminent* war,
The shadow of His loss drew like eclipse.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

imminently (im'i-nent-li), *adv.* In an imminent manner; threateningly.

immingle (im-ming'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immingled*, ppr. *immingling*. [< *in-*1 + *mingle*.] To mingle; mix or unite together. [Rare.]

In graceful dance *immingled*, o'er the land,
Pan, Pales, Flora, and Pomona play'd.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii.

imminution† (im-i-nū'shon), *n.* [< L. *imminutio(n-)*, *inminutio(n-)*, a lessening, < *imminuere*, *inminuere*, pp. *imminutus*, *inminutus*, lessen, < *in*, in, on, + *minuere*, lessen: see *minish*.] A lessening; diminution; decrease. *Bp. Cosin*; *Ray*.

And where is the absurdity of Dr. Spencer's gradual declension or *imminution* of the theocracy, which Mr. W.'s gradual withdrawing of the extraordinary providence is not liable unto? *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v. 2.

immiscibility (i-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immiscibilité* = Sp. *inmiscibilidad*; as *immiscible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The character of being immiscible; incapability of being mixed.

immiscible (i-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *immiscible* = Sp. *inmiscible* = Pg. *immiscivel*, < ML. **immiscibilis*, unmixable, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *miscibilis*, mixable: see *miscible*.] Not miscible; incapable of being or becoming mixed, as oil and water.

It is incredible . . . that this . . . is the result of such a chaos of *immiscible* and conflicting particles.
Cudworth, Intellectual System.

immission (i-mish'on), *n.* [= F. *immission* = Sp. *inmision*, < L. *immissio(n-)*, *inmissio(n-)*, a letting in, < *immittere*, *inmittere*, pp. *immissus*, *inmissus*, let in: see *immit*.] 1. The act of immitting or sending in; injection: correlative to *emission*.

It is ordinarily impossible never to wander with a thought or to be interrupted with a sudden *immission* into his spirit in the midst of prayers.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, ii. 12.

2. That which is immitted or sent in.

Faith . . . is presented to be an infused grace, an *immission* from God. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref.

immit (im-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immitted*, ppr. *immitting*. [= It. *immittere*, < L. *immittere*, *inmittere*, send or let in, < *in*, in, + *mittere*, send. Cf. *admit*, *emit*, etc.] To send in; inject: correlative to *emit*.

Having stopped it [a receiver] close with a screw, I filled it further with air, which I *immitted*.
Boyle, Works, IV. 533.

immitigable (i-mit'i-ga-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *mitigable*.] Not mitigable; incapable of being mitigated or appeased.

These *immitigable*, these iron-hearted men. *Harris*.

immitigably (i-mit'i-gạ-bli), *adv.* In an immitigable manner.

immix (im-miks'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *mix*. Cf. equiv. L. *immiscere, immiscere*, < *in*, in, + *miscere*, mix.] To mix; mingle.

Samson, with these *immix'd*, inevitably
Pull'd down the same destruction on himself.
Milton, S. A., l. 1657.

immixable (i-mik'sạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *mixable*.] Not capable of being mixed; immiscible.

Fill a glass sphere with such liquors as may be clear, of the same colour and *immixable*.
Bp. Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.

immixed† (i-mikst'), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *mixed*.] Unmingled; pure.

Where it doth steddy stand, all-uniform,
Pure, pervious, *immix'd*, innocuous, mild.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 22.

Now to assure you, sir, how pure and *immixed* the design is from any other than the public interest.
Boyle, Works, VI. 291.

immixture† (i-miks'tụr), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *mixture*.] Freedom from mixture; absence of alloy.

So that we are, as I may say, allowed what our nature aboundeth the most in, which is sorrow, to make up that wherein our loue is the most defective, which is simplicity and *immixture*.
W. Montagus, Devoute Essays, I. xiv. § 3.

immobile (i-mō'bil), *a.* [Formerly *immoble*; = F. *immobile*, also *immeuble* = Sp. *inmoble* = Pg. *immobil, immovel* = It. *immobile*, < L. *immobilis, inmobilis*, immovable, < *in-* priv. + *mobilis*, movable: see *mobile*.] Not mobile; incapable of moving or of being moved; immovable; fixed; stable.

immobility (im-ō-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immobilité* = Pr. *immobilitat* = Sp. *inmovilidad* = Pg. *immobilidade* = It. *immobilità*, < LL. *immobilita(t-)s, inmobilita(t-)s*, immovableness, < L. *immobilis, inmobilis*, immovable: see *immobile*.] The character or condition of being immobile or irremovable; fixedness.

The great legislative changes that were effected at the Revolution—the *immobility* of the judges, the reform of the trials for treason, etc. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

immobilization (i-mō'bi-li-zā'shọn), *n.* A making immobile; reduction to immobility.

Immobilization [of a diseased joint] should not be continued longer than necessary. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 780.

immobilize (i-mō'bi-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immobilized*, ppr. *immobilizing*. [< *immobile* + *-ize*.] 1. To render immobile; fix so as to be or become immovable.

In cases of doubt it is better to abstain from much handling, and treat the case as if it were compound, using every means to keep the wound aseptic, and to *immobilize* the limb. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 235.

2. To deprive of the capacity for mobilization.

Four French army corps and half of the French fleet are *immobilized*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 885.

immoble†, *a.* Same as *immobile*.

And therefore be lawes called holy, because it is not lawfull to breke them; but they be ferme and *immoble*.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, v.

immoderate (i-mod'ẹ-rāt), *a.* [= F. *immodéré* = Sp. *inmoderado* = Pg. *immoderado* = It. *immoderato*, < L. *immoderatus, inmoderatus*, without measure, < *in-* priv. + *moderatus*, measured: see *moderate, a.*] Not moderate; not confined to just or reasonable limits; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable.

So every scope, by the *immoderate* use,
Turns to restraint. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3.

It is not the greatness of men's condition, but their *immoderate* love to the world, which ruins and destroys their souls. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

=Syn. Intemperate, exorbitant, inordinate.

immoderately (i-mod'ẹ-rāt-li), *adv.* In an immoderate degree; excessively; unreasonably.

immoderateness (i-mod'ẹ-rāt-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being immoderate; excess; extravagance.

It is for the Christian heart to be taken up with other desires, such as wherein there can be no danger of *immoderateness*. *Bp. Hall*, Contentation, § 23.

immoderation (i-mod-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *immodération* = Sp. *inmoderacion* = Pg. *immoderação*; < L. *in-* priv. + *moderatio(n-)*, moderation.] Excess; want of moderation.

immodest (i-mod'est), *a.* [= F. *immodeste* = Sp. *inmodesto* = Pg. It. *immodesto*, immodest, < L. *immodestus, inmodestus*, unrestrained, excessive, immoderate, < *in-* priv. + *modestus*, restrained, moderate, modest: see *modest*.] 1. Not modest as regards one's pretension or assertions; forward; arrogant.

For a man to deny that ever such things happened . . . is so *immodest* a thing as any sober man would be ashamed of. *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, i. 7.

I am not *immodest* enough to assume to speak for other readers, but for my own part I have become rather tired of African travellers. *Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 197.

2. Not modest in conduct, utterance, or significance; wanting delicacy or propriety; especially, showing lewdness of thought or feeling; indelicate; indecent.

To gain the language,
'Tis needful that the most *immodest* word
Be look'd upon and learn'd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense.
Roscommon, Translated Verse, l. 113.

immodestly (i-mod'est-li), *adv.* In an immodest manner.

immodesty (i-mod'es-ti), *n.* [= F. *immodestie* = Sp. *inmodestia* = Pg. It. *immodestia*, < L. *immodestia, inmodestia*, unrestrained conduct, immodesty, < *immodestus, inmodestus*, immodest: see *immodest*.] Want of modesty. (*a*) Forwardness; arrogance or want of proper reserve.

I am thereby led into an *immodesty* of proclaiming another work. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 71.

(*b*) Indecency; indelicacy; unchastity.

Pray you, think it no *immodesty*, I kiss you.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

immolate (im'ọ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immolated*, ppr. *immolating*. [< L. *immolatus, inmolatus*, pp. of *immolare, inmolare* (> It. *immolare* = Pg. *immolar* = Sp. *inmolar* = F. *immoler*), sacrifice, orig. sprinkle (the victim) with sacrificial meal (meal mixed with salt), < *in*, on, + *mola*, meal mixed with salt, grits, also a mill: see *mill*[1], *mole*[4].] To kill as a sacrificial victim; offer in sacrifice; make a sacrifice of.

Barbarous worshippers, who not only *immolate* to them [their deities] the lives of men but . . . the virtue and honour of women. *Boyle*, Works, V. 262.

The ministers . . . had offered to *immolate* at the same shrine the most valuable of the national acquisitions.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

In Peru, where there were habitual human sacrifices, men taken captive were *immolated* to the father of the Yncas, the Sun. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 259.

=Syn. See *sacrifice, v.*

immolation (im-ọ-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *immolation* = Sp. *inmolacion* = Pg. *immolação* = It. *immolazione*, < L. *immolatio(n-)*, *inmolatio(n-)*, < *immolare, inmolare*, sacrifice: see *immolate*.] 1. The act of immolating, or the state of being immolated.

In the picture of the *immolation* of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 8.

Oh, if our ends were less achievable
By slow approaches than by single act
Of *immolation*, any phase of death,
We were as prompt to spring against the pikes,
Or down the fiery gulf, as talk of it.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. A sacrificial offering; a sacrifice.

We make more barbarous *immolations* than the most savage heathens. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

immolator (im'ọ-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *immolateur* = Sp. *inmolador* = Pg. *immolador* = It. *immolatore*, < L. *immolator, inmolator*, < *immolare, inmolare*, sacrifice: see *immolate*.] One who immolates or offers in sacrifice.

immoment† (i-mō'mẹnt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *moment*, taken as equiv. to *momentous*.] Trifling.

Say, good Cæsar,
That I some lady trifles have reserv'd,
Immoment toys. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

immomentous† (im-ọ-men'tus), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *momentous*.] Not momentous; unimportant.

immonastered†, *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *monaster(y)* + *-ed*[2].] Dwelling secluded in a monastery.

Immonaster'd in Kent, where first she breath'd the air.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxiv. 1272.

immoral (i-mor'ạl), *a.* [= F. *immoral* = Sp. *inmoral* = Pg. *immoral* = It. *immorale*, < ML. **immoralis*, < L. *in-* priv. + *moralis*, moral: see *moral*.] 1. Not moral; not conforming to or consistent with the moral law; unprincipled; dissolute; vicious; licentious.

A flatterer of vice is an *immoral* man. *Johnson.*

Give up money, . . . give the earth itself and all it contains, rather than do an *immoral* act.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 235.

Morality is deeply interested in this, that what is *immoral* shall not be presented to the imagination of the young and susceptible in constant connection with what is attractive. *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists.

2. Contrary to good order or public welfare; inimical to the rights or common interests of others: a legal and commercial sense.

He [a political leader] would be less *immoral*, even though he were as lax in his personal habits as Sir Robert Walpole, if at the same time his sense of the public welfare were supreme in his mind.
George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, xvi.

When we call a thing *immoral* in a legal sense, we do not mean so much that it is ethically wrong as that, according to the common understanding of reasonable men, it would be a scandal for a court of justice to treat it as lawful or indifferent, though the transaction may not come within any positive prohibition or penalty.
Quoted in *Rapalje and Lawrence's* Law Dict., I. 627, note.

=Syn. *Illegal, Wicked*, etc. See *criminal*.

immorality (im-ọ-ral'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *immoralities* (-tiz). [= F. *immoralité* = Sp. *inmoralidad* = Pg. *immoralidade* = It. *immoralità*, < ML. **immoralita(t-)s*, immorality, < **immoralis*, immoral: see *immoral*.] 1. The character of being immoral; transgression of the moral law; immoral thought or action; wickedness; dissoluteness; licentiousness.

A restlessness in men's minds to be something they are not, and have something they have not, is the root of all *immorality*. *Sir W. Temple*, Life and Fortune.

2. An immoral act or practice.

Luxury and sloth, and then a great drove of heresies and *immoralities*, broke loose among them.
Milton, Def. of the People of England.

immorally (i-mor'ạl-i), *adv.* In an immoral manner; in violation of morality; viciously; licentiously.

immorigerous† (im-ọ-rij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *morigerous*.] Rude; uncivil; disobedient.

Every indignation against the person of the man in us is pride and self-love, and towards others ungentleness, and an *immorigerous* spirit.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 211.

immorigerousness† (im-ọ-rij'ẹ-rus-nes), *n.* Rudeness; incivility; disobedience.

We shall best know that our will is in obedience, by our cheerful managing, by our swift execution, for all degrees of delay are degrees of *immorigerousness* and unwillingness. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 55.

immortal (i-môr'tạl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *immortal, inmortal* = F. *immortel* = Sp. *inmortal* = Pg. *immortal* = It. *immortale*, < L. *immortalis, inmortalis*, undying, < *in-* priv. + *mortalis*, liable to death, mortal: see *mortal*.] I. *a.* 1. Not mortal; not liable or subject to death; having unlimited existence; undying.

Wherfore thou scholdest thenke and impresse it in thi mynde that nothing is *inmortalle* but only God, that made alle thing. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 295.

Unto the King eternal, *immortal*, invisible, the only wise God, be honour and glory for ever. 1 Tim. i. 17.

Perhaps the longing to be so
Helps make the soul *immortal*.
Lowell, Longing.

Hence—2. Unceasing; inextinguishable; imperishable; destined to endure for all time: as, *immortal* hopes; *immortal* fame.

I have
Immortal longings in me.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

Lap me in soft Lydian airs,
Married to *immortal* verse.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 137.

That breast imbued with such *immortal* fire.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 30.

3†. Indefatigable; unchanging.

This I was glad of, and so were all the rest of us, though I know I have made myself an *immortal* enemy by it.
Pepys, Diary, Jan. 29, 1668.

=Syn. *Perpetual, Everlasting*, etc. (see *eternal*); incorruptible, deathless, enduring, unfading.

II. *n.* 1. One who is immortal, or exempt from death or annihilation.—2. One of the gods of classical mythology: usually in the plural.

Never, believe me,
Appear the *Immortals*,
Never alone.
Coleridge, Visit of the Gods (Imit. of Schiller).

The Forty Immortals, the members of the French Academy: an affected designation, alluding to the perpetuity of their number and succession, and to their supposed enduring fame in their several departments of literature.—**The immortals.** (*a*) The classical divinities. See *def.* 2 above. (*b*) The name of the royal guard of ancient Persia, the members of which were magnificently equipped and numerously attended.

immortalisation, immortalise. See *immortalization, immortalize*.

immortalist (i-môr'tạl-ist), *n.* [< *immortal* + *-ist*.] One who holds that the soul is immortal.

This learning they had from the inhabitants by Istes, who were called *Immortalists*, because in the midst of all their dark notions of things they saw this clearly, that virtuous and good men do not die, but their souls do go into blessed regions.
Jer. Taylor, Funeral Sermons, 392. (*Latham.*)

immortality (im-ôr-tal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immortalité* = Sp. *inmortalidad* = Pg. *immortalidade* = It. *immortalità*, < L. *immortalita(t-)s, inmortalita(t-)s*, undyingness, < *immortalis, inmortalis*, undying: see *immortal*.] 1. The condi-

tion or quality of being immortal; exemption from death or annihilation; unending existence.

Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and *immortality* to light through the gospel.
2 Tim. i. 10.

After many a summer dies the swan.
Me only cruel *immortality*
Consumes. *Tennyson*, Tithonus.

We have strongly within us the sense of an undying principle, and we transfer that true sense to this life and to the body, instead of interpreting it justly as the promise of spiritual *immortality*.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 14.

2. Exemption from oblivion; perpetuity: as, the *immortality* of fame.

I held it ever,
Virtue and cunning were endowments greater
Than nobleness and riches: . . .
. . . *Immortality* attends the former,
Making a man a god. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2.

Thoughts whose very sweetness yieldeth proof
That they were born *for immortality*.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, iii. 43.

Conditional immortality, in *theol.* See *conditional*.

immortalization (i-môr″tal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *immortalize* + *-ation*.] The act of immortalizing, or the state of being immortalized. Also spelled *immortalisation*.

immortalize (i-môr′tal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *immortalized*, ppr. *immortalizing*. [= F. *immortaliser* = Sp. *inmortalizar* = Pg. *immortalizar* = It. *immortalizzare*; as *immortal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To render immortal; endow with immortality: as, the demigods *immortalized* by Jupiter. —**2.** To exempt from oblivion; bestow unending fame upon; perpetuate.

Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortalis'd*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Sometimes, misguided by the tuneful throng,
I look for streams *immortalized* in song,
That lost in silence and oblivion lie.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Blest be the Art that can *immortalize*,
The Art that baffles Time's tyrannic claim
To quench it. *Cowper*, My Mother's Picture.

II. *intrans.* To become immortal. [Rare.]

Fix the years precise
When British bards began to *immortalise*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 54.

Also spelled *immortalise*.

immortally (i-môr′tal-i), *adv.* **1.** In an immortal manner; eternally; with exemption from death or from oblivion.

There is your crown:
And He that wears the crown *immortally*
Long guard it yours! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Therefore she is *immortally* my bride;
Chance cannot change that love, nor time impair.
Browning, Any Wife to any Husband.

2†. Exceedingly: as, "*immortally* glad," *Rev. R. Burton*.

immortelle (im-ôr-tel′), *n.* [F., fem. of *immortel*, undying: see *immortal*.] Any one of the flowers commonly called *everlasting*, or a wreath made of such flowers. From their papery texture, these flowers retain their natural color and appearance after drying, and are therefore much used for wreaths for graves, or dyed of other colors for ornamental purposes. See *everlasting*, *n.*, 3.

Alas for love, alas for fleeting breath—
Immortelles bloom with Beauty's bridal roses.
Locker, A Human Skull.

immortification† (i-môr″ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *immortification* = Sp. *inmortificacion* = Pg. *immortificação* = It. *immortificazione*; as *in-*[3] + *mortification*.] Want of mortification or subjection of the passions.

Arguments of an ill condition, of *immortification* of vicious habits. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 328.

immotile (i-mō′til), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *motile*.] Not motile; stationary; not moving.

Propagation by means of three *immotile* organs, generally placed upon distinct plants.
H. C. Wood, Smithsonian Cont. to Knowl., XIX. 213.

immound†, *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *mound*.] To inclose within mounds or high banks; dam up.

The silver fronted Star . . .
Pours with less pow'r her plentious influence
Vpon these straight and narrow streamed Fennes
And In-land Seas, which many a Mount *immounds*,
Then on an Ocean vast and void of bounds.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

immovability (i-mō-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *immovable*: see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being immovable; steadfastness.

immovable (i-mō′va-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *immovable*, *immouvable*, F. *immouvable* = Sp. *inmovible*; as *in-*[3] + *movable*. Cf. *immobile*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Incapable of being moved or displaced; too heavy or firm to be moved; firmly fixed; fast.

Population, we see, produces a sward of grass round ancient cities in the most desert parts of Africa, which keeps the sand *immovable* till the place is no longer inhabited.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 11.

Immovable, infix'd, and frozen round.
Milton, P. L., ii. 602.

2. Not to be moved from a purpose; steadfast; fixed; that cannot be induced to change or alter: as, a man who remains *immovable*.

Mr. Jorkins has his opinion on these points. . . . Mr. Jorkins is *immovable*. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xxiii.

3. Incapable of being altered or shaken; unalterable; unchangeable: as, an *immovable* purpose or resolution.—**4.** That cannot be affected; not impressible; impassive; unfeeling.

How much happier is he who . . . remains *immovable* and smiles at the madness of the dance about him?
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

5. In *law*, not liable to be removed; permanent in place; real, as distinguished from personal.

There are things *immovable* by their nature, others by their destination, and others by the objects to which they are applied. *Bouvier*.

Immovable feast. See *feast*[1]. =**Syn.** Firm, stable, unshaken, rooted, resolute.

II. *n.* That which cannot be moved; specifically, in *law*, land, or any appurtenance fixed to or running with the land. Immovables are things that are stationary by nature, as land and trees, or are so made by the hand of man, as buildings and their accessories, or by the objects to which they apply, as servitudes.

Also *immoveable*.

immovableness (i-mō′va-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being immovable.

immovably (i-mō′va-bli), *adv.* In an immovable manner; so as not to be moved or altered; unalterably; unchangeably.

immund† (i-mund′), *a.* [= F. *immonde* = Sp. *inmundo* = Pg. *immundo* = It. *immondo*, < L. *immundus*, *inmundus*, unclean, < *in-* priv. + *mundus*, clean: see *mundation*.] Unclean.

Immund and sordid manner of life.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 151.

immundicity† (im-un-dis′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immondicité*, irreg. < ML. *immundicitia*, for L. *immunditia*, *inmunditia*, uncleanness, < *immundus*, unclean: see *immund*.] Uncleanness.

Whosoever will enter into a course of purging his nature of that humour . . . shall recover the right savour and gust of purity by the same degree he is cleansed from the other *immundicity*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xii. § 3.

immune (i-mūn′), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *immun*, *immune* = Sp. *inmune* = Pg. It. *immune*, < L. *immunis*, *inmunis*, exempt from public service or charges, free, exempt, < *in-* priv. + *munis*, serving, *munus*, service, duty, charge; cf. *common*, *commune*[1].] **I.** *a.* Exempt; specifically, protected by inoculation: as, an *immune* animal.

II. *n.* One who is exempt; specifically, one who is protected from a particular disease by inoculation or by a previous attack.

immunity (i-mū′ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *immunities* (-tiz). [= F. *immunité* = Pr. *immunitat* = Sp. *inmunidad* = Pg. *immunidade* = It. *immunità*, < L. *immunita(t-)s*, *inmunita(t-)s*, exemption from public service or charges, < *immunis*, exempt from public service or charges: see *immune*.] **1.** Exemption from obligation or responsibility in any respect, conferred by law or a sovereign act; freedom from legal liability; an exemption conferred, as from public service or charges, or from penalty for any particular act or course of conduct; hence, special privilege; liberty to do or refrain from doing any particular thing.

The old Hans had extraordinary *Immunities* given them by our Henry III. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.

When they could hope in nothing but their innocence, *immunity* was offered them again if they would confess.
D. Webster.

Claims restitution of the dowry paid,
Immunity from paying any more.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 191.

2. Exemption from any natural or usual liability.

But man is frail, and can but ill sustain
A long *immunity* from grief and pain.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 82.

Do men desire the more substantial and permanent grandeur of genius? Neither has this an *immunity*. He who by force of will or of thought is great, and overlooks thousands, has the charges of that eminence.
Emerson, Compensation.

3. In *eccles. usage*, the exemption of certain sacred places and ecclesiastical personages from secular burdens and functions, and from acts regarded as repugnant to their sanctity. This immunity is of three kinds: (1) *local*, giving to the sacred place the character of a refuge or asylum to any one fleeing to its protection (see *sanctuary*); (2) *real*, exempting the property of the church and the clergy from secular jurisdiction and taxation; (3) *personal*, exempting the clergy themselves from the civil duties incumbent on other citizens and from lay jurisdiction. These ecclesiastical immunities, once very numerous, are now very much restricted.

4. See the quotation.

I have hitherto described the association of freemen whose rank was equal, or but slightly different, and who lived together upon terms of equality. Outside this association there were two other forms of society. There was the Household, considered as a corporate body, without any relation to other Households. There were the relations of the Household to its inferiors arising from their common subordination. The independent position of the Household may be called *Immunity*, as opposed to the Community. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 232.

Congregation of Immunities. See *congregation*, 6 (*a*).

immure (i-mūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immured*, ppr. *immuring*. [Formerly also *enmure*; < OF. *emmurrer* = Pr. *enmurar*, *emurar*, < ML. *immurare*, shut within walls, < L. *in*, in, + *murus*, a wall: see *mural*, *mure*.] **1†.** To surround with walls; wall; fortify; protect.

Alexander dying, Lysimachus . . . *immured* it [the city] with a wall. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 18.

Such things which were great instruments of public ends, and things of highest use, were also, in all societies of men, of greatest honour, and *immured* by reverence and the security of laws. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 155.

2. To inclose within walls; hence, to shut up or confine, in general.

I mean, setting thee at liberty, enfreedoming thy person; thou wert *immured*, restrained, captivated, bound.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

Immured
In the hot prison of the present.
M. Arnold, Growing Old.

immuret† (i-mūr′), *n.* [< *immure*, *v.*] An inclosure; a wall.

Troy, within whose strong *immures*
The raviah'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris sleeps. *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol.

immurement (i-mūr′ment), *n.* [< *immure* + *-ment*.] The act of immuring, or the state of being immured; imprisonment.

Our peregrinations made it very clear that Carcassonne was impregnable; it is impossible to imagine, without having seen them, such refinements of *immurement*, such ingenuities of resistance. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 151.

=**Syn.** *Incarceration*, etc. See *captivity*.

immusical†, *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *musical*. Cf. LL. *immusicus*, *inmusicus*, unmusical.] Unmusical.

All sounds are either musical sounds, which we call tones, . . . which sounds are ever equal: or *immusical* sounds, which are ever unequal. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 101.

immutability (i-mū-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immutabilité* = Sp. *inmutabilidad* = Pg. *immutabilidade* = It. *immutabilità*, < L. *immutabilita(t-)s*, *inmutabilita(t-)s*, unchangeableness, < *immutabilis*, *inmutabilis*, unchangeable: see *immutable*.] The quality of being immutable; immutableness; unchangeableness; invariableness.

God, willing more abundantly to shew unto the heirs of promise the *immutability* of his counsel, confirmed it by an oath. Heb. vi. 17.

The Egyptians are the Healthiest People of the World, by reason of the *immutability* of their Air.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming (ed. 1705), p. 147.

immutable (i-mū′ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *immutable*, < OF. *immutable*, also *immuable*, F. *immuable* = Sp. *inmutable* = Pg. *immutavel* = It. *immutabile*, < L. *immutabilis*, *inmutabilis*, unchangeable, < *in-* priv. + *mutabilis*, changeable: see *mutable*.] **1.** Not mutable; not capable or susceptible of change; not subject to mutation; unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

That by two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation.
Heb. vi. 18.

"Such," continues the Arabian [chronicler], "was the *immutable* decree of destiny."
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 15.

2. In *zoöl.*, not subject to variation in different individuals of a species; permanent: as, *immutable* characters or marks.—**Immutable accent.** See *accent*, 7. =**Syn.** Constant, stable, permanent, undeviating, fixed.

immutableness (i-mū′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability.

immutably (i-mū′ta-bli), *adv.* In an immutable manner; unchangeably; invariably.

immutate† (i-mū′tāt), *a.* [< L. *immutatus*, *inmutatus*, unchanged, < *in-* priv. + *mutatus*, changed: see *mutate*.] Unchanged.

immutation† (im-ū-tā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *immutation* = Sp. *inmutacion* = It. *immutazione*, < L. *immutatio(n-)*, *inmutatio(n-)*, < *immutare*, *inmutare*, change: see *immute*.] Change; transformation; substitution of one thing for another.

Some evident defect, or superfluous, or disorder, or *immutation* in the same speaches notably altering either the congruitie grammaticall, or the sence, or both.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 136.

Lo, what delightful *immutations*
On her soft flowing vest we contemplate!
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. i. 23.

Natural immutation† is where the form of that which brings about the change is received in the thing that undergoes the change as it existed in the former, as where one body heats another.—**Spiritual immutation**† is where the form of the first thing is received in the second in esse spirituale. Thus, when a colored object affects the eye the latter does not become colored.

immute† (i-mūt'), *v. t.* [= OF. *immuer, inmuer* = Sp. *inmutar* = Pg. *immutar* = It. *immutare*, < L. *immutare, inmutare*, change into something else, < *in*, in, + *mutare*, change: see *mute*[2]. Cf. *commute*.] To change into another form; transform.

God can immediately *immute*, change, corrupt . . . whatsoever pleaseth his divine majesty.
Salkeld, Treatise of Angels, p. 106.

Although the substance of gold be not *immuted*, or its gravity sensibly decreased, yet that from thence some vertue may proceed . . . we cannot safely deny.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

imou-pine (im'ō-pīn), *n.* A valuable New Zealand tree, *Dacrydium cupressinum*. The trunk attains a height of 80 feet and a thickness of from 4 to 5 feet. The wood is red, solid, and heavy. Also called *rimu*.

imp (imp), *n.* [< ME. *impe, ympe*, < AS. *impe* = Sw. *ymp* = Dan. *ympe* (W. *imp*, < E.) = OF. F. *ente* (> D. *ent*) = Pr. *empeut*, a scion, shoot, twig, < ML. *impotus*, a graft: see *imp*, *v.*] 1†. A scion; shoot; graft; bud; slip.

"I am Wrath," quod he; "I was sum tyme a frere,
And the couentes gardyner for to graffe *ympes;*
On limitoures and listres leaynges I ymped,
Tyl thei bere leues of low spoche lordes to plese."
Piers Plowman (B), v. 137.

Of fieble trees ther comen wrecched *ympes*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 68.

When the . . . cliff was made, they held it open with a wedge of wood . . . untill such time as the *impe* or graffe . . . were set handsomely close within the riff.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 14.

2†. A son; offspring; progeny.

A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

Let us pray for . . . the king's most excellent majesty and for . . . his beloved son Edward, our prince, that most angelic *imp*. *Pathway of Prayer.*

An angel's trumpe from heauen proclaim'd his name
Iesus who came lost Adam's *impes* to saue.
England's Welcome to James (1603).

3. A young or small devil.

They be impious idolaters, wicked heretics, persons excommunicable, yea, and cast out for notorious improbity. Such withal we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field, . . .
Fit vessel, fittest *imp* of fraud. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 89.

4. A mischievous or pert child.

The little *imp* fell a squalling. *Swift.*

5†. A spirit other than a devil.

Ye sacred *impes* that on Parnasso dwell,
And there the keeping have of learnings threasures, . . .
Guyde ye my footing. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI., Prol., st. 2.

6. Something added or united to another thing to repair or lengthen it out; particularly, a feather inserted in a broken wing of a bird. See *imp*, *v. t.*, 2.—**Syn.** 3. Sprite, hobgoblin.

imp (imp), *v. t.* [< ME. *impen*, < AS. **impian* (in Somner, not authenticated) = MLG. *inpoten* = OHG. *impitōn, impton, imphōn*, MHG. *impfoten, impfen*, G. *impfen* = Sw. *ympa* = Dan. *ympe* = OF. and F. *enter* (> D. *enten*) = Pr. *empeltar, enpeutar*, < ML. **impotare*, graft, < *impotus*, a graft, < Gr. ἔμφυτος, implanted, inborn (> ἐμφυτεύειν, implant, graft), < ἐμφύειν, implant, pass. grow in, < ἐν, in, + φύειν, produce, pass. φύεσθαι, grow (> φυτόν, a plant).] 1. To graft. [Archaic.]

Thus taught and preched hath Resoun,
But Love spilte her sermoun,
That was so *ympyd* in my thought
That hir doctrine I sette at nought.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5137.

Come to aid me in my garden, and I will teach thee the real French fashion of *imping*, which the Southron call grafting. *Scott.*

The heraldic nurseryman, skilled to *imp* a slip of Scroggins on a stock of De Vere or Montmorenci.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 349.

2. To extend or enlarge by something inserted or added; extend or mend, as (in falconry) a broken or deficient wing by the insertion of a feather; qualify for flight or use; strengthen.

Euen the best translation is, for mere necessitie, but an euill *imped* wing to flie withall.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 127.

Thence gathering plumes of perfect speculation,
To *impe* the wings of thy high flying mynd.
Spenser, Heavenly Beautie, l. 135.

Imp out our drooping country's broken wing.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

3. To rob. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

impacable†, *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + ML. *pacabilis*, payable, lit. to be appeased, < L. *pacare*, appease, pacify, < *pax* (*pac-*), peace: see *pay*[1], *peace*.] Not to be appeased or quieted; unappeasable.

So happie are they, and so fortunate,
Whom the Pierian sacred sisters love,
That, freed from bands of *impacable* fate
And power of death, they live for aye above.
Spenser, Ruines of Time, l. 395.

impacket†, **impaquet**†, *v. t.* [< OF. *empaqueter*, pack up, < *en-* + *paquete*, pack up: see *packet*, *v.*] To pack up; place in a packet.

I had several letters *impaqueted* with many others.
Evelyn, Memoirs, Nov. 10, 1699.

impackment (im-pak'ment), *n.* [< *in-*[2] + *pack* + *-ment*.] The state of being closely surrounded, crowded, or pressed, as by ice. *Kane.* [Rare.] (*Webster.*)

impact (im-pakt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *impacter, empacter*, press close together, < L. *impactus, inpactus*, pp. of *impingere, inpingere*, strike against: see *impinge*.] To drive close; press closely or firmly; pack in.

Such a state of the fluids at last affects the tender capillary vessels of the brain, by the viscidity and immeability of the matter *impacted* in them.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi. 30.

When I was . . . wont to ride *impacted* between the knees of fond parental pair. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ii.

Impacted fracture, in *surg.*, a fracture in which the fragments are driven firmly together, so that they will not move on one another.

impact (im'pakt), *n.* [< *impact*, *v.*] The act of striking against something; a blow; a stroke.

The quarrel, by that *impact* driven
True to its aim, fled fatal. *Southey.*

The *impact* of barbarian conquest split up the unity of the Latin tongue as it did that of the Latin empire.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 6.

Slight puffs of dust were beaten upward by each *impact* of his horse's hoofs. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 196.

Specifically—(*a*) In *mech.*, the blow, or act of striking, of a body having momentum; also, the change of momentum in amount and direction produced by such a blow.

In gases, the molecules are flying about in all directions, frequently coming into collision and rebounding; and it is on these mutual *impacts* that the slowness of diffusion among gases depends.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 74.

(*b*) In *gun.*, the single blow of a projectile against a fixed or moving object.—**Center of impact**, in *gun.*, the mean point of impact of a number of projectiles fired at a given distance with the piece always aimed at the center of the target. It is determined by measuring the horizontal and vertical distances of each point of impact from the lower left-hand corner of the target. The sum of the vertical distances divided by the number of shots will give the vertical coördinate for the center of impact, and the sum of the horizontal distances divided by the number of shots will give the horizontal coördinate, estimated from this same corner. The distance of the center of impact from the center of the target is called the *absolute mean deviation*.

impaction (im-pak'shon), *n.* [< L. *impactio(n-)*, *inpactio(n-)*, a striking against, impact, < *impingere, inpingere*, pp. *impactus, inpactus*, strike against: see *impact, impinge*.] The act of impacting, or the state of being impacted; close fixation.

Impaction of a tooth within the maxillary bone.
T. Bryant, Surgery, p. 482.

Should the cause of morbid action be *impaction* of feces, . . . they must . . . be exercised or urged along the bowel by prudent force. *Medical News*, LII. 585.

impaint† (im-pānt'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *paint*.] To paint; adorn with colors.

Never yet did insurrection want
Such water-colours to *impaint* his cause.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

impair[1] (im-pār'), *v.* [< ME. *empairen, empeiren, empeyren, enpeyren, enpayren*, < OF. *empeirer, empirer*, F. *empirer* = Sp. *empeorar* = Pg. *empeiorar* = It. *impeggiorare*, < ML. *impejorare*, make worse, < L. *in*, in, + *pejorare*, make worse, < *pejor*, worse, a compar. associated with *malus*, bad: see *pejorative*. Cf. *appair*.] I. *trans.* To make worse; diminish in quantity, value, excellence, strength, or any other desirable quality; deteriorate; weaken; enfeeble: as, to *impair* the health or character; to *impair* one's fortune.

Why couet we combraunse, or cachyng of harme,
In *enpayryng* of our persons & pyllyng our goodes?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2281.

Wherein it [night] doth *impair* the seeing sense,
It pays the hearing double recompense.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

It will *impair* my honesty,
And strike deep at my credit.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

—**Syn.** To lessen, decrease, reduce, injure.

II.† *intrans.* To become worse; be lessened or enfeebled; deteriorate.

Flesh may *impair*, quoth he, but reason
Can repair. *Spenser*, F. Q.

She was many days *impairing*, and endur'd the sharpest conflicts of her sickneese with admirable patience.
Evelyn, Diary (1635).

impair[1]† (im-pār'), *n.* [< *impair*[1], *v.*] Diminution; decrease; loss; injury; disgrace.

Go to, thou dost well, but pocket it [a bribe] for all that; 'tis no *impair* to thee, the greatest do 't.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, ii. 1.

Of the outward husk of the cod, good cordage; of the inward, brushes, &c.—such and such like afford they yearly without *impair* to themselves. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 30.

impair[2]†, *a.* [Appar. < F. *impair*, unequal: see *impar*.] Unequal; unworthy; unjust.

For what he has he gives; what thinks, he shows;
Yet gives he not till judgment guides his bounty,
Nor dignifies an *impair* thought with breath.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

[Some editions read *impure*.]

impairer (im-pār'ėr), *n.* One who or that which impairs.

impairment (im-pār'ment), *n.* [< ME. *empairement, enpeirment*, < OF. *empirement*, < *empirer*, etc., impair: see *impair*[1] and *-ment*.] The act of impairing, or the state of being impaired; diminution; decrease; injury.

I laboured, and wasted my youth and the vigour of my days, more to the service of my country and the *impairment* of my health than the improvement of my fortune.
Dryden, Character of Polybius.

impalatable (im-pal'ā-tą-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *palatable*.] Unpalatable. *Todd.* [Rare.]

impale, empale[1] (im-, em-pāl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impaled, empaled*, ppr. *impaling, empaling*. [< F. *empaler* = Sp. Pg. *empalar* = It. *impalare*, < ML. *impalare*, impale, < L. *in*, in, on, + *palus*, a pole, stake: see *pale*[1], *pole*[1].] 1. To fix upon a stake; drive or thrust a sharpened stake through: an ancient and Oriental mode of capital punishment.

With what life remains, *impaled* and left
To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake.
Addison, Cato, iii. 5.

The King *impaled* him for his piracy.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Hence—2. Figuratively, to render helpless as if pierced through or impaled: as, to *impale* a person upon his own argument or upon the horns of a dilemma.

I point a moral for you: I have no right to *impale* others upon it. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

3. To surround or inclose with or as with stakes, posts, or palisades.

Until my mis-shap'd trunk, that bears this head,
Be round *impaled* with a glorious crown.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Frost-fearing myrtle shall *impale* my head.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

4. (*a*) In *her.*, to display side by side on one shield, separated palewise each from the other, as when the arms of husband and wife are represented together. Hence—(*b*) To place side by side as of similar importance and significance.

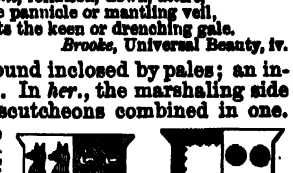
Ordered the admission of St. Patrick to the same, to be matched and *impaled* with the blessed Virgin in the honour thereof. *Fuller.*

impalement, empalement (im-, em-pāl'ment), *n.* [< F. *empalement* (= Sp. *empalamiento*), < *empaler*, impale: see *impale*.] 1. The act of impaling, or putting to death by driving a stake through the body.—2. The act of inclosing with stakes, or paling.—3. A paling or hedge; an inclosure; hence, a floral inclosure or flower-cup.

The rules of Church-discipline are not only commanded, but hedg'd about with such a terrible *impalement* of commands, as he that will break through wilfully to violate the least of them must hazard the wounding of his conscience even to death. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 2.

The flower's forensic beauties now admire,
The *impalement*, foliation, down, attire,
Couch'd in the pannicle or mantling veil,
That intercepts the keen or drenching gale.
Brooke, Universal Beauty, iv.

4. A piece of ground inclosed by pales; an inclosed space.—5. In *her.*, the marshaling side by side of two escutcheons combined in one. See *impale*, 4. The common case of impalement is that of the arms of husband and wife; a bishop also impales his own arms with those of the see, the arms of the see occupying the dexter half. In some cases other offi-


A B A B
Impalement. The arms of the wife (*B*) impaled with those of the husband (*A*).

cers, as the heads of colleges in England, and always kings-at-arms and often heralds, use impalement in charging their arms. In early heraldry impalement consisted in giving half of each original escutcheon, but in modern times the whole of each escutcheon is placed right or left of the pale.

A most interesting account of the assignment of arm and *impalement* borne by the father of Shakespeare.
The American, VIII. 381.

impallid† (im-pal'id), *v. t.* [< *in-*3 + *pallid*.] To make pallid or pale.

This [envy], the green sickness of the soul, that feeding upon coals and pulling rubbish *impalids* all the body to an hectique leanness. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 54.

impalm† (im-päm'), *v. t.* [= OF. *empalmer*, strike with the hand, box, = Sp. *empalmar*, dovetail, = Pg. *empalmar*, palm, conceal in the palm of the hand, = It. *impalmare*, give into another's hand, betroth, < L. *in*, in, + *palma*, palm: see *palm*1.] To grasp; take in the hand. *Cotgrave.*

impalpability (im-pal-pa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impalpabilité* = Pg. *impalpabilidade*; as *impalpable* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being impalpable, or imperceptible by touch.

He [Gregory the Great] and Eutychius, the Patriarch of Constantinople, had a curious dispute, whether the bodies of the righteous after the resurrection should be solid or thinner than the air? Gregory was for the palpability, and Eutychius for the *impalpability*.
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

impalpable (im-pal'pa-bl), *a.* [= F. *impalpable* = Sp. *impalpable* = Pg. *impalpavel* = It. *impalpabile*; as *in-*3 + *palpable*.] 1. Incapable of being perceived by touch; wanting palpable substance or consistency; too unsubstantial or too fine to be felt. In chemical analysis a fragment of a rock or mineral is often required to be ground or pulverized to so fine a powder that when it is rubbed between the fingers no grit is perceptible. This is called reducing to an *impalpable* powder.

When these things come to pass, you will no longer be a warden, but a brown and *impalpable* powder in the tombs of Dulwich. *Sydney Smith*, to John Allen.

Twenty-nine times the Prince changed his encampment, and at every remove the Duke was still behind him, as close and seemingly as *impalpable* as his shadow.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 255.

Hence — 2. That cannot be grasped by the intellect; incomprehensible; intangible: as, *impalpable* distinctions.

His own religion from its simple and *impalpable* form was much less exposed to the ridicule of scenic exhibition. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 200.

Our ordinary distinctions become so trifling, so *impalpable*, so ridiculously visionary. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse.

=Syn. Imperceptible, intangible, unsubstantial.

impalpably (im-pal'pa-bli), *adv.* In an impalpable manner; in a manner not readily felt or apprehended; inappreciably.

impalsy (im-pâl'zi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impalsied*, ppr. *impalsying*. [< *in-*2 + *palsy*.] To strike with palsy; paralyze; deaden.

impanate (im-pā'nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impanated*, ppr. *impanating*. [< ML. **impanatus*, pp. of **impanare*, embody in bread (> Sp. *empanar*, inclose in bread), < L. *in*, in, into, + *panis*, bread.] *Eccles.*, to embody in bread. See *impanation*.

If the elements really contain such immense treasures, what need have we to look up to the natural body above? or what have we to do but to look down to those *impanated* riches? *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 249.

impanate (im-pā'nāt), *a.* [= Pg. *impanato*, < ML. **impanatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Embodied in bread.

Therefore in this mystery of the sacrament, in the whiche by the rule of our faithe Christes body is not *impanate*, the conuersion of the substance of the visible elementes shuld not therfore be.
Bp. Gardiner, Explication, Transubstantiation, fol. 115.

This speech meaneth not that the body of Christ is *impanate*. *Cranmer*, Ans. to Gardiner, fol. 369.

impanation (im-pā-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *impanation* = Sp. **empanacion* = Pg. *impanação* = It. *impanazione*, < ML. **impanatio(n-)*, < **impanare*, embody in bread: see *impanate*, *v.*] In *theol.*, the doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are locally included in the bread and wine after consecration. It differs from *transubstantiation*, or the doctrine that the bread and wine are actually changed by the consecration into the body and blood of Christ. The term has been erroneously employed to designate the Lutheran view of Christ's mystical presence in the eucharist. See *consubstantiation*.

impanator (im'pā-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *impanateur*, < ML. *impanator*, < **impanare*, impanate: see *impanate*, *v.*] *Eccles.*, one who holds the doctrine of impanation. *Imp. Dict.*

impane† (im-pān'), *v. t.* [< ML. **impanare*, embody in bread: see *impanate*, *v.*] To impanate. *Bale.*

impanel, impannel (im-pan'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impaneled, impanneled, impanelled, impannelled*, ppr. *impaneling, impanneling, impanelling, impannelling*. [Also *empanel, empannel*; < AF. *empaneler*, impanel, < *in-*2 + *panel*, panel: see *panel*.] 1. To write or enter in a list or on a piece of parchment, called a *panel*; specifically, to make a list of; form, complete, or enroll, as a body of persons to be called as jurors in a court of justice. — 2. More loosely, of a jury, to draw or select from the panel and swear in.

Therefore a Jurie was *impaneld* streight
T' enquire of them, whether by force, or sleight,
Or their owne guilt, they were away convayd?
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 34.

The moment he had uttered these words, in the theory of the English law, it was not possible to *impanel* an impartial jury in the Commonwealth of Virginia.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 284.

impanelment, impannelment (im-pan'el-ment), *n.* [< *impanel* + *-ment*.] The act of impaneling, or the state of being impaneled; the act of enrolling in a list: as, the *impanelment* of the jury. Also *empanelment, empannelment*.

impaquet†, *v. t.* See *impacket*.

impar† (im-pär'), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *impair, impar*, F. *impair* (see *impair*2) = Sp. Pg. *impar* = It. *impari*, < L. *impar, inpar*, unequal, < *in-* priv. + *par*, equal: see *par, pair, peer*2.] I. *a.* Unequal.

II. *n.* A thing unequal to another with which it is associated.

Those things are said to be *impars* of which one is greater or less than the other; to wit, either in quantity of bulk or perfection; and so silver and gold, gold and virtue, are esteemed to be *impars*.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. xxi., ax. 17.

imparadise (im-par'a-dīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imparadised*, ppr. *imparadising*. [= It. *imparadisare*; as *in-*2 + *paradise*.] To put in paradise, or in a place of high felicity; make supremely happy. Also *emparadise*.

Now had he ripen'd all his hopes at full,
Imparadis'd his soul in dear content.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

Imparadised in one another's arms.
Milton, P. L., iv. 506.

imparalleled† (im-par'a-leld), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *paralleled*.] Unparalleled.

That this dear price should be paid for a little wild mirth, or gross and corporal pleasure, is a thing of such *imparalleled* folly that, if there were not too many instances before us, it might seem incredible.
Bp. Burnet, Rochester, p. 168.

impardonable† (im-pär'don-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *impardonnable* = Sp. *imperdonable* = Pg. *imperdoavel* = It. *imperdonabile*; as *in-*3 + *pardonable*.] Unpardonable.

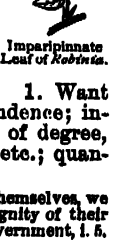
There are . . . some fearful lest the enormity of their crimes be so *impardonable* that no repentance can do them good. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

impardonably† (im-pär'don-a-bli), *adv.* Unpardonably; without pardoning.

He might be an happy arbiter in many Christian controversies; but must *impardonably* condemn the obstinacy of the Jewes. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

imparidigitate (im-par-i-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *impar, inpar*, unequal (see *impar*), + *digitus*, finger: see *digit, digitate*.] In *zoöl.*, having an odd or uneven number of digits, whether fingers or toes, as one, three, or five; anisodactyl; perissodactyl. The human hand or foot, the hoofs of a horse, etc., are *imparidigitate*.

imparipinnate (im-par-i-pin'āt), *a.* [< L. *impar, inpar*, unequal, + *pinnatus*, feathered: see *pinnate*.] In *bot.*, unequally pinnate, as a pinnate leaf with a single leaflet at the apex. Also *odd-pinnate*.


Imparipinnate Leaf of *Robinia*.

imparisyllabic (im-par"i-si-lab'-ik), *a.* [= F. *imparisyllabique*; < L. *impar, inpar*, unequal, + *syllaba*, syllable.] Not consisting of an equal number of syllables. — **Imparisyllabic noun**, in *gram.*, a noun which has not the same number of syllables in all the cases, as Latin *lapis, lapidis*, Greek ὀδούς, ὀδόντος.

imparity (im-par'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imparité* = It. *imparità*, < L. as if **imparita(t-)s*, unequalness, < *impar, inpar*, unequal: see *impair*2.] 1. Want of parity, equivalence, or correspondence; inequality; disproportion; difference of degree, rank, excellence, amount, quantity, etc.; quantitative diversity.

What other *imparity* there was among themselves, we may safely suppose it depended on the dignity of their birth and family. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 5.

Universally you cannot affirm any *imparity* where the ground is preoccupied by disparity. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

2†. Numerical unevenness; indivisibility into two equal portions.

What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man, by even and odd; . . . and so by parity or *imparity* of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies?
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

impark (im-pärk'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empark*; < OF. *emparquer, enparker, emparchier*, impark, < *en-* + *parc*, park: see *park*.] 1. To inclose for a park; make into a park by inclosure; sever from a common. — 2. To inclose or shut up in or as if in a park.

When the laws had appropriated rivers, and divided shores, and *imparked* deer, and housed pigeons, it became theft to take them without leave.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 8.

The wild boar of the forest, wilder than the wilderness itself, that will not be hold nor *emparked* within any laws or limits. *Bp. King*, Vitis Palatina (1614), p. 32.

imparl (im-pärl'), *v. i.* [Formerly also *emparl*; < OF. *emparler*, < *en-* + *parler*, talk: see *parl, parley*.] 1†. To hold a parley; consult.

The Lord Baglione *imparld* with these hostages, which were then come for that purpose of the articles of peace.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 127.

2. In *law*, to hold a consultation for amicable settlement or adjustment, as of a suit or claim.

Which being read and heard, the said Charles prays leave to *imparl* therein here until the octave of the Holy Trinity. *Blackstone*, Com., III., App. xxii.

imparlance (im-pär'lans), *n.* [Formerly also *emparlaunce*; < OF. *emparlance*, < *emparler*, talk: see *imparl*. Cf. *parlance*.] 1†. Mutual discourse; conference; parley.

Full oftentimes did Britomart assay
To speake to them, and some *emparlance* move.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 31.

After many *imparlances* and days of humiliation, by those of Boston and Roxbury, to seek the Lord for Mr. Welde his disposing, and the advice of those of Plimouth being taken, etc., at length he resolved to sit down with them of Roxbury. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 96.

2. In *law*: (*a*) In the old common law, leave to delay putting in a plea to the declaration, or other responsive pleading, until a future day; an extension of time to plead, founded on the representation or fiction that the applicant desired time to negotiate for a compromise. (*b*) The continuance of a cause till another day, or from day to day; extension of time to put in a response to the adversary's claim or defense.

This now, if I may borrow our lawyer's phrase, is my wife's *imparlance*; at her next appearance she must answer your declaration.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 1.

Special imparlance, an imparlance in which there is a saving of all exceptions to the writ or count, or of all exceptions whatsoever.

imparous (im'pā-rus), *a.* [< L. *in-*, not, + *-parus*, < *parere*, bring forth.] Having never been pregnant: applied to a woman.

imparsonnee (im-pär-so-nē'), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *impersonatus*, < L. *in-*, in, + *persona*, person, ML. parson: see *parson*.] I. *a.* In *Eng. eccles. law*, presented, instituted, and inducted into the possession of a parsonage or rectory.

II. *n.* A clergyman inducted into a benefice. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

impart (im-pärt'), *v.* [< OF. *empartir* = Sp. *impartir* = It. *impartire*, < L. *impertire, impertire*, also *impartire, inpartire*, give part in, share with, < *in*, in, + *partire*, part, divide, < *par(t-)s*, part, share: see *part*.] I. *trans.* 1. To give part in; grant a share or portion of.

Expressing well the spirit within thee [Adam] free,
My [God's] image, not *imparted* to the brute.
Milton, P. L., viii. 441.

2. To communicate; give.

God hath deprived her of wisdom, neither hath he *imparted* to her understanding. Job xxxix. 17.

Please you, to shew the bounty of your mind, sir, to *impart* some ten groats, or half a crown, to our use.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

To the nails the hhenna *imparts* a more bright, clear, and permanent colour than to the skin.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 45.

3†. To part; share; divide; parcel out: followed by *with*.

This first Volume, which if thou shalt as thankefully accept, as I haue willingly and freely *imparted with* thee, I shall bee the better encouraged.
Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader.

4. To communicate knowledge of; make known; show by words or tokens.

These be those reules which worthie Master Cheke dyd *impart* vnto me concernyng Salust.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 159.

Gentle lady,
When I did first *impart* my love to you.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

I came to *impart* a secret to you.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 5.

5†. To take part in; partake of; share.

Grieves it thee
To *impart* my sad disaster? . . .
Thou shared'st a fortune with me in my greatness.
Webster, Appius and Virginia, v. 3.

When you look this nosegay on,
My pain you may *impart*. *Munday.*

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Communicate, Impart* (see *communicate*), reveal, disclose, discover, divulge.

II. *intrans.* To give a part or share; make a dispensation or gift.

He that hath two coats, let him *impart* to him that hath none. Luke iii. 11.

Tuc. Did not Minos *impart*?
Cris. Yes, here are twenty drachms he did convey.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

impartation (im-pär-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *impart* + *-ation*.] The act of imparting.

All are now agreed as to the necessity of this *impartation*. *Is. Taylor.*

impartener†, *n.* [< *impart* + *-n-er*, as in *partner*.] One who imparts.

Not much unlike to the figure of reference is there another with some little diuersitie which we call the *impartener*, because many times, in pleading and perswading, we thinke it a very good pollicie to acquaint our iudge or hearer or very aduersarie with some part of our Counsell.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 190.

imparter (im-pär'tėr), *n.* 1. One who imparts.

By whose friendly communication they may often learn that in a few moments which cost the *imparters* many a year's toil and study. *Boyle*, Works, II. 61.

2†. One made to impart; a financial dupe.

His chief exercises are, taking the whiff, squiring a cockatrice, and making privy searches for *imparters*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Characters.

Imparters, as the name signifies, were persons drawn in by artful pretences to part with their money to such impudent impostors as Shift. The word is often found in Jonson.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour.

impartial (im-pär'shal), *a.* [= F. *impartial* = Sp. Pg. *imparcial* = It. *imparziale*, < ML. **impartialis*, impartial, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *partialis*, partial: see *partial*.] 1. Not partial; not favoring one more than another; unprejudiced; equitable; just: as, an *impartial* judge or judgment; *impartial* favors.

Men ought to take an *impartial* view of their own abilities and virtues. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 332.

The King's *impartial* Anger lights on all,
From Fly-blown Acca'ron to the thundring Baal.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

Nature is *impartial* in her smiles. She is *impartial* also in her frowns. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 68.

2†. Indifferent; not taking part. *Schmidt.*

In this I'll be *impartial*; be you judge
Of your own cause. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

3†. [By apparent association with *in part*, or else by improper assumption of the prefix as intensive.] Partial. [An erroneous use.]

Cruel, unjust, *impartiall* destinies,
Why to this day have you preserv'd my life?
Shak., R. and J. (4to ed. 1597).

You are *impartial*, and we do appeal
From you to judges more indifferent.
Swetnam, The Woman-Hater. (*Nares.*)

=Syn. 1. Unbiased, fair, honorable, even-handed.

impartialist (im-pär'shal-ist), *n.* [< *impartial* + *-ist*.] One who is impartial. [Rare.]

And truly, for my part, I am professedly enough an *impartialist* not to stick to confess to you, Theophilus, that I read the Bible and the learnedest expositors on it with somewhat particular aims and dispositions.
Boyle, Works, II. 276.

impartiality (im-pär-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impartialité* = Sp. *imparcialidad* = Pg. *imparcialidade* = It. *imparzialità*, < ML. **impartialita(t-)s*, < **impartialis*, impartial: see *impartial*.] The character of being impartial; freedom from bias; disinterestedness; fairness: as, *impartiality* of judgment or of treatment.

Impartiality is the soul of mercy, as well as justice.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.

There is a certain *impartiality* necessary to make what a man says bear any weight with those he speaks to.
Steele, Tatler, No. 242.

=Syn. Fairness, honor, justice, fair play, candor.

impartially (im-pär'shal-i), *adv.* In an impartial manner; without bias; without prejudice; justly; fairly.

God, whose equall hand *impartially* doth temper
Greatnesse and goodnesse. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xix.

impartialness (im-pär'shal-nes), *n.* Impartiality. [Rare.]

He spoke of it as a thing that would give him assurance of your majesty's *impartialness* in the general affair.
Sir W. Temple, To the King, Jan. 29, 1675.

impartibility[1] (im-pär-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *impartible*[1]: see *-bility*.] The quality of being impartible or communicable. *Blackstone.*

impartibility[2] (im-pär-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impartibilité* = Sp. *impartibilidad* = Pg. *impartibilidade*; as *impartible*[2] + *-ity*.] The quality of being impartible or not subject to partition.

As numerous as is the multitude of individuals by partition, so numerous also is that principle of unity by universal *impartibility*. *Harris*, Hermes.

impartible[1] (im-pär'ti-bl), *a.* [< *impart* + *-ible*.] Capable of being imparted, conferred, bestowed, or communicated.

impartible[2] (im-pär'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *impartible* = Sp. *impartible* = Pg. *impartivel* = It. *impartibile*, < L. *impartibilis*, *inpartibilis*, < L. *in-* priv. + *partibilis*, partible: see *partible*.] Not partible or subject to partition: as, an *impartible* estate.

Furthermore the very present time which we call now is said to be *impartible* and indivisible.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 835.

But our current Real Property Law is coloured throughout by the feudal view of land, which is that, when held in individual enjoyment, it is primarily *impartible* or indivisible. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 341.

imparticled (im-pär'ti-kld), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *particled*.] Not particled; not consisting of particles.

impartment (im-pärt'mẹnt), *n.* [< *impart* + *-ment*.] The act of imparting or communicating; also, that which is imparted or communicated; communication; disclosure.

It [the ghost] beckons you to go away with it,
As if it some *impartment* did desire
To you alone. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

impassable (im-pàs'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *passable*.] Not passable; that cannot be passed, or passed over: as, an *impassable* road.

Over this gulf
Impassable, impervious, let us try
Adventurous work. *Milton*, P. L., x. 254.

An exploring party . . . were appalled by the aspect of the Appalachian chain, and pronounced the mountains *impassable*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 44.

=Syn. Impervious, impenetrable, pathless.

impassableness (im-pàs'ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being impassable.

impassably (im-pàs'ạ-bli), *adv.* In an impassable manner or degree.

impassibility (im-pas-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impassibilité* = Sp. *impasibilidad* = Pg. *impassibilidade* = It. *impassibilità*, < LL. *impassibilita(t-)s*, *inpassibilita(t-)s*, impassibility (tr. Gr. *ἀπάθεια*: see *apathy*), < *impassibilis*, *inpassibilis*, impassible: see *impassible*.] The character or condition of being impassible, in either sense of that word.

By this gift of *impassibility* their bodies are freed from all miseries which our bodies now suffer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 385.

Two divinities, one would have thought, might have pleaded their prerogative of *impassibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand.
Dryden, Ded. of Æneid.

=Syn. *Indifference, Insensibility*, etc. See *apathy*.

impassible (im-pas'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *impassible* = Sp. *impasible* = Pg. *impassivel* = It. *impassibile*, < LL. *impassibilis*, *inpassibilis*, not capable of passion, passionless, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *passibilis*, capable of passion, feeling, or suffering: see *passible*[1].] 1. Incapable of suffering; insensible to pain or harm.

Before the incarnation of Christ we could not, in passive graces, imitate God, who was *impassible*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 43.

Secure of death, I should contemn thy dart,
Though naked, and *impassible* depart. *Dryden.*

2. Not to be moved to passion or sympathy; having or exhibiting no emotion.

Gwendolen, keeping her *impassible* air, as they moved away from the strand, felt her imagination obstinately at work. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, vii. 54.

impassibleness (im-pas'i-bl-nes), *n.* Impassibility.

impassion (im-pash'ọn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empassion*; = It. *impassionare*, < ML. **impassionare*, move with passion, < L. *in*, in, + *passio(n-)*, passion: see *passion*.] To move or affect strongly with passion.

Then do not thou, with teares and woes, *impassion* my affects. *Chapman*, Iliad, ix.

The Damzell was full deepe *empassioned*,
Both for his griefe, and for her peoples sake,
Whose future woes so plaine he fashioned.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 43.

Beyond a mortal man *impassion'd* far.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 26.

impassionable (im-pash'ọn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *impassion* + *-able*.] Easily excited to anger; susceptible of strong emotion.

impassionate[1] (im-pash'ọn-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impassionated*, ppr. *impassionating*. [< ML. *impassionatus* (as adj.), pp. of **impassionare*, move with passion: see *impassion*.] To affect powerfully; stir with passion.

Our Saviour Christ was one while deeply *impassionated* with sorrow, another while very strongly carried away with zeal and anger.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Moral Cabbala, i.

impassionate[1]† (im-pash'ọn-āt), *a.* [Formerly also *empassionate*; < ML. *impassionatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Strongly affected; stirred by passion.

The Briton Prince was sore *empassionate*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 46.

impassionate[2]† (im-pash'ọn-āt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + ML. *passionatus*, passionate.] Without passion or feeling; dispassionate.

It being the doctrine of that sect [the Stoics] that a wise man should be *impassionate*. *Bp. Hall.*

impassioned (im-pash'ọnd), *p. a.* Actuated or animated by passion; expressive of passion or ardor of feeling; animated; excited.

The young Herodotus had wandered forth in a rapture of *impassioned* curiosity, to see, to touch, to measure, all those great objects whose names had been recently so rife in men's mouths. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

It is not easy to speak too favourably of the poetry of this play in the more *impassioned* passages.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xxxi.

impassive (im-pas'iv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *passive*.] 1. Not susceptible of pain or suffering; insensible; impassible.

Too unequal work we find,
Against unequal arms to fight in pain,
Against unpain'd, *impassive*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 455.

Impassive as the marble in the quarry. *De Quincey.*

2. Not showing sensibility or emotion; unmoved; apathetic: as, an *impassive* manner.

Under their *impassive* exterior they preserve memories, associations, emotions of burning intensity.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 126.

impassively (im-pas'iv-li), *adv.* In an impassive manner; without sensibility to pain or suffering; without sign of feeling or sensibility.

impassiveness (im-pas'iv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being impassive or insusceptible of suffering; insensibility.

By this means they arrogated no less to man's sufficiency then even the power of remaining in a calme apathy and *impassiveness* in all offencive emergencies.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. vi. § 1.

impassivity (im-pa-siv'i-ti), *n.* [< *impassive* + *-ity*.] Impassiveness.

We have cold aristocratic *impassivity*, faithful to itself even in Tartarus. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iv. 7.

impastation (im-pas-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *impastation* = Pg. *impastação*, < ML. *impastatio(n-)*, < *impastare*, impaste: see *impaste*.] 1. The act of impasting or making into paste.—2. That which is made into paste; especially, a combination of various materials of different colors and consistencies, baked or united by a cement and hardened by the air: used of works in earthenware, porcelain, imitation of marble, etc.

impaste (im-pāst'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impasted*, ppr. *impasting*. [Formerly also *empaste*; = OF. *empaster*, F. *empâter* = Sp. *empastar* = Pg. *impastar* = It. *impastare*, cover with paste or plaster, < ML. *impastare*, put or cook in paste or dough, mix, < L. *in*, on, + LL. *pasta*, paste: see *paste*.] 1. To make into paste; knead.

Now is he total gules; horridly trick'd
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons;
Bak'd and *impasted* with the parching streets.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. In *painting*, to lay on thickly and boldly the colors of. A picture is said to be impasted when heavily loaded with colors so blended together that the work seems continuous, and as if painted with a single stroke of the brush. The expression is used also of colors put in their proper places, and not blended together, so that in this sense a figure may be said to be impasted in the same sense that it is said to be painted.

Impasting is the term applied to laying colours in thick masses on the lights. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 136.

impasto (im-pàs'tō), *n.* [It., < *impastare*, cover with paste or plaster: see *impaste*.] In *painting*, the thick laying on of pigments. Compare *impaste*, 2.

Impasto is the application of thick and opaque pigments undiluted with any medium except the oil they are ground in, and not too much of that. It differs from loading in being less prominent and in covering a larger surface. *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 353.

impatible† (im-pat'i-bl), *a.* [= It. *impatibile*, < L. *impatibilis, inpatibilis, impetibilis, inpetibilis*, < *in-* priv. + *pati*, suffer: see *passion*.] 1. Incapable of being borne or endured; intolerable. *Cockeram.*—2. Incapable of suffering; impassible.

A spirit, and so *impatible* of material fire. *Fuller.*

Thus you see what be the powers and faculties of the soul of this universality, . . . entring into the frail, mortal, and passible instruments of bodies, however they be in themselves incorruptible, *impatible*, and the same. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 854.

impatience (im-pā'shens), *n.* [< ME. *impacience, inpacience*, < OF. *impacience, impascience*, F. *impatience* = Pr. *inpaciencia* = Sp. Pg. *impaciencia* = It. *impazienza, inpazienzia*, < L. *impatientia, inpatientia*, impatience, < *impatien(t-)s, inpatien(t-)s*, impatient: see *impatient*.] 1. The state or character of lacking patience; restlessness under existing conditions; eager desire for relief or change.

Impatience makes an ague to be a fever, and every fever to be a calenture. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 252.

The longer I continued in this scene, the greater was my *impatience* of retiring from it. *Bp. Hurd.*

2. Intolerance of anything that thwarts or hinders; passionate vehemence; in a milder sense, quickness of temper; touchiness.

Your fierce *impatience* forc'd us from your presence,
Urg'd us to speed, and bade us banish pity.
Johnson, Irene, v. 11.

His bloody sword he brandish'd over me,
And, like a hungry lion, did commence
Rough deeds of rage and stern *impatience*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

impatiency† (im-pā'shen-si), *n.* Same as *impatience*.

With some *impatiency* he bare the length of his oration. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

With what *impatiency*
Of grief we parted!
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, v. 3.

Impatiens (im-pā'shi-enz), *n.* [NL. use (referring to the elasticity of the valves of the seed-pod, which discharge the seeds when ripe or when touched) of L. *impatiens*, impatient: see *impatient*.] A genus of annual plants of the natural order *Geraniaceæ* and tribe *Balsamineæ*, having curious irregular flowers, in which the calyx and corolla are colored alike and are not clearly distinguishable. The sepals are apparently 4 in number; the anterior one (apparently interior as the flower hangs on its stalk) is largest and forms a spurred sack. The petals are 2 in number, unequal-sided and 2-lobed; the stamens 5, and short; and the pod has 5 valves, which coil elastically and project the seeds in bursting, whence the popular names *snapweed* and *touch-me-not*. Besides the above described flowers, there are other inconspicuous ones that are fertilized in the bud. About 135 species are known, of which 2 are North American, 3 European or North Asian, 20 African, and the rest from tropical Asia, known as *balsam* and *jewel-weed*. The American species are *I. pallida*, the pale touch-me-not, and *I. fulva*, the spotted touch-me-not. (See cut under *balsam*.) The latter has become naturalized in England. The common European species is *I. Noli-tangere*, the yellow balsam, touch-me-not, or quick-in-hand. *I. balsamina* is much grown for the beauty of its flowers, and is well known as a highly ornamental annual by the names *garden-balsam* and *lady's-slipper*.

impatient (im-pā'shent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *impacient*, < OF. *impacient*, F. *impatient* = Pr. *inpacient* = Sp. Pg. *impaciente* = It. *impaziente*, < L. *impatien(t-)s, inpatien(t-)s*, that cannot or will not bear or endure, impatient, < *in-* priv. + *patien(t-)s*, bearing, enduring, suffering: see *patient*.] I. *a.* 1. Not patient; not bearing or enduring with composure or patience; uneasy under existing conditions, and eager for relief or change; excited by opposition or the thwarting of one's desires; quick-tempered.

You are of an *impatient* spirit, and an *impatient* spirit is never without woe. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. *Addison*, Spectator.

So she, *impatient* her own faults to see,
Turns from herself, and in strange things delights.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul (ed. 1819), Int.

2. Intolerant; non-endurant; resistant: as, *impatient* of control.

Impatient of any interruptions, he spent the whole of his time that could be spared from the duties of his parish in reading and writing. *Bp. Hurd*, Warburton.

Peltigera vencsa, perhaps always less *impatient* of cold, was particularly fine. *Tuckerman*, Genera Lichenum, p. 38.

3. Prompted by or springing from impatience; exhibiting or expressing impatience: as, an *impatient* manner.

What, will you tear
Impatient answers from my gentle tongue?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

To assuage
Th' *impatient* fervour. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 502.

4†. Not to be borne; intolerable.

Ay me! deare Lady, which the ymage art
Of ruefull pitty and *impatient* smart.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 44.

=Syn. 1 and 3. Restless, unquiet, hasty, eager, precipitate, impetuous, vehement.

II. *n.* One who lacks patience. [Rare.]

I have heard and seen some ignorant *impatients*, when they have found themselves to smart with God's scourge, cast a sullen frown back upon him with "cur me cædis?" *Seasonable Sermons*, p. 39.

impatiently (im-pā'shent-li), *adv.* In an impatient manner; with impatience, uneasiness, or restlessness; intolerantly.

impatron†, *v. t.* [< OF. *impatroner* = It. *impadronire*, put in possession of, make master of; as *in-*2 + *patron*.] To put in possession; invest with power.

He . . . *impatroned* himselfe with three peeces of ordinance, which he caused to be haled into the Tower. *Remarkable Occurrences in the Northerne Parts* (1642), [p. 10.

impatronization† (im-pā'tron-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *impatronisation*; as *impatronize* + *-ation*.] Absolute seigniory or possession; the act of putting into full possession, as of a benefice.

impatronize†, **empatronize**† (im-, em-pā'tron-iz), *v. t.* [As *impatron* + *-ize*.] Same as *impatron*.

They [the Spaniards] have now twice sought to *impatronize* themselves of this kingdom of England. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

His father Lewis . . . did *impatronize* himselfe upon the duchie of Burgondie and earldome of Artoys. *Fenton*, Guiciardin (1599).

impave (im-pāv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impaved*, ppr. *impaving*. [< *in-*2 + *pave*.] To pave in; form in a pavement. [Rare.]

Climbing a tall tower,
There saw, *impaved*, with rude fidelity
Of art mosaic, in a roofless floor,
An Eagle with stretched wings, but beamless eye.
Wordsworth, On Revisiting Dunolly Castle.

impavid (im-pav'id), *a.* [= Sp. *impávido* = Pg. It. *impavido*, < L. *impavidus*, fearless, < *in-* priv. + *pavidus*, fearing: see *pavid*.] Fearless; undaunted; intrepid. [Rare.]

Placid Lord Ullin received the news by telegraph; . . . he put the message into his pocket without remark, and won the rubber before he rose. . . . *Impavid* as the Horatian model-man. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, xviii.

impavidly (im-pav'id-li), *adv.* In an impavid manner; fearlessly; undauntedly; intrepidly. *Thackeray.* [Rare.]

impawn (im-pân'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empawn*; = Sp. *empeñar* = Pg. *empenhar* = It. *impegnare*; as *in-*2 + *pawn*1.] To put in pawn; pledge; deposit as security.

Go to the king; and let there be *impawn'd*
Some surety for a safe return again.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Alas! what comfort is there left for me,
If those dear jewels be *impawn'd* to thee.
Dekker and Webster (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, ii. 3.

A wise man will never *impawn* his future being and action, and decide beforehand what he shall do in a given extreme event. Nature and God will instruct him in that hour. *Emerson*, War.

impeach (im-pēch'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empeach, empeche*; < ME. *empechen, empeshen* (> *impesh*, q. v.), < OF. *empescher, empeeschier* (ML. reflex *impechiare*), F. *empêcher*, hinder, stop, bar, appar. = Pr. *empedegar*, < ML. *impedicare, inpedicare*, catch, entangle, lit. fetter, < L. *in*, in, + *pedica*, a fetter, < *pe(d-)s*, foot (see *foot*), but mixed in sense with OF. *empacher* = Pr. *empaichar, empaitar, enpazar, empechar* = Sp. *empachar* = Pg. *empachar*, overload, = It. *impacciare*, delay, appar. < ML. as if **impactiare*, < L. *impingere*, pp. *impactus*, strike against, fasten upon, fasten: see *impact, impinge*. The same radical elements are involved in *depeach, despatch*, q. v. Hence, by variation, *appeach*, and, by apheresis of this, *peach*2, q. v.] 1†. To hinder; impede.

Empeche his head, his face; have at his gorge;
Beare at the breste, or sperne him one the side.
Knyghthode and Batayle, quoted in Strutt's Sports and [Pastimes, p. 185.

Swelling throbs *empeach*
His foltring toung with pangs of drerinesse.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 11.

The Scots were assembled . . . to *impeach* the passage of our said army. *Exped. in Scotland* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 116).

2. To call in question; accuse of wrong or error; bring discredit on; disparage; accuse: as, to *impeach* one's motives; to *impeach* the credit of a witness.

He . . . doth *impeach* the freedom of the state
If they deny him justice. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

I doubt not of your generosity, but people unacquainted with your temper *impeach* you with avarice. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 535.

To speak favourably of a character you have oppressed would be *impeaching* your own. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

3. Specifically, to prefer charges of official misconduct against, before a competent tribunal; bring to account by trial for malfeasance in office. See *impeachment*, 3.

And arm'd with Truth *impeach'd* the Don
Of his enormous Crimes. *Prior*, The Viceroy, vi.

In regard to the President, it was their duty to make a specific charge, to investigate it openly, and to *impeach* him before the Senate, if the evidence afforded reasonable ground to believe that the charge could be substantiated. *G. T. Curtis*, Buchanan, II. 247.

The *impeached* minister, like the king who is put on his trial, when he has become weak enough to be *impeached*, may remain too strong to be acquitted. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 371.

4. To call to account; charge as answerable.

The first donee in tail may commit waste without being *impeached*. *E. Swift.*

To impeach a witness, to adduce evidence intended to meet the testimony of the witness by showing him to be unworthy of credit. =Syn. *Charge, Indict*, etc. See *accuse*.

impeach† (im-pēch'), *n.* [< *impeach*, *v.*] Same as *impeachment*.

If they may (without *impeach*) enjoy their wills, no quieter creatures under heaven. *Chapman*, All Fools, iii. 1.

Ourself
Will here sit by, spectator of your sports;
And think it no *impeach* of royalty.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

impeachable (im-pē'cha-bl), *a.* [< OF. *empechable, empeschable*, that may be arrested; as *impeach* + *-able*.] Liable or making liable to be impeached; chargeable with wrong-doing; censurable; liable to be called in question.

Had God omitted by positive laws to give religion to the world, the wisdom of his providence had been *impeachable*. *Grew.*

Owners of lands in fee simple are not *impeachable* for waste. *E. Swift.*

The *impeachable* offences are "treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors." *J. Buchanan*, in Curtis, II. 255.

impeacher (im-pē'chèr), *n.* 1†. One who or that which impeaches or hinders.

So that instead of finding Prelaty an *impeacher* of schism or faction, the more I search, the more I grow into all persuasion to think rather faction and she, as with a spousal ring, are wedded together, never to be divorc'd. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 6.

2. One who brings or institutes an impeachment; an accuser.

impeachment (im-pēch'ment), *n.* [< OF. *empeschement* (ML. reflex *impechiamentum*), F. *empêchement*, hindrance, < *empescher*, hinder: see *impeach*.] 1. Hindrance; impediment; obstruction. [Obsolete except in law. See *impeachment of waste*, below.]

I do not seek him now;
But could be willing to march on to Calais
Without *impeachment*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

The Earl of Warwick, having Notice that his Father the Earl of Salisbury was upon march to meet him, passeth over his Men, and, without *Impeachment*, joined with him and his Friends near Exeter. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 196.

2. A calling in question; accusation of wrong or error; disparagement: as, an *impeachment* of one's motives or conduct, or of the credibility of a witness.

To let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great *impeachment* to his age.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

Without any *impeachment* of the prosperous operation of our system, prejudices may arise between the different sections of the country, etc. *Everett*, Orations, I. 201.

3. A calling to account; arraignment; the act of charging with a crime or misdemeanor; specifically, the exhibition of charges of maladministration against a high public officer before a competent tribunal. In the United States, the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment of the President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States; the Senate has the sole power to try all impeachments, the Chief Justice presiding at the trial of a President; and a two-thirds vote is necessary for conviction. In the case of State officers, there is generally a similar division of functions between the upper and the lower branch of the legislature. In the history of the federal government there have been seven cases of impeachment, the most famous being that of President Johnson in 1868. In only two cases, both of district judges, was a verdict of guilty given. In Great Britain, impeachments are made in the House of Commons and tried by the House of Lords. Prominent impeachments in English history were those of Lord Bacon and Warren Hastings.

The practice of *impeachment* directed against Michael de la Pole in 1386 was revived in 1450 for the destruction of his grandson. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 371.

Articles of impeachment. See *articles*.—**Court of impeachment**, a tribunal, usually the upper branch of a legislature, sitting on the trial of articles of impeachment.—**Impeachment of a witness.** See *impeach*, *v. t.*—**Impeachment of waste**, in *law*, a restraint from committing waste upon lands or tenements, or a demand of recompense for waste, done by a tenant to the prejudice of the right of another's estate or interest in the property.

impearl (im-pėrl'), *v. t.* [Also *empearl*; < *in-*[2] + *pearl*.] 1. To form into pearls or the resemblance of pearls.

Dew-drops which the sun
Impearls on every leaf and every flower.
Milton, P. L., v. 747.

2. To decorate with or as if with pearls.

The Mountains, or the flowry Meads,
Impearld with tears, that sweet Aurora sheads.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Husht as the falling Dews, whose noiseless Show'rs
Imperle the folded Leaves of Ev'ning Flow'rs.
Congreve, To Sleep.

Proud be the rose, with rains and dews
Her head *impearling*.
Wordsworth, To the Daisy.

impeccability (im-pek-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impeccabilité* = Sp. *impecabilidad* = Pg. *impeccabilidade* = It. *impeccabilità*, < ML. **impeccabilita(t-)s*, < LL. *impeccabilis*, *inpeccabilis*, not liable to sin: see *impeccable*.] The character of being impeccable; exemption from liability to do wrong.

This last state may be the finishing operation, to eternise the infallibility and *impeccability* of all lapsed, sentient, and intelligent beings. *G. Cheyne*, Regimen, p. 326.

The *impeccability* of the Bishop of Rome was not as yet an article of the Roman creed.
Milman, Latin Christianity, iv. 6.

impeccable (im-pek'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *impeccable* = Sp. *impecable* = Pg. *impeccavel* = It. *impeccabile*, < LL. *impeccabilis*, *inpeccabilis*, not liable to sin, < L. *in-* priv. + **peccabilis*, liable to sin: see *peccable*.] Not liable to err; not subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong.

If we honour the man, must we hold his pen *impeccable*?
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 43.

We perhaps may think it very convenient that we should at first have been made *impeccable*, and secured from falling. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. vii.

I may do a virtuous action without being *impeccable*.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 215.

impeccance (im-pek'ans), *n.* [= F. *impeccance* = Sp. *impecancia* = Pg. *impeccancia*, < LL. *impeccantia*, *inpeccantia*, sinlessness, < **impecan(t-)s*, **inpeccan(t-)s*, impeccant: see *impeccant*.] Same as *impeccancy*.

impeccancy (im-pek'an-si), *n.* The condition or character of being impeccant or impeccable; impeccability; sinlessness.

She [the Church of Rome] stands upon it, that she cannot erre, and stubbornely chalenges unto her chaire a certain *impeccancie* of judgment.
Bp. Hall, No Peace with Rome.

impeccant (im-pek'ant), *a.* [= Sp. *impecante*, < LL. **impecan(t-)s*, **inpeccan(t-)s* (in deriv. noun), < L. *in-* priv. + *peccan(t-)s*, sinning, sinful, ppr. of *peccare*, sin: see *peccant*.] Doing no wrong; sinless; unerring.

With a vengeance selecting, from all other classes,
Poor dogs of some sort, and *impeccant* half-asses.
Byron, To G. Lloyd.

impectinate (im-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *pectinate*.] In *entom.*, not pectinated; simple: as, an *impectinate* antenna.

impecuniosity (im-pē-kū-ni-os'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impécuniosité*; as *impecunious* + *-ity*.] The state of being impecunious or destitute of money; want of money; poverty.

I have had lately recourse to the universal remedy for the *impecuniosity* of which I complain.
Scott, Quentin Durward, Int.

impecunious (im-pē-kū'ni-us), *a.* [= F. *impécunieux*; as *in-*[3] + *pecunious*.] Having no money; poor; penniless.

Who let in that rag there amongst us? Put him out, an *impecunious* creature. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

The other *impecunious* person contrived to make both ends meet by shifting his lodgings from time to time.
W. Black.

impedance (im-pē'dans), *n.* [< *impede* + *-ance*.] Hindrance; specifically, in *elect.*, an apparent increase of resistance due to induction in a circuit.

A few words may suffice to explain the nature of the *impedance* which alternating currents meet with in passing through a conductor. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 518.

impede (im-pēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impeded*, ppr. *impeding*. [= Sp. Pg. *impedir* = It. *impedire*, < L. *impedire*, *inpedire*, entangle, insnare, hinder, lit. catch or hold the feet of, < *in*, in, on, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot, = E. *foot*. Cf. *expede*.] To be an obstacle to; stand in the way of; hinder; obstruct.

It is one of the principal tenets of the Utilitarians that sentiment and eloquence serve only to *impede* the pursuit of truth. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

The pathless ocean does not *impede*, it accelerates the progress of the intellectual energy.
Everett, Orations, I. 421.

=**Syn.** To clog, retard, delay, check, fetter, hamper.

impedible (im-ped'i-bl), *a.* [= It. *impedibile*; as *impede* + *-ible*.] Capable of being impeded.

Every internal act is not in itself *impedible* by outward violence. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, i.

impediment (im-ped'i-ment), *n.* [= F. *impédiment* (in pl.) = Sp. Pg. It. *impedimento*, < L. *impedimentum*, *inpedimentum*, a hindrance, pl. *impedimenta*, *inpedimenta*, baggage, esp. military baggage, < *impedire*, *inpedire*, impede: see *impede*.] That which impedes or hinders progress; hindrance; obstruction; obstacle.

Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we march'd on without *impediment*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 2.

Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit *impediments*. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxvi.

Hott countries are subject to grevious diseases, and many noysome *impediments*, which other more temperate places are freer from.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 28.

Let the laws be purged of every barbarous reminder, every barbarous *impediment* to women.
Emerson, Woman.

Diriment impediments of marriage. See *diriment*.—**Impediment in speech**, a defect which prevents distinct articulation.—**Syn.** *Difficulty*, *Obstruction*, etc. (see *obstacle*); encumbrance, bar, barrier, check.

impedimentt (im-ped'i-ment), *v. t.* [= It. *impedimentare*, *impedimentire*, impede; from the noun.] To impede.

Lest Themistocles . . . should have withstood and *impedimented* a general good.
Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, xv.

impedimenta (im-ped-i-men'tą), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *impedimentum*, a hindrance: see *impediment*, *n.*] Things which hinder, impede, or encumber; specifically, articles taken with one on a journey which impede one's progress; especially, military baggage; supplies carried along with an army; in general, baggage.

I will only state that I and my *impedimenta*—which consisted of a hand-bag and an overcoat—went ashore in three boats. *Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 218.

impedimental (im-ped-i-men'tal), *a.* [< *impediment* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of impediment; hindering; obstructing.

The *impedimental* stain which intercepts her fruitive love. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. vii. § 3.

impeditet (im'pē-dit), *v. t.* [< L. *impeditus*, *inpeditus*, pp. of *impedire*, *inpedire*, impede: see *impede*. Cf. *expedite*.] 1. To impede.

Digestion in the stomach, and other faculties there, seemed not to be much *impedited*. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 457.

2. In *astrol.*, to affect by evil stars.

The moon is *impedited* in the highest degree when in conjunction with the sun. *Lilly*.

impeditet (im'pē-dit), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *impedido* = It. *impedito*, < L. *impeditus*, *inpeditus*, pp.: see the verb.] Hindered; obstructed.

Our constitution is weak, our souls apt to diminution and *impedite* faculties.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 900.

impeditiont (im-pē-dish'on), *n.* [= Pg. *impedição* = It. *impedizione*, < L. *impeditio(n-)*, *inpeditio(n-)*, a hindrance, obstruction, < *impedire*, *inpedire*, pp. *impeditus*, *inpeditus*, hinder: see *impede*.] A hindering. *Coles*, 1717.

impeditive (im-ped'i-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *impeditif* = Sp. Pg. It. *impeditivo*, < ML. *impeditivus*, < L. *impedire*, *inpedire*, pp. *impeditus*, *inpeditus*, hinder: see *impede*.] Causing hindrance; obstructive; impeding.

There are other cases concerning things unlawful by accident, in respect to the evil effect of the same: to wit, as they may be *impeditive* of good, or causative, or at the least (for we must use such words) occasionative of evil.
Bp. Sanderson, Promissory Oaths, iii. § 11.

What were more easy than to say that six legs to that unwieldy body had been cumbersome and *impeditive* of motion; that the wings for so massie a bulk had been uselesse? *Bp. Hall*, Soliloquies, xxiii.

impel (im-pel'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impelled*, ppr. *impelling*. [Formerly also *impell*; = OF. *impeller* = Sp. *impeler* = Pg. *impellir* = It. *impellere*, < L. *impellere*, *inpellere*, push, drive, or strike against, drive forward, urge, impel, < *in*, on, + *pellere*, drive. Cf. *compel*, *expel*, *propel*, *repel*. Hence *impulse*, etc.] To drive or urge forward; press on; incite or constrain to action in any way: as, steam is the *impelling* force of a locomotive.

The wave behind *impels* the wave before.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 271.

Practice . . . urges and *impels* to action, choice, and determination. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

And shame and doubt *impell'd* him in a course
Once so abhorr'd, with unresisted force.
Crabbe, Works, V. 19.

With fire and sword
Come Spoilers, horde *impelling* horde.
Wordsworth, The Highland Broach.

=**Syn.** *Prompt*, *Induce*, etc. (see *actuate*); to influence, push on, force on, move, lead, set on. (See list under *incite*.)

impellent (im-pel'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *impellen(t-)s*, *inpellen(t-)s*, ppr. of *impellere*, *inpellere*, drive forward: see *impel*.] I. *a.* Having the property of impelling.

Such ponderous bodies do take an enforc'd flight from an exterior *impellent* swiftness. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 427.

II. *n.* A power or force that impels or drives forward; motive or impelling power.

S. What do you mean by voluntary oaths?
C. Those that no other *impellent* but myself, or my own worldly gain or interest, extort from me.
Hammond, Pract. Catechism, ii. 3.

impeller (im-pel'ėr), *n.* One who or that which impels.

Is it possible to be an effect produced without a cause? Is it [a moving stone] impelled without an *impeller*?
Clarke, Second Defence of the Immateriality, etc.

He [Ignatius] is by his very nature an *impeller* of men.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 470.

impen (im-pen'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impenned* or *impent*, ppr. *impenning*. [< *in-*[1] + *pen*[1].] To pen in; confine or inclose in a narrow place.

Yet these from other streames much different;
For others, as they longer, broader grow;
These, as they run in narrow banks *impent*,
Are then at least, when in the main they flow.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, iii.

But notwithstanding all this, a man at rest in his chamber (like a sheep *impenn'd* in the fold) is subject only to unusual events, and such as rarely happen.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 59.

impend (im-pend'), *v.* [= Pg. *impender* = It. *impendere*, < L. *impendere*, *inpendere*, hang over, overhang, be imminent, < *in*, on, + *pendere*, hang: see *pendent*.] I. *intrans.* To overhang; be ready to fall; be imminent; threaten; be on the point of occurring, as something evil.

Destruction hangs o'er yon devoted wall,
And nodding Ilion waits th' *impending* fall.
Pope, Iliad, ii.

An extensive lake displayed its glassy bosom, reflecting on its broad surface the *impending* horrors of the mountain. *Goldsmith*, Asem.

II.† *trans.* To hang over. [Rare.]

We seriously consider the dreadful judgments that now *impend* the nation. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, Pref.

impendence, impendency (im-pen'dens, -den-si), *n.* [< *impenden(t)* + *-ce*, *-cy*.] The state of being impendent or overhanging; a menacing attitude.

Far above, in thunder-blue serration, stand the eternal edges of the angry Apennine, dark with rolling *impendence* of volcanic cloud. *Ruskin*.

impendent (im-pen'dent), *a.* [= Pg. It. *impendente*, < L. *impenden(t-)s*, *inpenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *impendere*, *inpendere*, impend: see *impend*.] Impending; imminent; threatening: as, an *impendent* evil.

What if all
Her stores were open'd, and this firmament
Of hell should spout her cataracts of fire,
Impendent horrours, threatening hideous fall
One day upon our heads? *Milton*, P. L., ii. 177.

Lo! with upright sword
Prefiguring his own *impendent* doom,
The Apostle of the Gentiles.
Wordsworth, Near Aquaspendente.

impenetrability (im-pen'ē-tra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impénétrabilité* = Sp. *impenetrabilidad* = Pg. *impenetrabilidade* = It. *impenetrabilità*; as *impenetrable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] 1. The character or condition of being impenetrable; incapability of being penetrated, in any sense of that word.—2. In *physics*, specifically, that property of matter which prevents two bodies from occupying the same space at the same time; that property of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies.

Matter possesses *impenetrability*, which means that no two portions of matter can occupy the same place at the same time.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 11.

impenetrable (im-pen'ē-tra-bl), *a.* [= F. *impénétrable* = Sp. *impenetrable* = Pg. *impenetravel* = It. *impenetrabile*, < L. *impenetrabilis*, *inpenetrabilis*, not penetrable, < *in-* priv. + *penetrabilis*, penetrable: see *penetrable*.] 1. Incapable of being penetrated, pierced, or entered by force: as, *impenetrable* armor.

Impenetrable shield, or foil
Of resolution.
Milton, P. L., vi. 319.

2. Incapable of being penetrated by the mind; not to be seen through or into; inscrutable; unfathomable.

Impenetrable darkness, and recesses
Profound as night.
Milton, P. L., ii. 438.

Impenetrable to the shafts of ridicule.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

3. Incapable of being penetrated by moral influences; not to be touched or affected; impassive; unfeeling.

Impenetrable to all gentle wishes.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

4. Incapable of being penetrated by the senses; not to be perceived.

Impenetrable spirit,
Which now is all that I inherit.
Shelley, Epipsychidion.

5. Incapable of being penetrated by the intellect; not to be understood; unintelligible.

Impenetrable obscurity.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

6. Incapable of being penetrated by heat, light, or other radiation.

=**Syn.** 1. Impervious, impermeable.—2. Abstruse, recondite, mysterious, dark, obscure.

trabilis, penetrable: see *penetrable*.] 1. Incapable of being penetrated; not penetrable, in any sense of that word.

Highest woods, *impenetrable*
To star or sun-light. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1086.

These instances of cunning, which she thought *impenetrable*, yet which everybody saw through.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

The progress of the most salutary inventions and discoveries is buried in *impenetrable* mystery.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. Specifically, in *physics*, having the property of preventing any other substance from occupying the same place at the same time.

impenetrableness (im-pen′ē-trą-bl-nes), *n.* Impenetrability.

We may consider that motion does not essentially belong to matter, as divisibility and *impenetrableness* are believed to do. *Boyle*, Works, V. 210.

impenetrably (im-pen′ē-trą-bli), *adv.* In an impenetrable manner; so as to be impenetrable.

The inviolable saints,
In cubic phalanx firm, advanced entire,
Invulnerable, *impenetrably* arm'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 400.

impenitence (im-pen′i-tens), *n.* [= F. *impénitence* = Sp. Pg. *impenitencia* = It. *impenitenza*, < LL. *impœnitentia*, *inpœnitentia*, < *impœniten(t-)s*, *inpœniten(t-)s*, impenitent: see *impenitent*.] The condition of being impenitent; want of penitence or repentance; obduracy; hardness of heart.

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and *impenitence* to another. *Rogers.*

I thought you would not slay *impenitence*—
Teased first contrition from the man you slew—
I thought you had a conscience.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 299.

impenitency (im-pen′i-ten-si), *n.*; pl. *impenitencies* (-siz). Same as *impenitence*.

What is this sin? Final *impenitency*, and, some say, impugning of the truth.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He undertook a grief great enough . . . to satisfy for the *impenitencies* of all the world.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 318.

impenitent (im-pen′i-tent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impénitent* = Sp. Pg. It. *impenitente*, < LL. *impœniten(t-)s*, *inpœniten(t-)s*, not penitent, < L. *in-* priv. + *pœniten(t-)s*, penitent: see *penitent*.] I. *a.* Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate.

I pity the flatteries and self applauses of a careless and *impenitent* heart. *Bp. Hall*, Soliloquies, xi.

So died
Impenitent, and left a race behind
Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
From Gentiles. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 423.

II. *n.* One who does not repent; a hardened sinner.

When the reward of penitents and punishment of *impenitents* is once assented to as true, 'tis impossible but the mind of man should wish for the one, and have dislikes to the other. *Hammond.*

impenitently (im-pen′i-tent-li), *adv.* In an impenitent manner; without repentance or contrition for sin; obdurately.

impenitible†, *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *pœnitere*, repent, + *-ible*.] Incapable of repentance.

As death works upon man, and concludes him, and makes him *impenitible* for ever, so works the fall upon the angels, and concludes them for ever too. *Donne*, Sermons, xxiv.

impennate (im-pen′ȧt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate*.] I. *a.* Featherless or wingless; specifically, characterized by short wings covered with feathers resembling scales, as the penguins.

II. *n.* A bird, as the penguin, with short wings covered with scales.

Impennes (im-pen′ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *in-* priv. + *penna*, a wing.] A group of birds, the penguins. Also called *Sphenisciдæ* and *Sphenisciformes*. *Illiger.* See *Aptenodytidæ*.

impennous† (im-pen′us), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *penna*, a wing.] Wingless; having no wings; apterous.

It is generally conceived an earwig hath no wings, and is reckoned amongst *impennous* insects by many.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

impeople† (im-pē′pl), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *people*.] Same as *empeople*.

Thick were the Walls *impeopled* with the stories
Of those whom Chastity had clothed in White.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 44.

imper. An abbreviation of *imperative*.

imperance† (im′pę-rans), *n.* [< ML. "*imperantia*, < L. *imperare*, *inperare*, command: see *imperate*.] Command; mastery. *Halliwell.*

imperant† (im′pę-rant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *imperante*, < L. *imperan(t-)s*, *inperan(t-)s*, ppr. of *imperare*, *inperare*, command: see *imperate*.] Commanding.

imperate (im′pę-rāt), *a.* [< L. *imperatus*, *inperatus*, pp. of *imperare*, *inperare*, command, order, enjoin, < *in*, in, on, + *parare*, make ready, order: see *pare*. Cf. *empire*.] Performed by a faculty other than the will, at the command of the will: opposed to *elicit*.

I see the energy of my soul in every particle of my body, though not using intellectual actions in every part, yet using some that are *imperate*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 22.

Imperate act. See *act*.

imperative (im-per-ą-tī′vē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *feriæ*, feasts) of *imperativus*, imperative: see *imperative*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, special or extraordinary feasts or holidays. See *feriæ*.

imperatival (im-per-ą-tī′vąl or im-per′ą-tī-vąl), *a.* [< *imperative* + *-al*.] In *gram.*, belonging or peculiar to the imperative mode.

imperative (im-per′ą-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *imperatief* = G. Dan. Sw. *imperativ*, the imperative mode, = F. *impératif* = Sp. Pg. It. *imperativo*, < L. *imperativus*, *inperativus*, of a command, imperative (as a noun, sc. *modus*, the imperative mode), < *imperare*, *inperare*, command, order: see *imperate*.] I. *a.* 1. Expressing command; containing positive command; peremptory; absolute: as, *imperative* orders.

The suits of kings are *imperative*.
Bp. Hall, David with Bathsheba and Uriah.

2. Not to be avoided or evaded; that must be attended to or performed; obligatory; binding: as, an *imperative* duty or necessity.

The priest who needs must carry sword on thigh
May find *imperative* use for it.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 319.

Imperative mode, the mode or form or set of forms of a verb which express command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation: as, *come* here; *restrain* yourself; *be comforted*. =Syn. 1 and 2. *Imperious*, *Imperative* (see *imperious*), absolute, express, positive, decided, not to be gainsaid.

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.*, a mode or verbal form which expresses command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation.—2. In *philos.*, a deliverance of conscience; a monition of the moral sense.

By *imperative*, in general, every proposition that expresses a possible free action, by which a certain end is to be realized, is to be understood.
Kant, tr. by Richardson.

Such precepts are merely, what Kant calls them, Hypothetical *Imperatives*: they are not addressed to any one who has not first accepted the end.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 7.

But when the instruction has been conveyed, the self-imposed *imperative* to turn it to account for the bettering of life remains to be given: and it is only from a conscience responsive to an ideal of virtue that it can proceed. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 307.

Categorical imperative. See *categorical*.

imperatively (im-per′ą-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In an imperative manner; peremptorily.—2. By way or in the manner of the imperative mode.

imperativeness (im-per′ą-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being imperative or obligatory; absolute requirement.

All the animal functions, in common with the higher functions, have . . . their *imperativeness*.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 76.

Neither [theory] explains the *imperativeness* with which recognised moral law speaks to the human heart.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 418.

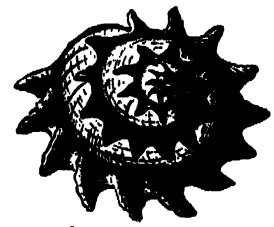
imperator (im′pę-rā-tor), *n.* [L., also *inperator*, OL. *induperator*, *endoperator*, a commander, emperor, < *imperare*, *inperare*, command: see *imperate*. Hence ult. E. *emperor*.] 1. In *Rom. hist.*: (*a*) In general, a commander, chief, or ruler: in this sense a descriptive title (placed after the name) of any one possessing the imperium or power of enforcing his authority, as a general, or a consul, proconsul, or other magistrate. (*b*) In later times, more especially, a general-in-chief or holder of an independent command during active service: a title often conferred by the senate on a victorious general, or acclaimed by his army.

The powers of the *imperator* or commander of the Roman army ceased on his return to the city.
Encyc. Brit., III. 80.

(*c*) After the fall of the republic, the official title (used as a prenomen) of the monarch or supreme ruler as permanent generalissimo of the Roman armies; emperor: originally conferred by the senate for a term, and afterward assumed in perpetuity.

This senior-junior, giant-dwarf, Dan Cupid, . . .
Sole *imperator*, and great general
Of trotting paritors. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of trochiform prosobranchiate gastropods, of the family *Turbinidæ*. *Montfort.*



Imperator imperialis.

Imperatoria (im-per-ą-tō′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *imperatorius*, of or belonging to a general or commander: see *imperatory*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*, now usually regarded as a section of *Peucedanum*. *I. Ostruthium*, the great masterwort, grows in moist pastures in various parts of Scotland, and was formerly much cultivated as a pot-herb. The root yields the vegetable resin imperatorin.

imperatorial (im-per-ą-tō′ri-ąl), *a.* [As *imperatory* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the title or office of imperator or emperor: as, "*imperatorial* laurels," *C. Merivale*.—2. Like an imperator; of a commanding nature or quality; imperial.

Moses delivered this law after an *imperatorial* way, by saying, thou shalt do this, and thou shalt not do that.
Norris, The Beatitudes, p. 239.

The *imperatorial* character of the language itself [Latin]—the speech of masters, not of men.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., iv.

Also *imperatory*.

imperatorian (im-per-ą-tō′ri-an), *a.* [As *imperatory* + *-an*.] Imperatorial. [Rare.]

He professed not to meddle by any *Imperatorian* or Senatorian power with matters of Religion.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 143.

imperatorin (im-per′ą-tō-rin), *n.* [< *Imperatoria* + *-in*[2].] A vegetable resin found in the root of *Imperatoria Ostruthium*, or great masterwort. It forms long transparent prisms, has an acrid burning taste, and is neutral, fusible, and soluble in alcohol and ether.

imperatorious† (im-per-ą-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *imperatorius*: see *imperatory*.] Same as *imperatorial*. *Davies.*

You have heard his Majesty's speech, though short, yet full and princely, and rightly *imperatorious*, as Tacitus said of Galba's. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 9.

imperatory (im-per′ą-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *impératoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *imperatorio*, < L. *imperatorius*, of or belonging to a general or commander, < *imperator*, a general: see *imperator*.] Same as *imperatorial*.

All which stand
In awe of thy high *imperatory* hand.
Chapman, Hymn to Hermes.

imperceivable (im-pėr-sē′vą-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *perceivable*.] Imperceptible. [Rare.]

There is yet another way by which a temptation arrives to its highest pitch or proper hour; and that is by a long train of gradual, *imperceivable* encroaches of the flesh upon the spirit. *South*, Works, VI. vii.

imperceivableness (im-pėr-sē′vą-bl-nes), *n.* Imperceptibleness. [Rare.]

And this *imperceivableness* of the impressions made upon our souls by the Holy Spirit was that which our Saviour signified to Nicodemus, in the third of St. John.
Abp. Sharp, Works, III. v.

imperceived† (im-pėr-sēvd′), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *perceived*.] Unperceived.

Then finding the bladder to be pumped up, we would have tied up the contained air, but could not do it by reason of an *imperceived* hole. *Boyle*, Works, V. 630.

imperceptibility (im-pėr-sep-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imperceptibilité* = Sp. *imperceptibilidad* = Pg. *imperceptibilidade* = It. *impercettibilità*; as *imperceptible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The character or state of being imperceptible; imperceptibleness. *Ash.*

imperceptible (im-pėr-sep′ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *imperceptible* = Sp. *imperceptible* = Pg. *imperceptivel* = It. *impercettibile*, < ML. *imperceptibilis*, not perceptible, < L. *in-* priv. + *perceptibilis*, perceptible.] I. *a.* Not perceptible; that cannot be perceived. (*a*) Incapable by nature of affecting the senses.

Seem'd washing his hands with invisible soap
In *imperceptible* water. *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg.

(*b*) Too minute, fine, gradual, subtle, or evanescent to be discerned by the senses; producing an excitation of the nerves less than the threshold of sensation. See *threshold*.

Strange play of Fate! when mightiest human things
Hang on such small *imperceptible* things.
Cowley, Davideis, iv.

Its operation is slow, and in some cases almost *imperceptible*. *Burke.*

The three-millionth part of a milligramme of a salt of Sodium, an *imperceptible* particle of dust to the naked eye, is yet capable of colouring the flame yellow, and of giving the yellow line of Sodium in the spectroscope.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 152.

He [Herschel] was (as he said himself) led on by almost *imperceptible* degrees from evident clusters, such as the Pleiades, to spots without a trace of stellar formation.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 28.

Imperceptible increase, that kind or rate of progress which cannot be perceived by inspection, unless inspection be made at different times so as to compare the different stages of progress: thus used in the law of accretion.

II. *n.* That which cannot be perceived with the naked eye, or realized by sensation. [Rare.]

I should be wonderfully pleased to see a natural history of *imperceptibles*. *Tatler*, No. 119.

imperceptibleness (im-pėr-sep′ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being imperceptible.

imperceptibly (im-pėr-sep′ti-bli), *adv.* In an imperceptible manner; so as not to be perceived.

imperception (im-pėr-sep′shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *perception*.] Want of perception.

Why then may not a spirit that has subtiler fingers than the finest matter, I mean the spirit of Nature, lay hold on that imperceptive part of the soul, or on the soul itself, in the state of silence, of *imperception*?
Dr. H. More, Philos. Writings, Gen. Pref.

No one, not even Sydney Smith's Scotchman, is willing to confess his *imperception* of humor. *Science*, XII. 305.

imperceptive (im-pėr-sep′tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *perceptive*.] Not perceiving, or not able to perceive.

Ye would gaze on God
With *imperceptive* blankness.
Mrs. Browning.

Thus both conceived perceptivity to arise from a certain combination or aggregation of *imperceptive* particles.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. i. 9.

impercipient (im-pėr-sip′i-ent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *percipient*.] Not perceiving; having no power to perceive.

The insensible, *impercipient* body.
Mind, No. 35, July, 1884.

imperdibility† (im-pėr-di-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *imperdible*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being imperdible.

Neither are those precious things of greater use to the making of vessels and utensils, unless some little niceties and curiosities, by means of their beauty, *imperdibility*, and ductility. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, v. 9, note 5.

imperdible (im-pėr′di-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *imperdible*; cf. F. *imperdable*: < L. *in-* priv. + **perdibilis*, that may be lost, < *perdere*, lose: see *perdition*.] Not capable of being lost; not easy to be lost.

But as they [wisdom and knowledge] are harder in their acquisition, so are they more *imperdible* and steady in their stay. *Feltham*, On Eccles., ii. 11.

imperence (im′pę-rens), *n.* A vulgar corruption of *impertinence*.

imperfect (im-pėr′fekt), *a.* and *n.* [In mod. use altered (like *perfect*) to suit the orig. L.; < ME. *imparfit*, *inparfit*, *inperfit*, < OF. *imparfet*, F. *imparfait* = Sp. *imperfecto* = Pg. *imperfeito* = It. *imperfetto*, < L. *imperfectus*, *inperfectus*, unfinished, incomplete, < *in-* priv. + *perfectus*, finished, complete, perfect: see *perfect*.] I. *a.* 1. Not perfect; lacking completeness, correctness, or excellence; falling short of a standard or ideal; defective; incomplete: as, an *imperfect* copy of a book; *imperfect* vision.

Upon this foreseide plate ben compassed certein cercles that hihten almicanteras, of which som of hem semen perfit circles and somme semen *inperfit*. *Chaucer.*

Something he left *imperfect* in the state, . . . which imports to the kingdom so much fear and danger that his personal return was most required. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.

He stammered like a child, or an amazed *imperfect* person. *Jer. Taylor.*

We ascended the hills to the south, passing by several grots, on which there were some very *imperfect* remains of Greek inscriptions.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 146.

2. Characterized by or subject to defects; not completely good; frail; inadequate.

My prayers and alms, *imperfect* and defil'd,
Were but the feeble efforts of a child.
Cowper, Truth, l. 577.

As year succeeds to year, the more
Imperfect life's fruition seems.
Locker, Reply to a Letter.

3. In *gram.*, designating incomplete or continuous action, or action or condition conceived as in process when something else takes place, as in Latin *amabat*, French *aimait*, Greek *ἤλυε*, as distinguished from the simple past forms (aoristic), without further implication, *amavit*, *aima*, *ἤλυσε*. In the languages most familiar to us only past time is thus distinguished; and hence the English simple past tense, or preterit, is often, but improperly, called *imperfect*.

4. In *music*. See the phrases below.—5†. Unjust; unfair.

Thei wilnen and wolde as best were for hemselue,
Thanh the kyng and the comune al the cost hadde,
Al reson reproueth such *imparfit* puple.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 389.

Imperfect cadence. See *cadence*.—**Imperfect demonstration**. See *a posteriori*.—**Imperfect evolute**. See *evolute*.—**Imperfect flower**, in *bot.*, a flower wanting certain parts that are usually present, as one wanting either stamens or pistils.—**Imperfect intervals**, in *music*, intervals a half-step shorter than perfect intervals, as imperfect fourths or fifths.—**Imperfect measure, rhythm, time**, in *medieval music*, all non-triple rhythms.—**Imperfect melody**. See *melody*.—**Imperfect metamorphosis**, in *entom.*, a metamorphosis in which the pupa-stage is not well marked, the insect remaining active and gradually changing its external form in successive molts. Also called *incomplete metamorphosis*.—**Imperfect mouth**, in *entom.*, a mouth in which some of the trophi are partly or wholly aborted, or so modified as not to be apparent: a term applied by Kirby to the mouths of all suctorial insects.—**Imperfect note**. See *note*.—**Imperfect number**, a number whose aliquot parts added together make a sum either greater or less than the number itself, and which is called an *abundant number* in the former case and a *defective number* in the latter.—**Imperfect proof**, a proof in which some essential part, especially a premise, is unexpressed.—**Imperfect stop**, in *organ-building*, an incomplete stop.—**Syn.** 1. Incomplete, faulty.—2. Weak, erring.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, an imperfect tense; a past continuous tense.

imperfect† (im-pėr-fekt′), *v. t.* [< *imperfect*, *a.*] To render imperfect.

I withdrew myself to think of this; and the intenseness of my thinking ends in this, that by my help God's work should be *imperfected*, if by any means I resisted the amusement. *Donne*, Letters, cxxiv.

imperfectibility (im-pėr-fek-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imperfectibilité* = Pg. *imperfectibilidade*; as *imperfectible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The state or condition of being imperfectible or incapable of perfection. *Imp. Dict.*, Supp.

imperfectible (im-pėr-fek′ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *imperfectible* = Sp. *imperfectible* = Pg. *imperfectivel*; as *in-*[3] + *perfectible*.] Incapable of being made perfect. *Imp. Dict.*, Supp.

imperfection (im-pėr-fek′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *imperfeccioun*, < OF. *imperfection*, F. *imperfection* = Sp. *imperfeccion* = Pg. *imperfeição* = It. *imperfezione*, < LL. *imperfectio(n-)*, *inperfectio(n-)*, imperfection, < L. *imperfectus*, *inperfectus*, imperfect: see *imperfect*.] 1. The character or condition of being imperfect; want of perfection; defectiveness; faultiness.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfection*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. An imperfect detail; a particular in which perfection is lacking; a defect, physical, mental, or moral.

Gretly [wrong] is it noght, hurtyng no reson,
By no menes of *imperfeccion*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6578.

Euery man may decently reforme by arte the faultes and *imperfections* that nature hath wrought in them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 240.

Sent to my account
With all my *imperfections* on my head.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

=Syn. Defect, deficiency, incompleteness, fault, failing, weakness, frailty, foible, blemish, vice.

imperfectly (im-pėr′fekt-li), *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree; not fully or completely.

imperfectness (im-pėr′fekt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being imperfect.

We cannot do our works so perfectly, by the reason of our corrupt flesh, but that there is some *imperfectness* therein, as in the works of them that be not their craftsmaster.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 173.

imperforable (im-pėr′fọ-rą-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *imperforavel*, < L. *in-* priv. + **perforabilis*, < *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate*.] Incapable of being perforated or bored through.

Imperforata (im-pėr-fọ-rā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *imperforatus*: see *imperforate*.] A division of the *Foraminifera*, including such families as *Gromiidæ*, *Lituolidæ*, and *Miliolidæ*, in which pseudopodia protrude from only one end of the body, the rest of which is incased in an imperforate membranous or hardened exoskeleton: opposed to *Perforata*.

imperforate (im-pėr′fọ-rāt), *a.* [< NL. *imperforatus*, < L. *in-* priv. + *perforatus*, pp. of *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate*, *a.*] Not perforated; having no perforations, foramina, or pores; atresial; in *zoöl.*, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Imperforata*.—**Imperforate ear-shells**, shells of an ear-like form like *Haliotis*, but without perforations, such as *Stomatia*, *Sigaretus*, etc., formerly supposed to be related to the ear-shells (*Haliotidæ*), but now known to be very remote from them.

imperforated (im-pėr′fọ-rā-ted), *a.* Imperforate. [Rare.]

imperforation (im-pėr-fọ-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *imperforation* = Sp. *imperforacion* = It. *imperforazione*; as *imperforate* + *-ion*.] The state of being imperforate or without aperture. [Rare.]

imperial (im-pē′ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *emperial*; < ME. *imperial*, *emperial*, *emperale*, < OF. *imperial*, *emperial*, F. *impérial* = Pr. *emperial*, *imperiau*, *enperiau* = Sp. Pg. *imperial* = It. *imperiale*, < L. *imperialis*, *inperialis*, of the empire or emperor, < *imperium*, *inperium*, empire: see *imperate*, *empire*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor or empress.

He himselfe sate much higher then any of his nobles in a chaire gilt, and in a long garment of beaten golde, with an *emperial* crowne vpon his head. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 238.

Now Sabrine, as a Queen, miraculously fair,
Is absolutely plac'd in her *Emperial* Chair
Of crystal richly wrought. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 2.

My due, from thee, is this *imperial* crown.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

The *imperial* ensign, which, full high advanced,
Shone like a meteor. *Milton*, P. L., i. 536.

2. Of or pertaining to supreme authority, or to one who wields it; sovereign; supreme; august; commanding.

The philosophre despised hys coinage,
He thowght vertu was more *imperialle*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

I ne myhte nat knowen what that womman was of so *imperial* auctorite. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

3. Fit or suitable for an emperor; hence, of imposing size or excellence.

Bid harbours open, public ways extend; . . .
These are *imperial* works, and worthy kings.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 204.

Imperial blue. Same as *spirit-blue*.—**Imperial Chamber**, in the old German empire, a superior court of justice established by Maximilian I. in 1495.—**Imperial city**. (*a*) [*cap.*] Rome, as the capital of the Roman empire. (*b*) In the old German empire, a city directly subordinate to the empire, having a seat and vote in the Reichstag. The constitutions of such cities varied greatly, some being democratic and others aristocratic. Of the fifty-one imperial cities existing in the eighteenth century, nearly all lost their practical independence in 1803, and were annexed to other states. Three of them—Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck—are members of the modern German empire.—**Imperial dome or roof**, in *arch.*, a dome or roof of which the form is generated by the revolution around the apex of the dome of an ogee curve of which the concave arc is directed toward the apex.—**Imperial drink**. See *drink*.—**Imperial folio**. See *folio*, 4.—**Imperial indiction**. See *indiction*, 2 (*b*).—**Imperial paper**. See II., 6.—**Imperial Parliament**, the Parliament of the British empire: so called since the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland, January 1st, 1801.—**Imperial pound, yard, gallon**, etc., the new pound, yard, gallon, etc., of Great Britain.—**Imperial problem**, the problem to divide a circumference into four equal parts by the compasses alone: so called because proposed and solved by Napoleon I., emperor of the French.—**Imperial yellow porcelain**, in *ceram.*, a variety of Chinese porcelain having a uniform yellow glaze, said to be reserved for the use of the imperial family or court. The name is also loosely given to porcelain of any make supposed to resemble the preceding in color.

II. *n.* 1. A gold coin issued by imperial authority; specifically, a Russian gold coin of the eighteenth century, of the value of 10 rubles. The half-imperial, of 5 rubles, is still coined.—2. In *arch.*, an imperial roof or dome.—3. The top of a carriage, especially of a diligence; hence, a case for luggage carried on the top of a coach.

The trunks were fastened upon the carriages, the *imperial* was carrying out. *Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, xxv.

Couriers and ladies'-maids, *imperials* and travelling carriages, are an abomination to me.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

4. A small part of the beard left growing from the middle of the chin near the under lip, the rest being shaved off: so called from the emperor Napoleon III., who wore his beard in this way.—5. Anything of unusual size or excellence, as a large decanter, etc.—6. A size of writing-paper, 22 × 30 inches; also, a size of printing-paper, 22 × 32 inches.—7. A size of slates, 2 feet wide and from 1 foot to 2½ feet in length.—8†. A rich fabric in use throughout the middle ages, the material and nature of which are unknown, except that it was often enriched by the use of gold.—9†. A game at cards mentioned as having been played by Henry VIII. *Halliwell.*—10. A beverage made by dissolving half an ounce of cream-of-tartar in three pints of boiling water, and adding four ounces of white sugar and half an ounce of fresh lemon-peel.—**Double imperial**, a size of printing-paper measuring 32 × 44 inches.—**Half imperial**, a size of heavy paper or mill-board, 22½ × 16½ inches.

imperialism (im-pē′ri-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *impérialisme* = Sp. Pg. *imperialismo*; as *imperial* + *-ism*.] 1. Imperial state or authority; the system of imperial government.

Roman *imperialism* had divided the world into master and slave.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Middle Ages of Eng., xxxiv.

2. The principle or spirit of empire; promotion of or devotion to imperial interests.

Under the pretext of *Imperialism* and farseeing statesmanship, the habitual and hitherto incurable fault of our Governments—especially of Tory Governments—has been to look too far ahead.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 39.

imperialist (im-pē′ri-ạl-ist), *n.* [= F. *impérialiste* = Sp. Pg. *imperialista;* as *imperial* + *-ist.*] 1. A subject or follower of an emperor; one who upholds the cause of an emperor or an empire; specifically, one of the partizans of the empire, or of the combatants for the imperial cause, as in the thirty years' war in Germany (1618–48).—2. One who favors imperial government, or government by an emperor; one who favors the establishment or maintenance of an empire.

imperialistic (im-pē′ri-ạ-lis′tik), *a.* [< *imperial* + *-istic.*] Of or pertaining to imperialism or imperialists; favoring imperialism.

Confessed his own *imperialistic* faith.
The Century, XXVIII. 542.

imperiality (im-pē-ri-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *imperialities* (-tiz). [= It. *imperialità*, devotion to the cause of an emperor; as *imperial* + *-ity.*] 1. Imperial power. *Smart.*—2. An imperial right or privilege, as the right of an emperor to a share of the produce of mines, etc.

The late empress having, by ukases of grace, relinquished her *imperialities* on the private mines, viz. the tenths of the copper, iron, silver, and gold. *W. Tooke.*

imperialization (im-pē′ri-ạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *imperialize* + *-ation.*] Formation or conversion into an empire; establishment or extension of imperial power.

The [British] Government have blundered fatally in their struggles after *imperialization*.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 405.

imperialize (im-pē′ri-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imperialized*, ppr. *imperializing.* [< *imperial* + *-ize.*] To make imperial; endow with imperial form, character, or authority.

The Roman Church is the child of the Roman Empire: . . . but the *imperialized* Church has its own peculiar activities. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 214.

imperially (im-pē′ri-ạl-i), *adv.* In an imperial manner.—**Imperially crowned**, in *her.*, crowned with a regal or imperial crown, as distinguished from a ducal coronet or the like: said of a bearing.

imperialty† (im-pē′ri-ạl-ti), *n.* [< *imperial* + *-ty*[2].] Imperial power.

A short Roman *imperialty* or empire.
Sheldon, Miracles, p. 165.

imperiet, *n.* An obsolete form of *empery.*

So also he can not wel indure in his hert an other to be joyned with hym in *imperie* or governance.
Taverner's Adagies (1552), I. 1.

imperil (im-per′il), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imperiled* or *imperilled*, ppr. *imperiling* or *imperilling.* [Formerly also *emperil;* < *in*[2] + *peril.*] To bring into peril; endanger.

But Braggadochio said, he never thought
For such an Hag, that seemed worse then nought,
His person to *emperill* so in fight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 10.

Will I *imperil* the innocence and candour of the author by this calumny? *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady.

=Syn. See list under *endanger.*

imperilment (im-per′il-mẹnt), *n.* [< *imperil* + *-ment.*] The act of putting in peril; the state of being in peril; imminent danger. [Rare.]

We must weigh the gain of any particular deception against the *imperilment* of mutual confidence involved in any violation of truth.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 293.

imperious (im-pē′ri-us), *a.* [Formerly also *emperious;* = F. *impérieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *imperioso*, < L. *imperiosus, imperiosus*, full of command, powerful, domineering, imperious, < *imperium, imperium*, command: see *imperate, empire.*] 1†. Imperial.

The most renowned and *Emperious* Cæsar.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 145.

Imperious Cæsar, dead, and turn'd to clay.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

As when it was decreed by all-foredooming Fate,
That ancient Rome should stoop from her *emperious* state.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 254.

2. Of a domineering character or quality; dictatorial; overbearing: as, an *imperious* tyrant or temper.

Be not too *imperious* ouer hir, that will make hir to hate thee, nor too submisse (demisse), that will cause hir to disdaine thee. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 475.

To his experience and his native sense
He join'd a bold *imperious* eloquence.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 7.

3. Of an urgent or pressing nature; overmastering; compulsory; imperative: as, *imperious* circumstances; an *imperious* necessity.

Imperious need, which cannot be withstood,
Makes ill authentic for a greater good.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 837.

The newspaper is as *imperious* as a ukase; it will be had, and it will be read.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 6.

=Syn. 2. *Authoritative, Dogmatic*, etc. (see *magisterial*), tyrannical, despotic, wilful, determined.—2 and 3. *Imperious, Imperative.* *Imperious* applies to the spirit or manner of the person ruling or giving a command, and of rule in general; *imperative*, to the nature of a command. An *imperious* person is determined to have his will obeyed; *imperious* rule is characterized by the haughty, overbearing, and determined nature of the ruler. An *imperative* command is absolute, express, peremptory, and not to be questioned or evaded. *Imperative* is not properly applicable to persons.

The knight
Had visor up, and show'd a youthful face,
Imperious, and of haughtiest lineaments.
Tennyson, Geraint.

No theory could be conceived more audacious than the one rendered *imperative* by circumstances.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

imperiously (im-pē′ri-us-li), *adv.* 1†. Imperially; in imperial state.

Within their beloved Priapus is *imperiously* enthronized upon a Brasen Mount.
S. Clarke, Geographical Descriptions (1671), p. 29.

2. In an imperious manner; commandingly; dictatorially; with pressing urgency.

imperiousness (im-pē′ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being imperious; arrogance; haughtiness; urgency.

Imperiousness and severity is an ill way of treating men who have reason to guide them. *Locke.*

imperishability (im-per′i-sha-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impérissabilité;* as *imperishable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The character or quality of being imperishable.

imperishable (im-per′i-sha-bl), *a.* [= F. *impérissable*, as *in*-[3] + *perishable.*] Not perishable; not subject to destruction or decay; indestructible; enduring permanently: as, an *imperishable* monument; *imperishable* renown.

Incapable of mortal injury,
Imperishable; and, though pierced with wound,
Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 435.

imperishableness (im-per′i-sha-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being imperishable.

imperishably (im-per′i-sha-bli), *adv.* So as to be imperishable.

Still light my thoughts, nor listen to a prayer
Would make thee less *imperishably* fair!
Lowell, Endymion, i.

imperium (im-pē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *imperia* (-ạ). [L.: see *imperial, empire.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military chief command; specifically, the authority to command the national military forces, conferred by a special law upon a general or upon the governor of a province. See *imperator.*

Before setting out for his province, the governor, clad in the purple military robe of his office, offered sacrifice on the Capitol; then immediately after receiving the *imperium* or military command he marched out of the city (for the *imperium* could only be exercised outside of Rome and was forfeited by staying in the city).
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 885.

2. Empire; an empire.—**Imperium in imperio** [L.], an empire within an empire; a state within a state.

No State or Federal Government would willingly constitute an *imperium in imperio* formed of one race unit.
Contemporary Rev., L. 133.

impermanence (im-pėr′mạ-nens), *n.* [= F. *impermanence* = Sp. Pg. *impermanencia;* as *impermanen*(*t*) + *-ce.*] Want of permanence or continued duration.

Melancholy *impermanence* of human blessings.
Seward, Letters (1796), iv. 264.

The deplorable *impermanence* of first impressions.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 144.

impermanency (im-pėr′mạ-nẹn-si), *n.* Same as *impermanence.*

Distilling out of the serious contemplation of the mutability of all worldly happiness a remedy against the evil of that fickleness and *impermanency.*
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. vi. § 2.

impermanent (im-pėr′mạ-nẹnt), *a.* [= F. *impermanent* = Sp. Pg. *impermanente;* as *in*-[3] + *permanent.*] Not permanent; not enduring.

We conclude, That Adam is here condemned to a mortal, flitting and *impermanent* state, till he reach his æthereal or pure fiery vehicle. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Phil. Cabbala, iii.

impermeability (im-pėr′mē-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imperméabilité* = Sp. *impermeabilidad* = Pg. *impermeabilidade* = It. *impermeabilità;* as *impermeable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The character or property of being impermeable; impermeableness.

impermeable (im-pėr′mē-ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *imperméable* = Sp. *impermeable* = Pg. *impermeavel* = It. *impermeabile;* as *in*-[3] + *permeable.*] Not permeable; not permitting the passage of a fluid (especially water) through its substance.

The sandy soil of the Landes of Gascony is malarious. At a depth of about three feet is an *impermeable* stratum, brown in color and strong in structure, known as the alios. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 621.

impermeableness (im-pėr′mē-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being impermeable.

impermeably (im-pėr′mē-ạ-bli), *adv.* In an impermeable manner.

impermeator (im-pėr′mē-ā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + LL. *permeator*, one who passes through: see *permeator.*] In a steam-engine, an instrument or device for forcing oil uniformly into the cylinder for lubricating the walls of the cylinder and the piston. This term has been recently adopted to distinguish this class of lubricators from those which supply oil through a wick or by the action of gravity. Impermeators are constructed on various principles. Condensed water accumulating in a reservoir from steam admitted through a small pipe, and uniformly displacing oil from the reservoir, and causing it to flow through a duct into the cylinder, has been successfully used.—**Mechanical impermeator**, a combined receptacle and force-pump, the action of which uniformly supplies oil to the cylinder of a steam-engine. The gearing of one form of impermeator consists of a ratchet-lever worked from the nearest valve-rod, which operates a nut fitted to a screw on a plunger, thus moving the plunger a definite distance, and forcing into the cylinder a specific quantity of oil at each revolution of the crank-shaft.

impermissible (im-pėr-mis′i-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *permissible.*] Not permissible; not to be permitted or allowed. [Rare.]

imperscrutable (im-pėr-skrö′tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *imperscrutable* = Sp. *imperscrutable* = It. *imperscrutabile;* as *in*-[3] + *perscrutable.*] Not capable of being searched out.

imperscrutableness (im-pėr-skrö′tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of not being capable of scrutiny.

imperseverant (im-pėr-se-vėr′ạnt), *a.* [= It. *imperseverante;* as *in*-[3] + *perseverant.*] Not persevering; inconstant. [In the following passage perhaps used in the opposite sense, *in-* being taken as intensive.

This *imperseverant* thing loves him in my despite.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 1.]

impersistent (im-pėr-sis′tẹnt), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *persistent.*] Not persistent or enduring.

The unconformity in this case is, however, indicated . . . by the occurrence at the line of junction of an eroded and *impersistent* bed of hard, fine-grained, Coal-measure sandstone ("cank"). *Geol. Jour.*, XLV. i. 7.

impersonal (im-pėr′sọn-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impersonnel* = Pr. Sp. *impersonal* = Pg. *impessoal* = It. *impersonale*, < NL. *impersonalis*, < L. *in-* priv. + *personalis*, personal: see *personal.*] I. *a.* Not personal. (*a*) Not existing or manifested as a person; having no conscious individuality; not endued with personality.

Impersonall, . . . L. Impersonalis. *Minsheu*, 1617.

Dark creed, and mournful eastern dream
Of power, *impersonal* and cold.
Whittier, Questions of Life.

Routine work was credited to the assistants in charge, and not to the *impersonal* office. *Science*, IX. 334.

(*b*) Not relating to a person, or to any particular person or persons; having no personal reference; not bearing the stamp of any particular personality: as, an *impersonal* remark.

Even love, which is the deification of persons, must become more *impersonal* every day. *Emerson.*

What I long for is knowledge—some other knowledge than comes to us in formal, colorless, *impersonal* precept.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 200.

(*c*) In *gram.*, said of a verb not used with a personal subject, or employed to express action without specification of an actor, and hence used only in the third person, and either without a subject expressed, or with only the indefinite *it* (French *il*, German *es*, etc.): thus, Latin *me tædet*, French *il m'ennuie*, German *es ärgert mich*, it irks me; or German *mich dünkt*, methinks—that is, (to) me (it) seems (*methinks* is nearly the sole relic left in English of the pure impersonal construction without subject); or *it rains*—that is, rain is going on; or Latin *pugnatur*, it is fought—that is, fighting is going on. In many quasi-impersonal phrases the *it* is a grammatical subject, anticipating a logical subject that comes later: thus, *it* hurts one to fall—that is, falling hurts one; and so on.

Wher note that verbes *impersonalles* be oftentimes turned into personalles. *Udall*, Flowres, fol. 11.

II. *n.* That which wants personality; an impersonal verb.

Impersonals be declined throughout all moods and tenses; a verb impersonal hath no nominative case before him. *Johnson*, Eng. Gram., Accidence.

impersonality (im-pėr-sọ-nal′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impersonnalité* = Sp. *impersonalidad* = Pg. *im-*

personalidade; as *impersonal* + *-ity.*] The character or condition of being impersonal; absence of personality.

Junius is pleased to tell me that he addresses himself to me personally. I shall be glad to see him. It is his *impersonality* that I complain of.
Draper, Letters of Junius, iv.

impersonally (im-pėr'sọn-al-i), *adv.* In an impersonal manner; without individual agency or relation.

It will be well to indicate the kind of law which originates *impersonally* from the prevailing sentiments and ideas. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Sociol., § 533.

impersonate (im-pėr'sọn-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impersonated,* ppr. *impersonating.* [< *in-*[2] + *personate.*] 1. To invest with personality; ascribe the qualities of a person to; represent in bodily form; personify; embody.

The assertion you see is, that the Jews and Christians, as well as the Heathens, *impersonated* Chance under the name of Fortune. *Warburton,* Bolingbroke's Philosophy, iii.

Little bustling passions that eclipse,
As well they might, the *impersonated* thought,
The idea, or abstraction of the kind.
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

Lewis XIV. and Frederick the Great *impersonate* the two principles, or aspects of the one principle, that might gives right. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 231.

2. To assume the person or character of; personate, especially on the stage: as, to *impersonate* Hamlet.

impersonate (im-pėr'sọn-āt), *a.* [See *impersonate, v.*] Personified; invested with personality.

If Love *impersonate* was ever dead,
Pale Isabella kiss'd it, and low moan'd.
Keats, Isabella.

impersonation (im-pėr-sọ-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *impersonate* + *-ion.*] The act of impersonating, or the state of being impersonated. (*a*) Representation in personal form, or as a personality; personification.

Falkland and Caleb Williams are the mere *impersonations* of the unbounded love of reputation and irresistible curiosity. *Talfourd,* Lamb.

(*b*) Representation of a person; personation: as, an *impersonation* of Lear.

impersonator (im-pėr'sọ-nā-tọr), *n.* [< *impersonate* + *-or.*] One who impersonates.

impersonification (im-pėr-son'i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *impersonify,* after *personification.*] Impersonation. [Rare.]

Impersonifications of the powers of evil.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 143.

impersonify (im-pėr-son'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impersonified,* ppr. *impersonifying.* [< *in-*[2] + *personify.*] To impersonate. [Rare.]

He, or some other man, . . . *impersonifies* Mumbo Jumbo. *Livingstone's Life Work.*

imperspicuity (im-pėr-spi-kū'i-ti), *n.* [< *imperspicuous* + *-ity.*] Lack of perspicuity or clearness to the mind. [Rare.]

Yet whoso will not lose the acuteness and elegancy in the one or suffer the dismembering in the other must in some things hazard the *imperspicuity* of his style.
Instructions for Oratory (Oxford, 1682), p. 98.

imperspicuous (im-pėr-spik'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *imperspicuus, inperspicuus,* not clear, < *in-* priv. + *perspicuus,* clear: see *perspicuous.*] Not perspicuous; not clear; obscure. [Rare.]

impersuadable (im-pėr-swā'dạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *persuadable.*] Incapable of being persuaded; unpersuadable. [Rare.]

impersuadableness (im-pėr-swā'dạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being impersuadable; inflexibility. [Rare.]

You break my heart, indeed you do, by your *impersuadableness.* *Tom Brown,* Works, I. 3.

impersuasible (im-pėr-swā'si-bl), *a.* [= OF. *impersuasible* = It. *impersuasibile;* as *in-*[3] + *persuasible.*] Not to be moved by persuasion; unpersuadable. [Rare.]

Every pious person ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteousness; and if it be his fortune to have as *impersuasible* an auditory, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet deliver his own soul. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

impertinence (im-pėr'ti-nens), *n.* [= F. *impertinence* = Sp. Pg. *impertinencia* = It. *impertinenza,* < ML. *impertinentia,* < L. *impertinen(t-)s, impertinen(t-)s,* not belonging: see *impertinent.*] 1. The condition or quality of being impertinent or irrelevant; the condition of not being appropriate to the matter in hand; irrelevance.

They [Virginian courts] used to come to the merits of the cause as soon as they could without injustice, never admitting such *impertinences* of form and nicety as were not absolutely necessary. *Beverley,* Virginia, iv. ¶ 22.

2. That which is impertinent; that which is irrelevant or out of place, as in speech, writing, or manners.

Nothing is more easy than to represent as *impertinences* any parts of learning that have no immediate relation to the happiness or convenience of mankind.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

We were taken up next morning in seeing the *impertinences* of the carnival. *Evelyn,* Diary, Feb. 27, 1645.

3. Conduct unbecoming the person, society, circumstances, etc.; incivility; presumption; forwardness.

It is always considered a piece of *impertinence* in England if a man of less than two or three thousand a year has any opinions at all on important subjects.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, ii.

Tickets! presents!—said I.—What tickets, what presents has he had the *impertinence* to be offering to that young lady? *O. W. Holmes,* The Professor, iv.

4. In *law,* matter (especially in a pleading or an affidavit) which is immaterial in substance, and from prolixity or extent is so inconvenient as to render its presence objectionable. =Syn. 3. *Pertness, Effrontery,* etc. See *impudence.*

impertinence (im-pėr'ti-nens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impertinenced,* ppr. *impertinencing.* [< *impertinence, n.*] To treat with impertinence, rudeness, or incivility; affect as with impertinence. [Rare.]

I do not wonder that you are *impertinenced* by Richcourt. *Walpole,* To Mann (1756), III. 155.

impertinency (im-pėr'ti-nen-si), *n.* Same as *impertinence.*

Nevertheless the governour . . . considered the *impertinency* and insignificancy of this usage [of drinking to one another] as to any of those ends that are usually pretended for it. *C. Mather,* Mag. Chris., ii. 4.

impertinent (im-pėr'ti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impertinent* = Sp. Pg. It. *impertinente,* < L. *impertinen(t-)s, impertinen(t-)s,* not belonging, < *in-* priv. + *pertinen(t-)s,* belonging: see *pertinent.*] I. *a.* 1. Not pertinent; not pertaining to the matter in hand; not to the point; irrelevant; inapposite; out of place.

This insertion is very long and vtterly *impertinent* to the principall matter, and makes a great gappe in the tale.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 141.

To church again, where we had an Oxford man give us a most *impertinent* sermon upon "Cast your bread upon the waters," etc. *Pepys,* Diary, I. 254.

2. Negligent of or inattentive to the matter in hand; careless; frivolous. [Rare.]

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when they can be so *impertinent* as to inquire what the world does. *Pope.*

3. Contrary to the rules of propriety or good breeding; uncivil; speaking or acting presumptuously or offensively; pragmatical; meddling: as, *impertinent* behavior; an *impertinent* boy.

He has a very satirical eye, and if I do not begin by being *impertinent* myself, I shall soon grow afraid of him.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, vi.

=Syn. 3. *Impertinent, Officious,* saucy, impudent, insolent, rude, unmannerly, pert, bold. *Impertinent* means forward, intrusive, generally from curiosity, but sometimes with undesired advice, etc.; *officious* means forward to offer and undertake service where it is neither needed nor desired. A busybody may be either *impertinent* or *officious,* or both. See *impudence.*

II. *n.* One who interferes in what does not concern him; one who is rude, uncivil, or offensive in behavior; a meddler; an intruder.

We are but curious *impertinents* in the case of futurity.
Pope.

impertinently (im-pėr'ti-nent-li), *adv.* In an impertinent manner; irrelevantly; officiously; presumptuously.

impertransibility (im-pėr-tran-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *impertransible:* see *-bility.*] The condition or quality of being impertransible; incapability of being overpassed or passed through. [Rare or obsolete.]

The *impertransibility* of eternity.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 110.

impertransible (im-pėr-tran'si-bl), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + ML. *pertransibilis,* that may be gone through, < L. *pertransire,* go through, < *per,* through, + *transire,* go over: see *transit.*] Not to be passed through or over; impassable. [Rare or obsolete.]

imperturbability (im-pėr-tėr-bạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imperturbabilité* = Sp. *imperturbabilidad* = Pg. *imperturbabilidade* = It. *imperturbabilità;* as *imperturbable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The condition or quality of being imperturbable.

imperturbable (im-pėr-tėr'bạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *imperturbable* = Sp. *imperturbable* = Pg. *imperturbavel* = It. *imperturbabile,* < LL. *imperturbabilis, inperturbabilis,* that cannot be disturbed, < *in-* priv. + **perturbabilis,* that can be disturbed: see *perturbable.*] Incapable of being perturbed or agitated; unmoved; self-contained; calm.

He sustained reverses with *imperturbable* composure.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 3.

imperturbably (im-pėr-tėr'bạ-bli), *adv.* In an imperturbable manner; with serenity.

imperturbation† (im-pėr-tėr-bā'shọn), *n.* [= It. *imperturbazione,* < LL. *imperturbatio(n-), inperturbatio(n-),* < L. *imperturbatus, inperturbatus* (> It. *imperturbato* = Pg. *imperturbado,* undisturbed), < *in-* priv. + *perturbatus,* pp. of *perturbare, disturb:* see *perturb.*] Absence of perturbation; calmness; serenity.

In our copying of this equality and *imperturbation,* we must profess with the Apostle, we have not received the spirit of the World, but the spirit which is of God.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xix. § 2.

imperturbed† (im-pėr-tėrbd'), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *perturbed.*] Unperturbed. *Bailey,* 1776.

imperviability (im-pėr"vi-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *imperviable:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being imperviable; imperviousness. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Rare.]

imperviable (im-pėr'vi-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *impervi-ous* + *-able.*] Impervious. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Rare.]

imperviableness (im-pėr'vi-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Imperviability. *Craig.* [Rare.]

impervious (im-pėr'vi-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *impervio,* < L. *impervius, inpervius,* that cannot be passed through, < *in-* priv. + *pervius,* that can be passed through: see *pervious.*] Not pervious; not to be passed through or penetrated; impermeable; impenetrable: as, a substance *impervious* to moisture.

But lest the difficulty of passing back
Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf
Impassable, *impervious,* let us try
Adventurous work. *Milton,* P. L., x. 254.

Leafy lanes, rendered by matted and over-arching branches alike *impervious* to shower or sunbeam.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 130.

Whether an Egoist who remains obstinately *impervious* to what we have called Proof may be persuaded into practical Utilitarianism by a consideration of Sanctions.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 461.

=Syn. Impenetrable, impassable, pathless.

imperviously (im-pėr'vi-us-li), *adv.* In an impervious manner; impenetrably; impermeably.

imperviousness (im-pėr'vi-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being impervious.

impery†, *n.* [ME. *imperie,* etc.: see *empery.*] An obsolete variant of *empery.*

impesh (im-pesh'), *v. t.* [< OF. *empescher,* F. *empêcher,* hinder, impede: see *impeach.*] To hinder; prevent; interfere with. [Scotch.]

Hardly ony man of whatsomever quality can walk upon the streets, nor yet stand and confer upon the streets, nor under stairs, but they are *impesh't* by numbers of beggars. Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 353.

impest† (im-pest'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *pest.*] To fill with pestilence; infect.

O'er seas of bliss Peace guide her gondelay,
No bitter dole *impest* the passing gale.
Pitt, Epistles, Imit. of Spenser.

impester† (im-pes'tėr), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *pester.*] To vex; tease; pester.

impeticos†, *v. t.* A nonsense-word put by Shakspere in the mouth of a fool: perhaps a misprint.

Sir And. I sent thee sixpence for thy leman; had'st it?
Clo. I did *impeticos* thy gratillity. *Shak.,* T. N., ii. 3.

impetiginous (im-pe-tij'i-nus), *a.* [= F. *impétigineux* = Pg. It. *impetiginoso,* < LL. *impetiginosus, inpetiginosus,* < L. *impetigo, inpetigo* (*-gin-*), impetigo: see *impetigo.*] Relating to or of the nature of impetigo.

impetigo (im-pe-tī'gō), *n.* [= F. *impétigo* = Sp. *impétigo* = Pg. *impetigo* = It. *impetigine, impetiggine,* < L. *impetigo, inpetigo,* impetigo, < *impetere, inpetere,* rush upon, attack: see *impetus.*] In *med.,* a name formerly given to various pustular eruptions, and at present usually retained in the designation of two diseases, *impetigo contagiosa* and *impetigo herpetiformis.* The former is a pustular eruption, with febrile symptoms and without itching. It is suspected of being contagious and due to a fungus, and usually occurs in children. The latter is a rare pustular eruption, resembling herpes, as yet found only in pregnant women, and of grave prognosis.

impetrable† (im'pē-trạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *impétrable* = Sp. *impetrable* = Pg. *impetravel* = It. *impetrabile,* < L. *impetrabilis,* that may be obtained, < *impetrare, inpetrare,* obtain: see *impetrate.*] 1. Capable of being impetrated or obtained by prayer or petition.—2. Capable of impetration; persuasive.

How *impetrable* hee was in mollifying the adamantinest tiranny of mankinde.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 157).

impetrate† (im'pē-trāt), *v. t.* [< L. *impetratus, inpetratus,* pp. of *impetrare, inpetrare* (> It. *im-*

petrare = Sp. Pg. Pr. *impetrar* = OF. *empetrer, empitrer* (> ME. *impetren:* see *impetre*), F. *impétrer*), accomplish, effect, get, obtain, < *in*, in, + *patrare*, accomplish, effect.] To obtain by entreaty or petition.

Whiche desyre *impetrated* and obteyned, the messenger shortly returned to his lorde and prince.
Hall, Rich. III., an. 3.

impetration† (im-pē-trā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *impetracion*, F. *impétration* = Sp. *impetracion* = Pg. *impetração* = It. *impetrazione*, < L. *impetratio(n-)*, < *impetrare*, get, obtain: see *impetrate*.] The act of impetrating or obtaining by prayer or petition; procurement; specifically, in old English statutes, the procurement from the court of Rome of benefices and church offices in England which by law belonged to the disposition of the king and other lay patrons.

When I fast, it is first an act of repentance for myself, before it can be an instrument of *impetration* for him.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 905.

In those better blessings, earnestness of desire, and fervour of prosecution, was never but answered with a gracious *impetration*. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, iv. § 6.

impetrative† (im'pē-trā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *impetrativo;* as *impetrate* + *-ive*.] Able or tending to impetrate or obtain by entreaty.

Thy prayers, which were most perfect and *impetrative*, are they by which our weak and unworthy prayers receive both life and favour.
Bp. Hall, The Walk upon the Waters.

impetratory† (im'pē-trā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. It. *impetratorio;* as *impetrate* + *-ory*.] Containing or expressing entreaty.

The celebration . . . is *impetratory*, and obtains for us, and for the whole church, all the benefits of the sacrifice which is now celebrated and applied.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 308.

impetre†, *v. t.* [ME. *impetren*, < OF. *impetrer*, < L. *impetrare*, obtain: see *impetrate*.] To impetrate or obtain by prayer or entreaty.

For which it semyth that men mowen speke with God, and by reson of supplicacion be conjoynyd to thilke cleernesse that nis nat aproched no rather or that men besekyn and *impetrent* [var. *emprenten;* read *impetren*] it.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 3.

To *impetre* of her ye grace and ayde of her moste mercyfull countynuance to accomplisshe this werke.
Fabyan, Chron., I. xxvii.

impetuosity (im-pet-ū-os'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impétuosité* = Sp. *impetuosidad* = Pg. *impetuosidade* = It. *impetuosità*, < ML. *impetuosita(t-)s*, < L. *impetuosus*, *impetuosus*, impetuous: see *impetuous*.] The character or quality of being impetuous; vehement or rash action, temper, or disposition; sudden or violent energy in thought or act.

I will . . . drive the gentleman . . . into a most hideous opinion of his rage, skill, fury, and *impetuosity*.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

Audacity and *impetuosity* which may become ferocity.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 2.

impetuous (im-pet-ū-ō'sō). [It.: see *impetuous*.] In *music*, impetuous: noting passages to be so rendered.

impetuous (im-pet'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *impétueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *impetuoso*, < LL. *impetuosus*, *impetuosus*, < L. *impetus*, *impetus*, a rushing upon, an attack: see *impetus*.] Having or characterised by great impetus; rushing with force and violence; acting with sudden, vehement, or rash energy; performed or delivered with sudden, overbearing force: as, an *impetuous* torrent; an *impetuous* charge or harangue.

The passions are roused, and, like a winter torrent rush down *impetuous*. *Goldsmith*, Metaphors.

The brave *impetuous* heart yields everywhere
To the subtle, contriving head!
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

=Syn. Precipitate, hot, furious, vehement, passionate.

impetuously (im-pet'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an impetuous manner; with sudden force; violently; rashly.

And therewithall attonce at him let fly
Their fluttring arrowes, thicke as flakes of snow,
And round him flocke *impetuously*,
Like a great water flood. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 18.

impetuousness (im-pet'ū-us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being impetuous; impetuosity; vehemence.

He [Hannibal] very well knew how to overcome and assuage the fury and *impetuousness* of an enemy.
North, tr. of Thevet's Gutenberg, p. 70.

impetus (im'pē-tus), *n.* [= Sp. *impetu* = Pg. It. *impeto*, < L. *impetus*, *impetus*, a rushing upon, an attack, assault, onset, < *impetere*, *impetere*, rush upon, attack, < *in*, upon, + *petere*, seek, fall upon: see *petition*.] 1. Energy of motion; the power with which a moving body tends to maintain its velocity and overcome resistance: as, the *impetus* of a cannon-ball; hence, figuratively, impulse; impulsion; stimulus.

The quicksilver, by its sudden descent, acquires an *impetus* superadded to the pressure it has upon the score of its wonted gravity. *Boyle*, Works, I. 138.

His scholars and teachers . . . did exactly as he told them, neither running nor faltering, but marching with cool, solid *impetus*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xvii.

He, meanwhile, felt the *impetus* of his indignation directed toward Philip. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

This . . . gave a great *impetus* to the construction of iron bridges. *Scribner's Mag.*, III. 659.

2. In *gun.*, the altitude due to the first force of projection, or the space through which a body must fall to acquire a velocity equal to that with which a ball is discharged from a piece.—3. The sudden force of passion. [Rare.]

He with a great *impetus* returns to them with his Money, throws it among them with that, said farewel to them all, I have sinned, in that I have betrayed the innocent blood. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

impey (im'pi), *n.* Same as *impeyan*.

impeyan (im'pi-an), *n.* [Short for *Impeyan pheasant*.] Same as *Impeyan pheasant*.

Impeyan pheasant (im'pi-an fez'ant). A kind of East Indian pheasant, a variety of monaul: so called by Latham, in 1787, after Sir Elijah Impey, or his wife Lady Impey, who tried to bring living examples of this pheasant to England. Lady Impey's pheasant was at first classed as *Phasianus impeyanus* or *impeianus;* but it is now known as *Lophophorus impeyanus*, and the name is extended to some other species of the restricted genus *Lophophorus* or *Impeyanus*. The head is crested, and the plumage of the male is of the most brilliant, changing, metallic hues—green, steel-blue, violet, and golden bronze. The female and young are brown, mottled with gray and yellow. The bird is capable of domestication. Its Nepalese name *monaul* signifies 'bird of gold.' These fine birds inhabit the colder or more elevated regions of India and countries adjoining on the north.

Impeyan Pheasant (*Lophophorus impeyanus*).

Impeyanus (im-pi-ā'nus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of *Phasianidæ*, containing the Impeyan pheasants or monauls: now called *Lophophorus*. *R. P. Lesson*, 1831.

Impey pheasant (im'pi fez'ant). Same as *Impeyan pheasant*.

imphee (im'fē), *n.* [African.] The African sugar-cane, *Andropogon Sorghum*, var. *saccharatum*, resembling the Chinese sugar-cane or sorghum.

impi (im'pi), *n.* [African.] A band of African warriors; a native military expedition.

impicture† (im-pik'tūr), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *picture*.] To impress with or as if with a representation or appearance.

His pallid face, *impictured* with death,
She bathed oft with teares.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 163.

impierce† (im-pērs'), *v. t.* [Also *empierce, enpierce;* < *in*-2 + *pierce*.] To pierce through; penetrate.

He feeds those secret and *impiercing* flames,
Nurs'd in fresh youth, and gotten in desires.
Drayton, Moses, i.

impierceable† (im-pēr'sa-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *pierceable*.] Not pierceable; incapable of being pierced.

For never felt his *imperceable* brest
So wondrous force from hand of living wight.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 17.

Your weapons and armour are spirituall, therefore irresistable, therefore *impierceable*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 76.

impierment†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *impairment*. *Bailey*.

impiety (im-pī'ē-ti), *n.*; pl. *impieties* (-tiz). [= F. *impiété* = Pr. *impietat* = Sp. *impiedad* = Pg. *impiedade* = It. *impietà*, < L. *impietà(t-)s*, *impieta(t-)s*, impiousness, < *impius*, *inpius*, impious: see *impious*.] 1. The condition or quality of being impious or devoid of piety; irreverence toward the Supreme Being; ungodliness; wickedness.

The succeeding prosperities of fortunate *impiety*, when they meet with punishment in the next, or in the third age, or in the deletion of a people five ages after, are the greatest arguments of God's providence, who keeps wrath in store. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 76.

2. An impious act; an act of wickedness or irreligion.

Then, if they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of their damnation than he was before guilty of those *impieties* for the which they are now visited.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

3. Violation of natural duty or obligation toward others; want of reverence or respect, in general; undutifulness, as toward parents: as, filial *impiety*.

To keep that oath were more *impiety*
Than Jephtha's, when he sacrificed his daughter.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

impignorate (im-pig'nō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impignorated*, ppr. *impignorating*. [< ML. *impignoratus*, *impigneratus*, pp. of *impignorare*, *impignerare*, put in pledge, pledge, < L. *in*, in, + *pignerare*, ML. also *pignoratus*, pp. of *pignorare*, ML. also *pignorare*, pledge, < *pignus* (*pignor-*, *pigner-*), a pledge: see *pignoration*.] To pledge or pawn. [Rare.]

On September 8, 1468, the sovereignty of Orkney and Shetland was temporarily pledged (*impignorated*) to the Crown of Scotland in security for part of the dowry of the Princess Margaret of Denmark and Norway, at that time betrothed to King James III. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 685.

impignoration (im-pig-nō-rā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *impignoratio(n-)*, a pledging, < *impignorare*, pledge: see *impignorate*.] The act of pawning or pledging; transfer of possession or dominion as security for the performance of an obligation.

All arrestments, reprisals, and *impignorations* of whatsoever goods and marchandises in England and Prussia, made before the date of these presents, are from henceforth quiet, free, and released. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 151.

His [the parent's] right of sale . . . was restricted to young children, and permitted only when he was in great poverty and unable to maintain them, while their *impignoration* by him was prohibited under pain of banishment. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 706.

imping (im'ping), *n.* [< ME. *impynge;* verbal n. of *imp*, *v.*] 1. A graft; something added to a thing to extend or repair it.—2. In *falconry*, the operation or method of mending broken feathers.

impinge (im-pinj'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *impinged*, ppr. *impinging*. [< L. *impingere*, *inpingere* (> It. *impingere*, *impignere* = Pg. *impingir*), pp. *impactus*, *inpactus*, push, drive, or strike at, into, or upon, < *in*, in, on, + *pingere*, strike: see *pact*. Cf. *impact*.] To come in collision; collide; strike or dash: followed by *on*, *upon*, or *against*.

A ship that is void of a pilot, must needs *impinge upon* the next rock or sands. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 265.

When light comes out of a vacuum and *impinges upon* any transparent medium, say *upon* glass, we find that the rate of transmission of all the light is diminished.
W. K. Clifford, First and Last Catastrophe.

impingement (im-pinj'ment), *n.* [< *impinge* + *-ment*.] The act of impinging.

impingent (im-pin'jent), *a.* [< L. *impingen(t-)s*, *inpingen(t-)s*, ppr. of *impingere*, *inpingere*, impinge: see *impinge*.] Falling or striking against or upon something; impinging.

imping-needle (im'ping-nē'dl), *n.* In *falconry*, a piece of tough, soft iron wire about two inches long, tapering from the middle to the ends, and rough-filed so as to be three-sided, used to mend a hawk's broken wing-feather. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 70.

impinguate† (im-ping'gwāt), *v. t.* [< L. *impinguatus*, *inpinguatus*, pp. of *impinguare*, *inpinguare* (> It. *impinguare* = Sp. *impingar*), make fat, become fat, < *in*, in, + *pinguis*, fat: see *pinguid*.] To fatten; make fat.

Frictions also do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exercise. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 877.

impinguation† (im-ping-gwā'shon), *n.* [= It. *impinguazione;* as *impinguate* + *-ion*.] The act of making or the process of becoming fat.

impious (im'pi-us), *a.* [= F. *impie* = Sp. *impio* = Pg. It. *impio*, < L. *impius*, *inpius*, irreverent, undutiful, ungodly, < *in*- priv. + *pius*, reverent, dutiful, godly: see *pious*.] 1. Not pious; lacking piety or reverence for God; irreligious; profane; wicked.

An *impious*, arrogant, and cruel brood;
Expressing their original from blood.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 208.

The *impious* challenger of Pow'r divine
Was now to learn that Heav'n, though slow to wrath,
Is never with impunity defied. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 546.

2. Characterized by want of piety; of an irreverent or wicked character: as, an *impious* deed; *impious* writings.

Save me alike from foolish pride,
Or *impious* discontent. *Pope*, Universal Prayer.

"The war which Truth or Freedom wages
With *impious* fraud and the wrong of ages.
Whittier, The Preacher.

=Syn. *Unrighteous, Profane*, etc. See *irreligious*.

impiously (im'pi-us-li), *adv.* In an impious manner; profanely; wickedly.

Ungrateful times! that *impiously* neglect
That worth that never times again shall show.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

impiousness (im'pi-us-nes), *n.* The condition of being impious; impiety.

impiret, *n.* An obsolete and corrupt form of *umpire*. *Huloet*.

impish (im'pish), *a.* [< *imp* + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities or behavior of an imp; devilish.

impishly (im'pish-li), *adv.* In an impish manner; like an imp.

impiteous† (im-pit'ē-us), *a.* [Var. of *impitous* (as *piteous* of *pitous*): see *impitous*.] Pitiless; merciless; cruel.

In mean shyppes men scape best in a mean sea, soner than in great carrackes in the wanes of the rorying and *impiteous* seas. *Golden Book*, xliii.

impitous†, *a.* [< OF. *impiteux*, pitiless, < *in-* priv. + *piteux*, piteous: see *pitous, piteous*.] Pitiless.

And of all weather beware that you do not ryde nor go in great and *Impytous* wyndes.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

implacability (im-plā-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *implacabilité* = Pg. *implacabilidade* = It. *implacabilità*, < LL. *implacabilita(t-)s*, *implacabilita(t-)s*, < L. *implacabilis*, *inplacabilis*, implacable: see *implacable*.] The quality of being implacable or inexorable; a state of irreconcilable enmity or anger.

These men have necessarily a great dread of Bonaparte—a great belief in his skill, fortune, and *implacability*.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

implacable (im-plā'ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *implacable* = Sp. *implacable* = Pg. *implacavel* = It. *implacabile*, < L. *implacabilis*, unappeasable, < *in-* priv. + *placabilis*, appeasable: see *placable*.] 1. Not placable; not to be appeased; not to be pacified or reconciled; inexorable: as, an *implacable* prince; *implacable* malice.

I find the Malayans in general are *implacable* Enemies to the Dutch. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 117.

An *implacable* feud that admits of no reconciliation.
Goldsmith, National Concord.

To forget an enmity so long and so deadly was no light task for a nature singularly harsh and *implacable*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. Not to be relieved or assuaged. [Rare.]

Which wrought them pain
Implacable, and many a dolorous groan.
Milton, P. L., vi. 658.

=Syn. 1. *Relentless*, etc. (see *inexorable*), unappeasable, unforgiving, vindictive, pitiless, rancorous.

implacableness (im-plā'ka-bl-nes), *n.* Implacability.

There is most ordinarily much severity, and persecution, and *implacableness* and irreconcileableness.
Sir M. Hale, Discourse of Religion.

implacably (im-plā'ka-bli), *adv.* In an implacable manner or degree; with resentment not to be appeased or overcome.

No kind of people are observed to be more *implacably* and destructively envious to one another than these.
Bacon, Political Fables, x., Expl.

implacement (im-plās'ment), *n.* Same as *emplacement*.

We understand that the heavy steel guns are to be mounted in Moncrieff *implacements*.
The Engineer, LXVII. 231.

implacental (im-plā-sen'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *implacentalis*, < L. *in-* priv. + NL. *placenta*.] I. *a.* Having no placenta; not placental; specifically, pertaining to the *Implacentalia* or having their characters. Also *implacentate*.

II. *n.* An implacental mammal, as a marsupial or a monotreme.

Implacentalia (im'plā-sen-tā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *implacentalis*: see *implacental*.] A group of mammalia constituted by the marsupials and monotremes, representing the subclasses *Didelphia* and *Ornithodelphia*, as together contrasted with the *Placentalia* or *Monodelphia*. Though the marsupials and monotremes agree with each other and differ from other mammals in some features, as the absence of a placenta, in many important respects they differ from each other as much as they do from other mammals collectively. The term *Implacentalia*, therefore, has no exact classificatory significance, being now only a convenient collective term for those mammals which are devoid of a placenta. Also *Implacentata*, *Aplacentalia*, *Aplacentaria*.

Implacentata (im'plā-sen-tā'tạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Implacentalia*. *Sir R. Owen*.

implacentate (im-plā-sen'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *implacentatus*, < L. *in-* priv. + NL. *placenta*.] Same as *implacental*.

implaint, *v. t.* [ME. *implaynen*, < L. *in-* + *planare*, make plane: see *plane, plain*.] To plaster.

Oyldregges mixt with clay thou must *implayne*
Thi wowes with, and leves of olyve,
In stede of chaf upon thi wowes dryve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

implant (im-plant'), *v. t.* [= F. *implanter*, OF. *emplanter* = Pg. *implantar* = It. *impiantare*, < ML. *implantare*, lit. plant in (found in sense of 'install, invest'), < L. *in*, in, + *plantare*, plant: see *plant, v.*] 1. To plant, set, fix, or lodge; cause to take root or form a vital union: with *in*: as, to *implant* living tissue from one part of the body *in* another; to *implant* sound principles *in* the mind.

Nature has *implanted* fear *in* all living creatures.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

Another cartilage, capable of motion, by the help of some muscles that were *implanted in* it. *Ray*.

2†. To cause to be supplied or enriched; imbue or endow: with *with*.

Implant me *with* grace. *Bp. Hall*, The Resurrection.

Minds well *implanted with* solid and elaborate breeding. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Implanted crystals. See *crystal*. =Syn. 1. *Implant, Ingraft, Inculcate, Instil, Infuse*. Principles may be *implanted* in the mind in childhood; they are *ingrafted* on an existing stock later in life; they are *inculcated* (trodden in) by authority or by discipline, sometimes without taking root. Sentiments and gentler thoughts are *instilled* (dropping as the dew), or they are *infused* (poured in) by more vigorous effort. *Infused* sentiments are often more partial and less permanent than those that are *instilled*. (*Angus*, Hand-Book of Eng. Tongue, § 40.) *Implant, ingraft*, and *inculcate* denote most of vigorous effort; *inculcate* and *instil* most of protracted work; *instil*, and next to it *infuse*, most of subtlety or quietness on the part of the agent and unconsciousness on the part of the person acted upon. The first three words apply most often to opinions, beliefs, or principles; the last two to sentiments or feelings; but a sentiment or feeling may also be *implanted*.

implantation (im-plan-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *implantation* = Pg. *implantação*; as *implant* + *-ation*.] The act of implanting, or the state of being implanted; the act of setting or fixing firmly in place.

Whose work could it be but his alone to make such provision for the direct *implantation* of his church?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.

Their mode of *implantation* varies, but they [teeth] are not ankylosed to the jaws. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 265.

Articulation by implantation. Same as *gomphosis*.

implate (im-plāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *implated*, ppr. *implating*. [< *in-*[3] + *plate*.] To cover or protect with plates; sheathe; plate: as, to *implate* a ship with iron. [Rare.]

implausibility (im-plâ-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *implausible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being implausible; want of plausibility.

implausible (im-plâ'zi-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *plausible*.] Not plausible; not having the appearance of truth or credibility; of dubious aspect.

Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or *implausible* harangues against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift*.

implausibleness (im-plâ'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Implausibility.

implausibly (im-plâ'zi-bli), *adv.* In an implausible or dubious manner.

impleach† (im-plēch'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *pleach*.] To interweave.

These talents [locketa] of their hair,
With twisted metal amorously *impleach'd*.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 205.

implead (im-plēd'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empleat, emplete*; < ME. *empleden, empleten*, < AF. *empledier, empledier*, OF. *emplaidier, enpleider*, etc., plead, pursue at law, < *en-* + *pledier, plaidier*, etc., plead: see *plead*.] 1. To sue or prosecute by judicial proceedings: as, the corporation shall have power to plead and be *impleaded*.

The ordre of pledgynge that me pledeth in the Cytee of Wynchestre ys by swych a-vys, that euerych man of the fraunchyse that is *empled* may habbe thre resonable somounces to-fore shewynge gif he hit habbe wele.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 360.

The barons of Poictou legally *impleaded* John for his treatment of the Count of la Marche.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 218.

2. To impeach; accuse.

Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and *impleaded* them of impiety that referr'd it to naturall causalities. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii.

We are not the only persons who have *impleaded* persecution, and justified Liberty of Conscience as Christian and rational. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, v.

impleadable† (im-plē'da-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *pleadable*.] Not to be pleaded against or evaded.

An impenetrable judge, an *impleadable* indictment, an intolerable anguish shall seize upon them.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 196.

impleader (im-plē'dėr), *n.* One who impleads or prosecutes another; an accuser; an impeacher.

Ye envious and deadly malicious, ye *impleaders* and action threateners, how long shall the Lord suffer you in His house in which dwelleth nothing but peace and charity! *Harmar*, tr. of Beza's Sermons (1587), p. 176.

impledge (im-plej'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *pledge*.] To pledge; pawn. *Sherwood*. [Rare.]

The Lower Lis
They to the utterance will dispute, for there
Their chief, who lacks not capability,
Will justly deem their all to be *impledged*.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., v. 2.

implement (im'plē-ment), *n.* [= OF. *emplement* = Pg. *implemento*, < LL. *implementum, inplementum*, a filling up, < L. *implere, inplere*, fill up: see *implete*. Cf. *complement, explement, supplement*.] 1. The act of fulfilling or performing: as, in *implement* of a contract. [Scotch.] —2. Whatever may supply a want; especially, an instrument, tool, or utensil; an instrumental appliance or means: as, the *implements* of trade or of husbandry.

Such *implements* of mischief as shall dash
To pieces and o'erwhelm whatever stands
Adverse. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 488.

Speaks Miracles; is the Drum to his own Praise—the only *implement of* a Soldier he resembles, like that being full of blustering Noise and Emptiness.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, i. 5.

A golden bough, we see, was an important *implement*, and of very complicated intention in the shows of the mysteries. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. 4.

Flint implements. See *flint*. =Syn. 2. *Instrument, Utensil*, etc. See *tool*.

implement (im'plē-ment), *v. t.* [< *implement*, *n.*] 1. To fulfil or satisfy the conditions of; accomplish.

The chief mechanical requisites of the barometer are *implemented* in such an instrument as the following.
Nichol.

2. To fulfil or perform; carry into effect or execution: as, to *implement* a contract or decree. [Scotch.]

Revenge . . . in part carried into effect, executed, and *implemented* by the hand of Vanbeest Brown.
Scott, Guy Mannering.

3. To provide, supply, or fit with implements or instrumental means.

Whether armed for defence, or *implemented* for industry.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 362.

implemental (im-plē-men'tal), *a.* [< *implement* + *-al*.] Acting or employed as an implement; serving to implement.

The *implemental* forces by which he is to work.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law.

implete (im-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impleted*, ppr. *impleting*. [< L. *impletus, inpletus*, pp. of *implere, inplere*, fill up, < *in*, in, + *plere*, fill, akin to *plenus*, full: see *plenty*. Cf. *complete, deplete*.] To fill; pervade. [Rare.]

It was the purpose of Mr. Calhoun . . . to *implete* the Government silently with Southern principles.
New York Independent, July 31, 1862.

impletion (im-plē'shon), *n.* [< LL. *impletio(n-), inpletio(n-)*, < *implere, inplere*, pp. *impletus, inpletus*, fill up: see *implete*.] 1. The act of impleting or filling, or the state of being full.

He [Theophrastus] conceiveth . . . that upon a plentiful *impletion* there may perhaps succeed a disruption of the matrix. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 16.

The depletion of his [man's] natural pride and self-seeking in order to his subsequent spiritual *impletion* with all Divine gentleness, peace, and innocence.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 256.

2. That which fills up; filling. *Coleridge*.

implex (im'pleks), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *implexe* = Pg. *implexo*, < L. *implexus, inplexus*, pp. of *implectere, inplectere*, plait or twist in, entwine, interweave, entangle, < *in*, in, + *plectere*, weave, plait. Cf. *complex*.] I. *a.* Infolded; intricate; entangled; complicated. [Rare.]

The fable of every poem is, according to Aristotle's division, either simple or *implex*. It is called simple when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 297.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a doubly infinite system of surfaces.

implexion (im-plek'shon), *n.* [< L. *implexio(n-), inplexio(n-)*, an entwining, entangling, < *implectere, inplectere*, pp. *implexus, inplexus*, entwine, entangle: see *implex*.] The act of infolding or involving, or the state of being infolded or involved; involution. [Rare.]

implexous (im-plek'sus), *a.* [< L. *implexus, inplexus*, pp., entwined: see *implex*.] In *bot.*, entangled; interlaced.

impliable (im-plī'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *impliable*; < *in-*[3] + *pliable*.] Not pliable; not to be adjusted or adapted. [Rare.]

All matters rugged and *impliable* to the design must be suppressed or corrupted. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 32.

implicate (im'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *implicated*, ppr. *implicating*. [< L. *implicatus*, *inplicatus*, pp. of *implicare*, *inplicare* (> It. *implicare* = Sp. Pg. *implicar* = Pr. *inplicar* = F. *impliquer*), infold, involve, entangle, < *in*, in, + *plicare*, fold: see *plait*, *plicate*. Cf. *implicit*, and see *employ*, *imply*, older forms from the same L. verb.] 1. To infold or fold over; involve; entangle.

I will not *implicate* you with ambages and circumstances. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

The meeting boughs and *implicated* leaves
Wove twilight o'er the Poet's path.
Shelley, Alastor.

Rocks may be squeezed into new forms, bent, contorted, and *implicated*. *Science*, III. 482.

2. To cause to be affected; show to be concerned or have a part; bring into connection or relation: with *by*, *in*, or *with*: as, the disease *implicates* other organs; the evidence *implicates* several persons *in* the crime.

The high laws which each man sees *implicated in* those processes with which he is conversant.
Emerson, Compensation.

Confucianism is deeply *implicated with* it [ancestor-worship]. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 63.

We know that the brain is pathologically *implicated in* insanity. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 633.

=Syn. *Implicate*, *Involve*, *Entangle*. *Implicate* and *involve* are similar words, but with a marked difference. The first means to *fold into* a thing; the second, to *roll into* it. What is *folded*, however, may be folded but once or partially; what is *involved* is rolled many times. Hence, men are said to be *implicated* when they are only under suspicion, or have taken but a small share in a transaction; they are said to be *involved* when they are deeply concerned. In this sense *implicate* is always used of persons; *involve* may be used of persons or things; both words being always metaphorically employed. *Entangle* is used either literally or metaphorically, and signifies to involve so that extrication is a matter of extreme difficulty.

implicate (im'pli-kāt), *n.* [< *implicate*, *v.*] The thing implied; that which results from implication.

The *implicate* of the moral imperative is not liberty but constraint. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 95.

A great deal of the historic socialism has been regarded as a necessary *implicate* of idealism.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 206.

implication (im-pli-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *implication* = Sp. *implicacion* = Pg. *implicação* = It. *implicazione*, < L. *implicatio*(*n*-), *inplicatio*(*n*-), an entwining, entanglement, intermixing, < *implicare*, *inplicare*, pp. *implicatus*, *inplicatus*, entwine, implicate: see *implicate*, *v.*] 1. The act of implicating, or the state of being implicated; involution; entanglement.

Jesus "made a whip of cords," to represent and to chastise the *implications* and enfoldings of sin.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 153.

2. That which is implied but not expressed; an inference that may be drawn from what is said or observed.

Paint a body well,
You paint a soul by *implication*.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

The protest of Luther, when its logical *implications* are unfolded, involves the assertion of the right of each individual to decide for himself what theological doctrines he can or can not accept. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 265.

implicative (im'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *implicate* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Tending to implicate or to imply; pertaining to implication.

Considering of the . . . offensive passages in his book (which, being written in very obscure and *implicative* phrases, might well admit of doubtful interpretation), they found the matters not to be so evil as at first they seemed. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 147.

In the Rationalistic philosophy, . . . as we find it in Leibnitz, "the *implicative* nature of thought" . . . may be said to be preserved. *Mind*, IX. 444.

II.† *n.* A thing of hidden meaning; a statement or writing implying something different from its literal meaning. [Rare.]

When I remember me that this Eglogue . . . was conceived by Octavian the Emperour to be written to the honour of Pollio, a citizen of Rome, and of no great nobilitie, the same was misliked againe as an *implicatiue*, nothing decent nor proportionable to Pollio his fortunes and calling. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 126.

implicatively (im'pli-kā-tiv-li), *adv.* By implication. [Rare.]

In revealing the confession of these men, it is *implicatively* granted, their fault was not then to be punished, and so it appears no fault.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III. (1646), p. 102.

implicit (im-plis'it), *a.* [= F. *implicite* = Sp. *implicito* = Pg. It. *implicito*, < L. *implicitus*, *inplicitus*, later pp. of *implicare*, *inplicare*, infold, involve, entangle: see *implicate*, *v.*] 1. Infolded; entangled. [Rare.]

Th' humble shrub,
And bush with frizzled hair *implicit*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 323.

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit*. *Pope*.

2. Complicated; involved; puzzling. [Rare.]

If I had the ill nature of such authors as love to puzzle, I also might leave the foregoing enigma to be solved, or, rather, made more *implicit*, in such ways as philosophy might happen to account for.
Brooke, Fool of Quality (ed. 1792), I. 203.

3. Implied; resting on implication or inference; that may or should be understood, though not directly expressed; tacitly included.

Now that both the titles are conjunct, we may observe the symbol of an *implicit* and folded duty.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 170.

A good present behaviour is an *implicit* repentance for any miscarriage in what is past. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 374.

An *implicit* recognition of human fellowship when as yet there was no explicit recognition of it possible.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 151.

4. Involved in or resulting from perfect confidence in or deference to some authority or witness; hence, submissive; unquestioning; blind: as, *implicit* faith; *implicit* assent; *implicit* obedience.

Implicit faith is belief or disbelief without evidence.
Dr. John Brown, An Estimate, etc. (ed. 1758), I. 56.

Those parliaments . . . presume even to mention privileges and freedom, who, till of late, received directions from the throne with *implicit* humility.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lvi.

To him the whole nation was to yield an immediate and *implicit* submission. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

5†. Submissively yielding; unquestioningly obedient; trusting confidently or blindly.

A parcel of silly *implicit* fools had done the business for him. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 30.

None of these great prescribers do ever fail providing themselves and their notions with a number of *implicit* disciples. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

This curious dish
Implicit Walton calls the swallow-fish.
R. Franck, Northern Memoirs, p. 293.

Cecilia was peremptory, and Mary became *implicit*.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, x. 8.

implicit contradiction, a contradiction which is not directly expressed as such; a contradiction implied or to be inferred: opposed to *explicit contradiction*, or contradiction in terms.—**Implicit differentiation**. See *differentiation*.—**Implicit function**. See *function*. =Syn. 3. Tacit.—4. Unreserved, unhesitating, undoubting.

implicitly (im-plis'it-li), *adv.* 1. By implication; virtually.

He that denies this [the providence of God] doth *implicitly* deny his existence. *Bentley*.

Their rights have not been expressly or *implicitly* allowed. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

2. Trustfully; without question, doubt, or hesitation.

Mandates issued, which the member is bound blindly and *implicitly* to obey.
Burke, Speech at the Conclusion of the Poll, 1774.

implicitness (im-plis'it-nes), *n.* The state of being implicit; the state of trusting without reserve.

impliedly (im-plī'ed-li), *adv.* By implication; so as to imply; virtually.

If a gentleman at the servant's request sends for a physician, he is not liable to pay the doctor's bill unless he . . . expressly or *impliedly* engages to be answerable.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 806.

imploration (im-plō-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *imploration* = Sp. *imploracion* = Pg. *imploração* = It. *implorazione*, < L. *imploratio*(*n*-), *inploratio*(*n*-), < *implorare*, *inplorare*, implore: see *implore*.] The act of imploring; earnest supplication.

Wicked hearts . . . doe all they can to avoid the eyes of His displeased justice, and if they cannot do it by colours of dissimulation, they will doe it by *imploration* of shelter. *Bp. Hall*, Jeroboam's Wife.

implorator† (im-plōr'ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *implorateur* = Pg. *implorador* = It. *imploratore*, < L. as if **implorator*, < *implorare*, *inplorare*, pp. *imploratus*, *inploratus*, implore: see *implore*.] One who implores or entreats.

Do not believe his vows; for they are brokers;
Not of the eye which their investments show,
But mere *implorators* of unholy suits.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

imploratory (im-plōr'ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *implore* + *-atory*.] Earnestly supplicating; imploring; entreating.

That long exculpatory *imploratory* letter.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, vii.

implore (im-plōr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *implored*, ppr. *imploring*. [Formerly also *emplore*; = F. *implorer* = Sp. Pg. *implorar* = It. *implorare*, < L. *implorare*, *inplorare*, invoke with tears, beseech, < *in*, in, on, upon, + *plorare*, cry out, weep. Cf. *deplore*.] I. *trans.* 1. To call upon in supplication; beseech or entreat; pray or petition earnestly.

They ship their oars, and crown with wine
The holy goblet to the powers divine,
Imploring all the gods that reign above.
Pope, Odyssey, ii. 472.

2. To pray or beg for earnestly; seek to obtain by supplication or entreaty: as, to *implore* aid or pardon.

I kneel, and then *implore* her blessing.
Shak., W. T., v. 3.

=Syn. *Request*, *Beg*, etc. See *ask*[1] and *solicit*.

II. *intrans.* To supplicate; entreat.

Who knows what tale had been to tell, if she
Had met his first proud look all tearfully,
With weak *imploring* looks?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 325.

implore† (im-plōr'), *n.* [< *implore*, *v.*] Earnest supplication.

With percing wordes and pittifull *implore*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 37.

implorer (im-plōr'ėr), *n.* One who implores.

imploringly (im-plōr'ing-li), *adv.* In an imploring manner.

implosion (im-plō'zhọn), *n.* [< *in*-[2] + *-plosion*, after *explosion*, q. v. Cf. ML. *implodere*, put on with clapping, inflict.] A sudden collapse or bursting inward: opposed to *explosion*. [Recent.]

What Sir Wyville Thomson ingeniously characterised as an *implosion*: the pressure having apparently been resisted until it could no longer be borne, and the whole having been disintegrated at the same moment.
Library Mag., April, 1880.

employ†, **employment**†. Obsolete variants of *employ*, *employment*.

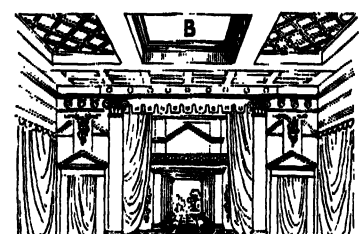
implumed† (im-plūmd'), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *plumed*.] Plumeless; deprived of plumes or feathers.

At which sad sight, this poor *implumed* crew
Stand faintly trembling in their sovereign's view.
Drayton, The Owl.

implumous† (im-plū'mus), *a.* [Cf. Sp. Pg. It. *implume*; < L. *implumis*, *inplumis*, without feathers, < *in*- priv. + *pluma*, feathers: see *plume*.] Unfeathered; featherless.

implunge†, *v. t.* See *emplunge*.

impluvium (im-plō'vi-um), *n.*; pl. *impluvia* (-ą). [L., also *inpluvium*, < *impluere*, *inpluere*, rain into, < *in*, in, + *pluere*, rain: see *pluvious*.] In ancient Roman houses, a basin to receive the



A, impluvium; *B*, compluvium.

rain-water, situated in the middle of the atrium or hall, below the compluvium or open space in the roof. See *atrium* and *compluvium*.

The atrium contained a large quadrangular tank or *impluvium*. . . . On the west side of the *impluvium*, below the step of the tablinum, the pavement represented five rows of squares.
Baring-Gould, Myths of the Middle Ages (1884), p. 342.

imply (im-plī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *implied*, ppr. *implying*. [< ME. *implien*, *emplien*, < OF. as if **emplier*, var. of *empleier*, *employer*, < L. *implicare*, infold, involve: see *implicate*. Cf. *employ*, a doublet of *imply*, and see *ply*, *apply*, *reply*.] 1†. To infold; inclose; inwrap.

The wateres imedlyd wrappeth or *impliteth* many fortunel happis or maneres [tr. L. mistaque fortuitos *implicet* unda modos]. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. meter 1.

Striving to loose the knott that fast him tyes,
Himselfe in streighter bands too rash *implyes*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 23.

And as a poplar, shot aloft, set by a river side,
In moist edge of a mightie fenne his head in curls *implide*,
But all his body plaine and smooth. *Chapman*, Iliad, iv.

2. To contain by implication; include virtually; involve; signify or import by fair inference or deduction; hence, to express indirectly; insinuate.

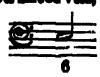
Your smooth eulogium, to one crown addrest,
Seems to *imply* a censure on the rest.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 92.

Whoever wishes to *imply*, in any piece of writing, the absence of everything agreeable and inviting, calls it a sermon. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

Self-knowledge does not come as a matter of course; it *implies* an effort and a work.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 49.

All necessity for external force *implies* a morbid state.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 25.

Doctrine of implied powers, the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States grants to the government by implication powers in addition to those expressly defined in it.—**Implied allegiance.** See *allegiance*, 1.—**Implied contract.** See *contract*.—**Implied discord**, in *music*, a harmonic interval which is not in itself dissonant, but which forms part of a dissonant chord, as a minor third in a diminished seventh chord.—**Implied interval**, in *figured bass*, an interval not indicated, but understood, as where the third is implied by the indicated sixth. See figure.—**Implied malice, trust, warranty**, etc. See the nouns.—**Syn. 2.** *Imply, Involve.* The derivation of these words—folding and rolling one thing into another—is not particularly helpful in showing the difference between them. When a thing is *implied*, it is fairly to be inferred from the words used or the acts performed; when a thing is *involved*, its connection is necessary, so that the things in question cannot be separated. What is *implied* precedes in the order of nature, and is generally a thing left unspoken but understood; what is *involved* follows in the order of nature, and must be done or suffered. An action *implies* ability or preparation, and *involves* consequences. The act of signing an enlistment-roll *implies* that one is of age and otherwise legally able to enlist; it *involves* the necessity of obeying orders, enduring hardships, and incurring risks.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Experience *implies* failure, not failure every time, but failure one or more times, and the history of business proves that this implication is fully justified by fact.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 560.

It [feudalism] *involved* the presence on the soil of a large mass of men who had almost no rights.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 8.

impnet, *n.* A Middle English form of *hymn*. *Chaucer*.

impocket (im-pok'et), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *pocket*.] To put in the pocket. [Rare.]

There he sat, hands *impocketed*.
M. Betham-Edwards, Next of Kin—Wanted, xxiii.

impoison†, impoisoner†, etc. Same as *empoison*, etc.

impolarily† (im-pō'lăr-i-li), *adv.* [< *in*-3 + *polary* + *-ly*2.] Not in the direction of the poles.

Being *impolarily* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will in a short time exchange its poles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

impolarizable (im-pō'lăr-ī-zą-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *polarizable*.] Not subject to polarization: sometimes said of a voltaic battery.

The same may be said of Cloris Baudet's so-called *impolarizable* battery.
E. Hospitalier, Electricity (trans.), p. 240.

impolicy (im-pol'i-si), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *policy*1. Cf. F. *impolice*, indecorum, want of policy.] The quality of being impolitic; inexpediency; unsuitableness to the end proposed or to be desired: as, the *impolicy* of a measure or a course of action.

Those who governed Scotland under him [Charles II.], with no less cruelty than *impolicy*, made the people of that country desperate. *Mallet*, Amyntor and Theodora, Pref.

The extreme *impolicy* of the course which was adopted was abundantly shown by the event.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

impolished† (im-pol'isht), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *polished*. Cf. *impolite*.] Unpolished; crude.

These *impolished* leaves of mine.
Nash, Unfortunate Traveller (1593).

In hopes also of a short vacation for the consummation of my Malayan grammar, I humbly beg the return of that *impolished* specimen. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 614.

impolite (im-pō-līt'), *a.* [= F. *impoli* = Pg. *impolido*, < L. *impolitus*, *inpolitus*, unpolished, rough, unrefined, < *in-* priv. + *politus*, polished: see *polite*.] **1†.** Unpolished; unfinished.

To your honour's hands, as the great patron of languages and arts, this *impolite* grammatical tract of the Malayan dialect presumeth to make its submissive addresses.
Boyle, Works, VI. 614.

2. Unpolished in manner; not polite; ill-mannered; rude; uncivil.

The vain egotism that disregards others is shown in various *impolite* ways. *Eclectic Mag.*, XXVI. 501.

impolitely (im-pō-līt'li), *adv.* In an impolite manner; uncivilly; rudely.

impoliteness (im-pō-līt'nes), *n.* Incivility; rudeness.

The *impoliteness* of his manners seemed to attest his sincerity. *Chesterfield*.

impolitic (im-pol'i-tik), *a.* [= F. *impolitique* = Sp. *impolítico* = Pg. It. *impolitico*, impolitic; as *in*-3 + *politic*.] Not politic; not conforming to or in accordance with good policy; inexpedient; injudicious: as, an *impolitic* ruler, law, or measure.

In effect, it would be the most unjust and *impolitick* of all things, unequal taxation.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

It is always an *impolitic* thing to impose on a great power conditions so ignominious and dishonouring as to produce enduring resentment. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

impolitical† (im-pō-lit'i-kạl), *a.* [As *impolitic* + *-al*.] Impolitic.

It will be no difficult matter to prove that the Crusades were neither so unjustifiable, so *impolitical*, nor so unhappy in their consequences, as the superficial readers of History are habituated to esteem them.
Mickle, tr. of Camoens's Lusiad, vii., notes.

impolitically† (im-pō-lit'i-kạl-i), *adv.* Impoliticly.

impoliticly (im-pol'i-tik-li), *adv.* In an impolitic manner; without policy or expediency; unwisely; indiscreetly. *Tooke*.

impoliticness (im-pol'i-tik-nes), *n.* The quality of being impolitic.

imponderability (im-pon'dėr-ą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impondérabilité* = It. *imponderabilità*; as *imponderable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being imponderable.

imponderable (im-pon'dėr-ą-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impondérable* = Sp. *imponderable* = Pg. *imponderavel* = It. *imponderabile*; as *in*-3 + *ponderable*.] **I.** *a.* Not ponderable; not capable of being weighed; without gravity.

No one wave of this *imponderable* medium [ether] can give the requisite motion to this atom of ponderable matter. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 13.

Spirit, which floods all substances with its life, is the solvent force quickening the *imponderable* essences.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 129.

II. *n.* In *physics*, a thing which has no weight: a term formerly applied to heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, on the supposition that they were material substances, and still used of the hypothetical universal medium, ether.

imponderableness (im-pon'dėr-ą-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being imponderable.

imponderous† (im-pon'dėr-us), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *ponderous*.] Not ponderous; imponderable.

If they produce visible and real effects by *imponderous* and invisible emissions, it may be unjust to deny the possible efficacy of gold in the non-omission of weight, or deperdition of any ponderous particles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

imponderousness† (im-pon'dėr-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being imponderous.

impone† (im-pōn'), *v. t.* [= Sp. *imponer* = Pg. *impor* = It. *imporre*, *imponere*, < L. *imponere*, *inponere*, pp. *impositus*, *inpositus*, put, place, lay, or set in or upon, set over, give to, < *in*, on, upon, + *ponere*, put, place: see *ponent*. Cf. *impose*.] To lay down; lay as a stake or wager.

The king, sir, hath waged with him six Barbary horses; against the which he has *imponed*, as I take it, six French rapiers and poniards. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

imponent (im-pō'nent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *impone*(*t-*)*s*, *inponen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *imponere*, *inponere*, impone, lay on: see *impone*.] **I.** *a.* Imposing; competent to impose, as an obligation. [Rare.]

Were there no Church, . . . moral duties would still be associated with the imagination of an *imponent* authority, whose injunctions they would be supposed to be, though the authority might be single instead of twofold.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 323.

II. *n.* One who imposes; one who enjoins or prescribes. [Rare.]

Having previously discarded the imagination of Church or King or Divine Lawgiver as *imponents* of duty.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 323.

impoof (im-pōf'), *n.* [S. African; also *impoofo*, *impoofoo*.] The South African eland or canna; the so-called elk of the Cape, *Antilope oreas* (Pallas), now *Oreas canna*. See *eland*.

impoon (im-pōn'), *n.* [S. African.] The duyker or diving-buck of South Africa, *Cephalophus mergens*. See cut under *Cephalophus*.

impoor† (im-pōr'), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *poor*. Cf. *empover*, *impoverish*.] To impoverish. *Sir T. Browne*.

impopular† (im-pop'ū-lăr), *a.* [= F. *impopulaire* = Sp. Pg. *impopular* = It. *impopolare*; as *in*-3 + *popular*.] Unpopular. *Bolingbroke*.

imporosity (im-pō-ros'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imporosité*; as *imporous* + *-ity*.] Want of porosity; extreme compactness or denseness in texture.

The porosity or *imporosity* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 846.

imporous (im-pō'rus), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *porous*.] Destitute of pores; extremely close or compact; solid.

If all these atoms should descend plum down with equal velocity, as according to their doctrine they ought to do, being all perfectly solid and *imporous*, . . . they would never the one overtake the other.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

import (im-pōrt'), *v.* [= OF. *emporter*, *importer*, carry, F. *emporter*, carry away, prevail, *importer*, import, matter, signify; also, more recently, in the lit. sense of the L., introduce, import, = Sp. Pg. *importar* = It. *importare*, signify, express, < L. *importare*, *inportare*, bring in, introduce from abroad, bring about, occasion, cause, < *in*, in, + *portare*, carry: see *port*3. Cf. *export*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring from without; introduce from abroad; especially, to bring from a foreign country, or from another state, into one's own country or state: opposed to *export*: as, to *import* wares and merchandise.

Others *import* yet nobler arts from France,
Teach kings to fiddle, and make senates dance.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 596.

From Greece they [the Latins] derived the measures of their poetry, and, indeed, all of poetry that can be *imported*. *Macaulay*, History.

Wheat and corn are extensively *imported* into Cork.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 406.

Hence—**2.** To bring or introduce from one use, connection, or relation into another: as, to *import* irrelevant matter into a discussion.

There is also such a thing as a consciousness of the ultimate unity of all pursuits that contribute to the perfection of man, which may *import* a certain enthusiasm of humanity into the devotion with which the scholar or artist applies himself to his immediate object.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 148.

3. To bear or convey in meaning or implication; signify; mean; denote; betoken.

His [God's] commanding those things to be which are, and to be in such sort as they are, . . . *importeth* the establishment of nature's law. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

The message *imported* that they should deliver up their arms. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 92.

Pan, as the name *imports*, represents the universe.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

4. To be of importance, interest, or consequence to; concern; have a bearing upon.

Her length of sickness, with what else more serious *Importeth* thee to know, this bears.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

All Men know there is nothing *imports* this Island more than Trade. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 52.

In these four sciences, Logic, Morals, Criticism, and Politics, is comprehended almost everything which it can any way *import* us to be acquainted with.
Hume, Human Nature, Int.

You never will know the two things in the world that *import* you the most to know. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 406.

II. *intrans.* To have significance; be of importance.

It is the depth at which we live, and not at all the surface extension, that *imports*.
Emerson, Works and Days, p. 164.

import (im'pōrt), *n.* [= OF. *emport*, a carrying away, influence, favor, importance; from the verb: see *import*, *v.*] **1.** That which is imported or brought from without or from abroad; especially, merchandise brought into one country from another: usually in the plural: opposed to *export*.

I take the *imports* from, and not the exports to, these conquests, as the measure of these advantages which we derived from them. *Burke*, Late State of the Nation.

Whatever shadings of mortality,
Whatever *imports* from the world of death
Had come among these objects heretofore,
Were, in the main, of mood less tender.
Wordsworth, Prelude, iv.

2. The intrinsic meaning conveyed by anything; the significance borne by, or the interpretation to be drawn from, an event, action, speech, writing, or the like; purport; bearing: as, the *import* of one's conduct.

The oath of the President contains three words, all of equal *import*: that is, that he will preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

Ha! how the murmur deepens! I perceive
And tremble at its dreadful *import*. *Bryant*, Earth.

3. Importance; consequence; moment.

I will propound to your learned imitation those men of *import* that haue laboured with credit in this laudable kinde of Translation. *Ascham*, The Schoolmaster, p. 2.

And tell us, what occasion of *import*
Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

Such idle Themes no more can move,
Nor any thing but what's of high *Import*.
Congreve, Paraphrase upon Horace, I. xix. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** Sense, gist, tenor, substance.

importable1 (im-pōr'tą-bl), *a.* [= OF. *emportable*, that can be carried away; as *import* + *-able*.] Capable of being imported.

importable2† (im-pōr'tą-bl), *a.* [< ME. *importable*, *inportable*, < OF. *importable* = Sp. (obs.) *importable* = Pg. *importavel* = It. *importabile*, *importevole*, < LL. *importabilis*, *inportabilis*, that cannot be borne, insupportable, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *portabilis*, that can be borne: see *portable*.] Unbearable; not to be endured or carried out.

This storie is seyd nat for that wyves sholde
Folwen Grisild as in humilitee,
For it were *importable*, though they wolde.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1058.

Burdons that ben *importable*
On folkes shuldris thinges they couchen
That they nyl with her fyngris touchen.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6904.

The tempest would be *importable* if it beat always upon him from all sides. *Life of Firmin*, p. 80.

importableness† (im-pôr'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unendurable.

But when, by time and continuance, the mind is accustomed to it, though the yoke be the same, yet it finds no such severity and *importableness* in it.
Sir M. Hale, Preparative against Affliction.

importance (im-pôr'tans), *n.* [= F. *importance* = Sp. Pg. *importancia* = It. *importanza*, < ML. *importantia*, importance, < L. *importan(t-)s*, *importan(t-)s*, important: see *important*.] 1. The quality of having much import or moment; consequence; concernment; momentousness.

Their priests were next in dignity to the King, and of his Counsell in all businesses of *importance*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 81.

Not a question of words and names, as Gallio thought it, but a matter of the highest *importance* to the world.
Stillingfleet, Works, II. i.

This accident of noblesse was a matter of curious and exceptional *importance* at this Court [that of Louis XVIII.], which was itself an accident. *H. Adams*, Gallatin, iv. 563.

2. Personal consequence or consideration; standing; dignity; social or public position.

Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below.
Pope, R. of the L., l. 35.

The man who dreams himself so great,
And his *importance* of such weight,
That all around, in all that's done,
Must move and act for him alone.
Cowper, The Retired Cat.

3. Pretentiousness; pompousness: as, he walked in with an air of great *importance*.—4†. Significance; meaning; import.

The wisest beholder . . . could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2.

5†. A matter of weight or moment.

A cunning man, hight Sidrophel, . . .
To whom all people, far and near,
On deep *importances* repair.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 110.

6†. [Cf. *important*, 3.] Importunity; urgency. *Heywood*.

Maria writ
The letter, at Sir Toby's great *importance*.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

The shortness of time, and this said bringer's *importance* is only the let [that] I neither send you spectacles, the price of the Paraphrases, nor thanks for your cheese.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 6.

importancy† (im-pôr'tan-si), *n.* [As *importance*: see *-cy*.] Importance.

We consider
The *importancy* of Cyprus to the Turk.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

important (im-pôr'tant), *a.* [< F. *important* = Sp. Pg. It. *importante*, < ML. *importan(t-)s*, important, momentous, prop. ppr. of L. *importare*, *importare*, bring in, introduce, ML. (Rom.) signify, express: see *import*.] 1. Of much import; bearing weight or consequence; momentous; grave; significant.

The dawn is overcast, the morning lowers,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day,
The great, the *important* day, big with the fate
Of Cato and of Rome. *Addison*, Cato, i. 1.

The recognition of the right of property in ideas is only less *important* than the recognition of the right of property in goods. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 160.

2. Consequential; pretentious; pompous: as, an *important* manner.—3†. [Appar. confused with *importunate*. Cf. *importunate*, 1.] Importunate; eager; pressing.

If the prince be too *important*, tell him there is measure in everything. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

importantly (im-pôr'tant-li), *adv.* 1. In an important manner; weightily; forcibly.

It is not likely
That when they hear the Roman horses neigh,
Behold their quarter'd fires, have both their eyes
And ears so cloy'd *importantly* as now,
That they will waste their time upon our note,
To know from whence we are. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4.

2. Pompously.—3†. Importunately.

importation (im-pôr-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *importation* = Sp. *importacion* = Pg. *importação* = It. *importazione*, < ML. **importatio(n-)*, < L. *importare*, *importare*, bring in: see *import*.] 1. The act or practice of importing, or of bringing in or introducing from another country or state: as, the *importation* of live stock: opposed to *exportation*. Importation into the United States can be made only at ports of entry constituted by law. All goods, wares, and merchandise so imported must be entered at a custom-house by presenting a bill of lading, a statutory declaration of the importer describing the goods, and an invoice which, if one hundred dollars or more in value, must have been duly certified by the United States consul at the port or place of exportation. Entry may be made by an authorized agent or attorney if the importer is sick or absent. If the goods are free of duty, a permit to deliver is issued subject to official inspection and verification of the goods. If the goods are dutiable, the duties are estimated at the custom-house and paid in United States coin or equivalent government notes, and an order is issued to send at least one package out of every ten to the appraiser's stores for examination, the importer being permitted to take the residue under bond to produce them if called upon to do so within a specified time. Goods which are reported by the appraiser to the collector as being undervalued are subject to duty on the excess value, if the duty is ad valorem, and are subject to additional duty on the whole appraised value, varying according to the percentage of excess value, as a penalty. If the appraised value exceeds the declared value by more than fifty per cent., the entry shall be deemed presumptively fraudulent and the goods seized. An appeal may be taken on questions of value and protest made on questions of classification to one of the United States general appraisers and from him to a board of three United States general appraisers, whose decision is final on questions of value. Goods may be warehoused in bond for three years and may be withdrawn within that time on payment of duty, or for bonded transportation, or export without payment of duty. A drawback or refund of duty, less one per cent., may be obtained upon the exportation from a bonded warehouse of goods on which duty has been paid, and upon the exportation of goods manufactured from material on which import duty has been paid, subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Goods may be transported in bond, without appraisement, immediately from the importing vessel at the port of first arrival to other ports of entry designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. One who or that which is brought from abroad; a person or thing brought into one country from another: as, the coachman was a recent *importation*; this umbrella is an *importation*. [Colloq.]—3†. The act of carrying or conveying; conveyance.

The instruments of the vital faculty which serve for *importation* and reception of the blood.
J. Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 239.

importer (im-pōr'tėr), *n.* One who imports; a merchant or other person, or a corporate body, by or for whom goods are brought from another country or state: opposed to *exporter*.

importless†, *a.* [< *import* + *-less*.] Without import; of no weight or consequence.

Matter needless, of *importless* burden.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

importray†, *v. t.* [< *im-*[2] + *portray*.] To portray; depict.

Whome Philautus is now with all colours *importraying* in ye Table of his hart.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 311.

importunable† (im-pôr-tū'na-bl), *a.* [< *importune* + *-able*.] Insupportable; onerous.

Importunable burdens. *Sir T. More.*

importunacy (im-pôr'tū-nā-si), *n.* [< *importuna(te)* + *-cy*.] The quality of being importunate; importunity; urgent solicitation or pressure.

importunate (im-pôr'tū-nāt), *a.* [< ML. *importunatus*, pp. of *importunari*, importune: see *importune*, *v.* According to the sense in E., the form should be **importunant*, < ML. *importunan(t-)s*, ppr.] 1. Troublesomely solicitous or pressing; vexatiously persistent; pertinacious.

They may not be able to bear the clamour of an *importunate* suitor. *Smalridge.*

In fancy leave this maze of dusty streets,
For ever shaken by the *importunate* jar
Of commerce. *Bryant*, A Rain-Dream.

I am not without anxiety lest I appear to be *importunate* in thus recalling your attention to a subject upon which you have so recently acted.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 438.

2†. Troublesome; vexatious.

Bethink you, how to the *importunate* accidents of this human life all the world is exposed.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 142.

importunately (im-pôr'tū-nāt-li), *adv.* In an importunate manner; with persistent or urgent solicitation.

importunateness (im-pôr'tū-nāt-nes), *n.* Importunity.

She with more and more *importunateness* craved.
Sir P. Sidney.

importunator† (im-pôr'tū-nā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *importunador*, < ML. as if **importunator*, < *importunari*, importune: see *importune*.] An importuner.

Abnegators and dispensers against the law of God, but tyrannous *importunators* and exactors of their own.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

importune† (im-pôr-tūn' or im-pôr'tūn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *importune*, < OF. (also F.) *importun* = Sp. Pg. It. *importuno*, < L. *importunus*, *importunus*, unfit, unsuitable, troublesome, rude, unmannerly, orig. without access, < *in-* priv. + *portus*, access, a harbor: see *port*[2]. Cf. the opposite *opportune*.] I. *a.* 1. Unseasonable; inopportune; untimely.

I trow I haue this day done you much tribulation with my *importune* obiections of very litle substance.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 53.

The musical airs which one entertains with most delightful transports to another are *importune*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xiii.

Further way
It [the stroke] made, and on his hacqueton did lyte,
The which dividing with *importune* sway,
It seisd in his right side. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 33.

2. Importunate.

Oft they did lament his luckless state,
And often blame the too *importune* fate
That heapd on him so many wrathfull wreakes.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 16.

Pru. Flies are busy.
Lady F. Nothing more troublesome,
Or *importune*. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 2.

What doth not *importune* labour overcome?
Foxe (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 108).

II. *n.* An importunate person; one offensively persistent.

In Spaine it is thought very vndecent for a Courtier to craue, supposing that it is the part of an *importune*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 248.

importune (im-pôr-tūn', formerly also im-pôr'tūn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *importuned*, ppr. *importuning*. [< F. *importuner* = Sp. Pg. *importunar* = It. *importunare*, < ML. *importunari*, be troublesome, < L. *importunus*, troublesome: see *importune*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To press or harass with solicitation; ply or beset with unremitting petitions or demands; crave or require persistently.

She with great lamentation, and abundance of tears, *importuned* Jupiter to restore her.
Bacon, Physical Fables, xi.

2†. To crave or require persistently; beg for urgently.

All this is no sound reason to *importune*
My leave for thy departure.
Ford, Broken Heart, i. 1.

3†. To annoy; irritate; molest.

Of his two immediate successors, Eugenius the Fourth was the last pope expelled by the tumults of the Roman people, and Nicholas the Fifth, the last who was *importuned* by the presence of a Roman emperor.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, lxx.

4†. [A false use, by confusion with *import*.] To import; signify; mean.

But the sage wisard telles, as he has redd,
That it *importunes* death.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 16.

=Syn. 1. *Request*, *Beg*, *Tease* (see *ask*[1]); appeal to, plead with, beset, urge, plague, worry, press, dun.

II. *intrans.* To make requests or demands urgently and persistently.

I shall save Decorums if Sir Rowland *importunes*. I have a mortal Terror at the Apprehension of offending against Decorum. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 5.

Creditors grow uneasy, talk aside,
Take counsel, then *importune* all at once.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 154.

importunely† (im-pôr-tūn'li or im-pôr'tūn-li), *adv.* 1. Importunately.

W'out any fere of God, or respect of his honour, murmure or grudge of ye worlde, he would *importunely* pursue hys appetite. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 63.

The Palmer lent his eare unto the noyce,
To weet who called so *importunely*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 4.

2. Inopportunely.

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows are, with much importunity, but very *importunely*, urged by the disciplinarians.
Bp. Sanderson.

importuner (im-pôr-tū'nėr), *n.* One who importunes or urges with earnestness and persistence.

Preclude your ears against all rash, rude, irrational innovating *importuners*.
Waterhouse, Apology (1653), p. 187.

importunity (im-pôr-tū'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *importunities* (-tiz). [< F. *importunité* = Sp. *importunidad* = Pg. *importunidade* = It. *importunità*, < L. *importunita(t-)s*, *importunita(t-)s*, unsuitableness, unfitness, troublesomeness, < *importunus*, *importunus*, unfit, troublesome: see *importune*.] 1†. Unseasonableness; inopportunity.

Euery thing hath its season, which is called Oportunitie, and the vnfitnesse or vndecency of the time is called *Importunitie*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 274.

2. The act or state of being importunate; pertinacity in solicitation or demand; persistent urgency or insistence.

By much *Importunity* and his own Presence, he got of the Abbot of Ramsey a hundred Pounds.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 82.

Indeed, Sir Peter, your frequent *importunity* on this subject distresses me extremely.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Lib'ral of their aid
To clam'rous *Importunity* in rags.
Cowper, Task, iv. 414.

The army demand with *importunity* their arrears of pay. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

imposable (im-pō′za-bl), *a.* [= F. *imposable;* as *impose* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being imposed or laid on.—2†. Capable of being imposed upon or taken advantage of. [Rare.]

If he had been a dissolute ranting man, as some were, or a weak *imposable* wretch, they had liked him much better. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 54.

imposableness (im-pō′za-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being imposable.

impose (im-pōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *imposed*, ppr. *imposing*. [< F. *imposer*, OF. *imposer*, *emposer*, *enposer*, lay on, impose, taking the place of L. *imponere*, pp. *impositus*, lay on, impose: see *impone* and *pose*[3], and cf. *appose*[1], *compose*, *depose*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To lay on, or set on; put, place, or deposit: as, to *impose* the hands in ordination or confirmation. [Obsolete or archaic except in this use.]

Cakes of salt and barley [she] did *impose*
Within a wicker basket. *Chapman*, Odyssey, iv.

He sprinkleth upon the altar milk, then *imposeth* the honey. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 4.

Bishops had a power of *imposing* hands, for collating of orders, which presbyters have not.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 194.

2. To lay as a burden, or something to be borne or endured; levy, inflict, or enforce, as by authority, power, or influence: as, to *impose* taxes or penalties; to *impose* one's opinions upon others.

In the Sound also there be some extraordinary Duties *imposed*, whereat all Nations begin to murmur.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 4.

If laws be *imposed* upon us without our personal or implied consent, we cannot be accounted better than slaves.
Quoted in *Bancroft's* Hist. U. S., I. 169.

Each man, too, is a tyrant in tendency, because he would *impose* his idea on others.
Emerson, Nominalist and Realist.

The race dominant enough to maintain or *impose* its language usually more or less maintains or *imposes* its civilisation also. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 44.

3. To obtrude fallaciously or deceitfully; palm off; pass off.

Our poet thinks not fit
To *impose* upon you what he writes for wit.
Dryden.

He . . . is either married, or going to be so, to this lady, whom he *imposed* upon me as his sister.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

4. To fix upon; impute. [Rare.]

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we *impose* not on the second.
Sir T. Browne.

5†. To subject by way of punishment.

Impose me to what penance your invention
Can lay upon my sin. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.

6. In *printing*, to lay upon an imposing-stone or the bed of a press and secure in a chase, as pages of type or stereotype plates. Pages or plates constituting a form or sheet are imposed in such order and at such intervals that they will appear in their right places and with the desired margin when the sheet printed from them is folded.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lay or place a burden or restraint; act with constraining effect: with *upon:* as, to *impose upon* one's patience or hospitality.

It is not only the difficulty and labour which men take in finding out of truth, nor again that, when it is found, it *imposeth upon* men's thoughts, that doth bring lies in favour. *Bacon*, Truth (ed. 1887).

2. To practise misleading trickery or imposture; act with a delusive effect: with *upon:* as, to *impose upon* one with false pretenses.

Do we hope to *impose upon* God, as we sometimes do upon men, by a mere form of godliness, without the power of it? *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xx.

The Catalogue alone of these Stamps, no bigger than two small Almanacks, cost me 14 Livres; so much Strangers are *imposed upon* by the Crafty Booksellers of Rue St. Jaques. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 106.

impose† (im-pōz′), *n.* [< *impose*, *v.*] Command; injunction.

According to your ladyship's *impose*,
I am thus early come. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 3.

imposer (im-pō′zėr), *n.* One who imposes or lays on; one who enjoins or exacts.

The *imposers* of these oaths might repent. *I. Walton.*

imposing (im-pō′zing), *p. a.* Impressive; commanding; stately; striking: as, an *imposing* manner.

Large and *imposing* edifices imbosomed in the groves of some rich valley. *Bp. Hobart.*

The silence and the solemn grandeur of the immense buildings around me were most *imposing*.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 124.

He is almost always more fortunate, and sometimes powerful and *imposing*. *Yeaknor*, Span. Lit., I. 220.

imposingly (im-pō′zing-li), *adv.* In an imposing manner.

imposingness (im-pō′zing-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being imposing or impressive.

imposing-stone (im-pō′zing-stōn), *n.* A slab, originally of carefully leveled stone, but now often of iron, resting upon a frame, on which pages of type or stereotype plates are imposed, and on which type-correcting in the page is done.

imposing-table (im-pō′zing-tā′bl), *n.* Same as *imposing-stone.*

imposition (im-pō-zish′on), *n.* [< F. *imposition* = Pr. *emposicio*, *impositio* = Sp. *imposicion* = Pg. *imposição* = It. *imposizione*, < L. *impositio(n-)*, *impositio(n-)*, a laying upon, application, < *imponere*, *inponere*, pp. *impositus*, *inpositus*, lay upon: see *impone*, *impose.*] 1. A placing, putting, or laying on: as, the *imposition* of hands in ordination or confirmation.

The ancient custom of the Church was, after they had baptized, to add thereunto *imposition* of hands with effectual prayer. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

2. The act of positing or fixing; affixment; attachment: with *on* or *upon.*

By our apprehension of propositions I mean our *imposition of a sense on* the terms of which they are composed.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 7.

3. A laying or placing as a burden or obligation; the act of levying, enjoining, enforcing, or inflicting: as, the *imposition* of taxes or of laws.

Disciplined
From shadowy types to truth; from flesh to spirit;
From *imposition* of strict laws to free
Acceptance of large grace. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 304.

4. In *printing*, the laying of pages of type or plates upon an imposing-stone or the bed of a press, and securing them in a chase. See *impose*, *v. t.*, 6.—5. That which is laid on, enjoined, levied, enforced, or inflicted, as a burden, tax, duty, or restriction; specifically (in the plural), in *Eng. hist.*, duties upon imports and exports imposed at the pleasure of the king.

Fortune layeth as heavy *impositions* as virtue.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 333.

All the commodities that go up into the country, of which there are great quantities, are clogged with *impositions* as soon as they leave Leghorn.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 491.

The order of the Jesuits was enriched by an *imposition* on the fisheries and fur-trade. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 19.

Most important of all, there was the question of *Impositions*, that is, of the King's right to impose duties at will upon exports and imports. *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 120.

6. A trick or deception; a fraud; an imposture.

Being acquainted with his hand, I had no reason to suspect an *imposition*. *Smollett.*

In none of these [treaties of the United States with Japan] do we find as cunning devices of diplomatic *imposition*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 410.

7. An exercise imposed upon a student as a punishment; a task.

Literary tasks, called *impositions*, or frequent compulsive attendances on tedious and unimproving exercises in a college hall. *Warton.*

I may with justice
Accuse my want of judgment, to expect
He should perform so hard an *imposition*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 1.

Case of the impositions. Same as *Bates's case* (which see, under *case*[1]).—**Imposition of hands.** See *hand.*

impositive (im-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *positive*, with ref. to *impose.*] Not positive. [Rare.]

He [the psychological speculator] requires it to be granted that his system is positive and that yours is *impositive*.
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 275.

impossibility (im-pos-i-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *impossibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *impossibilité* = Pr. *impossibilitat* = Sp. *imposibilidad* = Pg. *impossibilidade* = It. *impossibilità*, < LL. *impossibilita(t-)s*, *inpossibilita(t-)s*, < L. *impossibilis*, impossible: see *impossible.*] 1. The quality of being impossible; incapability of being or being done.

They confound difficulty with *impossibility*. *South.*

2. That which is impossible; that which cannot be or be done.

A post without love were a physical and metaphysical *impossibility*. *Carlyle*, Burns.

The distribution of wealth which the Democratic programme demands is a scientific *impossibility*, and no force could accomplish it. *Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 89.

3†. Helplessness; impotence.

When we say Lead us not into temptation, we learn to know our own *impossibility* and infirmity.
Latimer, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 433.

impossible (im-pos′i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *impossible*, *inpossible*, < OF. (also F.) *impossible* = Pr. *impossible*, *inpossible* = Sp. *imposible* = Pg. *impossivel* = It. *impossibile*, < L. *impossibilis*, *inpossibilis*, not possible, < *in-* priv. + *possibilis*, possible: see *possible.*] I. *a.* 1. Not possible; non-existent or false by necessity. (*a*) Beyond the strength or power of the agent. (*b*) Not possible from the nature of things; contrary to a general principle or law of nature or of thought; that not only is not, and will not exist or happen, under actual circumstances, but would not be under any circumstances, within certain limits. (See *possible.*) The modes of specializing these limits constitute the differences between the variations of the meaning of the word, which are often distinguished by means of adverbs applied to the adjective *impossible*, or of the corresponding adjectives applied to the abstract noun *impossibility*. If the limits are the widest possible, so that no change either in the facts or laws of the universe could make the object spoken of real, the latter is said to be *logically impossible:* as A that is not A. So Berkeley maintains that a thing not thought of is logically impossible. If the principles of mathematics would have to be changed to make the object real, it is *mathematically impossible:* thus, it is mathematically impossible to turn a closed bag inside out; but if space had four dimensions, this could be done. It is in this sense that imaginaries are sometimes termed *impossible quantities.* By modern mathematicians mathematical impossibility is generally regarded as a higher grade of physical impossibility. If no change of special facts without new laws of nature would suffice to realise the object, it is said to be *physically impossible:* as a perpetual motion. But in a second sense this phrase means beyond the strength or physical resources of the agent, no matter what efforts he might make: thus, it is physically impossible for the Portuguese to overrun and conquer Africa. A supposed action utterly inconsistent with the moral character of the agent is said to be *morally impossible.* This phrase is also used to mean 'extremely improbable': thus, for a pitched coin to turn up heads and tails alternately for a hundred throws is morally impossible.

With men this is *impossible;* but with God all things are possible. Mat. xix. 26.

It is *impossible* that any man should feel for a fortress on a remote frontier as he feels for his own house.
Macaulay, History.

Of what contraries consists a man!
Of what *impossible* mixtures! vice and virtue.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

Consciousness itself is *impossible* apart from limit.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. clv.

2. In *law*, in a stricter sense, prevented only by the act of God or a public enemy. Whatever a person binds himself by contract to do, if not absurd, is not regarded as impossible in this sense, if it might be accomplished by human means, these obstacles only excepted; and his practical inability is not deemed to render performance impossible.

3. Excessively odd; not to have been imagined; such as would not have been thought possible: as, she is a most *impossible* person; he wears an *impossible* hat. [An affected French use.]

Is there a cupola ship changed to a broadsider, or an unserviceable three-decker converted into an *impossible* frigate, without costing the nation the charge of many Viceroys? *Blackwood's Mag.*, XCVI. 605.

Impossible quantity, in *math.*, an imaginary quantity. See *imaginary.*—**Syn.** *Impossible, Impracticable.* *Impossible* means that a thing cannot be effected or even supposed to be effected, being theoretically as well as practically incapable of accomplishment; while *impracticable* refers rather to a thing so hard to effect, by reason of difficulties, that its accomplishment is beyond our power and practically out of the question. Thus, it may be *impracticable* to extort money from a miser, but it is not *impossible;* or the construction of a railway over a morass may be *impracticable*, but not *impossible* if all considerations of outlay are thrown aside. It has been said that "nothing is *impossible*, but many things are *impracticable.*"

II.† *n.* An impossibility. *Chaucer.*

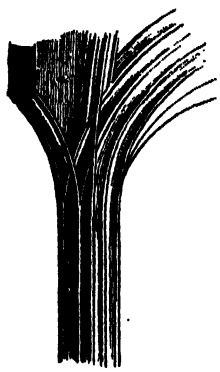
impossibly (im-pos′i-bli), *adv.* Not possibly.

impost (im′pōst), *n.* [In def. 1, < OF. *impost*, F. *impôt*, m. (= Pg. *imposto*, m., It. *imposta*, *f.*), < ML. *impostus*, m., *imposita*, *f.*, a tax imposed; in def. 2, < F. *imposte* = Sp. Pg. It. *imposta*, *f.*, an impost in arch.; < L. *impositus*, *inpositus*, pp. of *imponere*, *inponere*, lay upon, impose: see *impone*, *impose.*] 1. That which is imposed or levied; a tax, tribute, or duty; particularly, a duty or tax laid by government on goods imported; a customs-duty. To prevent interference with national commerce by the separate States, the Constitution of the United States (art. I. § 10) provides that "no State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States."

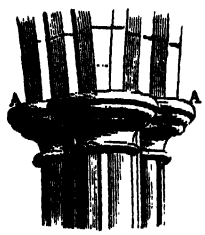
Slacken the reans of our late Servitude:
Lighten our gall'd backs of those Burthens rude,
Those heauy *Imposts* of thy Father.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

Tithes were hated as an unequal and oppressive *impost* falling upon a people who were already sunk in the lowest depths of poverty, and religious feeling had little or nothing to say to the antipathy.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

3. In *arch.*, the point where an arch rests on a wall or column; also, the condition of such resting or meeting. In classic architecture the impost is typically marked by a horizontal member; but in medieval work many different forms of imposts are used, and such horizontal members or moldings are frequently absent. Imposts have been classified as *continuous imposts* (see phrase below); *discontinuous imposts*, where the arch-moldings



Continuous Impost.



Shafted Impost (*A*, *A*).

abut and are stopped on the pier; *shafted imposts*, where the arch-moldings spring from a capital and are different from those of the pier; and *banded imposts*, where the pier and arch have the same moldings.

3. In *sporting slang*, a weight placed upon a horse in a handicap race. *Kirk's Guide to the Turf.*—**Continuous impost**, in *arch.*, the continuation of the arch-moldings down the pillar that supports the arch, without any member to mark the impost-point—that is, the point at which arch and pillar meet. See *interpenetration*, 2.—**Syn.** 1. *Duty, Assessment*, etc. See *tax*, *n.*

imposter (im-pos'tėr), *n.* See *impostor*.

imposterous†, *a.* See *imposturous*.

imposthumate†, **imposthumation**†, etc. See *impostumate*, etc.

impostor (im-pos'tor), *n.* [Also *imposter*; < F. *imposteur* = Sp. Pg. *impostor* = It. *impostore*, < LL. *impostor*, *inpostor*, a deceiver, contr. of L. *impositor*, *inpositor*, one who imposes (used only of one who imposes or applies a name), < *imponere*, *inponere*, pp. *impositus*, *inpositus*, lay on, impose: see *impone*, *impose*.] One who imposes on others; a person who practises deception, usually under a false guise or an assumed character.

Witches and old women and *impostors* have had a competition with physicians.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 190.

impostorious† (im-pos-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< *impostor* + *-ious*; cf. *impostorous*, prop. *imposturous*.] Same as *imposturous*.

I was formerly acquainted with the *impostorious* nunns of Loudune in France, which made such noise amongst the Papists. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 5, 1670.

impostorous†, *a.* See *imposturous*.

impostorship (im-pos'tor-ship), *n.* [Also *impostership*; < *impostor* + *-ship*.] The character or practices of an impostor.

Inclining rather to make this phantasm an expounder, or indeed a depraver of Saint Paul, than Saint Paul an examiner and discoverer of this *impostorship*.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

impostress (im-pos'tres), *n.* [< OF. *imposteresse*; as *impost(o)r* + *-ess*.] A female impostor. *Bacon*.

impostrix (im-pos'triks), *n.* [< ML. *impostrix*, fem. of L. *impostor*, an impostor: see *impostor*.] Same as *impostress*. *Fuller*.

impostrous†, (im-pos'trus), *a.* Same as *imposturous*.

impostumate†, **imposthumate**† (im-pos'tū-māt), *v.* [Corrupt forms of *apostemate*, as *impostume*, *imposthume* of *aposteme*, *apostem*: see *apostemate*, *impostume*.] **I.** *trans.* To affect with an impostume or abscess; make swollen or bloated.

He [Lord Rutland] . . . fell a casting and vomiting up divers little *impostumated* Bladders of congealed Blood.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 32.

II. *intrans.* To form an abscess; gather; collect pus in a cyst or cavity; hence, to draw to a head, as an abscess.

That high food of spiritual pride and confidence . . . will be sure to *impostumate* in the soul.
Hammond, Works, IV. 574.

impostumate†, **imposthumate**† (im-pos'tū- . . . [Corrupt forms of *apostemate*, q. v., as *impostume* of *aposteme*.] **I.** *a.* Swollen with corrupt or purulent matter; affected with an abscess.

When the friend of Philotimus, the physician, came to him to be cured of a sore finger, . . . he let his finger alone, and told him "that his liver was *impostumate*."
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 754.

II. *n.* One who is affected with an impostume; one who is swelled or bloated.

A Samian peer, more studious than the rest
Of vice, who teem'd with many a dead-born jest . . .
(Otesippus nam'd), this lord Ulysses ey'd,
And thus burst out th' *impostumate* with pride.
Pope, Odyssey, xx. 358.

impostumation†, **imposthumation**† (im-pos-tū-mā'shon), *n.* [Corrupt forms of *apostemation*, q. v.] 1. The act of forming an abscess. *Bailey.*—2. An abscess; an impostume.

We do find his wound
So festered near the vitals, all our art,
By warm drinks, cannot clear th' *imposthumation*.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, iii. 2.

The *imposthumation* is supposed to have proceeded, not from his fall last year, but from a blow with a tennis-ball. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 247.

impostume†, **imposthume**† (im-pos'tūm), *n.* [< OF. *empostume*, a corrupt form of *apostume*, and that of *aposteme*, an abscess: see *apostem*, *apostemc*, of which *impostume* is thus merely a corrupt form.] A collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body; an abscess.

And such *impostumes* as Phantaste is
Grow in our palace? We must lance these sores.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

I have learned nothing but that the Prince of Orange died of an *impostume* in his head.
Walpole, Letters, II. 271.

impostume†, **imposthume**† (im-pos'tūm), *v.* [< *impostume*, *n.*] Same as *impostumate*.

How can an *imposthumed* heart but yield forth evil matter by his mouth? *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

imposturage† (im-pos'tū-rāj), *n.* [< *imposture* + *-age*.] Imposition.

Many other practices of human art and invention, which help crookedness, lameness, dimness of sight, &c., no man is so foolish as to impute to the devil's invention, or to count them any hurtful *imposturage*.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 127.

imposture (im-pos'tūr), *n.* [= F. *imposture* = Sp. Pg. It. *impostura*, < LL. *impostura*, *inpostura*, deceit, < L. *imponere*, *inponere*, pp. *impositus*, *inpositus*, impose upon, deceive: see *impone*, *impose*.] 1. The act or conduct of an impostor; deception practised, usually under a false or assumed character; fraud or imposition.

Form new legends,
And fill the world with follies and *impostures*.
Johnson, Irene.

Tis more than strange; my reason cannot answer
Such argument of fine *imposture*.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

2†. An imposing or putting; imposition, or an imposition; that which is imposed or laid on.

At midday he stayed a while, to see the passage of a tyrannicall and treacherous *imposture*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 27.

—**Syn.** 1. Trick, cheat.

impostured† (im-pos'tūrd), *a.* [< *imposture* + *-ed*[2].] Having the nature of imposture; deceitful. [Rare.]

What have vile I to do with noble Day
Which shews Earth Heav'ns bright face? that face which I
Want only scorn'd, and cast my love away
Upon *impostur'd* lust's foul mystery.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 126.

imposturious†, *a.* [< *imposture* + *-ious*.] Same as *imposturous*.

Yet there are some *imposturious* companions that impute so much devinitie to the devell . . . that they attribute unto him the truth of the knowledge of Things.
Hystorie of Hamblet (1608), iv.

imposturous (im-pos'tū-rus), *a.* [Also variously *imposturious*, *impostorous*, *imposterous*, *impostrous*, *impostorious*, the last forms being associated with *impostor*, *imposter*; but prop. *imposturous*, < *imposture* + *-ous*.] Having the character of an impostor or of imposture; deceitful.

Thou takest upon thee the habit of a grave physician, but art indeed an *impostorous* empiric.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

[He] protested against him and Mr. Humfrey, that they were a couple of *imposterous* knaves.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 234.

Yet even his [Plato's] evidence . . . will not be found to justify the charges of corrupt and immoral teaching, *imprudent* pretence of knowledge, &c., which the modern historians pour forth in loud chorus against them.
Grote, Hist. Greece, ii. 67.

impostury† (im-pos'tū-ri), *n.* [< *imposture* + *-y*[3].] Same as *imposture*.

But the Aegyptians, soon weary of their oppressions, not long after the *impostury* of Mahomet . . . called in the Saracens to assist them in the expulsion of the Greeks.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 33.

impotable (im-pō'tą-bl), *a.* [< LL. *impotabilis*, *inpotabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *potabilis*, drinkable: see *potable*.] Undrinkable; unfit for drinking.

Distilled water is made *impotable* and unhealthy by any traces of that [hydrochloric] acid.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 532.

impotence (im'pō-tęns), *n.* [< ME. *impotence*, < OF. (also F.) *impotence* = Pr. *impotencia* = Sp. Pg. *impotencia* = It. *impotenzia*, *impotenea*, < L. *impotentia*, *inpotentia*, powerlessness, inability, ungovernableness, < *impoten(t-)s*, *inpoten(t-)s*, powerless, impotent: see *impotent*.] 1. The condition or quality of being impotent; want of power or vigor, physical, intellectual, or moral; weakness; feebleness; inability; defect of power, more especially adventitious power, to perform anything.

O *impotence* of mind, in body strong!
Milton, S. A., l. 52.

In their complete military *impotence*, the Popes looked abroad for some foreign succour, and they naturally turned to the Franks, whose martial tastes and triumphs were universally renowned. *Lecky*, European Morals, II. 283.

2. Complete failure of sexual power in the male; also, rarely, such weakness in the female.—**3.** Want of self-restraining power; ungovernable passion.

The being your sister would anew inflame me
With much more *impotence* to dote upon her.
Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, ii. 1.

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,
Belike through *impotence*, or unaware?
Milton, P. L., ii. 156.

impotency (im'pō-tęn-si), *n.* Same as *impotence*.

impotent (im'pō-tęnt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *impotent*, < OF. (also F.) *impotent* = Pr. *inpotens* = Sp. Pg. It. *impotente*, < L. *impoten(t-)s*, *inpoten(t-)s*, powerless, weak, feeble, without self-control, ungovernable, < *in-* priv. + *poten(t-)s*, powerful: see *potent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not potent; lacking power, strength, or vigor, physical, intellectual, or moral; powerless; weak; feeble.

There sat a certain man at Lystra, *impotent* in his feet, . . . who never had walked. Acts xiv. 8.

Bishops then grow to be most vigorous and potent, when Princes happ'n to be most weak and *impotent*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvii.

Weak to protect, or *impotent* to wound.
Crabbe, Works, I. 200.

2. Wholly lacking in sexual power: said of the male, and rarely of the female.—**3.** Lacking the power of self-restraint; destitute of self-command; ungovernable.

O sacred hunger of ambitious mindes,
And *impotent* desire of men to raine!
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 1.

An *impotent* lover
Of women for a flash, but, his fires quenched,
Hating as deadly.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, iii. 2.

II. *n.* 1. One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease.

Your task shall be,
With all the fierce endeavour of your wit,
To enforce the pained *impotent* to smile.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

2. A male without sexual power.

impotently (im'pō-tęnt-li), *adv.* 1. In an impotent manner; without strength or force.—**2.** Without self-restraint; beyond power of control.

He loves her most *impotently*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 576.

impound (im-pound'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empound*; < *in*[1] + *pound*[2].] 1. To put, shut, or confine in or as in a pound or close pen; restrain within bounds; confine: as, to *impound* stray horses, cattle, etc.

She hath herself not only well defended,
But taken and *impounded* as a stray
The king of Scots. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

The things distrained must in the first place be carried to some pound, and there *impounded* by the taker.
Blackstone, Com., III. i.

2. To take and retain possession of, as a forged document produced as evidence in a trial and directed to be held in custody of the law, in order that a prosecution may be instituted in respect of it.

impoundage (im-poun'dāj), *n.* [< *impound* + *-age*.] The act of impounding, as stray cattle.

impounder (im-poun'dėr), *n.* One who impounds.

impŏverish (im-pov'ėr-ish), *v. t.* [Formerly *empoverish*, *emporish* (cf. *empover*, *impoor*); < OF. *empovriss-*, *empoveriss-*, stem of certain parts of *empovrir*, *enpoverir* (equiv. to *appovrir*, F. *appauvrir*) = Sp. Pg. *empobrecer* = It. *impoverire*, make poor, < L. *in*, in, + *pauper*, poor: see *poor*, *poverty*.] 1. To make poor; reduce to poverty or indigence.

It is no constant rule that trade makes riches; for there may be trade that *impoverishes* a nation.
Sir W. Temple, United Provinces, vi.

2. To make poor in quality or character; reduce in vigor, capacity, productiveness, etc.; cause to deteriorate.

Nothing can more certainly tend to *impoverish* all that is most beautiful in human thought and life than a generally accepted belief that man is essentially a beast in origin and nature.
St. G. Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 174.

impoverisher (im-pov'ėr-ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which impoverishes.

impoverishly† (im-pov'ėr-ish-li), *adv.* So as to impoverish. *Imp. Dict.*

impoverishment (im-pov'ėr-ish-ment), *n.* [< OF. *empoverissement*; as *impoverish* + *-ment*.] The act of impoverishing, or the state of being impoverished; a reducing to indigence; reduction of vigor, capacity, fertility, etc.; deterioration.

Latterly, from the *impoverishment* of the higher classes in this country [Egypt], the demand for white slaves has been small. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 234.

impower† (im-pou'ėr), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *empower*.

impracticability (im-prak'ti-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *impracticable*: see *-bility*.] 1. The character of being impracticable.

There would be a great waste of time and trouble, and an inconvenience often amounting to *impracticability*, if consumers could only obtain the articles they want by treating directly with the producers. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Untractableness; stubbornness.

impracticable (im-prak'ti-ka-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impraticable* = Sp. *impracticable* = Pg. *impraticavel* = It. *impraticabile*; as *in-*[3] + *practicable*.] I. *a.* 1. Incapable of accomplishment; not to be practised, performed, carried out, or effected by the means at command.

Every scheme of public utility was rendered *impracticable* by their [the barons'] continual petty wars with each other. *Mickle*, tr. of Camoëns's Lusiad, Int.

2. Incapable of being used; unfit for the purpose intended or desired; unserviceable; unavailable; of persons, unmanageable; untractable.

The fiction of a material finite universe, moving forward in an infinite empty space, cannot be admitted. It is altogether unreasonable and *impracticable*.
Clarke, Leibnitz, Fifth Paper.

A poor *impracticable* creature! I tried once or twice to know if he was fit for business; but he had scarce talent to be groom-porter to an orange-barrow.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

=Syn. 1. *Impossible*, *Impracticable*. See *impossible*.—1 and 2. *Impracticable*, *Unpractical*. The meanings of the two words approach each other at two points, but still are clearly distinct: (1) Of a thing: *impracticable*, not possible to be done without expense or sacrifice greater than is advisable; *unpractical*, not dictated by or in harmony with the lessons of experience in actual work: as, an *unpractical* plan. (2) Of a person: *impracticable*, not easily managed; *unpractical*, not showing that sort of wisdom which is the result of experience in affairs.

II. *n.* One who is unmanageable, unreasonable, or stubborn.

A body of men chosen without solicitation of their own . . . would scorn such work, but the lawyer regards them generally as . . . *impracticables*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 762.

impracticableness (im-prak'ti-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being impracticable.

The greatest difficulty in these sieges was from the *impracticableness* of the ground.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times.

And indeed I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of men; nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impracticableness* of doing this in any great degree under our present circumstances. *Swift*, Present State of Affairs.

impracticably (im-prak'ti-ka-bli), *adv.* In an impracticable manner.

Morality not *impracticably* rigid. *Johnson.*

impractical (im-prak'ti-kal), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *practical*.] Unpractical. [Rare.]

A man who had never got ahead in the world, and who never tried to; a many-sided indefinite sort of man; a man who had proved himself in all the active concerns of life a visionary and *impractical* fellow. *Harper's Mag.*

imprecate (im'prē-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imprecated*, ppr. *imprecating*. [< L. *imprecatus*, *inprecatus*, pp. of *imprecari*, *inprecari* (> It. *imprecare* = Sp. Pg. *imprecar*), invoke (good or evil) upon, pray to, call upon, < *in*, upon, + *precari*, pray: see *pray*.] 1. To pray for; express a strong desire for; invoke: in a good sense. [Rare.]

Beset as he has been on all sides, he could not refrain [from writing], and would only *imprecate* patience till he shall again have "got the hang" (as he calls it) of an accomplishment long disused.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 6.

Specifically—2. To call down by prayer, as some evil upon an enemy, or in anger; invoke or express a malevolent desire for, as something evil.

The falling sickness is usuall among the Iewes, and they use to *imprecate* it to each other in their anger, as they also doe the plague. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 216.

I on them
Did *imprecate* quick ruin, and it came.
Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 1.

Curses always recoil on the head of him who *imprecates* them. *Emerson*, Compensation.

3. To invoke a curse or evil upon; curse.

In vain we blast the Minister of Fate,
And the forlorn physicians *imprecate*.
Rochester, Death of Mary, Princess of Orange.

imprecation (im-prē-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *imprécation* = Sp. *imprecacion* = Pg. *imprecação* = It. *imprecazione*, < L. *imprecatio*(*n-*), *inprecatio*(*n-*), an invoking (of evil), < *imprecari*, *inprecari*, invoke upon: see *imprecate*.] The act of imprecating or invoking evil; a malediction; a prayer or expressed wish that a curse or calamity may befall some one.

This was done by a maner of *imprecation*, or as we call it by cursing and banning of the parties, and wishing all euill to a light vpon them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 46.

With *imprecations* thus he fill'd the air,
And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous prayer.
Pope, Odyssey, ix. 629.

=Syn. *Curse*, *Execration*, etc. See *malediction*.

imprecatory (im'prē-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *imprécatoire* = Sp. *imprecatorio*; as *imprecate* + *-ory*.] Of the nature of or containing an imprecation; invoking evil or a curse; maledictory: as, the *imprecatory* passages in the Psalms.

imprecision (im-prē-sizh'on), *n.* [= F. *imprécision*; as *in-*[3] + *precision*.] Want of precision or exactness; defect of accuracy. *Imp. Dict.*

impregn† (im-prēn'), *v. t.* [< OF. *empreigner*, *impreigner*, etc., F. *imprégner* = Sp. Pg. *impregnar* = It. *impregnare*, < LL. *imprægnare*, *inprægnare*: see *impregnate*.] To impregnate. [Poetical.]

As Jupiter
On Juno smiles, when he *impregns* the clouds
That shed May flowers. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 500.

No wholesome scents *impregn* the western gale,
But noxious stench exhal'd by scorching heat.
Cooper, Hymn to Health.

impregnability (im-preg-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *impregnable*: see *-bility*.] The state of being impregnable.

impregnable (im-preg'na-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *impreignable* (the *g* in this word, as also in the simple form *pregnable*, being erroneously inserted, as in *foreign*, *sovereign*, and of course orig. not pronounced); < OF. *imprenable*, F. *imprenable* (= Pr. *emprenable*, *imprenable*), that cannot be taken, < *in-* priv. + *prenable*, that may be taken: see *pregnable*.] 1. Not pregnable; not to be taken or reduced by force: as, an *impregnable* fortress.

A castle, seated upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*.
Sir P. Sidney.

With him were the horse of Sir Arthur Haslerigge, so well armed that (if of proof as well within as without) each souldier seemed an *impregnable* fortification.
Fuller, Worthies, Wiltshire.

2. Not to be moved, shaken, or overcome; invincible: as, *impregnable* virtue.

A just man is *impregnable*, and not to be overcome.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 368.

Pearls and golden Bullets may do much upon the *impregnablest* Beauty that is. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 4.

impregnableness (im-preg'na-bl-nes), *n.* Impregnability. *Bailey*, 1727.

impregnably (im-preg'na-bli), *adv.* In an impregnable manner; in a manner to defy attack.

impregnant† (im-preg'nant), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *imprægnan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *imprægnare*, impregnate: see *impregnate*.] I. *a.* Impregnating; making pregnant. In the quotation, used erroneously for *impregnate*, *a*.

Nor was it [chaos] yet *impregnant* by the voice of God.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.

II. *n.* That which impregnates. [Rare.]

It [interest] is the pole to which we turn, and our sympathising judgements seldom decline from the direction of this *impregnant*. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatising, xiv.

impregnate (im-preg'nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *impregnated*, ppr. *impregnating*. [< LL. *imprægnatus*, pp. of *imprægnare*, *inprægnare* (> It. *impregnare* = Sp. Pg. *impregnar* = F. *imprégner*, > E. *impregn*, q. v.), make pregnant, < L. *in*, in, + *prægnan*(*t-*)*s*, pregnant: see *pregnant*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make pregnant, as a female; cause to conceive; get with young; fertilize.—2. To transmit or infuse an active principle into; fecundate; fertilize; imbue.

The winds that blow from . . . the western desert are *impregnated* with death in every gale.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxix.

3. To infuse into, as particles of another substance; communicate the qualities of another substance to, as (in pharmacy) by mixture, digestion, etc.; saturate.

The air of this place [Vesuvius] must be very much *impregnated* with saltpetre.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 439.

Impregnating-tube. In certain forms of fungi the anthorid arises by the side of the oösphere, either as a branch from it or terminal from a hypha near it, and is applied closely to its wall, through which it sends a delicate tube, the *impregnating-tube*. Through this tube the gonoplasm enters the oösphere, and the act of impregnation is accomplished.

II. *intrans.* To become impregnated or pregnant. [Rare.]

Were they, like Spanish jennets, to *impregnate* by the winds, they could not have thought on a more proper invention. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 127.

impregnate (im-preg'nāt), *a.* [< *impregnate*, *v.*] Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated. [In the second extract *impregnate* is used by mistake in the sense of *impregnable*.]

There Juno stopp'd, and (her fair steeds unloos'd)
Of air condens'd a vapour circumfus'd:
For these, *impregnate* with celestial dew,
On Simois' brink ambrosial herbage grew.
Pope, Iliad, v. 968.

Bring me the caitiff here before my face,
Tho' made *impregnate* as Achilles was.
D'Urfey, Two Queens of Brentford, ii.

impregnation (im-preg-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *imprégnation* = Pr. *impregnacio*, *enpregnacio* = Sp. *impregnacion* = Pg. *impregnação* = It. *impregnazione*, < ML. *imprægnatio*(*n-*), < LL. *imprægnare*, *inprægnare*, impregnate: see *impregnate*.] 1. The act of impregnating, or the state of being impregnated; fertilization; fecundation.

Impregnation is the physical admixture of protoplasmic matter derived from two sources, which may be either different parts of the same organism, or different organisms.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 32.

2. Intimate mixture of parts or particles; infusion; saturation.—3. That with which anything is impregnated.

What could implant in the body such peculiar *impregnations*? *Derham*, Physico-Theology.

4. In *geol.*, an irregular form of mineral deposit, not a true vein, but having some of the characters of one. See *segregation*, *segregated vein* (under *vein*), and *carbona*.

impregnatory (im-preg'nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *impregnate* + *-ory*.] Relating to or connected with impregnation; impregnating.

According to Berkley, "the spermatozoids vary a little in shape. Derbès and Soller figure many of them with a delicate appendage. . . . There can, however, be little doubt that they are truly *impregnatory* organs."
R. Bentley, Botany, p. 383.

imprejudicate (im-prē-jō'di-kāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *prejudicate*.] Not prejudged; unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

The solid reason of one man is as sufficient as the clamour of a whole nation, and with *imprejudicated* apprehensions begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated testimony of many hundreds.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

imprenable† (im-prē'na-bl), *a.* An obsolete variant of *impregnable*.

impreparation (im-prep-a-rā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *preparation*.] Lack of preparation; unpreparedness; unreadiness.

Which *impreparation* and unreadiness when they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up of themselves in that cursed fancy. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

impresa (im-prā'sä), *n.* [It.: see *impresse*, *impress*[3], and *emprise*.] A device: an Italian term often used in English, especially of such devices as were peculiarly personal in their character. See *device*, 7, and *impress*[1], *n.*, 2. Also *imprese*.

My *impresa* to your Lordship, a swan flying to a laurel for shelter; the mot, amor est mihi causa.
Webster, Monumental Column (end).

impresario (im-pre-sä'ri-ō), *n.* [It. *impresario*, undertaker, stage-manager, < *impresa*, enterprise, = E. *emprise*: see *emprise*.] A manager, agent, or conductor of a troupe of operatic or concert singers; also, rarely, a teacher or trainer of such singers.

imprescribable (im-prē-skrī'bạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *prescribable.*] Same as *imprescriptible.*

The ownership of land was by the law of the islands [Orkney] reserved to the descendants of the original occupant, by an inalienable and *imprescribable* entail.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 668.

imprescriptibility (im-prē-skrip-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imprescriptibilité* = Pg. *imprescriptibilidade;* as *imprescriptible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The character of being imprescriptible.

The Pontifical letters of Gregory XIII., in 1580, by which the rights and dues belonging to the State were recalled to vigour, and their *imprescriptibility* established.
Ure, Dict., IV. 859.

imprescriptible (im-prē-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *imprescriptible* = Sp. *imprescriptible* = Pg. *imprescriptivel* = It. *imprescrittibile;* as *in-*[3] + *prescriptible.*] Not founded on prescription; existing independently of law or convention; not justly to be violated or taken away. Also *imprescribable.*

Brady went back to the primary sources of our history, and endeavoured to show that Magna Charta, as well as every other constitutional law, were but rebellious encroachments on the ancient uncontrollable *imprescriptible* prerogatives of the monarchy. *Hallam.*

The award of the tribunal of posterity is a severe decision, but an *imprescriptible* law.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 254.

imprescriptibly (im-prē-skrip'ti-bli), *adv.* In an imprescriptible manner.

impreset, impress[3]† (im-prēs', im-pres'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *imprese;* < OF. *imprese* (= Sp. *empresa, emprise* = It. *impresa*), a mark, badge, as of a knight undertaking an enterprise, a particular use of *emprise,* an enterprise: see *emprise.* Cf. *impresa.*] A badge, cognizance, or device worn by a noble or his retainers; an impresa.

The beautiful motto which formed the modest *impresa* of the shield worn by Charles Brandon at his marriage with the king's sister. *Lamb*, Melancholy of Tailors.

His armour and attire of a sea colour, his *impress* a fish called a sepia. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Imblazon'd shields,
Impresses quaint, caparisons and steeds.
Milton, P. L., ix. 35.

impress[1] (im-pres'), *v.* [< ME. *impressen, enprecen,* < OF. *empresser, impresser,* < L. *impressus, impressus,* pp. of *imprimere, inprimere* (> It. *imprimere* = Sp. Pg. *imprimir* = Pr. *empremar* = F. *imprimer*), press into or upon, stick, stamp, or dig into, < *in,* in, upon, + *premere,* press: see *press*[1]. Cf. *imprint*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press upon or against; stamp in; mark by pressure; make an impression upon.

As easy mayst thou the intrenchant air
With thy keen sword *impress* as make me bleed.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

He did *impress*
On the green moss his tremulous step.
Shelley, Alastor.

The cartonnage of Queen Ahmes Nofretari is *impressed* in parts with a reticulated sexagonal pattern.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 192.

Hence—**2.** To affect forcibly, as the mind or some one of its faculties; produce a mental effect upon: as, to *impress* the memory or imagination; the matter *impressed* him favorably.

Nothing *impresses* the traveller more, on visiting the once imperial city, than the long lines of aqueducts that are seen everywhere stretching across the now deserted plain of the Campagna. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 378.

3. To produce or fix by pressure, or as if by pressure; make an impression of; imprint, literally or figuratively: as, to *impress* figures on coins or plate; to *impress* an image on the memory.

There is *impressed* upon all things a triple desire or appetite proceeding from love to themselves.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 278.

In proportion as an incident force *impresses* but little motion on a mass, it is better able to *impress* motion on parts of the mass in relation to each other.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 9.

A self-sustained intellectual might is *impressed* on every page. *Whipple*, Essays, I. 177.

Hence—**4.** To stamp deeply on the mind; fix by inculcation.

But nothing might relent her hasty flight,
So deepe the deadly feare of that foule swaine
Was earst *impressed* in her gentle spright.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 49.

We should . . . *impress* the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts until we feel the force of them. *Watts.*

To keep man in the planet, she [Nature] *impresses* the terror of death. *Emerson*, Old Age.

Impressed forces. See *force*[1], 8 (*a*).

II.† *intrans.* To be stamped or impressed; fix itself.

Swich feendly thoughtes in his herte *impresse.*
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 60.

impress[1] (im'pres), *n.* [< ME. **empresse, enpresse,* < LL. *impressus, impressus,* a pressing upon, < L. *imprimere,* pp. *impressus,* press upon: see *impress*[1], *v.*] 1. A mark or indentation made by pressure; the figure or image of anything imparted by pressure, or as if by pressure; stamp; impression; hence, any distinguishing form or character.

Bar'd out my *impress,* leaving me no sign,
Save men's opinions and my living blood.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1.

They [angels] were the lieutenants of God, sent with the *impresses* of his majesty.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 899.

Every day our garments become more assimilated to ourselves, receiving the *impress* of the wearer's character.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 25.

2†. Semblance; appearance.

This noble cite of ryche *empresse*
Watz sodanly ful with-outen sommoun
Of such vergynez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 1096.

impress[2] (im-pres'), *v. t.* [An alteration, in simulation of *impress*[1], of *impress*[2] (as *press*[2], pret. *prest*[2]): see *impress*[2].] 1. To compel to enter into public service, as seamen; take into service by compulsion, as nurses during an epidemic.

About a year after, being *impressed* to go against the Pequods, he gave ill speeches, for which the governour sent warrant for him. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 239.

2. To seize; take for public use: as, to *impress* provisions.

The second five thousand pounds *impressed* for the service of the sick and wounded prisoners. *Evelyn.*

impress[2] (im-pres'), *n.* [< *impress*[2], *v.*] Impressment.

Your ships are not well mann'd;
Your mariners are muliters, reapers, people
Ingross'd by swift *impress.* *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.

They complain of these *impresses* and rates as an unsupportable grievance. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 358.

impress[3]†, *n.* See *impreset.*

impressed (im-prest'), *p. a.* In *zoöl.* and *bot.:* (*a*) Lower than the general surface, and appearing as if stamped into it: as, an *impressed* line or dot. (*b*) Having one or more impressions.

impress-gang† (im-pres' gang), *n.* A press-gang.

impressibility (im-pres-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *impressible:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being impressible.

They [blue eyes] are sure signs of a tender *impressibility* and sympathising disposition.
Philos. Letters on Physiognomy, p. 229.

Increased *impressibility* by an external stimulus requires an increased peripheral expansion of the nervous system on which the stimulus may fall.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 295.

impressible (im-pres'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *impressible* = Pg. *impressivel;* as *impress*[1] + *-ible.*] Capable of being impressed; susceptible of receiving impression.

Without doubt an heightened and obstinate fancy hath a great influence upon *impressible* spirits.
Glanville, Witchcraft, p. 36, § 7.

The Bushman is *impressible* by changes in the field of view which do not impress the European.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 80.

impressibleness (im-pres'i-bl-nes), *n.* Impressibility.

impressibly (im-pres'i-bli), *adv.* In an impressible manner.

impression (im-presh'on), *n.* [< ME. *impression,* < OF. (also F.) *impression* = Pr. *empressio* = Sp. *impresion* = Pg. *impressão* = It. *impressione,* < L. *impressio(n-), inpressio(n-),* a pressing into, impression, assault, < *imprimere, inprimere,* pp. *impressus, inpressus,* press in or into: see *impress*[1].] 1. The act of impressing, imprinting, or stamping, or the state of being impressed or stamped.

And the divine *impression* of stol'n kisses,
That seal'd the rest, should now prove empty blisses?
Donne, Expostulation (ed. 1819).

2. That which is impressed, imprinted, or stamped; a mark made by or as if by pressure; a stamp; an impress.

An unlick'd bear-whelp,
That carries no *impression* like the dam.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Honours, like an *impression* upon coin, may give an ideal and local value to a bit of base metal.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, Ded. to a Great Man.

He took off an *impression* of the lock and key, and had a key made. *Mrs. Riddell*, City and Suburb, p. 463.

Specifically—**3.** In *printing,* a copy taken by pressure from type, or from an engraved or stereotyped plate or block, or from an assemblage of them.

He can also print wonderful counterproofs from the original *impressions.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 335.

4. The aggregate of copies of a printed work made at one time.

He did, upon my declaring my value of it, give me one of Lilly's grammars of a very old *impression,* as it was in the Catholique times, at which I shall much set by.
Pepys, Diary, II. 216.

5. An image; an appearance in the mind caused by something external to it. [This is the earliest philosophical use of the word, and is a translation of the Stoic τύπωσις.]

Hence our desires, feares, hopes, love, hate, and sorrow, In fancy make us heare, feele, see *impressions.*
Lord Brooke, Human Learning (1633), st. 13.

However late in the evening I may arrive at a place, I cannot go to bed without an *impression.*
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 75.

Turner's advice was to paint your "*impressions,*" but he meant by *impressions* something very different from the *impressions* of the modern impressionists.
The Portfolio, No. 228, p. 222.

6. The first and immediate effect upon the mind in outward or inward perception; sensation: as, the *impressions* made on the sense of touch. [This precise use of the word was introduced by Hume.]

All perceptions of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I shall call *impressions* and ideas. The difference betwixt these consists in the degrees of force and liveliness with which they strike upon the mind, and make their way into our thought or consciousness. Those perceptions which enter with most force and violence we may name *impressions;* and under this name I comprehend all our sensations, passions, and emotions, as they make their first appearance in the soul.
Hume, Human Nature, I. § 1.

A fresh condition of the brain is an important element in the retention of *impressions.*
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 231.

Mere *impressions* are isolated and unconnected. They have no relation to each other, and hence no relation to any object more permanent than themselves.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 199.

7. Effect, especially strong effect, produced on the intellect, conscience, or feelings; the sensible result of an influence exerted from without.

Sir, I have so many and so indelible *impressions* of your favour to me as they might serve to spread over all my poor race. *Donne*, Letters, liii.

We speak of moral *impressions,* religious *impressions, impressions* of sublimity and beauty.
Fleming, Vocab. of Philos.

He [Thoreau] was forever talking of getting away from the world, but he must be always near enough to it . . . to feel the *impression* he makes there.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 204.

8. A notion, remembrance, or belief, especially one that is somewhat indistinct or vague.

Whatever be the common *impressions* on the point, there are singular facilities in England for the cultivation of Roman law. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 378.

My *impression* is that they are the buildings Fa Hian describes as preaching halls—the chaitya or ceremonial halls attached to the great dagobas.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 198.

9. That which is impressed; a thing producing a mental image.

The Pont du Gard [at Nimes] is one of the three or four deepest *impressions* they [the Romans] have left; it speaks of them in a manner with which they might have been satisfied. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 171.

10†. Impressing force or power.

Universal gravitation is above all mechanism, and proceeds from a divine energy and *impression.* *Bentley.*

11. In *painting:* (*a*) The first coat, or ground color, laid on to receive the other colors. (*b*) A single coat or stratum of color laid upon a wall or wainscot of an apartment for ornament, or upon timber to preserve it from moisture, or upon metals to keep them from rusting. —**12.** In *zoöl.,* an impressed or sunken dot, short line, or small space on a surface.

The head has a lunate *impression* on each side. *Say.*

Action of the first impression, an action which has no known precedent; a case presented for adjudication which, being brought on a state of facts such as have not previously given rise to actions, must be determined on general principles.—**Colic impression,** an impression on the under surface of the liver, marking the hepatic flexure of the colon.—**Confluent, digital, muscular,** etc., **impressions.** See the adjectives.—**Renal impression,** an impression on the under surface of the liver, caused by the right kidney.

impressionability (im-presh'on-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *impressionable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being impressionable; susceptibility to impressions; great sensibility.

Our difference of wit appears to be only a difference of *impressionability,* or power to appreciate faint, fainter, and infinitely faintest voices and visions.
Emerson, Success.

impressionable (im-presh'ọn-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *impressionnable;* as *impression* + *-able.*] Susceptible of impression; capable of receiving impressions; emotional.

The only special *impressionable* organs for the direction of their actions. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 437.

Here was this princess paying to him such attentions as must have driven a more *impressionable* man out of his senses. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, p. 32.

The public is like a child, as simple and as *impressionable*. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 420.

impressionableness (im-presh'ọn-a-bl-nes), *n.* Impressionability. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

impressional (im-presh'ọn-al), *a.* [< *impression* + *-al.*] Relating or pertaining to impression; conformable to or guided by impressions or immediate or momentary effects on the mind: as, the *impressional* school of art or of literature.

The resemblance, after all, could scarcely be called physical, and I am loath to borrow the word *impressional* from the vocabulary of spirit mediums. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 279.

impressionalist (im-presh'ọn-al-ist), *n.* [< *impressional* + *-ist.*] Same as *impressionist.*

As there is no limit to the number of our impressions, so there is no end to the descriptive efforts of the *impressionalists.* *The Nation*, Sept. 14, 1876, p. 168.

impressionary (im-presh'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *impression* + *-ary.*] Same as *impressionistic. Art Journal*, No. 53, p. 140.

impression-cup (im-presh'ọn-kup), *n.* A metallic holder for the wax used to obtain an impression of the teeth in making artificial teeth. Also called *impression-tray.*

impressionism (im-presh'ọn-izm), *n.* [< *impression* + *-ism.*] In *art* and *lit.*, the doctrines and methods of the impressionists; the doctrine that natural objects should be painted or described as they first strike the eye in their immediate and momentary effects—that is, without selection, or artificial combination or elaboration.

That aim at tone and effect, and nothing more, which is merely the rebound from photographic detail into the opposite extreme of fleeting and shadowy *Impressionism.* *F. T. Palgrave*, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 88.

Impressionism implies, first of all, impatience of detail. *The Century*, XVIII. 482.

impressionist (im-presh'ọn-ist), *n.* [= F. *impressioniste;* as *impression* + *-ist.*] One who yields to the influence of impressions, as in descriptive writing; specifically, a painter who aims to reproduce his immediate and momentary impressions of natural objects; one who attempts to render only the larger facts of mass, color, and effect, without regard to exactness of form or completeness of detail and finish.

Some artists say, "We do not paint truth of fact, but truth of impression." . . . The modern French sect of *Impressionistes* have tried . . . to carry the theory out in practice. *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 80.

impressionistic (im-presh-ọn-is'tik), *a.* [< *impressionist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the impressionists; characterized by impressionism.

We have frequently found English critics speaking of any French work not belonging to the classical school as *impressionistic.* *Saturday Rev.*, No. 1474.

impressionless (im-presh'ọn-les), *a.* [< *impression* + *-less.*] Without impression or effect; unimpressible.

impression-tray (im-presh'ọn-trā), *n.* Same as *impression-cup.*

impressive (im-pres'iv), *a.* [= Pg. It. *impressivo;* as *impress*[1] + *-ive.*] 1. Making or tending to make an impression; having the power of affecting or of exciting attention and feeling; adapted to touch the feelings or the conscience: as, an *impressive* discourse; an *impressive* scene.

The faint sound of music and merriment . . . but rendered more *impressive* the monumental silence of the pile which overshadowed me. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 84.

Few scenes of architectural grandeur are more *impressive* than the now ruined Palace of the Cæsars. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 364.

2. Capable of being impressed; susceptible; impressible. [Rare.]

A soft and *impressive* fancy. *J. Spencer*, Prodigies, p. 75.

=Syn. 1. Moving, stirring, affecting, touching, powerful.

impressively (im-pres'iv-li), *adv.* In an impressive manner; forcibly.

impressiveness (im-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being impressive.

impressment (im-pres'ment), *n.* [< *impress*[2] + *-ment.*] The act of impressing; the act of seizing for public use, or of compelling to enter the public service; compulsion to serve: as, the *impressment* of provisions, or of sailors or nurses.

In modern times, princes raise their soldiers by conscription, their sailors by *impressment.* *Everett*, Orations, I. 124.

impressor (im-pres'ọr), *n.* [= OF. *empressor, impresseur,* < ML. *impressor,* one who presses upon or prints, NL. a printer, typographer, < L. *imprimere,* pp. *impressus,* press: see *impress*[1].] One who or that which impresses.

It is the first rule that whatever is not offered to the memory upon very easy terms is not duly tendered. For fancy is the receiver and *impressor.* *Boyle*, Works, VI. 333.

impressure† (im-presh'ūr), *n.* [< *impress*[1] + *-ure.*] A mark made by pressure; indentation; impression; stamp; dent.

I knew not what fair *impressure* [in old editions *impression*] I received at first; but I began to affect your society very speedily. *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, ii. 1.

The *impressure* her Lucrece, with which she uses to seal. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

imprest[1] (im-prest'). A former and still occasional spelling of *impressed,* preterit and past participle of *impress*[1].

imprest[2] (im-prest'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *prest*[2]. Hence *impress*[2].] To advance on loan. [Eng.]

Nearly £90,000 was set under the suspicious head of secret service, *imprested* to Mr. Guy, secretary of the treasury. *Hallam.*

imprest[2] (im'prest), *n.* [< *imprest*[2], *v.*] A form of loan; money advanced. See the extract. [Eng.]

Moreover, sometimes the King's money was issued by Way of Prest, or *Imprest* de præstito, either out of the Receipt of Exchequer, the Wardrobe, or some other of the King's Treasuries. *Imprest* seems to have been of the Nature of a conoreditum, or accommodatum. And when a man had money imprested to him, he immediately became accountable to the Crown for the same. *Madox*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 253.

Imprest accountant. See the extract.

An "imprest" means an advance of public money, to enable the person to whom it may be made to carry on some public service; and the person to whom the advance is made is called the *imprest accountant.* *Ure*, Dict., II. 888.

Imprest money, money paid on enlisting soldiers; also, money advanced by the crown for the purpose of being employed for its use. [Eng.]—**Imprest office,** a department of the admiralty which provides for loans or advances to paymasters and other officers. [Eng.]

imprevalence, imprevalency (im-prev'a-lens, -len-si), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *prevalence, -cy.*] Incapability of prevailing; want of prevalence. [Rare.]

That nothing can separate God's elect from his everlasting love, he proves it by induction of the most powerful agents, and triumphs in the impotence and *imprevalence* of them all. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 276.

impreventability (im-prē-ven-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *impreventable:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being impreventable. *Imp. Dict.*

impreventable (im-prē-ven'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *preventable.*] Not preventable; incapable of being prevented; inevitable. *Imp. Dict.*

imprevisibility (im-prē-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *imprevisible:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being imprevisible or unforeseeable.

The notion of *imprevisibility.* *Mind*, XII. 622.

imprevisible (im-prē-viz'i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *previsible.*] That cannot be foreseen.

It must be allowed that the whole conception of which these strictly *imprevisible* acts form part can not be scientifically disproved. *T. Whittaker*, Mind, XIII. 119.

imprevision (im-prē-vizh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *imprévision* = Pg. *imprevisão;* as *in-*[3] + *prevision.*] Lack of foresight; carelessness with regard to the future; improvidence.

The whole realm of beggary and *imprevision* will make a hitch forward. *The Century*, XXVI. 825.

imprimatur (im-pri-mā'tėr). [L. (NL.), 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *imprimere,* press upon, NL. print: see *impress*[1], *print.*] 1. Let it be printed: a formula signed by an official licenser of the press and attached to the matter so authorized to be printed.—2. *n.* A license to print, granted by the licenser of the press; hence, a license in general.

As if the learned grammatical pen that wrote it would cast no ink without Latin; or perhaps, as they thought, because no vulgar tongue was worthy to express the pure conceit of an *imprimatur.* *Milton*, Areopagitica.

As if a lettered dunce had said "'Tis right,"
And *imprimatur* ushered it to light.
Young, Satires, vii.

imprimet, *v. i.* [< *in-*[2] + *prime.*] To unharbor the hart. *Halliwell.*

imprimery† (im-prim'ėr-i), *n.* [< F. *imprimerie,* printing, a printing-office or printing-house, < *imprimer,* print, press: see *imprint, impress*[1].] 1. The art of printing. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—2. A printing-house.

You have those conveniences for a great *imprimerie* which other universities cannot boast of. *Lord Arlington*, To Oxford University.

3. A print; an impression. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

imprimingt, *n.* [< L. *in,* in, + *primus,* first, + E. *-ing*[1]. Cf. *imprimis.*] First action or motion.

And these were both their springings and *imprimings,* as I may call them. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 164.

imprimis (im-pri'mis), *adv.* [L., also *inprimis,* and prop. as two words, *in primis,* lit. in the first, among the first things: *in,* in; *primis,* abl. neut. pl. of *primus,* first: see *prime.*] In the first place; first in order: a word introducing a series of specified particulars, as in the beginning of a will.

In-primis, Grand, you owe me for a jest
I lent you, on meere acquaintance, at a feast.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, lxxiii.

imprint (im'print), *n.* [Formerly *emprint,* < OF. *empreinte* (F. *empreinte* = Pr. *empremta* = Sp. It. *impronta*), impression, stamp, mark, < *empreint,* pp. of *empreindre,* F. *empreindre* = Pr. *empremar* = Sp. Pg. *imprimir* = It. *imprimere,* impress, imprint, < L. *imprimere, inprimere,* press upon, impress, NL. print: see *impress*[1], and cf. *print.*] 1. An impression made by printing or stamping; hence, any impression or impressed effect.

Though a hundred and fifty years have elapsed since their supremacy began to wane, the *imprint* of their hands is everywhere discernible. *Buckle*, Hist. Civilization, II. v.

2. The publisher's name, place, and date (if given) in a book or other publication, on the title-page or elsewhere (originally often at the end of a book); also, the printer's name and address: called respectively the *publisher's* and the *printer's imprint.*

But Pedro Venegas de Saavedra was a Sevilian gentleman, and Antonio hints that the *imprint* of the volume may not show the true place of its publication. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 29.

imprint (im-print'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *emprint, enprint;* < late ME. *empринten, enprinten;* < OF. *empreinter, emprainter,* stamp, engrave; from the noun: see *imprint, n.* In E. the noun is rather from the verb. Cf. *impress*[1] and *print, v.*] 1. To impress by printing or stamping; mark by pressure; stamp: as, a character or device *imprinted* on wax or metal.

They cut off the noses of men, and *imprinted* pictures in the flesh of women, whom they ouercame. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 396.

2. To stamp, as letters and words on paper, by means of inked types; print.

Emprynted by Wylliam Caxton at Westmestre. *Colophon of Caxton's Quatuor Sermones.*

Howbeit, two feats they may thank us for. That is the science of *imprinting,* and the craft of making paper. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, ii. 6.

The soul of man being therefore at the first as a book, wherein nothing is and yet all things may be *imprinted;* we are to search by what steps and degrees it riseth unto perfection of knowledge. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 6.

3. To impress, as on the mind or memory; stamp.

[Some] haue with long and often thinking theron *imprinted* that feare so sore in theyr ymaginacion that some of them haue not after cast it of without greate difficultie. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1197.

It seeming to me near a contradiction to say that there are truths *imprinted* on the soul which it perceives or understands not; *imprinting,* if it signify anything, being nothing else than the making certain truths to be perceived. *Locke*, Human Understanding, I. ii. 5.

imprison (im-priz'n), *v. t.* [Formerly *emprison;* < ME. *imprisonen,* < OF. *emprisonner* (F. *emprisonner* = Pr. *empreisonar* = It. *imprigionare*), imprison, < *en-* + *prison,* prison: see *prison.*] 1. To put into a prison; confine in a prison or jail; detain in custody.

The Kynge, forsetyng his royalle honesta, toke this Geffray, and *imprisoned* him. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 464, note.

When a debt is ordered to be paid by instalments, nonpayment of any instalment constitutes a default for which the debtor may be *imprisoned.* *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 338.

2. To confine, limit, or restrain in any way or by any means.

Sad Æsculapius far apart
Emprisond was in chaines remediless.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 36.

They haue much gold, but hold it an high offence to *imprison* it, as some do with vs, in Chests or Treasuries. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 429.

Try to *imprison* the resistless wind. *Dryden.*

=Syn. 1. To incarcerate, immure.

imprisoner (im-priz'n-ėr), *n.* One who imprisons another.

imprisonment (im-priz'n-mẹnt), *n.* [= F. *emprisonnement* = It. *imprigionamento;* as *imprison* + *-ment.*] The act of imprisoning, or the state of being imprisoned; confinement in or as if in prison; any forcible restraint within bounds.

> *Imprisonment* and poison did reveal
> The worth of Socrates.
> *Daniel*, To H. Wriothesly.
>
> All his sinews woxen weake and raw
> Through long *emprisonment*, and hard constraint,
> Which he endured in his late restraint.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 2.

Constructive imprisonment, such a restraint upon personal liberty, though without actual imprisonment within walls, as the law may treat as equivalent to actual imprisonment for the purpose of giving redress.—**Duress of imprisonment.** See *duress.*—**False imprisonment**, any imprisonment which is without lawful authority. =Syn. *Incarceration*, etc. (see *captivity*); custody, duress, durance.

improbability (im-prob-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *improbabilité* = Sp. *improbabilidad* = Pg. *improbabilidade* = It. *improbabilità;* < L. as if **improbabilita(t-)s*, < *improbabilis, inprobabilis*, improbable: see *improbable* and *-bility.*] Want of probability; unlikelihood.

> It is a meere *improbability*, yea and an impossibility, that this should be the true Serpent.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 115.

improbable (im-prob'ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *improbable* = Sp. *improbable* = Pg. *improvavel* = It. *improbabile*, not probable, < L. *improbabilis, inprobabilis*, not deserving of approval, < *in-* priv. + *probabilis*, deserving of approval: see *probable.*] Not probable; not likely to be true; not to be expected under the circumstances of the case.

> If this were played upon a stage now, I could condemn it as an *improbable* fiction. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.
>
> When two armies fight, it is not *improbable* that one of them will be very soundly beaten.
> *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

improbably (im-prob'ạ-bli), *adv.* In an improbable manner; without probability.

> Dioneth, an imaginary king of Britain, or duke of Cornwall, who *improbably* sided with them against his own country, hardly escaping. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.
>
> A few years more may, not *improbably*, leave him [Gibbon] without one admirer.
> *Bp. Hurd*, On the Prophecies, App.

improbate (im'prō-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *improbated*, ppr. *improbating.* [< L. *improbatus, inprobatus*, pp. of *improbare, inprobare* (> ult. E. *improve*[3], q. v.), disapprove, < *in-* priv. + *probare*, approve: see *prove.* Cf. *approbate, reprobate.*] To disallow; refuse to approve. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

improbation (im-prō-bā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *improbation* = Pg. *improvação*, < L. *improbatio(n-), inprobatio(n-)*, disapproval, < *improbare, inprobare*, disapprove: see *improbate.*] 1†. The act of disallowing; disapproval. *Bailey.*—2. In *Scots law*, the act by which falsehood or forgery is proved; an action brought for the purpose of having some instrument declared false or forged.

improbative (im-prob'ạ-tiv), *a.* [= F. *improbatif* = It. *improbativo;* as *improbate* + *-ive.*] Disproving or disapproving; tending to disprove; containing or expressing disproof or disapproval. [Rare.]

> "The form or mode of treatment," he [Dante] says, "is poetic, fictive, . . . probative, *improbative*, and positive or examples." *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 44.

improbatory (im-prob'ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *improbate* + *-ory.*] In *Scots law*, same as *improbative.*

improbity (im-prob'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *improbité* = Pg. *improbidade* = It. *improbità*, < L. *improbita(t-)s, inprobita(t-)s*, badness, dishonesty, < *improbus, inprobus*, bad, < *in-* priv. + *probus*, good: see *probity.*] Lack of probity; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty.

> Nor yet dissembling the great abuse whereunto . . . this [the custom of processions] had grown by men's *improbity* and malice. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 41.

improficience (im-prọ-fish'ens), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *proficience.*] Same as *improficiency.*

> But this misplacing hath caused a deficience, or at least a great *improficience*, in the sciences themselves.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

improficiency (im-prọ-fish'ẹn-si), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *proficiency.*] Lack of proficiency.

> For my part, the excellency of the Ministry, since waited on by such an *improficiency*, increases my presaging fears of the approaching misery of the people.
> *Boyle*, Works, I. 35.

improfitable† (im-prof'i-tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *improfitable;* as *in-*[3] + *profitable.*] Unprofitable.

> Perceyuynge the *improfytable* weedes appering which wyll annoy his corne or herbes.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 23.

improgressive (im-prọ-gres'iv), *a.* [< F. *improgressif;* as *in-*[3] + *progressive.*] Unprogressive. [Rare.]

> Cathedral cities in England, imperial cities without manufactures in Germany, are all in an *improgressive* condition. *De Quincey.*

improgressively (im-prọ-gres'iv-li), *adv.* Unprogressively. *Hare.* [Rare.]

improlific† (im-prọ-lif'ik), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *prolific.*] Unprolific. *Latham.*

improlificate† (im-prọ-lif'i-kāt), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *prolificate.*] To impregnate.

> [This] may be a mean to *improlificate* the seed.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

improminent (im-prom'i-nẹnt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *prominent.*] In *zoöl.*, not prominent; less prominent than usual; but little raised above the surface or advanced from a margin.

impromptu (im-promp'tū), *adv.* [< L. *in promptu*, in readiness: *in*, in; *promptu*, abl. of *promptus*, readiness, < *promptus*, ready: see *prompt.*] Offhand; without previous study or preparation: as, a verse written *impromptu.*

impromptu (im-promp'tū), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impromptu*, n.; < *impromptu, adv.*] **I.** *a.* Prompt; offhand; extempore; extemporized for the occasion: as, an *impromptu* epigram.

> He made multitudes of *impromptu* acquaintances.
> *G. A. Sala*, Make your Game, p. 213.

II. *n.* 1. Something said or written, played, etc., at the moment, or without previous study or preparation; an extemporaneous composition or performance.

> These [verses] were made extempore, and were, as the French call them, *impromptus.* *Dryden.*

2. In *music:* (*a*) An extemporized composition; an improvisation. (*b*) A composition in irregular form, as if extemporized; a fantasia.

improper[1] (im-prop'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *improper*, < OF. and F. *impropre* = Pr. *impropri* = Sp. *impropio, improprio* = Pg. *improprio* = It. *improprio, improprio*, < L. *impropriu, inproprius*, not proper, < *in-* priv. + *proprius*, proper: see *proper.*] 1†. Not proper or peculiar to any individual; general; common.

> They are not to be adorned with any art but such *improper* ones as nature is said to bestow, as singing and poetry. *Fletcher.*

2. Not of a proper kind or quality; not adapted to or suitable for the purpose or the circumstances; unfit; unbecoming; indecorous: as, an *improper* medicine; an *improper* appointment; *improper* conduct or language.

> The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
> Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service
> *Improper* for a slave. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

3. Not proper in form or method; not according to nature, truth, rule, or usage; abnormal; irregular; erroneous: as, *improper* development; *improper* fractions; *improper* pronunciation; an *improper* use of words.

> He disappear'd, was rarify'd;
> For 'tis *improper* speech to say he dy'd:
> He was exhal'd. *Dryden.*
>
> And to their proper operation still
> Ascribe all good; to their *improper*, ill.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 58.

Improper conversion, in *logic.* See *conversion.* 2.—**Improper fraction.** See *fraction*, 4.=Syn. Unsuitable, inappropriate, unseemly, indecorous.

improper[2]†, *v. t.* [< ML. *impropriare*, take as one's own: see *impropriate, v.*] To impropriate.

> Man is *improper* to God for two causes.
> *Bp. Fisher*, Works, p. 267.
>
> *Improper* and inclose the sunbeams to comfort the rich and not the poor. *Bp. Jewell*, Works, II. 671.

improperation† (im-prop-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **improperatio(n-)*, < *improperare, inproperare*, pp. *improperatus, inproperatus*, reproach, taunt, appar. for **improbrare*, < *in*, in, on, + *probrum*, a disgrace.] A reproach; a taunt.

> Omitting these *improperations* and terms of scurrility.
> *Sir T. Browne.*

improperia (im-prọ-pē'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [ML., pl. of LL. *improperium, inproperium*, a reproach: see *impropery.*] Antiphons and responses which on Good Friday are substituted for the usual mass of the Roman ritual. They are sung according to the revision of Palestrina in 1560 only in the Sistine Chapel at Rome, but to other plain-chant melodies in England and some parts of the continent of Europe.

improperly (im-prop'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *improperlich;* < *improper*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In an improper manner; not fitly; unsuitably; incongruously: as, to speak or write *improperly.*—**Improperly equivalent**, in the theory of numbers, said of two forms either of which can be converted into the other by a transformation the determinant of which is equal to negative unity.

impropriety† (im-prọ-pri'ẹ-ti), *n.* [< *improper*[1] + *-ty*, after *property.* Cf. *impropriety.*] Impropriety.

impropery†, *n.* [< OF. *improperie*, also *impropere*, < LL. *improperium, inproperium*, reproach, < L. *improperare, inproperare*, reproach, appar. a corruption of **improbrare*, reproach, cast upon as a reproach, < *in*, on, + *probrum*, a reproach.] Reproach.

> Sara, the daughter of Raguel, desiring to be delivered from the *impropery* and imbraiding, as it would appear, of a certain default wherewith one of her father's handmaidens did imbraid her and cast her in the teeth, forsook all company. *Becon*, Works, I. 131.

impropitious† (im-prọ-pish'us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *propitious.*] Not propitious; unpropitious.

> I am sorry to hear in the mean time that your dreams were *impropitious.* *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 574.

improportion† (im-prọ-pōr'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *proportion.*] Lack of proportion.

> If a man be inclined to a lesser good more than to a greater, he will, in action, betake himself to the lesser good and desert the greater, merely out of the *improportion* of the two inclinations or judgments to their objects.
> *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Man's Soul, xi.

improportionable† (im-prọ-pōr'shọn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< ML. *improportionabilis*, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *proportionabilis*, proportionable: see *proportionable.*] Not proportionable.

> I am a rhinoceros if I had thought a creature of her symmetry could have dar'd so *improportionable* and abrupt a digression. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 3.

improportionate† (im-prọ-pōr'shọn-ạt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *improporcionado* = It. *improporzionato;* as *in-*[3] + *proportionate.*] Not proportionate; not adjusted.

> The cavity is *improportionate* to the head.
> *J. Smith*, Portrait of Old Age, p. 59.

impropriate (im-prō'pri-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *impropriated*, ppr. *impropriating.* [< ML. *impropriatus*, pp. of *impropriare*, take as one's own, < L. *in*, in, to, + *proprius*, own: see *proper.* Cf. *appropriate, expropriate.* Cf. also *improper*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To appropriate for one's own or other private use; appropriate.

> For the pardon of the rest, the king thought it not fit it should pass by parliament: the better, being matter of grace, to *impropriate* the thanks to himself.
> *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.
>
> Well may men of eminent guifts set forth as many forms and helps to praier as they please, but to impose them upon Ministers lawfully call'd, and sufficiently tri'd, as all ought to be, ere they be admitted, is a supercilious tyranny, *impropriating* the Spirit of God to themselves.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In *Eng. eccles. law*, to place in the hands of a layman, for care and disbursement, the profits or revenue of; devolve upon a layman or lay corporation.

> *Impropriating* the liuing of the Altar to them that liued not at the Altar. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 130.

II.† *intrans.* To practise impropriation; become an impropriator.

> Let the husband and wife infinitely avoid a curious distinction of mine and thine. . . . When either of them begins to *impropriate*, it is like a tumor in the flesh, it draws more than its share.
> *Jer. Taylor*, The Marriage Ring (Sermon on Eph. v. 33, 33).

impropriate (im-prō'pri-āt), *a.* [< ML. *impropriatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1†. Appropriated to private use.

> Man gathered [the general mercies of God] . . . into single handfuls, and made them *impropriate.*
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 904.

2. In *Eng. eccles. law*, devolved into the hands of a layman.

> Many of these *impropriate* Tithes are . . . the spoils of dissolved Monasteries.
> *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 220.

impropriation (im-prō-pri-ā'shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *impropriação*, < ML. *impropriatio(n-)*, < *impropriare*, take as one's own: see *impropriate, v.*] 1†. The act of appropriating to private use; exclusive possession or assumption.

> The Gnosticks had, as they deemed, the *impropriation* of all divine knowledge.
> *Lee*, Bliase of Brightest Beauty (1614), p. 29.

2. In *Eng. eccles. law:* (*a*) The act of putting the revenues of a benefice into the hands of a layman or lay corporation. Impropriation, which was executed chiefly under Henry VIII., includes the obligation to provide for the performance of the spiritual duties of the parish from the impropriated revenues.

To make an *Impropriation*, there was to be the Consent of the Incumbent, the Patron, and the King; then 'twas confirmed by the Pope. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 109.

Appropriation is the term for the possession of a benefice by a spiritual corporation, *impropriation* for its possession by a layman. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 209.

(*b*) That which is impropriated, as ecclesiastical property.

With *impropriations* he hath turned preaching into private masses. *Latimer*, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

These *impropriations* were in no one instance, I believe, restored to the parochial clergy. *Hallam.*

impropriator (im-prō′pri-ā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *impropriador*, < ML. *impropriator*, < *impropriare*, take as one's own: see *impropriate*.] One who impropriates; especially, in *Eng. eccles. law*, a layman who holds possession of the lands of the church or of an ecclesiastical living.

While sacrilege abounds, while *impropriators* are seizing each their four or six or more parishes, and giving the cure of souls to their grooms or bailiffs. *Bucer*, in Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

This design he thought would be more easily carried on if some rich *impropriators* could be prevailed upon to restore to the Church some part of her revenues, which they had too long retained. *R. Nelson*, Bp. Bull.

impropriety (im-prō-prī′ę-ti), *n.*; pl. *improprieties* (-tiz). [< F. *impropriété* = Pr. *improprietat* = Sp. *impropiedad*, *improprietad* = Pg. *impropriedade* = It. *improprietà*, *improprietà*, < L. *improprietat(t-)s*, *improprietā(t-)s*, impropriety, < *improprius*, *improprius*, improper: see *improper*[1]. Cf. *improperty*.] 1. The quality of being improper; unfitness or unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances; unseemliness: as, *impropriety* of language or behavior.

Elizabeth, however, had never been blind to the *impropriety* of her father's behavior as a husband. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, xlii.

2. That which is improper; an erroneous or unsuitable expression, act, etc.

This was the sum of my speech, delivered with great *improprieties* and hesitation. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 8.

=Syn. 1. Indelicacy, unseemliness.—2. Mistake, blunder, slip.—*Barbarism*, *Solecism*, *Impropriety*. In treatises on rhetorical style these words have distinct meanings. "Purity . . . implies three things. Accordingly in three different ways it may be injured. First, the words used may not be English. This fault hath received from grammarians the denomination of *barbarism*. Secondly, the construction of the sentence may not be in the English idiom. This hath gotten the name of *solecism*. Thirdly, the words and phrases may not be employed to express the precise meaning which custom hath affixed to them. This is termed *impropriety*." (*G. Campbell*, Philos. of Rhetoric, ii. 3, Pref.) "In the forms of words, a violation of purity is a *barbarism;* in the constructions, a violation of purity is a *solecism;* in the meanings of words and phrases, a violation of purity is an *impropriety*." (*A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, i.) Examples of *barbarisms* in English are *heft*, *pled*, *proven*, *systemize;* of *solecism*, "*Who* did you see?" of *improprieties*, "There let him *lay*" (*Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 180), and the use of *enormity* for *enormousness*, or of *exceptionable* for *exceptional*.

improsperity† (im-pros-per′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *improsperite;* as *improsper-ous* + *-ity*, after *prosperity*.] Lack of prosperity or success.

The prosperity or *improsperity* of a man, or his fate here, does not entirely depend upon his own prudence or imprudence. *Jortin*, On Eccles. Hist.

improsperous† (im-pros′pėr-us), *a.* [= F. *improspère* = Sp. *impróspero* = Pg. It. *improspero*, < L. *improsper*, *inprosper*, not fortunate, < *in-* priv. + *prosper*, fortunate: see *prosperous*.] Unprosperous.

Now seuen revolving years are wholly run,
Since this *improsperous* voyage we begun.
Dryden, Æneid, v.

improsperously† (im-pros′pėr-us-li), *adv.* Unprosperously.

The with'ring leaves *improsp'rously* doth cast.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

improvability (im-prö-vą-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *improvable:* see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being improvable: susceptibility of improvement, or of being made better, or of being used to advantage.

improvable (im-prö′vą-bl), *a.* [< *improve*[1] + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being improved; susceptible of improvement; that may become or be made better.

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands. *Addison*, Spectator.

2. That may be used to advantage or for the bettering of anything.

The essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints to better. *Sir T. Browne.*

improvableness (im-prö′vą-bl-nes), *n.* Improvability.

improvably (im-prö′vą-bli), *adv.* So as to be capable of improvement.

improve[1] (im-pröv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *improved*, ppr. *improving*. [Early mod. E. *emprowe*, *enprowe*, < OF. (AF.) **emprower*, a var., with prefix *em-*, *en-* (*im-*[2]), of *apprower*, *approuer*, improve: see *approve*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To make better; ameliorate the condition of; increase in value, excellence, capability, estimation, or the like; bring into a better, higher, more desirable, or more profitable state: as, to *improve* the mind by study; to *improve* the breeds of animals; to *improve* land by careful tillage.

Where lands lye in common unfenced, if one man shall *improve* his land by fencing in several, and another shall not, he who shall so *improve* shall secure his lands against other men's cattle, and shall not compel such as joyn upon him to make any fence with him, except he shall so *improve* in several as the other doth.
Mass. Colony Laws, etc. (§ 7, A. D. 1642), quoted in Pickering.

Nothing can be *improved* beyond its own species, or farther than its original nature will allow.
Dryden, Albion and Albanius, Pref.

My *improved* lot in the Town of Alexandria . . . I give to her [Martha Washington] and to her heirs forever.
Will of George Washington.

2. To turn to advantage or account; use profitably; make use of: as, to *improve* an opportunity; to *improve* the occasion.

His [Chaucer's] Englysh well alowed,
So as it is *improved*,
For as it is enployd,
There is no English voyd.
Skelton, Philip Sparow.

Ann Cole . . . was taken with very strange fits, wherein her tongue was *improved* by a demon, to express things unknown to herself. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vi. 8.

A day or two afterwards, three quails were caught in the public square, and the commandant *improved* the circumstance by many quaint homilies.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 500.

It is quite as difficult to *improve* a victory as to win one. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

3. To increase in force or amount; intensify in any respect. [Rare.]

A lake behind
Improves the keenness of the northern wind.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 112.

I fear we have not a little *improved* the wretched inheritance of our ancestors. *Bp. Porteous.*

Improving-furnace. Same as *calcining-furnace* (which see, under *furnace*). =Syn. 1. *Correct*, *Better*, etc. See *amend*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow better in any way; become more excellent or more favorable; advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom, amount, value, etc.: as, his health is *improving;* the price of cotton *improves* daily.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence. *Bp. Atterbury.*

He does not consider in whose hands his money will *improve* most, but where it will do most good.
Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

If we look back five hundred years or one hundred years or fifty years or any smaller number of years, we shall find that all Western governments have *improved*, while the Turk alone has gone back.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 419.

2†. To increase; grow. [Rare.]

Domitian *improved* in cruelty toward the end of his reign. *Milner.*

To improve on or **upon**, to make additions or amendments to; bring nearer to perfection or completeness.

As far as their history has been known, the son has regularly *improved upon* the vices of the father, and has taken care to transmit them pure and undiminished into the bosom of his successors. *Junius*, Letters.

improve[2]† (im-pröv′), *v. t.* [A var. of *approve*[1], by confusion with *improve*[1].] To approve; prove; test.

The most *improv'd* young soldier of seven kingdoms.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 1.

improve[3]† (im-pröv′), *v. t.* [< F. *improuver* = Sp. Pg. *improvar* = It. *improvare*, < L. *improbare*, *inprobare*, disapprove: see *improbate*.] To disapprove; censure; blame.

None of the phisitions that have any judgement *improveth* [these medicines], but they approve them to be good. *Paynel's Hutton.* (*Nares.*)

Good father, said the king, sometimes you know I have desir'd
You would *improve* his negligence, too oft to ease retir'd.
Chapman, Iliad, x. 108.

improve[4]† (im-pröv′), *v. t.* [After *improve*[3], < *in-*[3] + *prove*. Cf. OF. *improvable*, unprovable.] To disprove; prove false; refute.

Erasmus hath *improved* many false books, which ye have feigned and put forth in the name of St. Jerome, Augustine, Cyprian, Dionyse, and of other.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 185.

improvement (im-pröv′ment), *n.* [< OF. (AF.) *emprovement*, *enprovement*, *empruement*, *enpruement*, var. of *aprowement*, etc., improvement: see *approvement*[2] and *improve*[1].] 1. The act of improving or making better, or the state of being made better; advancement or increase in any good quality; betterment.

The *improvement* of the ground is the most natural obtaining of riches. *Bacon*, Riches.

This gift of God . . . was capable of *improvement* by industry, and of defaliance by neglect.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 268.

There is no faculty whatever that is not capable of *improvement*. *Huxley*, Origin of Species, p. 146.

2. Profitable use or employment; practical or advantageous application: as, the *improvement* of one's time. The concluding part of a discourse or sermon, enforcing the practical use or application of the principles taught, was formerly called the *improvement*.

It only remains that I conclude with a few words of farther *improvement*. *Doddridge*, Funeral Sermons, ii.

They might be kept close together, both for more saftie and defence, and ye better *improvement* of ye generall imployments. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 168.

I shall make some *improvement* of this doctrine.
Tillotson.

Improvement as applied to the conclusion of a sermon is now obsolete, and was always a technicality of the pulpit only. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 370.

3. Use; practice; indulgence. [Rare.]

The corruption of men's manners by the habitual *improvement* of this vicious principle. *South*, Works, V. i.

4. A betterment; that by which the value or excellence of a thing is enhanced; a beneficial or valuable change or addition. In patent law an improvement is an addition to or change in some specific machine or contrivance, by which the same effects are produced in a better manner than before, or new effects are produced. An improvement in real property is something done or added to it which increases its value, as cultivation or the erection of or addition to buildings.

This place [Gethsemane] was formerly covered with olive-trees, but it is now without any *improvement*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 94.

But my aunt's bell rings for our afternoon's walk round the *improvements*. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

I know of only one example of its use [in England] in the purely American sense, and that is, "a very good *improvement* for a mill" in the "State Trials" (Speech of the Attorney-General in the Lady Ivy's case, 1684).
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

Policy of internal improvements, in *U. S. hist.*, the policy of constructing or developing roads, canals, harbors, rivers, etc., at national expense. The question at one time (about 1820–60) entered largely into politics, and the policy was on principle opposed by the Democrats as an undue stretch of the Constitution, and supported by the Whigs. Particular applications of it, however, have been favored by members of all parties, and for a long period large appropriations have been made, generally each year, for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and similar works.

improver (im-prö′vėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which improves.

Cold and nakedness, stripes and imprisonments, racks and torments, are these the *improvers* of an excellent constitution? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

Chalk is a very great *improver* of most lands.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. One who labors at a trade for the purpose of increasing his knowledge or skill, and who accepts the opportunity of improvement as compensation in whole or in part for services rendered.—3. A pad or cushion worn by women with the object of improving the figure or the hang of a dress; a bustle.

improvided† (im-prō-vī′ded), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *provided*.] 1. Unprovided.

He was in ieopardye of his lyfe, and all *improuided* for dread of death, coacted to take a small balynger, and to sayle into Fraunce. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 22.

2. Unforeseen; unexpected.

She suborned hath
This crafty messenger with letters vaine,
To worke new woe and *improvided* scath.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 34.

improvidence (im-prov′i-dens), *n.* [= OF. *improvidence* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *improvidencia* = It. *improvidenza*, < LL. *improvidentia*, *improvidentia*, unforesightedness, < **improviden(t-)s*, **inprovidēn(t-)s*, unforesighted: see *improvident*. Cf. *imprudence*.] The quality of being improvident; lack of providence or foresight; thriftlessness.

The house is gone;
And, through *improvidence* or want of love
For ancient worth and honorable things,
The spear and shield are vanished.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

=Syn. Imprudence, carelessness, thoughtlessness, shiftlessness, unthrift. See *wisdom*.

improvident (im-prov'i-dent), *a.* [= Pg. *improvidente*, < L. **improviden(t-)s*, **improviden(t-)s* (in deriv. *improvidentia* and contr. *impruden(t-)s*: see *imprudent*), equiv. to *improvidus* (> It. Pg. *improvido* = Sp. *improvído*), unforesighted, < *in-* priv. + *providus*, foresighted: see *provident*.] Not provident; wanting foresight; neglecting to provide for future needs or exigencies; unthrifty.

The followers of Epimetheus are *improvident*, see not far before them, and prefer such things as are agreeable for the present. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

When men well have fed, the blood being warm,
Then are they most *improvident* of harm. *Daniel.*

The colonists . . . abandoned themselves to *improvident* idleness. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 106.

=**Syn.** Imprudent, shiftless, careless, prodigal. See *wisdom*.

improvidently (im-prov'i-dent-li), *adv.* With improvidence; without foresight or forecast.

A weak young man *improvidently* wed. *Crabbe*, Works, VIII. 5.

improving (im-prö'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *improve*[1], *v.*] The act of making improvement.—**Improving lease**, in *Scots law*, a lease of more than ordinary duration, granted for the sake of encouraging the tenant to make permanent improvements in the condition of the holding, in the hope of reaping the benefit of them.

improving (im-prö'ving), *p. a.* Tending to cause improvement; affording means or occasion of improvement; that may be used to advantage.

Life is no life without the blessing of an *improving* and an edifying conversation. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Beneath the humorous exaggeration of the story I seemed to see the face of a very serious and *improving* moral. *Lowell*, Democracy.

improvingly (im-prö'ving-li), *adv.* In an improving manner.

improvisate (im-prov'i-sāt), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *improvisated*, ppr. *improvisating*. [< NL. as if **improvisatus*, pp. of **improvisare*, improvise: see *improvise*.] To improvise. [Rare.]

His [Gladstone's] extemporaneous resources are ample. Few men in the House can *improvisate* better. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 151.

improvisate (im-prov'i-sāt), *a.* [< NL. **improvisatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Unpremeditated; impromptu. [Rare.]

improvisation (im-prov-i-sā'shon), *n.* [= F. *improvisation* = Sp. *improvisacion* = Pg. *improvisação*, < NL. **improvisatio(n-)*, < **improvisare*, improvise: see *improvise*.] 1. The act of improvising; the act of composing poetry or music extemporaneously.

Poverty in rhyme is one of the reasons why the talent of *improvisation*, so common and so astonishingly developed in degree in Italy, is almost unknown in England and among ourselves. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxiii.

2. A product of extemporaneous composition; an impromptu poem or musical performance.

Most of the Italian rispetti and stornelli seem to be *improvisations*; and to improvise in English is as difficult as to improvise in Italian is easy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 272.

improvisatize (im-prō-viz'a-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *improvisatized*, ppr. *improvisatizing*. [Irreg. < *improvisate* + *-ize*.] Same as *improvisate*.

improvisator (im-prov'i-sā-tor), *n.* [= F. *improvisateur* = Pg. *improvisador* = It. *improvisatore*, < NL. **improvisator*, < **improvisare*, improvise: see *improvise*.] One who improvises; an improviser.

improvisatore, *n.* Same as *improvisator*.

improvisatorial (im-prō-viz-a-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *improvisator* + *-al*.] Relating to or having the power of extemporary composition, as of rimes or poems.

Hence, in the deepest and truest sense, Scott, often called the most *improvisatorial*, is the least *improvisatorial* of writers. *Athenæum*, No. 3068, p. 197.

improvisatory (im-prō-viz'a-tō-ri), *a.* Same as *improvisatorial*.

That *improvisatory* knack at repartee for which he [Samuel Foote] was already conspicuous in certain fashionable circles. *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote.

improvise (im-prō-vīz' or -vēz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *improvised*, ppr. *improvising*. [< F. *improviser* = Sp. Pg. *improvisar* = It. *improvvisare*, < NL. **improvisare*, improvise, < L. *improvisus*, *improvisus* (> It. *improvviso* = Sp. Pg. *improviso*), unforeseen, < *in-* priv. + *provisus*, pp. of *providere*, foresee: see *provide*, *provise*.] I. *trans.* 1. To compose and recite or sing without premeditation; speak or perform extemporaneously, especially verse or music.—2. To do or perform anything on the spur of the moment for a special occasion; contrive or bring about in an offhand way.

Charles attempted to *improvise* a peace. *Motley.*

The young girls of the country wreathe themselves into dances, and *improvise* the poetry of motion. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xvii.

II. *intrans.* To compose verses or music extemporaneously; hence, to do anything on the spur of the moment or in an offhand way.

Theodore Hook *improvised* in a wonderful way that evening; he sang a song, the burden of which was "Good-night," inimitably good, and which might have been written down. *Greville*, Memoirs, Jan. 15, 1835.

improviser (im-prō-vī'zėr or -vē'zėr), *n.* One who improvises; an improvisator.

improvision† (im-prō-vizh'ọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *provision*. Cf. *improvise*.] Want of forecast; improvidence.

The sad accidents which afterwards happened did not invade and surprise him, in the disadvantages of ignorance or *improvision*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 267.

improviso† (im-prō-vī'sō), *a.* [< L. *improviso*, on a sudden, prop. abl. of *improvisus*, unforeseen: see *improvise*.] Not studied or prepared beforehand; impromptu; extemporaneous: as, "*improviso* translation," *Johnson*.

improvvisatore (im-prō-vē-zä-tō're), *n.*; pl. *improvvisatori* (-tō'rē). [It.: see *improvisator*.] Same as *improvisator*.

improvvisatrice (im-prō-vē-zä-trē'che), *n.*; pl. *improvvisatrici* (-chi). [It., fem. of *improvvisatore*.] A woman who improvises.

imprudence (im-prö'dens), *n.* [= F. *imprudence* = Sp. Pg. *imprudencia* = It. *imprudenza*, *imprudenzia*, < L. *imprudentia*, *inprudentia*, unforesightedness, < *impruden(t-)s*, *inpruden(t-)s*, unforesighted: see *imprudent*.] 1. The quality of being imprudent; want of prudence, caution, circumspection, or a due regard to consequences; heedlessness; indiscretion; rashness.

Good with bad were match'd, who of themselves
Abhor to join; and, by *imprudence* mix'd,
Produce prodigious births. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 686.

2. An imprudent act.

It were a strange *imprudence*, choosingly, to entertain those inconveniencies. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 283.

imprudent (im-prö'dent), *a.* [= F. *imprudent* = Sp. Pg. It. *imprudente*, < L. *impruden(t-)s*, *inpruden(t-)s*, unforesighted, imprudent, < *in-* priv. + *pruden(t-)s*, foresighted, prudent: see *prudent*. Cf. *improvident*.] Not prudent; wanting prudence or discretion; not careful of consequences; indiscreet; rash; heedless.

And thus, by the *imprudent* and foolish hardines of the French earle, the Frenchmen were discomfited, and that valiant English knight ouermatched. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 35.

The spirit of the person was to be declared captive and *imprudent*, and the man driven from his troublesome and ostentatious vanity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

=**Syn.** Incautious, careless, unadvised, inconsiderate.

imprudently (im-prö'dent-li), *adv.* In an imprudent manner; with imprudence.

He so *imprudently* demeaned hymselfe that within shorte space he came into the handes of his mortall enemies. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 30.

imp-tree† (imp'trē), *n.* [ME. *impe tre*, *ympe tre*; < *imp* + *tree*.] A grafted tree.

Loke, dame, to morwe thatow be
Rigt here under this *ympetre*.
Sir Orfeo, quoted in Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 189.

Apparently it is her sleeping under an *ympe* (or grafted) *tree* that gives the fairies power over Heurodys. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 190.

impuberal (im-pū'be-ral), *a.* [< L. *impubes*, *inpubes* (*-puber-*), not grown up (< *in-* priv. + *pubes* (*pubor-*), grown up: see *puberty*), + *-al*.] Not having reached puberty. [Rare.]

In *impuberal* animals the cerebellum is, in proportion to the brain proper, greatly less than in adult. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

impuberty (im-pū'bėr-ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *puberty*. Cf. *impuberal*.] The state of not having reached the age of puberty.

impubic (im-pū'bik), *a.* [< L. *impubes*, *inpubes*, not grown up, + *-ic*.] Below the age of puberty.

impudence (im'pū-dens), *n.* [< ME. *impudence*, < OF. (also F.) *impudence* = Sp. Pg. *impudencia* = It. *impudenza*, < L. *impudentia*, *inpudentia*, shamelessness, < *impuden(t-)s*, *inpuden(t-)s*, shameless: see *impudent*.] The character or quality of being impudent. (*a*) Want of modesty; shamelessness; indelicacy.

King. What dar'st thou venture?
Hel. Tax of *impudence*,
A strumpet's boldness, a divulged shame.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

(*b*) Impudent behavior; brassenness; effrontery; insolence.

Come, leave the loathed stage,
And the more loathsome Age,
Where pride and *impudence* (in fashion knit)
Usurp the chair of wit!
B. Jonson, Just Indignation of the Author.

Off, my dejected looks! and welcome *impudence!*
My daring shall be deity, to save me.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

Well, for cool native *impudence*, and pure innate pride, you haven't your equal. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

=**Syn.** *Impertinence*, *Impudence*, *Effrontery*, *Sauciness*, *Pertness*, *Rudeness*, audacity, insolence, assurance, presumption, boldness, face. *Impertinence* is primarily nonpertinence, conduct not pertaining or appropriate to the circumstances, and is hence a disposition to meddle with what does not pertain to one, and more specifically unmannerly conduct or speech. *Impudence* is unblushing impertinence manifesting itself in words, tones, gestures, looks, etc. *Effrontery* is extreme impudence, which is not abashed at rebuke, but shows unconcern for the opinion of others; it is audacious and brazen-faced. *Sauciness* is a sharp kind of impertinence, chiefly in language, and primarily from an inferior. It is, in language, essentially the same with *pertness*, which, however, covers all indecorous freedom of bearing toward others; *pertness* is forwardness inappropriate to one's years, station, or sex. *Rudeness* is the only one of these words seeming to refer primarily to character; in this use it implies manners or language which might be expected from lack of culture or good breeding, and includes what is said or done from a desire to be offensive or uncivil. See *arrogance*.

impudency† (im'pū-den-si), *n.* 1. Lack of pudency; shamelessness; immodesty.

We, viewing their incontinencie, should flye the lyke *impudencie*, not follow the like excesse. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 98.

2. Effrontery; insolence.

Pray heaven she can get him to read! he should do it of his own natural *impudency*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

impudent (im'pū-dent), *a.* [< ME. *impudent* = F. *impudent* = Sp. Pg. It. *impudente*, < L. *impuden(t-)s*, *inpuden(t-)s*, shameless, < *in-* priv. + *puden(t-)s*, ashamed: see *pudent*.] 1. Immodest; shameless; brazen; indelicate.

With that a joyous fellowship issewd
Of Minstrales making goodly meriment,
With wanton Bardes, and Rymers *impudent*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 5.

A woman *impudent* and mannish grown
Is not more loath'd than an effeminate man.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

2. Offensively forward in behavior; intentionally disrespectful; insolent; possessed of unblushing assurance.

Nor that the calumnious reports of that *impudent* detractor . . . hath at all attached, much less dejected me. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

3. Manifesting impudence; exhibiting or characterized by disrespect toward or disregard of others.

There is not so *impudent* a thing in Nature as the sawcy Look of an assured Man, confident of Success. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

Apartments so decorated can have been meant only for . . . people for whom life was *impudent* ease and comfort. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 203.

=**Syn.** 2. Bold, bold-faced, brazen-faced, presumptuous, pert, rude, saucy. See *impudence*.

impudently (im'pū-dent-li), *adv.* In an impudent manner; insolently.

At once assail
With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

impudicity (im-pū-dis'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *impudicité*, < ML. **impudicita(t-)s*; equiv. to It. *impudicizia* = Sp. Pg. *impudicicia*, < L. *impudicitia*, *inpudicitia*, immodesty; < *impudicus*, *inpudicus*, immodest, < *in-* priv. + *pudicus*, modest, < *pudere*, feel shame.] Lack of pudicity; immodesty; shamelessness.

Many of them full of *impudicitie* and ribaudrie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 85.

impugn (im-pūn'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empugn*; < ME. *impugnen*, *inpugnen*, < OF. (also F.) *impugner* = Pr. *impugnar*, *enpugnar*, *empunhar* = Sp. Pg. *impugnar* = It. *impugnare*, *impungare*, < L. *impugnare*, *inpugnare*, attack, assail, impugn, < *in*, on, against, + *pugnare*, fight, < *pugna*, a fight: see *pugnacious*. Cf. *expugn*, *oppugn*.] To attack by words or arguments; contradict; assail; call in question; gainsay.

And which [what sort of] a pardoun Peres hadde alle the peple to conforte,
And how the prest *impugned* it with two propre wordes. *Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 147.

The Commons were insisting on severer measures against heresy, and still were *impugning* the laws and courts, by which only heresy could be extirpated. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 282.

impugnable (im-pū'na-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *impugnable* = It. *impugnabile*; as *impugn* + *-able*.] Capable of being impugned.

impugnation (im-pug-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *impugnation* = Pr. Sp. *impugnacion* = Pg. *impug-*

nagdo = It. *impugnasione*, < L. *impugnatio(n-)*, *impugnatio(n-)*, an attack, < *impugnare*, *inpugnare*, attack: see *impugn*.] Assault; opposition; contradiction. [Rare.]

The fifth is a perpetual *impugnation* and self-conflict, either part labouring to oppose and vanquish the other.
Bp. Hall, Remedy of Discontentment, § 18.

No one can object any thing to purpose against preexistence from the unconceivableness of it, until he know the particular frame of the hypothesis, without which all *impugnations* relating to the manner of the thing will be wide of the mark, and but little to the business.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

impugner (im-pūˈnėr), *n.* One who impugns; one who opposes or contradicts.

I mean not only the seditious libellers, but *impugners* of the king's regalities.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 99.

impugnment (im-pūnˈment), *n.* [< *impugn* + *-ment*.] The act of impugning, or the state of being impugned. [Rare.]

It must not be an *impugnment* to his manhood that he cried like a child. *E. Howard*, Jack Ashore, xlvii.

impuissance† (im-pūˈi-sans), *n.* [< F. *impuissance*, < *impuissant*, powerless: see *impuissant*.] Powerlessness; impotence; feebleness.

As he would not trust Ferdinando and Maximilian for supports of war, so the *impuissance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occasions to accept of peace. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

John de la Casse was a genius of fine parts and fertile fancy; and yet . . . he lay under an *impuissance*, at the same time, of advancing above a line and a half in the compass of a whole summer's day.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 16.

impuissant† (im-pūˈi-sant), *a.* [< F. *impuissant*, powerless, < *in-* priv. + *puissant*, powerful: see *puissant*.] Powerless; impotent; feeble.

Craving your honour's pardon for so long a letter, carrying so empty an offer of so *impuissant* a service, but yet a true and unfeigned signification of an honest and vowed duty, I cease. *Bacon*, To the Lord Treasurer Burghley.

impulse (imˈpuls, formerly im-pulsˈ), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *impulso*, < L. *impulsus*, *inpulsus*, a push, pressure, incitement, < *impellere*, *inpellere*, pp. *impulsus*, *inpulsus*, push on, impel: see *impel*.] 1. Force communicated suddenly; the effect of an impelling force; a thrust; a push.

To-day I saw the dragon-fly. . .
An inner *impulse* rent the veil
Of his old husk. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

The sensation of red is produced by imparting to the optic nerve four hundred and seventy-four millions of millions of *impulses* per second.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 66.

A shuttlecock which has its entire state of motion suddenly changed by the *impulse* of the battledore.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 76.

Specifically—2. In *mech.*: (*a*) An infinite force or action enduring for an infinitely short time, so as to produce a finite momentum. Strictly speaking, there is no such natural force; but mathematicians find it convenient to treat such actions as the blow of a hammer as if of this nature. (*b*) The resultant of all such forces acting on a body at any instant, resolved into a couple and a force along the axis of that couple. (*c*) The momentum produced by a force in any time.

The product of the time of action of a force into its intensity if it is constant, or its mean intensity if it is variable, is called the *Impulse* of the force.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xlix.

3. A stimulation of the mind to action; the impelling force of appetite, desire, aversion, or other emotion; especially, a sudden disposition to perform some act which is not the result of reflection; sudden determination.

He abandoned himself to the *impulse* of the moment, whether for good or evil. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

The term *impulse* (Trieb) is commonly confined to those innate promptings of activity in which there is no clear representation of a pleasure, and consequently no distinct desire. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 580.

Does he take inspiration from the Church,
Directly make her rule his law of life?
Not he: his own mere *impulse* guides the man.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 225.

4. Any communication of force; any compelling action; instigation.

Meantime, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius armed
Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden*, Æneid, x. 976.

He [Dean Stanley] was a constant preacher, and gave a great *impulse* to the practice already begun of inviting distinguished preachers to the abbey.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 452.

5. A mental impression; an idea. [Rare.]

I had always a strong *impulse* that I should some time recover my liberty. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 8.

6. Shock; onset. [Rare.]

Unmov'd the two united Chiefs abide,
Sustain the *Impulse*, and receive the War.
Prior, Ode to Queen Anne (1706), st. 12.

Impulse of a motion, the system of impulsive forces required to produce the motion, compounded into a single impulsive wrench.—**Impulse-wheel**. See *wheel*.—**Nervous impulse**, the molecular disturbance which travels along a nerve from the point of stimulation. In the conduction of such impulses, which serve as stimuli to peripheral or central organs, the function of nerve-fibers consists.=**Syn. 3.** *Inducement*, etc. (see *motive*), incitement.

impulse (im-pulsʹ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impulsed*, ppr. *impulsing*. [< L. *impulsus*, *inpulsus*, pp. of *impellere*, *inpellere*, impel: see *impel*, *v.*, and *impulse*, *n.*] To give an impulse to; incite; instigate.

I leave these prophetesses to God, that knows the heart, . . . whether they were *impulsed* like Balaam, Saul, and Caiaphas, to vent that which they could not keep in, or whether they were inspired like Esaias and the prophets of the Lord. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 49.

impulsion (im-pulʹshọn), *n.* [< F. *impulsion* = Pr. *impulsio* = Sp. *impulsion* = Pg. *impulsão* = It. *impulsione*, < L. *impulsio(n-)*, *inpulsio(n-)*, a pushing against, pressure, < *impellere*, *inpellere*, pp. *impulsus*, *inpulsus*, push against: see *impel*, *impulse*.] 1. The act of impelling or imparting an impulse; impelling force or action.

Medicine . . . considereth the causes of diseases, with the occasions or *impulsions*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 198.

They know the right and left-hand file, and may
With some *impulsion* no doubt be brought
To pass the A B C of war, and come
Unto the horn-book.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

2. Moving or inciting influence on the mind; instigation; impulse.

Thou didst plead
Divine *impulsion* prompting how thou mightst
Find some occasion to infest our foes.
Milton, S. A., l. 422.

Surely it was something in woman's shape that rose before him with all the potent charm of noble *impulsion* that is hers as much through her weakness as her strength.
Lowell, Wordsworth.

impulsive (im-pulʹsiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impulsif* = Pr. *impulsiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *impulsivo*; as *impulse* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* 1. Having the power of driving or impelling; moving; impellent.

His quick eye, fixed heavily and dead,
Stirs not when prick'd with the *impulsive* goad.
Drayton, Moses, ii.

Poor men! poor papers! We and they
Do some *impulsive* force obey. *Prior*.

2. Actuated or controlled by impulses; swayed by the emotions: as, an *impulsive* child.—3. Resulting from impulse: as, *impulsive* movements or gestures.—4. In *mech.*, acting by instantaneous impulse, not continuously: said of forces. See *force*[1], 8 (*a*).=**Syn. 2.** Rash, quick, hasty, passionate.

II. *n.* That which impels; impelling cause or reason. [Rare.]

Every need is an *impulsive* to this holy office.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 225.

impulsively (im-pulʹsiv-li), *adv.* In an impulsive manner; by impulse.

impulsiveness (im-pulʹsiv-nes), *n.* The character of being impulsive or actuated by impulse.

That want of *impulsiveness* which distinguishes the Saxon. *G. H. Lewes*, Ranthorpe.

impulsor† (im-pulʹsọr), *n.* [=OF. *impulseur*, < L. *impulsor*, *inpulsor*, one who impels, < *impellere*, *inpellere*, pp. *impulsus*, *inpulsus*, impel: see *impel*, *impulse*.] One who or that which impels.

The greater compression is made by the union of two *impulsors*. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

impunctate (im-pungkʹtāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *punctate*.] Not punctate; not marked with points. Also *impunctured*.

impunctual (im-pungkʹtụ̄-ạl), *a.* [= It. *impuntuale*; as *in-*[3] + *punctual*.] Not punctual. [Rare.]

impunctuality (im-pungk-tụ̄-alʹi-ti), *n.* [= It. *impuntualità*; as *impunctual* + *-ity*.] Lack or neglect of punctuality. [Rare.]

Unable to account for his *impunctuality*, some of his intimates were dispatched in quest of him.
Observer, No. 139. (*Latham*.)

impunctured (im-pungkʹtụ̄rd), *a.* Same as *impunctate*.

impune† (im-pūnʹ), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *impune*, < L. *impunis*, without punishment, < *in-* priv. + *pœna*, punishment, penalty: see *pain*, *penal*.] Unpunished.

The breach of our national statutes can not go *impune* by the plea of ignorance. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 235.

impunely† (im-pūnʹli), *adv.* Without punishment. *Nares*.

Thou sinn'st *impunely*, but thy fore-man paid
Thy pennance with his head; 'twas burn'd, 'tis said.
Owen's Epigrams Englished (1677).

impunible† (im-pūʹni-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *impunivel* = It. *impunibile*, not deserving punishment, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *punibilis*, punishable, < L. *punire*, punish: see *punish*.] Not punishable.

impunibly† (im-pūʹni-bli), *adv.* Without punishment; with impunity.

Xenophon represents the opinion of Socrates, that . . . no man *impunibly* violates a law established by the gods.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 65.

impunity (im-pūʹni-ti), *n.*; pl. *impunities* (-tiz). [< F. *impunité* = Sp. *impunidad* = Pg. *impunidade* = It. *impunità*, < L. *impunita(t-)s*, *inpunita(t-)s*, omission of punishment, < *impunis*, *inpunis*, without punishment: see *impune*.] 1. Exemption from punishment or penalty.

Impunity and remissness, for certain, are the bane of a Commonwealth. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 25.

The *impunity* with which outrages were committed in the ill-lit and ill-guarded streets of London during the first half of the eighteenth century can now hardly be realised. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. Freedom or exemption from injury, suffering, or discomfort.

The thistle, as is well known, is the national emblem of Scotland, and the national motto is very appropriate, being "Nemo me impune lacesset," Nobody shall provoke me with *impunity*. *Brande*.

impuration† (im-pụ̄-rāʹshọn), *n.* [< L. **impuratio(n-)*, < **impurare*, make impure: see *impure*, *v.*] The act of making impure.

And for these happy regions, which are comfortably illumined with the saving doctrine of Jesus Christ, may it please you to forbid their *impuration* by the noysome fogges and mists of those mis-opinions, whose very principles are professedly rebellious.
Bp. Hall, Christ and Cæsar.

impure (im-pūrʹ), *a.* [= F. *impur* = Sp. Pg. It. *impuro*, < L. *impurus*, *inpurus*, not pure, < *in-* priv. + *purus*, pure: see *pure*.] 1. Not pure physically; mixed or impregnated with extraneous, and especially with offensive, matter; foul; feculent; tainted: as, *impure* water or air; *impure* salt or magnesia.

Breathing an *impure* atmosphere injures the mind as well as the body. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 306.

2. Not simple or unmixed; mixed or combined with something else: said of immaterial things.

Unless one surface of the prism be covered by an opaque plate, with a narrow slit in it parallel to the edge of the prism, the spectrum produced in this way is very *impure*, i. e. the spaces occupied by the various homogeneous rays overlap one another. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 593.

3. Not pure morally; unchaste; obscene; lewd: as, *impure* language or ideas; *impure* actions.

Mine eyes, like sluices, . . .
Shall gush pure streams to purge my *impure* tale.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1078.

One could not devise a more proper hell for an *impure* spirit than that which Plato has touched upon. *Addison*.

4. Of a contaminating nature; causing defilement, physical or moral; unclean; abominable.

Defaming as *impure* what God declares
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all.
Milton, P. L., iv. 746.

The notion that there is something *impure* and defiling, even in a just execution, is one which may be traced through many ages, and executioners, as the ministers of the law, have been from very ancient times regarded as unholy. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 41.

5. Not in conformity with a standard of correctness, simplicity, etc.: as, an *impure* style of writing.—**Impure syllogism**, a syllogism which involves an immediate inference.=**Syn. 1.** Dirty, filthy.—**2.** Coarse, gross, ribald, vulgar, immodest, bawdy.

impure† (im-pūrʹ), *v.* [< L. **impurare* (in pp. *impuratus*), make impure, < *impurus*, *inpurus*, impure: see *impure*, *a.*] I. *trans.* To make impure; defile.

What longer suffering could there be, when Religion itself grew so void of sincerity, and the greatest shows of purity were *impur'd*? *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

II. *intrans.* To grow impure. *Davies*.

Pure, in she [the soul] came; there living, She*e impures*;
And suffers there a thousand Woes the while.
Sylvester, tr. of P. Mathieu's Memorials of Mortality.

impurely (im-pūrʹli), *adv.* In an impure manner; with impurity.

impureness (im-pūrʹnes), *n.* The quality or condition of being impure; impurity.

Impuritan† (im-pūʹri-tạn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *Puritan*.] One who is not a Puritan. [Rare.]

If those who are tearmed Rattle-heads and *Impuritans* would take up a Resolution to begin in moderation of haire, to the just reproach of those that are called Puritans and Round-heads, I would honour their manlinesse.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 22.

impurity (im-pūʹri-ti), *n.*; pl. *impurities* (-tis). [= F. *impureté* = Pr. *impuritat* = Sp. *impuridad* = Pg. *impuridade* = It. *impurità*, < L. *impuritа(t-)s*, *inpurita(t-)s*, impurity, < *impurus*, *inpu-*

rus, impure: see *impure.*] 1. The condition or quality of being impure, in either a physical or a moral sense.

The soul of a man grown to an inward and real *impurity.* *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 6.

Our Saviour, to shew how much God abhors *Impurity*, . . . declares that the unmortified Desires and inward Lusts are very displeasing to God; and therefore, that those who hope to see God must be Pure in Heart. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vii.

2. That which is or makes impure, physically or morally: as, *impurities* in a liquid.

But no perfection is so absolute
That some *impurity* doth not pollute.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 854.

=Syn. 1. Uncleanness, dirtiness, filthiness; immodesty, ribaldry, grossness, vulgarity.

impurple, *v. t.* See *empurple.*

imputability (im-pū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imputabilité* = Sp. *imputabilidad* = Pg. *imputabilidade*; as *imputable* + *-ity*: see *-bility.*] The character of being imputable.

If now we can say what is commonly presupposed by *imputability*, we shall have accomplished the first part of our undertaking, by the discovery of what responsibility means for the people. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 5.

imputable (im-pū'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *imputable* = Sp. *imputable* = Pg. *imputavel* = It. *imputabile*; as *impute* + *-able.*] 1. That may be imputed, charged, or ascribed; attributable.

These [sins], I say, in the law were *imputable*, but they were not imputed. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 434.

This circumstance is chiefly *imputable* to the constancy of the national legislature. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

2†. Accusable; chargeable with fault.

The fault lies at his door, and she is in no wise *imputable.* *Aylife*, Parergon.

imputableness (im-pū'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being imputable; imputability.

'Tis necessary to the *imputableness* of an action that it be avoidable. *Norris.*

imputably (im-pū'ta-bli), *adv.* By imputation.

imputation (im-pū-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *imputation* = Sp. *imputacion* = Pg. *imputação* = It. *imputazione*, < LL. *imputatio(n-)*, *inputatio(n-)*, a charge, an account, < *imputare*, *inputare*, charge, impute: see *impute.*] 1. The act of imputing or charging; attribution; ascription: as, the *imputation* of wrong motives.

If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.

This [self-conscious volition] is the condition of *imputation* and responsibility, and here begins the proper moral life of the self. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 267.

2. That which is imputed or charged; specifically, an attribution of something censurable or evil; censure; reproach.

Truly I must needs lay an *imputation* of great discretion upon myselfe. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 189.

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless *imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*

Doctrine of imputation, in *theol.*, the doctrine that the sin of Adam is attributed or laid to the charge of his posterity, so that they are treated as guilty because of it, and that the righteousness of Christ is attributed or credited to the believer, so that he is treated as righteous because of it.—**Mediate imputation**, the doctrine that not the guilt, but only the consequences of Adam's sin, attach to his descendants.

imputative (im-pū'tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *imputatif* = Sp. Pg. *imputativo*, < LL. *imputativus*, charging, accusatory, < L. *imputare*, charge, impute: see *impute.*] Coming by imputation; imputed.

Some say they have *imputative* faith; but then so let the sacrament be too: that is, if they have the parents' faith, . . . then so let baptism be imputed also by derivation from them. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 394.

The fourth is the *imputative* righteousness of Christ, either exploded or not rightly understood. *R. Nelson*, Bp. Bull.

imputatively (im-pū'tā-tiv-li), *adv.* By imputation.

impute (im-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imputed*, ppr. *imputing.* [< F. *imputer* = Sp. Pg. *imputar* = It. *imputare*, < L. *imputare*, *inputare*, enter into the account, reckon, set to the account of, attribute, < *in*, in, to, + *putare*, estimate, reckon: see *putative.* Cf. *compute*, *depute*, *repute.*] 1. To charge; attribute; ascribe; reckon as pertaining or attributable.

Let not my lord *impute* iniquity unto me. 2 Sam. xix. 19.

God *imputes* not to any man the blood he spills in a just cause. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xix.

Men oft are false; and, if you search with Care,
You'll find less Fraud *imputed* to the Fair.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

We *impute* deep-laid, far-sighted plans to Cæsar and Napoleon; but the best of their power was in nature, not in them. *Emerson*, Spiritual Laws.

2. To reckon as chargeable or accusable; charge; tax; accuse. [Raro.]

All that I say is certain: if you fail,
Do not *impute* me with it; I am clear.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, i. 1.

And they, sweet soul, that most impute a crime,
Are proudest to it, and *impute* themselves.
Tennyson, Merlin.

3. To attribute vicariously; ascribe as derived from another: used especially in theology. See *doctrine of imputation*, under *imputation.*

Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds.
Milton, P. L., iii. 291.

4. To take account of; reckon; regard; consider. [Rare.]

If we *impute* this last humiliation as the cause of his death. *Gibbon.*

Imputed malice. See *malice.*—**Imputed quality**†, in *metaph.*, the power of a body to affect the senses, as color, smell, etc.

Secondary and *imputed qualities*, which are but the powers of several combinations of those primary ones, when they operate without being distinctly discerned. *Locke.*

=Syn. *Attribute*, *Ascribe*, *Refer*, etc. See *attribute.*

imputer (im-pū'tėr), *n.* One who imputes or attributes.

imputrescible (im-pū-tres'i-bl), *a.* [< *im-*[3] + *putrescible.*] Not putrescible; not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

imrigh, imrich (im'rich), *n.* [< Gael. *eanraich*, soup.] A sort of strong soup, made of parts of the ox, used in the Highlands of Scotland.

A strapping Highland damsel placed before Waverley, Evan, and Donald Bean, three cogues or wooden vessels . . . containing *imrich.* *Scott*, Waverley, xvii.

in[1] (in), *prep.* and *adv.* [With the simple form *in* became merged in later ME. and early mod. E. several deriv. forms, *inne*, etc. I. *prep.* (*a*) < ME. *in*, *yn*, < AS. *in* = OFries. D. MLG. LG. OHG. MHG. G. *in* = Icel. *í* = Sw. Dan. *i* = Goth. *in* = OIr. *in* = W. *yn* = L. *in* = Gr. *ἐν*, *ἐνί*, dial. *iv*, in; related to Gr. *ἀνά* = Goth. *ana* = OHG. *ana*, MHG. *ane*, *an*, G. *an* = AS. *an*, *on*, E. *on*: see *on*[1], and cf. *in*[2], *an-*[1], *ana-*, *in-*[1], *in-*[2], etc. (*b*) < ME. *inne*, *ine*, earlier *innen*, < AS. *innan*, in, within, = OS. *innan* = OFries. *inna* = OHG. *innana*, *innan*, *innena*, MHG. G. *innen* = Icel. *innan* = Dan. *inden*, *inde* = Sw. *innan*, *inne* = Goth. *innana*, from within, within. (*c*) < ME. *inne*, < AS. *inne* = OS. *inne* = OFries. *inne* = OHG. *inna*, *inni*, *inne*, MHG. G. *inne*, within, etc. II. *adv.* (*a*) < ME. *in*, < AS. *in* = OS. OFries. *in* = OHG. MHG. *in*, also, with lengthened vowel, OHG. MHG. *în*, G. *ein* = Icel. *inn* = Sw. *in* = Dan. *ind* = Goth. *inn*, adv., in. (*b*) < ME. *inne*, *innen*, < AS. *innan*, etc. (*c*) < ME. *inne*, < AS. *inne* = Goth. *inna*, etc.: in forms similar to those of the prep. See I. With these are associated numerous other deriv. forms. In early use (AS. and early ME.) the prep. *in* was often interchangeable with the related *on*, which was indeed generally used in AS. where *in* now appears. In ME. and mod. poet. and dial. use, in G. dial., and reg. in Scand., the prep. *in* is reduced to *i*, in present E. commonly printed *i'*.] I. *prep.* A word used to express the relation of presence, existence, situation, inclusion, action, etc., within limits, as of place, time, condition, circumstances, etc. 1. Of place or situation: (*a*) Within the bounds or limits of; within: as, *in* the house; *in* the city; to keep a subject *in* mind.

His word was *in* mine heart as a burning fire. Jer. xx. 9.

These letters lay above fourteen days *in* the bay, and some moved the governour to open them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 359.

The king pitched his tents *in* a plantation of olives, on the banks of the river. *Irving*, Granada, p. 66.

Ordinary language justifies us in speaking of the soul as *in* the body, in some sense in which this term does not apply to any other collection of material atoms. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 635.

(*b*) Among; in the midst of.

Than the hete was so hoge, harmyt the Grekes,
With a pestylence *in* the pepull pynet hom sore:
Thai fore out to the fildes, fellyn to ground,
And droppit to dethe on dayes full thicke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8410.

2. Of time: (*a*) Of a point of time, or a period taken as a point: At.

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. Gen. i. 1.

In the instant that I met with you,
He had of me a chain. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

(*b*) Of a course or period of time: Within the limits or duration of; during: as, *in* the present year; *in* two hours.

In the while that kynge Leodogan toke thus his counselle of his knyghtes, entred in the kynge Arthur and his companye in to the Paleise. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 208.

Whosoever were vanquished, such as escape vpon their submission *in* two dayes after should liue. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 185.

We left Alexandria *in* the afternoon. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 17.

(*c*) Of a limit of time: At the expiration of: as, a note due *in* three months.

In a bond "payable *in* twenty-five years" means, at the end of that period, not within nor at any time during the period. *Anderson*, Dict. Law, p. 529.

3. Of action: Under process of; undergoing the process or running the course of: used especially before verbal nouns proper, or the same used participially.

Forty and six years was this temple *in* building. John ii. 20.

This space, extending Eastward from Ob, a Russe was a Summer *in* trauelling, and liued there 6 yeares. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 431.

Not much better than that noise or sound which musicians make while they are *in* tuning their instruments. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. xxiv. § 1.

The Moorish cavaliers, when not in armor, delighted *in* dressing themselves in Persian style. *Irving*, Granada, p. 5.

4. Of being: Within the power, capacity, or possession of: noting presence within as an inherent quality, distinguishing characteristic, or constituent element or part, or intimacy of relation: as, he has *in* him the making of a great man; it is not *in* her to desert him.

At that day ye shall know that I am *in* my Father, and ye *in* me, and I *in* you. John xiv. 20.

If any man be *in* Christ, he is a new creature. 2 Cor. v. 17.

Why, thou dissemblest, and
It is *in* me to punish thee.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

But to giue him his due, one wel-furnisht Actor has enough *in* him for flue common Gentlemen. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Player.

5. Of state, condition, circumstance, or manner: In the condition, state, etc., of: as, *in* sickness and *in* health; painted *in* yellow; *in* arms (armed); *in* doubt; *in* very deed; paper *in* quires; grain *in* bulk; the party *in* power.

He *in* the red face had it. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

Look to my shop; and if there come ever a scholar *in* black, let him speak with me. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 3.

I am at this instant *in* the very agonies of leaving college. *Gray*, Letters, I. 16.

Muley Abul Hassan received the cavalier *in* state, seated on a magnificent divan. *Irving*, Granada, p. 12.

How could I know that your son would arrive *in* safety? *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 67.

6. Of range, purview, or use: With regard to; within the range of: as, *in* politics; *in* theology or philosophy; *in* botany, etc.—7. Of number, amount, quantity, etc.: (*a*) Within the body or whole of; existing or contained in: as, there are ten tens *in* a hundred; four quarts *in* a gallon; the good men *in* a community. (*b*) To the amount of; for or to the payment of, absolutely or contingently: as, to amerce, bind, fine, or condemn *in* a thousand dollars.

Whereupon the Thebans at their returne home condemned euery man *in* the summe of ten thousand Drachmes. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, Pelopidas, p. 321.

Lord Elibank, a very prating, impertinent Jacobite, was bound for him *in* nine thousand pounds, for which the Duke is determined to sue him. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 40.

8. Of material, form, method, etc.: Of; made of; consisting of; with: as, a statue *in* bronze; a worker *in* metal; to paint *in* oils; a book written *in* Latin; a volume *in* leather or cloth; music *in* triple time.

Crispe heris & clene, all *in* cours yelowe,
All the borders blake of his bright ene.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3968.

For I will raise her statue *in* pure gold.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

It [a newspaper] is *in* Turkish and Arabic. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 351.

But besides these statues *in* wood and stone, a few *in* bronze have also been discovered. *Lucy M. Mitchell*, Hist. Ancient Sculpture, ii.

9. Of means or instruments: By means of; with; by; through.

In thee shall all nations be blessed. Gal. iii. 8.

You shew your loves *in* these large multitudes
That come to meet me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 2.

I, very providently preventing the worst, dismounted from my horse, and lead him *in* my hand.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 89.

10. Of cause or occasion: From; because of; on account of; for the sake of: as, to rejoice *in* an ancient lineage; *in* the name of God.

If tears must be,
I should *in* justice weep 'em, and for you.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Old Ali Atar had watched from his fortress every movement of the Christian army, and had exulted *in* all the errors of its commanders. *Irving*, Granada, p. 68.

Every feature in that marvelous scene delighted him, both *in* itself and for the sake of the innumerable associations and images which it conjured up.
Trevelyan, Macaulay, I. 322.

11. Of end: With respect to; as regards; concerning.

And they glorified God *in* me. Gal. i. 24.

For the slaughter committed, they were in great doubt what to do *in* it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 300.

There is nothing else I could disobey you *in*.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

Men adroit
In speech, and for communion with the world
Accomplished. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xiii.

12. Of proportion or partition: From among; out of: as, one *in* ten.

Few *in* millions
Can speak like us. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

13. Of motion or direction: Into: as, to break a thing *in* two; to put *in* operation.

I wil the, withouten drede,
In suche another place lede.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1914.

Hence, villain! never more come *in* my sight.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 2.

His Pipe *in* pieces broke.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

14. Of purpose, intent, or result: For; to; by way of: as, to act *in* self-defense; *in* conclusion.

It is not many years ago since Lapirius, *in* wrong of his elder brother, came to a great estate by gift of his father.
Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

In answer to the breath of prayer.
Whittier, Cypress-Tree of Ceylon.

15. According to: as, *in* all likelihood.

In all decencie the stile ought to conforme with the nature of the subject.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 126.

16†. Occupied with.

He was much *in* the troublesome thoughts of the sins he had committed, both since and before he began to be a Pilgrim. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 212.

17. On; upon: as, *in* the whole; *in* guard: in various archaic uses now more commonly expressed by *on*.

And on this daye it was founden of Helayne *in* the mounte of caluarye. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

"*In* condicioun," quod Conscience, "that thow konne defende
And rule thi rewme in resoun."
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 474.

In the third day of May,
To Carlisle did come
A kind courteous child.
The Boy and the Mantle (Child's Ballads, I. 8).

In his returne he discovered the Towne and Country of Warraskoyack.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 156.

A certain rule could not be found out for an equal rate between buyer and seller, though much labor had been bestowed *in* it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 280.

We were forced to cut our mainmast by the board; which so disabled the ship that she could not proceed *in* her voyage. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 342).

In act, actual; existing.—**In action.** (*a*) See *action*. (*b*) In *law*. See the extract.

A thing is said to be *in action* when it is not in possession, and for its recovery an action is necessary.
Rayalje and Lawrence.

In act to. See *act*.—**In all.** See *all*.—**In and for itself,** in the *Hegelian philos.*, in the relations and connections which are really essential to it, and developed out of it.—**In as far as,** to the extent that.

Self-fertilization is manifestly advantageous *in as far as* it insures a full supply of seed.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 57.

In as much as, or **inasmuch as,** seeing that; considering that; since.—**In battery.** (*a*) Prepared for action: said of a field-gun. (*b*) Having the top carriage run forward to the front end of the chassis: applied to heavy guns in the firing position.—**In blank.** (*a*) With blank spaces to be filled out; in outline: as, to issue commissions *in blank*. (*b*) With the name only: said of the indorsement of a bill or note by merely writing one's name on it.—**In boards,** in *bookbinding*: (*a*) Having the sideboards laced or tipped to the rounded back, preparatory to covering with cloth or leather. (*b*) Bound with boards. See *board*, 11.—**In bulk,** in the heap; not packed in bags, barrels, boxes, or other separate packages: as, a cargo of grain *in bulk*.—**In course.** See *course*1.

In course . . . it must have been the owner of the chestnut, and no one else. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

In energy, in operation.—**In itself** (as a thing), apart from what is not essential to it; apart from its relations, especially from its relation to the mind and senses of man; as it is intrinsically.

A thing known *in itself* is the (sole) presentative or intuitive object of knowledge, or the (sole) object of a presentative or intuitive knowledge. A thing known in and through something else is the primary, mediate, remote, real, existent or represented, object of mediate knowledge. . . . A thing to be known *in itself* must be known as actually existing, and it cannot be known as actually existing unless it be known as existing in its when and its where. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, xvii.

In that, for the reason that; because.

Some things they do *in that* they are men; . . . some things *in that* they are men misled and blinded with error.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

In the abstract, viewed abstractly; not taking account of inessential conditions.—**In the concrete,** as things are found in the real world.

II. *adv.* **1.** In or into some place, position, or state indicated by the context: an elliptical use of the preposition *in*: as, the master is not *in* (in the house, or at home); the ship is *in* (in port); come *in* (into the room, house, etc.); to keep one's temper *in* (in restraint, or within bounds).

Whiche havyn ys callyd Swafane, in Turkey, And whanne we war *inne* we cowd nott get owt nor kast our Anker.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

They went *in* to Hezekiah the king. 2 Chron. xxix. 18.

Well, would I were *in*, that I am out with him once.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

I am *in*,
And what was got with cruelty, with blood
Must be defended. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 2.

It being for their advantage to hold *in* with us, we may safely trust them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 133.

The old Finn stood already with a fir torch, waiting to light us *in*. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 146.

2. Inward; coming in, as to a place.

I see that there are three trains *in* and three out every Sabbath. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, p. 29.

3. Close; home.

They [left-handed fencers] are *in* with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard. *Tatler*.

4. In *law*, in possession; in enjoyment; invested: used in expressing the nature or the mode of acquiring an estate, or the right upon which a seizin is founded: thus, a tenant is said to be *in* by the lease of his lessor (that is, his title or estate is derived from the lease).—**5.** *Naut.*, furled or stowed: said of sails.—**6.** In advance or in addition; beyond what was the case, was expected, or the like; to the good; thrown in: as, he found himself five dollars *in*. [Colloq.]

And so you have the fight *in*, gratis. *Dickens*.

7. Into the bargain: as, ten cents a dozen and one thrown *in*. [Colloq.]—**To be in for** (a thing), to be destined to receive, suffer, or do (something); be bent upon or committed to: as, to *be in for* a beating; to *be in for* a lark.

I *was in for* a list of blunders.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

To be or keep in with. (*a*) To be or keep close or near: as, to *keep* a ship *in with* the land. (*b*) To be or keep on terms of friendship, familiarity, or intimacy with.—**To bind in, come in, give in,** etc. See the verbs.—**To breed in and in.** See *breed*.—**To have one's hand in.** See *hand*.—**To throw in,** to add in excess; give beyond what is bargained or paid for: as, the remnant of the piece was *thrown in*.

in1 (in), *n.* [< *in*1, *adv.*] **1.** A person in office; specifically, in *politics*, a member of the party in power.

And doom'd a victim for the sins
Of half the outs and all the *ins*.
Chatterton, Prophecy.

There was then [1755] only two political parties, the *ins* and the outs. The *ins* strove to stay in, and keep the outs out; the outs strove to get in, and turn the *ins* out.
J. Hutton.

The disappointed Outs are lukewarm and often envious of the *Ins*. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 67.

The "*ins*" . . . always have . . . averred, with a fervor which can only spring from heartfelt conviction, that the incoming of the "outs" will be shortly followed by the final crack of doom. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 459.

2. A nook or corner: used chiefly in the phrase *ins and outs*.—**Ins and outs.** (*a*) Nooks and corners; turns and windings: as, the *ins and outs* of a garden, or of an old house.

Take my arm; I can guide you better so. It's dark, and I know the *ins and outs*.
C. F. Woolson, Jupiter Lights, xv.

Hence—(*b*) All the details or intricacies of a matter: as, the *ins and outs* of a question.

Mrs. Harper was standing moralizing on the *ins and outs* of family life. *Mrs. Craik*, Agatha's Husband, xiii.

in1† (in), *v. t.* [Also *inn*, now with ref. only to *inn*, *n.*; < ME. *innen*, < AS. *innian*, get in, lodge, < *inn*, *in*, in: see *in*1, *prep.*] To get in; take or put in; house.

And Goddis mercy schal *ynne* my corn,
And fede me with that that y neuere sewe.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

All was *inned* at last into the King's Barne.
Bacon, Hist. Henry VII. (ed. 1641), p. 67.

in2 (in), *prep.* [L., = AS. and E. *in*, etc.: see *in*1.] A Latin preposition, cognate with English *in*. It occurs in many phrases more or less current in English use, as *in loco parentis*, *in absentia*, *in esse*, *in posse*, *in statu quo*, etc.

in3†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *inn*.

In. In *chem.*, the symbol for *indium*.

in. An abbreviation of *inch* or *inches*.

in-1. [ME. *in-*, < AS. *in-* = OS. OFries. D. *in-* = OHG. MHG. G. *in-*, with long vowel OHG. MHG. *în-*, G. *ein-* = Icel. *í-*, *inn-* = Dan. *ind-* = Sw. *in-* = Goth. *in-* = L. *in-* (> E. *in-*2, q. v.) = Gr. *ἐν-*; being the prep. and adv. in comp.: see *in*1.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the preposition and adverb *in* so used. It is ultimately identical with *in-*2 of Latin origin; but the latter in English apprehension is often unmeaning, while *in-*1 always conveys the distinct sense of 'in' or 'into,' as in *inborn*, *inbred*, *income*, *inland*, *inlet*, *inmate*, *inside*, *insight*, *inshare*, *inwrap*, etc. In *ingot*, however, the prefix is unfelt, the word being no longer recognized as a compound. In consequence of its formal and original identity with *in-*2, it may assume the same phases, becoming *im-* before a labial, as in *impark*, *impen*, *imbitter*, *imbody*, *immesh*, *immingle*, or varying to *en-*, as in *encloud*, *enfetter*, before a labial to *em-*, as in *embed*, *embody*, *embitter*, etc., the distinction being purely historical and depending on the origin, native or foreign, of the primitive. In the etymologies of this dictionary it depends on the origin of the primitive whether the prefix *in-*, meaning 'in,' is marked *in-*1 or *in-*2.

in-2. [ME. *in-*, *en-*, < OF. *in-*, reg. *en-*, mod. F. *in-*, *en-* = Sp. *in-*, *en-* = Pg. *in-*, *en-* = It. *in-*, < L. *in-*, being the prep. *in* (see *in*2) in comp., and conveying, according to the verb, the notion of rest or existence in, or of motion, direction, or inclination into, to, or upon; often merely intensive, and in later use sometimes without assignable force. In classical L. *in-* generally remained unchanged in all positions, but later was usually assimilated, *im-* before a labial, *il-* before *l*, *ir-* before *r*, whence the same in mod. languages. In OF., and hence in ME. and mod. F. and E., reg. *en-*, but with a constant tendency to revert to the L. *in-*, the form in *en-* often ceasing to be used in E. or being used alongside of *in-* without distinction.] A prefix of Latin origin, being the Latin preposition *in* so used. It is ultimately identical with *in-*1 of English origin, having the same literal sense; but it is often merely intensive, and in many words has in modern apprehension no assignable force. Before a labial *in-* in later Latin, and hence in Romance, English, etc., becomes *im-*, as in *imbibe*, *imperil*, *immanent*, etc.; before *l* it becomes *il-*, as in *illation*, *illude*, *illumine*, etc.; before *r* it becomes *ir-*, as in *irradiate*, *irrigate*, etc. In many words derived in fact or form through the French, *in-* interchanges with or has displaced the earlier English and French *en-*, the tendency being to use *in-* whenever there is a corresponding Latin form in *in-*, as in *inclose* or *enclose*, *inquire* or *enquire*, etc. See *in-*1, *en-*1, *en-*2. This prefix occurs unfelt, with the accent, as *en-* in *envy*.

in-3. [ME. *in-*, *en-*, OF. *en-*, *in-*, F. *en-*, *in-* = Sp. Pg. *in-* = It. *in-*, < L. *in-* = Gr. *ἀν-*, before a consonant *ἀ-*, called *ἀ-* privative, = Goth. OHG. AS. E., etc., *un-*, not, -less, without: see *un-*1, *an-*5, *a-*18. In classical L. the negative *in-* generally remained unchanged in all positions; but later it was subject to the same assimilations and changes as *in-*2 above. In OF., and hence in ME. and mod. F. and E., sometimes *en-*, but then in E. unfelt as a negative, as in *en-emy* (cf. *in-imical*, etc.).] A prefix of Latin origin, having a negative or privative force, 'not, -less, without.' It is cognate with the English prefix *un-*1, with which it may interchange in English formations; but the rule is to use *in-* with an obvious Latin primitive and *un-* with a native or thoroughly naturalized primitive, as in *inanimate*, *incredulous*, *inaccessible*, *inequality*, as against *unliving*, *unbelieving*, *unapproachable*, *unequal*, etc. The two forms coexist in *inedited*, *unedited*, *incautious*, *uncautious*, etc. This prefix *in-*3 assumes the same phonetic phases as *in-*1, *in-*2, as in *impartial*, *immense*, *immeasurable*, *illiterate*, *irregular*, etc.; it is reduced to *i-* in *ignore*, *ignorant*, etc. It occurs unfelt, with the accent, in *enemy*, *enmity*.

-in1, **-ine**1. [1. ME. *-in*, *-ine*, < OF. and F. *-in*, *-ine* = Pr. *-in*, *-ina* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ino*, *-ina*, < L. (*a*) *-inus*, *-ina*, *-inum* = Gr. *-ῖνος*, *-ίνη*, *-ῖνον*, forming adjectives, as in *adamantinus* (< Gr. *ἀδαμάντινος*), adamantine, *pristinus*, pristine, etc.; and sometimes nouns, as *cophinus*, < Gr. *κόφινος*, a basket; (*b*) *-inus*, *-ina*, *-inum*, forming adjectives, and nouns thence derived, from nouns, as in *caninus*, < *canis*, a dog, *divinus*, < *divus*, a god, *equinus*, < *equus*, a horse, *femininus*, < *femina*, a woman, *peregrinus*, < *peregre*, a traveler, etc.; very common in proper names, orig. appellatives, as *Augustinus*, *Calvinus*, *Crispinus*, *Justinus*, etc. 2. ME. *-in*, *-ine*, OF. and F. *-ine* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ina*, < L. *-ina*, forming fem. abstracts from verbs (from the inf. or through derivatives) or from undetermined roots, as in *rapina*, rapine (E. also, through F., *ravin*, *raven*2), < *rapere*, snatch, *ruina*, ruin, <

ruere, fall, *doctrina*, teaching, < *doctor*, a teacher (< *docere*, teach), *medicina*, medicine, < *medicus*, physician, *vagina*, sheath, etc. In *-inus*, *-inus*, *-ānus*, *-ēnus*, *-ōnus*, *-unus*, etc., the suffix is prop. *-no-*, *-na-*, being the extremely common Indo-Eur. suffix *-na-* with a preceding vowel belonging or supplied to the stem. The suffix *-in*, *-ine* appears sometimes as *-en* and is ult. = AS. and E. *-en:* see *-en*[2], and cf. *-an*, *-ane*, *-ain*, *-one*, *-une*. In *margin*, *origin*, *virgin*, etc., the suffix, not felt as such, is historically distinct, though related (L. *-o*, *-ōn-*, *-in-*): see these words.] 1. A suffix of Latin (or Greek) origin forming, in Latin, adjectives, and nouns thence derived, from nouns, many of which formations have come into or are imitated in modern Latin and English. The proper English spelling, when the vowel is short, is *-in*, which was formerly in use, alongside of *-ine*, in all cases, as in *genuin*, *feminin*, etc.; but in present spelling *-ine* prevails, whether the vowel is short, as in *genuine*, *feminine*, *masculine*, etc., or long, as in *canine*, *divine*, *equine*, etc. The form *-in* occurs in a few words, especially old contracted forms, as *matin*, *a.*, *matins*, *coffin*, *cousin*, *pilgrim* (for **pilgrin*), alongside of *-ine*, as in *lupin*, *lupine*. In proper names *-ine* is found, as in *Augustine*, *Collatine*, but regularly *-in*, as in *Augustin*, *Austin*, *Calvin*, *Crispin*, *Justin*, etc.

2. A suffix of Latin origin occurring, unfelt in English, in nouns formed as nouns in Latin, as in *ravin* or *raven*[2] (doublet *rapine*), *ruin*, *discipline*, *doctrine*, *medicine*, etc. It occurs also in its Latin form *-ina* (which see), and is ultimately identical with *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].

-in[2], **-ine**[2]. [F. *-ine* = Sp. Pg. It. NL. *-ina*, < L. *-ina* = Gr. *-ίνη*, fem. of the adj. suffix above described, *-in*[1], *-ine*[1]; used in Gr. as a fem. formative dim. and patronymic (= AS. and E. *-en* = G. *-in:* see *-en*[3]), as in *ἡρωίνη*, > L. *heroina*, > F. *héroïne*, > E. *heroine*, whence its use in NL. *-ina*, E. *-in*[2], *-ine*[2], in forming the names of chem. derivatives.] 1. A suffix of Latin or Greek origin, ultimately identical with the fem. of the preceding (*-in*[1], *-ine*[1]), occurring as a feminine formative in *heroine*.—2. The same suffix used in a special manner in chemical and mineralogical nomenclature, forming names of some of the elements, as in *bromine*, *chlorin*, etc., but usually derivatives, as in *glycerin*, *acetin*, etc. In spelling usage wavers between *-in* and *-ine*. In this dictionary, in accordance with the proper pronunciation, and with the best recent usage in chemistry, the form *-in* is generally used in preference to *-ine* when both forms are in use. In chemistry a certain distinction of use is attempted, basic substances having the termination *-ine* rather than *-in*, as *aconitine*, *aniline*, etc., and *-in* being restricted to certain neutral compounds, glycerides, glucosides, and proteids, as *albumin*, *palmitin*, etc.; but this distinction is not observed in all cases. In names of minerals *-ine* is generally used. From its chemical use the suffix has come to be much used in the formation of trade-names, more or less absurd, of proprietary "remedies," "cures," soaps, powders, etc.

-ina[1]. [NL. Sp. Pg. It. *-ina*, < L. *-ina*, fem. of *-inus:* see *-in*[1] and *-in*[2].] The feminine form of the suffix *-in*[1], *-ine*[1], in the Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, New Latin, and Latin form, occurring in some English words adopted from or formed after one or another of these languages, as in *farina*, *vagina*, and other original Latin nouns. This suffix is common in New Latin feminine generic and specific names.

-ina[2]. [NL., L., neut. pl. of *-inus*, adj. suffix: see *-in*[1], *-ine*[1].] A suffix of Latin or New Latin names of groups of animals, being properly adjectives in the neuter plural, with *animalia* (animals) understood, as in *Anoplotherina*, *Siderina*, etc.

inability (in-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *inabilità;* as *in-*[3] + *ability*. Cf. *inhability*.] 1. The state of being unable, physically, mentally, or morally; want of ability; lack of power, capacity, or means: as, *inability* to perform a task, or to pay one's debts.

> Others, . . . once seated, sit,
> Through downright *inability* to rise.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 480.

There seems to be, in the average German mind, an *inability* or a disinclination to see a thing as it really is, unless it be a matter of science.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 292.

Highly nervous subjects, too, in whom the action of the heart is greatly lowered, habitually complain of loss of memory and *inability* to think.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 101.

Specifically—2. In *theol.*, want of power to obey the law of God. Theologians have distinguished between *natural inability*, or a supposed total natural incapacity to obey the divine law without special divine grace, and *moral inability*, or a want of power due, not to incapacity, but to a perverted will.—**Syn.** *Disability*, *inability* (see *disability*), weakness, incapacity, incompetence, impotence.

inable†, *v.* An obsolete form of *enable*.

inablement†, *n.* Same as *enablement*.

inabstinence (in-ab'sti-nens), *n.* [= F. *inabstinence;* as *in-*[3] + *abstinence*.] Want of abstinence; indulgence of appetite. [Rare.]

> What misery the *inabstinence* of Eve
> Shall bring on men.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 476.

inabstracted† (in-ab-strak'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *abstracted*.] Not abstracted. *Hooker*.

inabusively† (in-ạ-bū'siv-li), *adv.* [< *in-*[3] + *abusively*.] Without abuse.

That infinite wisdom and purity of intention which resideth in the Deity, and which makes power to consist *inabusively* only there, as in its proper sphere.
Lord North, Light in the Way to Paradise (1682), p. 91.

inaccessibility (in-ak-ses-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inaccessibilité* = Sp. *inaccesibilidad* = Pg. *inacessibilidade;* as *inaccessible* + *-ity*.] The character of being inaccessible, or not to be reached or approached.

That side which flanks on the sea and haven needs no art to fortify it, nature having supplied that with the *inaccessibility* of the precipice.
Butler, Remains, I. 417.

inaccessible (in-ak-ses'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *inaccessible* = Sp. *inaccesible* = Pg. *inaccessivel* = It. *inaccessibile*, < LL. *inaccessibilis*, unapproachable, < *in-* priv. + *accessibilis*, approachable: see *accessible*.] 1. Not accessible; not to be reached or approached.

The stars awaken a certain reverence, because, though always present, they are *inaccessible*.
Emerson, Nature.

He was pleased to say that he found me by no means the remote and *inaccessible* personage he had imagined.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 65.

2†. Unapproachable in power.

> Curb your tongue in time, lest all the Gods in heav'n
> Too few be and too weak to help thy punish'd insolence,
> When my *inaccessible* hands shall fall on thee.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, i. 550.

Inaccessible altitude. See *altitude*.—**Inaccessible distances.** See *distance*.

inaccessibleness (in-ak-ses'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being inaccessible.

inaccessibly (in-ak-ses'i-bli), *adv.* So as to be inaccessible; unapproachably.

> Ev'n in the absence of Emathia's prince
> At Athens, friendship's unremitted care
> Still in Sandauce's chamber held the queen
> Sequester'd, *inaccessibly* immur'd.
> *Glover*, Athenaid, xxi.

inaccommodate† (in-ạ-kom'ọ-dāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *accommodate*, *a.*] Inconvenient; incommodious; cramped.

Halfe of their company dyed, . . . being infected with ye scurvie & other diseases, which this long voiage & their *inacomodate* condition had brought upon them.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 91.

inaccordant (in-ạ-kôr'dant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *accordant*.] Not in accordance; not agreeing.

inaccuracy (in-ak'ū-rạ-si), *n.*; pl. *inaccuracies* (-siz). [< *inaccura(te)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being inaccurate; want of accuracy.

A few instances of *inaccuracy* . . . can never derogate from the superlative merit of Homer and Virgil.
Goldsmith, Metaphors.

We may say, therefore, without material *inaccuracy*, that all capital, and especially all addition to capital, are the result of saving.
J. S. Mill.

2. That which is inaccurate; a mistake; a fault; a defect; an error.

The single description of a moonlight night in Pope's Iliad contains more *inaccuracies* than can be found in all the Excursion.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

=Syn. 1. Incorrectness, inexactness.—2. Slip, inadvertence, blunder.

inaccurate (in-ak'ū-rāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *accurate*.] Not accurate; not exact or correct; erroneous; of persons, disposed to commit errors; careless as regards accuracy of statement.

He is often *inaccurate* in his statement of facts, and sometimes hasty in his generalizations.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, vi.

A notion may be *inaccurate* by being too wide.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 369.

=Syn. Incorrect, inexact, blundering, loose.

inaccurately (in-ak'ū-rāt-li), *adv.* In an inaccurate manner; incorrectly; erroneously.

inacquaintance (in-ạ-kwān'tạns), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *acquaintance*,] Unacquaintance.

An *inacquaintance* with the principles of gravitation.
W. Russell, Mod. Europe, IV. 290.

inacquiescent (in-ak-wi-es'ẹnt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *acquiescent*.] Not acquiescent or acquiescing.

inact† (in-akt'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *act*. Cf. *enact*.] To bring into action or a state of activity.

The soul in this condition was united with the most subtile and ethereal matter that it was capable *of inacting*.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

inaction (in-ak'shọn), *n.* [= F. *inaction* = Sp. *inacción* = Pg. *inacção* = It. *inazione;* as *in-*[3] + *action*.] Want of action; abstention from labor; idleness; rest.

If, dead to these calls, you already languish in slothful *inaction*, what will be able to quicken the more sluggish current of advancing years?
H. Blair, Works, I. xi.

One by one, the noiseless years had ebbed away, and left him brooding in charmed *inaction*, forever preparing for a work forever deferred.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 302.

inactive (in-ak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *inactif* = Sp. Pg. *inactivo*, < ML. *inactivus*, inactive, < L. *in-* priv. + *activus*, active: see *active*.] Not active or acting. (*a*) Incapable of action; without power of movement or exertion; inert; lifeless: as, matter is of itself *inactive*. (*b*) Inoperative; not producing results; ineffective: as, an *inactive* medicine or chemical agent. (*c*) Not disposed or prepared to act; in a state of non-action; idle; indolent; sluggish: as, an *inactive* man; *inactive* machinery.

I never saw anything so weak and *inactive* as the poor horses were; they had not agility enough to avoid one stroke.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xl.

> A limb was broken; . . . and on him fell, . . .
> Yet lying thus *inactive*, doubt and gloom.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

(*d*) Marked by inaction or sluggishness; destitute of activity: as, an *inactive* existence; the *inactive* stage of insect life (that is, the period of metamorphosis, generally passed in concealment).—**Syn.** *Inert*, *Lazy*, etc. (see *idle*), passive, supine.

inactively (in-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* In an inactive manner; idly; sluggishly; without motion, effort, or employment.

Mark how he [your son] spends his time; whether he *inactively* loiters it away when . . . left to his own inclination.
Locke, Education, § 125.

inactivity (in-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inactivité* = Pg. *inactividade;* as *inactive* + *-ity*.] The condition or character of being inactive; want of action or exertion; indisposition to act or exert one's self; sluggishness.

The commons, faithful to their system, remained in a wise and masterly *inactivity*.
Sir J. Mackintosh, Causes of Revolution of 1688, vii.

=Syn. See *idle*.

inactuate† (in-ak'tū-āt), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *actuate*. Cf. *inact*.] To put in action.

The plastick in them is too highly awakened to *inactuate* only an aerial body.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

inactuation† (in-ak-tū-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *inactuate* + *-ion*.] Operation.

That those powers should each of them have a tendency to action, and in their turns be exercised, is but rational to conceive, since otherwise they had been superfluous. And . . . that they should be inconsistent in the supremest exercise and *inactuation*, is to me as probable.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiii.

inadaptability (in-ạ-dap-tạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inadaptable:* see *-bility*.] Want of adaptability; incapacity for adaptation.

This system is supposed to have the drawback of *inadaptability* to extensions.
The Engineer (London), No. 1483.

inadaptable (in-ạ-dap'tạ-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inadaptable;* as *in-*[3] + *adaptable*.] That cannot be adapted; not admitting of adaptation; unsuitable.

inadaptation (in-ad-ap-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *adaptation*.] The state of being not adapted, fitted, or suited.

inadaptive (in-ạ-dap'tiv), *a.* Same as *inadaptable*.

inadequacy (in-ad'ẹ-kwạ-si), *n.* [< *inadequa(te)* + *-cy*, after *adequacy*.] The state or quality of being inadequate, insufficient, or disproportionate; incompleteness; defectiveness.

A generation ago discussion was taking place concerning the *inadequacy* and badness of industrial dwellings.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 51.

inadequate (in-ad'ẹ-kwāt), *a.* [= F. *inadéquat* = Sp. *inadecuado* = Pg. *inadequado* = It. *inadeguato;* as *in-*[3] + *adequate*.] Not adequate; not equal to requirement; insufficient to effect the end desired; incomplete; disproportionate; defective.

Inadequate ideas are such which are but a partial or incomplete representation of those archetypes to which they are referred.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxxi. 1.

A scene the full horrors of which words . . . would be *inadequate* to express.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 197.

=Syn. Incommensurate, incompetent.

inadequately (in-ad'ẹ-kwāt-li), *adv.* In an inadequate manner; not fully or sufficiently.

Though in some particulars that sense be *inadequately* conveyed to us.
Bp. Hurd, To Dr. Leland.

inadequateness (in-ad'ẹ-kwāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inadequate; inadequacy; insufficiency; incompleteness.

That may be collected generally from the *inadequateness* of the visible means to most notable productions.
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, p. 11.

inadequation† (in-ad-ẹ-kwā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *adequation*.] Want of exact correspondence; incongruity.

The difference only arising from *inadequation* of languages.
Quoted in *Puller's* Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 418.

inadherent (in-ad-hēr'ẹnt), *a.* [= F. *inadhérent* = Pg. *inadherente;* as *in-*[3] + *adherent.*] Not adhering; specifically, in *bot.*, free, or not attached to any other organ, as a calyx when perfectly detached from the ovary.

inadhesion (in-ad-hē'zhọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *adhesion.*] The state or quality of not adhering; want of adhesion.

Porcelain clay is distinguished from colorific earths by *inadhesion* to the fingers. *Kirwan.*

inadhesive (in-ad-hē'siv), *a.* Not adhesive.

inadmissibility (in-ad-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inadmissibilité;* as *inadmissible* + *-ity.*] The quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received: as, the *inadmissibility* of an argument or of evidence.

inadmissible (in-ad-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *inadmissible* = Sp. *inadmisible* = Pg. *inadmissivel* = It. *inammissibile;* as *in-*[3] + *admissible.*] Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received: as, *inadmissible* testimony; *inadmissible* treatment of disease; an *inadmissible* proposition.

He, the said Warren Hastings, did, on pretence of certain political dangers, declare the relief desired to be without hesitation totally *inadmissible.*
Burke, Charge against Warren Hastings.

inadmissibly (in-ad-mis'i-bli), *adv.* In a manner not admissible.

inadvertence (in-ad-vėr'tẹns), *n.* [= F. *inadvertance* = Sp. Pg. *inadvertencia* = It. *inavvertenza;* as *inadverten(t)* + *-ce.*] 1. The condition or character of being inadvertent; inattention; negligence; heedlessness.—2. An effect of inattention; an oversight, mistake, or fault proceeding from mental negligence.

I do not dwell on this topic at present, but content myself with noticing the serious *inadvertence* of regarding the genus "Feeling" as made up exclusively of pleasure and pain. *A. Bain,* Mind, XII. 578.

=Syn. *Oversight,* etc. See *negligence.*

inadvertency (in-ad-vėr'tẹn-si), *n.* Same as *inadvertence.*

Such little Blemishes as these, when the Thought is great and natural, we should, with Horace, impute to a pardonable *Inadvertency.* *Addison,* Spectator, No. 285.

inadvertent (in-ad-vėr'tẹnt), *a.* [= F. *inadvertant* = It. *inavvertente* (in adv.); as *in-*[3] + *advertent.*] 1. Not properly attentive; heedless; careless; negligent.

However, he allows at length that men may be dishonest in obtruding circumstances foreign to the object; and we may be *inadvertent* in allowing those circumstances to impose upon us.
Warburton, Postscript to Ded. to the Free-Thinkers.

An *inadvertent* step may crush the snail,
That crawls at evening in the public path.
Cowper, Task, vi. 564.

2. Unconscious; unintentional; accidental.

Another secret charm of this book [White's "Natural History of Selborne"] is its *inadvertent* humor, so much the more delicious because unsuspected by the author.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 2.

=Syn. Inattentive, unobservant, thoughtless.

inadvertently (in-ad-vėr'tẹnt-li), *adv.* In an inadvertent manner; heedlessly; carelessly; inconsiderately; unintentionally.

She *inadvertently* approached the place . . . where I sat writing. *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, xxxv.

inadvertisement†, *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *advertisement.*] Inadvertence.

Constant objects lose their hints, and steal an *inadvertisement,* upon us. *Sir T. Browne,* Christ. Mor., iii. 10.

inadvisability (in-ad-vī-zạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inadvisable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being inadvisable.

inadvisable (in-ad-vī'zạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *advisable.*] Unadvisable.

-inæ. [NL., L., fem. pl. of *-inus:* see *-in*[1], *-ine*[1].] A suffix forming New Latin names of subfamilies of animals, being properly adjectives in the feminine plural, with *bestiæ* (beasts) understood, as in *Felinæ, Caninæ,* etc. The family names end in *-idæ.*

in æquali jure (in ē-kwā'lī jō'rē). [L.: *in,* in; *æquali,* abl. neut. of *æqualis,* equal; *jure,* abl. of *jus,* right: see *equal* and *jus.*] In equal right: said of persons having conflicting claims of apparently equal validity. In such a case the maxim of the law is that the position of the defendant is superior—that is to say, whichever claim is asserted by legal proceedings is to be treated as inferior to the other, because he who takes legal proceedings against another has the burden of showing a better right than his adversary has.

inæqui-. For words so beginning, see *inequi-.*

in æquilibrio (in ē-kwi-lib'ri-ō). [L.: *in,* in; *æquilibrio,* abl. of *æquilibrium,* equilibrium: see *equilibrium.*] See *equilibrium,* 1.

Inæquivalvia (in-ē-kwi-val'vi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *in-* priv. + *æquus,* equal, + *valva,* the leaf of a door.] 1. In Lamarck's classification (1801), one of two divisions of his conchiferous *Acephalæa,* containing the inequivalve bivalves and the brachiopods: opposed to *Æquivalvia,* 1.—2. In Latreille's system (1825), one of two divisions (called families) of pedunculate *Brachiopoda,* represented by the genus *Terebratula:* opposed to *Æquivalvia,* 2.

inaffability (in-af-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inaffabilité;* as *inaffable* + *-ity.*] Want of affability; reserve in conversation. *Coles,* 1717.

inaffable (in-af'ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *inaffable;* as *in-*[3] + *affable.* Cf. *ineffable,* of the same ult. formation.] Not affable; reserved. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

inaffectation† (in-af-ek-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *affectation.*] Freedom from affectation. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

inaffected† (in-ạ-fek'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *affected*[2], after F. *inaffecté* = It. *inaffettato* = Sp. *inafectado,* < L. *inaffectatus,* not affected.] Unaffected. *Minsheu,* 1617.

inaffectedly† (in-ạ-fek'ted-li), *adv.* Unaffectedly. *Cockeram.*

inaggressive (in-ạ-gres'iv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *aggressive.*] Not aggressive.

The strong individuality and the *inaggressive* nature of the early cults. *W. E. Hearn,* Aryan Household, p. 325.

inaidable (in-ā'dạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *aid* + *-able.*] Not to be aided. [Rare.] *Shak.,* All's Well, ii. 1.

inaja-palm (in-ä-jä'pälm), *n.* A lofty South American palm, *Maximiliana regia,* having a trunk upward of 100 feet high, and leaves from 30 to 50 feet long, and whose woody spathes are used by the Indians as cradles and by hunters to cook in. The fruit is eaten by the Indians and much relished by monkeys.

inalienability (in-āl'yen-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inaliénabilité* = Pg. *inalienabilidade* = It. *inalienabilità;* as *inalienable* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being inalienable.

inalienable (in-āl'yen-ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *inaliénable* = Sp. *inalienable* = Pg. *inalienavel* = It. *inalienabile;* as *in-*[3] + *alienable.*] Incapable of being alienated or transferred to another; that cannot or should not be transferred or given up.

One of the first things to be done after the resumption was to consolidate and render *inalienable,* or, so to speak, amortise the crown lands. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 365.

inalienableness (in-āl'yen-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Inalienability. *Bailey,* 1727.

inalienably (in-āl'yen-ạ-bli), *adv.* So as not to be alienable: as, rights *inalienably* vested.

The sacred rights of conscience *inalienably* possessed by every man. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., i. 7.

inalimental (in-al-i-men'tạl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *alimental.*] Not supplying aliment; affording no nourishment.

The dulcoration of things is worthy to be tried to the full; for that dulcoration importeth a degree to nourishment; and making of things *inalimental* to become alimental may be an experiment of great profit, for making new victual. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 649.

inalterability (in-âl'tėr-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inalterabilité* = Sp. *inalterabilidad* = Pg. *inalterabilidade* = It. *inalterabilità;* as *inalterable* + *-ity.*] Unalterability.

From its lightness and *inalterability* in the air, aluminum has been applied to the preparation of small weights.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 661.

inalterable (in-âl'tėr-ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *inaltérable* = Sp. *inalterable* = Pg. *inalteravel* = It. *inalterabile;* as *in-*[3] + *alterable.*] Unalterable.

inam (i-näm'), *n.* [Hind., < Ar. *in'ām,* a favor, gift, present, donation.] In India: (*a*) A favor; a boon. Hence—(*b*) A gift or grant, usually of rent-free lands, made for religious endowments or for services rendered to the state. *Encyc. Brit.,* XV. 186.

inamelt, *v.* An obsolete form of *enamel.*

The tombe is . . . couered with lead, and the top all *inamelled* with golde. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 211.

inameller†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *enameler.*

inamiability† (in-ā'mi-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inamiable:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being unamiable.

Insomuch as the reprover oversteps the exact truth of occurrences, in order to heighten their interest, and to make the wished-for impression, his putting *inamiability* is usually met with flat, direct negation by the party castigated. *Jon Bee,* Essay on Samuel Foote.

inamiable† (in-ā'mi-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *amiable.*] Unamiable. *Coles,* 1717.

inamiableness† (in-ā'mi-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Unamiableness.

inamiller†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *enameler.*

inamissible† (in-ạ-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *inamissible* = Sp. *inamisible* = Pg. *inamissivel* = It. *inammissibile,* < LL. *inamissibilis,* that cannot be lost, < *in-* priv. + *amissibilis,* that may be lost: see *amissible.*] Not to be lost.

Had we been so fixt in an *inamissible* happiness from the beginning, there had been no vertue in the world, nor any of that matchlesse pleasure which attends the exercise thereof. *Glanville,* Pre-existence of Souls, viii.

inamissibleness† (in-ạ-mis'i-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being inamissible. *Bailey,* 1727.

inamorata (in-am-ọ-rä'tạ), *n.* [< It. *innamorata,* fem. of *innamorato:* see *inamorate.*] A woman with whom one is in love.

The carriage stopped, as I had expected, at the hotel door; my flame (that is the very word for an opera *inamorata*) alighted. *Charlotte Brontë,* Jane Eyre, xv.

inamorate† (in-am'ọ-rāt), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *inamourate;* = F. *enamouré* = Sp. *enamorado* = Pg. *enamorado, namorado* = It. *innamorato,* < ML. *inamoratus,* pp. of *inamorare,* cause to love, *inamorari,* fall in love, < L. *in,* in, + *amor,* love: see *amor.* Cf. *enamour.*] Enamoured.

His blood was framde for euerie shade of vertue
To rauish into true *inamourate* fire.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, iv. 1.

inamorato (in-am-ọ-rä'tō), *n.* [< It. *innamorato:* see *inamorate.*] A man who is in love; a lover.

If a man had such an army of lovers (as Castilio supposeth), he might soon conquer all the world, except by chance he met with such another army of *inamorates* to oppose it. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 517.

inamour (in-am'ọr), *v. t.* Same as *enamour.*

in-and-in (in'ạnd-in'), *adv.* [< *in*[1] + *and* + *in*[1].] 1. From animals of the same parentage; from animals closely related by blood: as, to breed *in-and-in.*—2. With constant interaction of any kind.

The whole flotsam and jetsam of two minds forced *in and in* upon the matter in hand from every point of the compass. *R. L. Stevenson,* Talk and Talkers, i.

in-and-in (in'ạnd-in'), *n.* [< *in-and-in, adv.*] An old gambling game played by two or three persons with four dice, each person having a box. *In* implied a doublet, or two dice alike out of the four; *in-and-in,* two doublets, or all four dice alike.

He is a merchant still, adventurer,
At *in-and-in.* *B. Jonson,* New Inn, iii. 1.

At Passage and at Mumchance, at *In and In,*
Where swearing hath bin counted for no sinne.
Travels of Twelve-Pence (1630), p. 73. (*Halliwell.*)

inane (in-ān'), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *inane,* < L. *inānis,* empty, void, appar. < *in-* priv. + **-ānis,* an element of unknown origin and meaning.] I. *a.* Empty; void; especially, void of sense or intelligence; senseless; silly.

Vague and *inane* instincts. *Is. Taylor.*

Shylock hesitated for a moment on the threshold, and exhibited a species of *inane* surprise at finding a child instead of his brother-comedian, Mr. Effingham, in the apartment. *J. E. Cooke,* Virginia Comedians, I. xxviii.

For what *inane* rewards he still must try
To pierce the inner earth or scale the sky.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 194.

=Syn. Frivolous, puerile, trifling.

II. *n.* That which is void or empty; void space; emptiness; vacuity.

When one can find out and frame in his mind clearly and distinctly the place of the universe, he will be able to tell us whether it moves or stands still in the undistinguishable *inane* of infinite space.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 10.

Pinnacled dim in the intense *inane.*
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 4.

Folly and Fear are sisters twain:
One closing the eyes,
The other peopling the dark *inane*
With spectral lies.
Whittier, My Soul and I.

inangular (in-ang'gū-lär), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *angular.*] Not angular. [Rare.]

inaniloquent† (in-ạ-nil'ọ-kwẹnt), *a.* [< L. *inanis,* empty, + *loquen(t-)s,* ppr. of *loqui,* speak, talk.] Same as *inaniloquous.* *Coles,* 1717.

inaniloquous† (in-ạ-nil'ọ-kwus), *a.* [< L. *inanis,* empty, + *loqui,* speak, talk.] Given to empty talk; loquacious; garrulous. *Bailey,* 1731.

inanimate[1]† (in-an'i-māt), *v. t.* [< ML. *inanimatus,* pp. of *inanimare* (> It. *inanimare, inanimire*), put life in, animate, < L. *in,* in, + *anima,* life: see *animate, v.*] To infuse life or vigor into; animate; quicken.

Though she which did *inanimate* and fill
The world be gone, yet in this last long night
Her ghost doth walk. *Donne,* Anat. of World, i.

inanimate[2] (in-an'i-mạt), *a.* [= F. *inanimé* = Sp. Pg. *inanimado* = It. *inanimato;* as *in-*[3] + *animate, a.*] 1. Not animate; having lost life or vital force: as, the *inanimate* body of a man.

Nature *inanimate* employs sweet sounds,
But animated Nature sweeter still.
Cowper, Task, i. 197.

The stars and planets attract each other according to the laws which we know regulate *inanimate* bodies on the earth. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 192.

2. Not animated; without vivacity or briskness; spiritless; inactive; sluggish; dull: as, *inanimate* movements; *inanimate* conversation.

All the people in the date villages . . . had an *inanimate*, dejected, grave countenance, and seemed rather to avoid than wish any conversation.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 54.

= Syn. Dead, lifeless, inert, soulless, spiritless.

inanimated (in-an'i-mā-ted), *p. a.* Made inanimate; without life; without animation; lifeless; spiritless. [Rare.]

O fatal change! become in one sad day
A senseless corpse! *inanimated* clay!
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 561.

Everything that comes from them is flat, *inanimated*, and languid. *Goldsmith*, Sequel to A Poetical Scale.

inanimateness (in-an'i-māt-nes), *n.* The state of being inanimate; want of spirit; dullness.

Albeit the mover had been more excellent, might not the motion have been accounted less perfect, by reason of the deadness and *inanimateness* of the subject mov'd?
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. ii. 3.

inanimation[1]†, *n.* [< ML. as if **inanimatio(n-)*, < *inanimare*, animate: see *inanimate*[1].] Infusion of life or spirit; vivifying influence.

Habitual joy in the Holy Ghost, arising from the *inanimation* of Christ living and breathing within us.
Bp. Hall, Christ Mystical.

inanimation[2] (in-an-i-mā'shọn), *n.* [< *in*-[3] + *animation*.] Inanimateness. [Rare.]

inanitiate (in-ạ-nish'i-āt), *a.* [Irreg. < *inaniti(on)* + *-ate*[1].] Affected with inanition; exhausted by lack of nourishment.

inanitiate (in-ạ-nish'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inanitiated*, ppr. *inanitiating*. [Irreg. < *inaniti(on)* + *-ate*[2].] To affect with inanition; exhaust by lack of nourishment.

inanitiation (in-ạ-nish-i-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *inanitiate* + *-ion*.] The state of being inanitiated, or exhausted from lack of nourishment: usually called *inanition*.

inanition (in-ạ-nish'ọn), *n.* [< F. *inanition* = Pr. *inanicio* = Sp. *inanicion* = Pg. *inanição*, < LL. *inanitio(n-)*, emptiness, < L. *inanire*, pp. *inanitus*, make empty, < *inanis*, empty: see *inane*.] The condition or consequence of being inane or empty; hence, exhaustion from lack of nourishment, either physical or mental; starvation due to deficiency or mal-assimilation of food.

And as he must not eat overmuch, so he may not absolutely fast; for, as Celsus contends, repletion and *inanition* may both doe harme in two contrary extreames.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 235.

I was now nearly sick from *inanition*, having taken so little the day before. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, v.

inanity (in-an'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *inanities* (-tiz). [< F. *inanité* = It. *inanità*, < L. *inanita(t-)s*, emptiness, empty space, < *inanis*, empty: see *inane*.] 1. The state of being inane. (*a*†) Emptiness; vacuity.

This opinion excludes all such *inanity*, and admits no vacuities, but so little ones as no body whatever can come to but will be bigger than they, and must touch the corporal parts which those vacuities divide.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies.

(*b*) Mental vacuity; senselessness; silliness; frivolity.

But nothing still from nothing would procéed:
Raise or depress, or magnify or blame,
Inanity will ever be the same.
C. Smart, The Hilliad.

To flow along through a whole wilderness of *inanity*, without particularly arousing the reader's disgust.
De Quincey, Rhetoric, p. 227.

(*c*) Hollowness; worthlessness.

He prevented the vain and presumptuous Russian from seeing the minuteness and *inanity* of the things he was gaining by his violent attempt at diplomacy. *Kinglake*.

2. An instance of frivolity or vanity: as, the *inanities* of his conversation.

inantherate (in-an'thėr-āt), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *anther* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing no anther: applied to sterile filaments or abortive stamens.

in antis (in an'tis). [L.: *in*, in; *antis*, abl. of *antæ*, projecting ends of walls, etc.: see *anta*[1].] In *classical arch.*, between antæ or pilasters: a phrase noting porticoes or buildings without a peristyle, of which the side walls are prolonged beyond the front, forming antæ, which with columns between them support an entablature. See *anta*[1].

External façades high up in the cliffs, consisting each of two columns *in antis*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 388.

inapathy (in-ap'ạ-thi), *n.* [< *in*-[3] + *apathy*.] Feeling; sensibility. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

inapertous (in-ạ-pėr'tus), *a.* [< L. *inapertus*, not open, < *in*- priv. + *apertus*, open: see *apert*.] In *bot.*, not open: applied to an unopened corolla. [Rare.]

inapostate† (in-ạ-pos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *in*- priv. + LL. *apostata*, < Gr. ἀποστάτης, taken in the lit. sense, 'standing away': see *apostate*.] Not standing or turning away; attentive.

The man that will but lay his cares
As *inapostate* to the thing he heares,
Shall be [by] his hearing quickly come to see
The truth of travails lesse in bookes then thee.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 354.

inappealable (in-ạ-pē'lạ-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *appealable*.] Unappealable.

inappeasable (in-ạ-pē'zạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *inapaisable*; as *in*-[3] + *appeasable*.] Not to be appeased.

inappellability (in-ạ-pel-ạ-bil'ị-ti), *n.* [< *inappellable*: see *-bility*.] 1. Incapability of being appealed from: as, "the *inappellability* of the councils," *Coleridge*.—2. The condition of being without appeal.

inappellable (in-ạ-pel'ạ-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inapelable* = It. *inappellabile*; as *in*-[3] + *appellable*.] Not to be appealed from; not admitting of appeal: as, "*inappellable* authority," *Coleridge*.

Inappendiculata (in-ap-en-dik-ụ-lā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *inappendiculate*.] A section of bivalve mollusks whose external branchiæ are destitute of posterior extensions or appendages. Some (for example, *Astrea*, *Arca*) are tetrabranchiate and others (*Lucina*) dibranchiate.

inappendiculate (in-ap-en-dik'ụ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *in*- priv. + *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix*, an appendage: see *appendage*, *appendix*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, unprovided with appendages, as the branchiæ of certain bivalve or lamellibranchiate mollusks of the group *Inappendiculata*.—2. In *bot.*, not appendaged, as the anthers in some of the genera of the *Ericaceæ*, in distinction from those genera in which they are appendaged.

inappetence (in-ap'ẹ-tens), *n.* [< F. *inappétence* = Sp. *inapetencia* = Pg. *inappetencia* = It. *inappetenza*; as *in*-[3] + *appetence*.] 1. Lack of appetence; failure of appetite.

Some squeamish and disrelished person takes a long walk to the physician's lodging to beg some remedy for his *inappetence*. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 23.

2. Lack of desire or inclination. See *appetence*.

inappetency (in-ap'ẹ-tẹn-si), *n.* Same as *inappetence*.

Ignorance may be said to work as an *inappetency* in the stomach, and as an insipidness, a tastelessness in the palate. *Donne*, Sermons, xxvii.

inapplicability (in-ap'li-ka-bil'ị-ti), *n.* [= F. *inapplicabilité*; as *inapplicable* + *-ity*.] The quality of being inapplicable; unsuitableness.

You have said rather less upon the *inapplicability* of your own old principles to the circumstances that are likely to influence your conduct against these principles, than of the general maxims of state.
Burke, To Sir H. Langrishe.

The *inapplicability* of this method has already been explained. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, v. 3.

inapplicable (in-ap'li-ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *inapplicable* = Sp. *inaplicable* = Pg. *inapplicavel*; as *in*-[3] + *applicable*.] Not applicable; incapable of being or not proper to be applied; not suited or suitable; not fitting the case: as, the argument is *inapplicable* to the case.

If such an exhortation proved, perchance,
Inapplicable, words bestowed in waste,
What harm, since law has store, can spend nor miss?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 155.

= Syn. Unsuitable, inappropriate, inapposite, irrelevant.

inapplicableness (in-ap'li-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inapplicable or unsuitable.

inapplicably (in-ap'li-ka-bli), *adv.* In an inapplicable manner.

inapplicatic a (in-ap-li-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *inapplication* = Sp. *inaplicacion* = Pg. *inapplicação*; as *in*-[3] + *application*.] Lack of application; negligence; indolence. *Bailey*, 1731.

inapposite (in-ap'ọ-zit), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *apposite*.] Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent: as, an *inapposite* argument.

I assured her gravely I thought so too; but forbore telling her how totally *inapposite* her application was.
Mrs. H. More, Coelebs, I. 236.

inappositely (in-ap'ọ-zit-li), *adv.* Not pertinently; not suitably.

inappreciable (in-ạ-prē'shi-ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *inappréciable* = Sp. *inapreciable* = Pg. *inapreciavel* = It. *inapprezzabile*, < ML. *inappretiabilis*, not to be estimated; as *in*-[3] + *appreciable*.] Not appreciable; not to be valued or estimated; hence, of no consequence.

After a few approximations the difference becomes *inappreciable*. *Hallam*, Introd. Lit. of Europe.

Glory was the cheap but *inappreciable* meed bestowed by the economical sovereign.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 135.

inappreciation (in-ạ-prē-shi-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *in*-[3] + *appreciation*.] Want of appreciation.

inappreciative (in-ạ-prē'shi-ạ-tiv), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *appreciative*.] Not appreciative; not valuing or justly esteeming.

We are thankful for a commentator at last who passes dry-shod over the turbide ondæ of *inappreciative* criticism.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 47.

inapprehensible (in-ap-rē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [= It. *inapprensibile*, < LL. *inapprehensibilis*, not apprehensible, < *in*- priv. + *apprehensibilis*, apprehensible: see *apprehensible*.] Not apprehensible or intelligible.

Those celestiall songs to others *inapprehensible*, but not to those who were not defil'd with women.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

For here is a predicate which he sufficiently apprehends, what is *inapprehensible* in the proposition being confined to the subject. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 13.

inapprehension (in-ap-rē-hen'shọn), *n.* [< *in*-[3] + *apprehension*.] Want of apprehension. *Bp. Hurd*.

The young men . . . discussed the politics of the province and scrutinised the behavior of their English rulers with more or less *inapprehension*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 593.

inapprehensive (in-ap-rē-hen'siv), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *apprehensive*.] Not apprehensive; without apprehension; without suspicion or fear.

Neither are they hungry for God, nor satisfied with the world; but remain stupid and *inapprehensive*, without resolution and determination.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 639.

For when were they ever more secure and *inapprehensive* of their danger than at this time?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

inapproachable (in-ạ-prō'cha-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *approachable*.] Unapproachable.

inapproachably (in-ạ-prō'cha-bli), *adv.* Unapproachably.

inappropriate (in-ạ-prō'pri-ạt), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *appropriate*.] Not appropriate or pertinent; not proper; unsuitable: as, *inappropriate* remarks.

It may be aggravated by *inappropriate* remedies.
P. M. Latham, Lects. on Clinical Medicine.

inappropriately (in-ạ-prō'pri-ạt-li), *adv.* Not appropriately or suitably.

inappropriateness (in-ạ-prō'pri-ạt-nes), *n.* Unsuitableness; unfitness.

inapt (in-apt'), *a.* [= F. *inapte* = It. *inatto*; as *in*-[3] + *apt*. Cf. *inept*.] 1. Not apt in kind or character; ill adapted to the purpose or occasion; unsuitable; not fit or qualified: as, a person *inapt* for a particular service.

In intelligence the bronco has no equal, unless it is the mule—though this comparison is *inapt*, as that hybrid has an extra endowment of brains, as though in compensation for the beauty which he lacks.
The Century, XXXVII. 342.

2. Not apt in action or manner; not ready or skilful; dull; slow; awkward; unhandy: as, an *inapt* student or workman. Also *unapt*. See *inept*.

inaptitude (in-ap'ti-tūd), *n.* [= F. *inaptitude* = Sp. *inaptitud* (cf. Pg. *inaptidão*) = It. *inattitudine*; as *in*-[3] + *aptitude*.] 1. Lack of aptitude or adaptation; unsuitableness; unfitness.

From diffidence, and perhaps from a certain degree of *inaptitude* for extemporary speaking, he took a less public part in the contests of ecclesiastical politics than some of his contemporaries. *Blair*, Dr. Hugh Blair.

2. Lack of readiness; unskilfulness; awkwardness; unhandiness: as, *inaptitude* in workmanship. See *ineptitude*.

The bursting of the 43-ton breech loading Woolwich gun on board the "Collingwood" is another illustration of the *inaptitude* characteristic of the history of our national armaments. *Broad Arrow*, May 8, 1886.

inaptly (in-apt'li), *adv.* In an inapt manner; unfitly; unsuitably; awkwardly.

inaptness (in-apt'nes), *n.* The quality of being inapt; inaptitude; unreadiness; awkwardness.

The poor man held dispute
With his own mind, unable to subdue
Impatience through *inaptness* to perceive
General distress in his particular lot.
Wordsworth, Excursion, ii.

We often hear persons who have a constitutional or habitual *inaptness* to pronounce an r, and who turn it into a w, or an l. *Whitney*, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 93.

inaquate (in-ā'kwāt), *a.* [< L. *inaquatus*, pp. of *inaquare*, turn into water, < *in*, into, + *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] Transformed into water; embodied in water. [Rare.]

For as muche as he is joyned to the bread but sacramentally, there followeth no inpanation thereof, no more than the Holy Ghost is *inaquate:* that is to say, made water, beyng sacramentally joyned to the water in baptism.
Cranmer, Ans. to Gardiner, p. 368.

inaquation (in-ā-kwā'shọn), *n.* [< *inaquate* + *-ion.*] Embodiment in or transformation into water. [Rare.]

The solution to the seconde reason is almost soundely handled, alludynge from inpanacion to *inaquation*, although it was neuer sayde in Scripture, this water is the Holy Ghoost.
Bp. Gardiner, Explication, Transubstan., fol. 127.

inar (ē'när), *n.* [Ir.] An outer garment worn by the ancient Irish. In the usual representations it appears as a sleeved frock worn over the leinidh, the kilt of which shows below it.

Over the lenn came the *inar*, a kind of closely fitting tunic reaching to the hips. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 257.

inarable (in-ar'ą-bl), *a.* [= It. *inarabile;* as *in-*[3] + *arable.*] Not arable; not capable of being plowed or tilled.

inarch (in-ärch'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *enarch;* < *in-*[2] + *arch*[1].] To graft by approach; graft by uniting to the stock, as a scion, without separating the scion from its parent tree.

Inarching.

inarching (in-ärch'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *inarch, v.*] The act of grafting by approach; approaching.

We might abate the art of Taliacotius, and the new *inarching* of noses.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 9.

inarm (in-ärm'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *arm*[1].] To embrace in or as if in the arms; encircle. [Rare.]

Warwickshire you might call Middle-Ingle, for equality of distance from the *inarming* ocean.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xiii.

Behold the mountain rillet, become a brook, become a torrent, how it *inarms* a handsome boulder.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xxxvii.

Inarticulata (in-är-tik-ụ-lā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *inarticulatus:* see *articulate.*] 1. Deshayes's name, given in 1836, of a division of *Brachiopoda* containing those brachiopods which have inarticulate or non-articulate valves, including the families *Lingulidæ, Discinidæ,* and *Craniidæ:* now called *Lyopomata.* See *Articulata. Ecardines* is a synonym.—2. One of two divisions of the cyclostomatous ectoproctous polyzoans, containing the families *Idmonoidæ, Tubuliporidæ, Diastoporidæ, Lichenoporidæ,* and *Frondiporidæ,* which have the zoarium without internodes: opposed to *Articulata.* Also called *Incrustata.*

inarticulate (in-är-tik'ụ-lāt), *a.* [= F. *inarticulé* = Sp. Pg. *inarticulado* = It. *inarticolato,* < LL. *inarticulatus,* not articulate, not distinct, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *articulatus,* pointed, articulate: see *articulate.*] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* not articulated; having no articulation or joint; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Inarticulata;* lyopomatous; ecardinal.

In the calcareous sponges the spicules are frequently regularly disposed; and in the Sycons in particular a definite arrangement, on two plans, the articulate and *inarticulate,* can be traced in the skeleton of the radial tubes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

2. Not articulate; not uttered or emitted with expressive or intelligible modulations, as sounds or speech; not distinct or with distinction of syllables.

Mingling with these *inarticulate* sounds in the low murmur of memory. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ix.

3. Not articulating or speaking; incapable of expressing thought in speech.

That poor earl who is *inarticulate* with palsy.
Walpole, Letters, II. 379.

Inarticulate with rage and grief.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 186.

inarticulated (in-är-tik'ụ-lā-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *articulated.*] 1. In *zoöl.,* not articulated; not jointed; inarticulate.—2. In *Brachiopoda,* of or pertaining to the *Inarticulata;* having the shell hingeless; lyopomatous.

inarticulately (in-är-tik'ụ-lāt-li), *adv.* In an inarticulate manner; with indistinct utterance; indistinctly.

inarticulateness (in-är-tik'ụ-lāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inarticulate; indistinctness of utterance; want of distinct articulation.

inarticulation (in-är-tik-ụ-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *articulation.*] Inarticulateness. [Rare.]

The oracles meaned to be obscure: but then it was by the ambiguity of the expression, and not by the *inarticulation* of the words. *Chesterfield.*

in articulo mortis (in är-tik'ụ-lō môr'tis). [L.: *in,* in; *articulo,* abl. of *articulus,* joint, article; *mortis,* gen. of *mor(t-)s,* death: see *mortal.*] In the article of death; at the very point of death; in the death-struggle. See *article.*

inartificial (in-är-ti-fish'ạl), *a.* [= F. *inartificiel;* as *in-*[3] + *artificial.*] 1. Not artificial; not according to the rules of art; formed or performed without art or artifice: as, *inartificial* work; an *inartificial* style.

The allegation is very *inartificial,* and the charge peevish and unreasonable.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 254.

An *inartificial* argument depending upon a naked asseveration. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

2. Simple; artless; without contrivance or affectation: as, an *inartificial* manner.

His [James Hogg's] vanity was so *inartificial* as to be absolutely amusing.
S. C. Hall, in Personal Traits of Brit. Authors, p. 97.

Inartificial argument, in *rhet.* See *artificial argument,* under *artificial.*

inartificially (in-är-ti-fish'ạl-i), *adv.* In an inartificial or artless manner; in a manner regardless of the rules of art; without art.

If, in the definition of meditation, I should call it an unaccustomed and unpractised duty, I should speak a truth, though somewhat *inartificially.*
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. 4.

The incidents were *inartificially* huddled together.
Scott, Monastery, Int.

inartificialness (in-är-ti-fish'ạl-nes), *n.* The state of being inartificial. [Rare.]

inartistic (in-är-tis'tik), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *artistic.*] Not artistic; not conformable to the rules or principles of art; deficient in liking for or appreciation of art.

An author's growth, and the happiness of both parties, are vastly imperilled by his union with the most affectionate of creatures, if she has an *inartistic* nature and a dull or commonplace mind. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 134.

inartistical (in-är-tis'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *artistic* + *-al.*] Same as *inartistic.*

The originality and power of this [dramatic literature] as a mirror of life can not be contested, however much may be said against the rudeness and *inartistical* shape of the majority of its products. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 12.

inartistically (in-är-tis'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In an inartistic manner; without conformity to the principles of art.

inasmuch (in'az-much'), *adv.* [Orig. a phr., *in as much,* < ME. *in as moche:* see *in*[1], *as*[1], *much.* Cf. *forasmuch.*] 1. In so far; to such a degree: followed by *as.*

Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.
Mat. xxv. 40.

2. In view of the fact; seeing; considering: followed by *as.*

He was not worthy of death, *inasmuch as* he hated him not in time past. Deut. xix. 6.

The very force and contrivance of these collects [of our liturgy] is highly useful to raise and to enliven our devotions, *inasmuch as* they generally begin with the awful mention of some of God's attributes.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xx.

inassimilation (in-ą-sim-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *assimilation.*] Want of assimilation; non-assimilation.

It is one of the frequent occurrences in *inassimilation* that the organism is not uniformly well nourished.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 541.

inattention (in-ą-ten'shọn), *n.* [= F. *inattention;* as *in-*[3] + *attention.*] 1. Want of attention; failure to fix the mind attentively on an object or a subject; heedlessness; negligence.

The universal indolence and *inattention* among us to things that concern the publick. *Tatler*, No. 187.

2. An act of neglect; failure of courtesy.—**Syn.** 1. Thoughtlessness, absence of mind, carelessness. See *negligence.*

inattentive (in-ą-ten'tiv), *a.* [= F. *inattentif;* as *in-*[3] + *attentive.*] Not attentive; not fixing the mind attentively; heedless; careless; negligent: as, an *inattentive* habit.

What prodigies can pow'r divine perform
More grand than it produces year by year,
And all in sight of *inattentive* man?
Cowper, Task, vi. 120.

—**Syn.** *Abstracted, Preoccupied,* etc. See *absent.*

inattentively (in-ą-ten'tiv-li), *adv.* In an inattentive manner; without attention; carelessly; heedlessly.

In a letter to Addison, he expresses some consciousness of behaviour *inattentively* deficient in respect.
Johnson, Pope.

inattentiveness (in-ą-ten'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being inattentive; inattention.

The perpetual repetition of the same form of words produces weariness and *inattentiveness* in the congregation.
Paley, Moral Philos., v. 5.

inaudibility (in-â-di-bil'į-ti), *n.* [< *inaudible:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being inaudible.

inaudible (in-â'di-bl), *a.* [= F. *inaudible* = Sp. *inaudible* = Pg. *inaudivel* = It. *inaudibile,* < LL. *inaudibilis,* not audible, < L. *in-* priv. + (ML.) *audibilis,* audible: see *audible.*] Not audible; incapable of being heard: as, an *inaudible* whisper.

A soft and lulling sound is heard
Of streams *inaudible* by day.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

inaudibleness (in-â'di-bl-nes), *n.* Inaudibility.

inaudibly (in-â'di-bli), *adv.* In an inaudible manner; so as not to be heard.

inaugur† (in-â'gėr), *v. t.* [< F. *inaugurer* = Sp. Pg. *inaugurar* = It. *inaugurare,* < L. *inaugurare,* inaugurate: see *inaugurate.*] To inaugurate.

Inaugured and created king. *Latimer.*

inaugural (in-â'gụ-rạl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *inaugural* = Sp. Pg. *inaugural* = It. *inaugurale;* as *inaugur* + *-al,* after *augural.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to, connected with, or forming part of an inauguration: as, *inaugural* ceremonies.

The *inaugural* address was sufficiently imperious in tone and manner. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, vii. 2.

II. *n.* An inaugural address.

General Jackson, . . . in his first *inaugural,* declared that a national debt was "incompatible with real independence." *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 210.

inaugurate (in-â'gụ-rāt), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *inaugurated,* ppr. *inaugurating.* [< L. *inauguratus,* pp. of *inaugurare* (> ult. E. *inaugur*), practise augury, divine, consecrate or install into office with augural ceremonies, < *in,* in, + *augur,* an augur: see *augur.* Cf. *exaugurate.*] 1. To introduce or induct into office with suitable ceremonies; invest formally with an office.

The seat on which her Kings *inaugurated* were.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xvii. 188.

If a church has power to call a pastor, it has power to *inaugurate* him as pastor—that is, install him.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 414.

2. To make a formal beginning of; put in action or operation; initiate, especially something of dignity or importance: as, to *inaugurate* a reform.

We will *inaugurate* the new era for the noblest manhood and the purest womanhood the world has ever seen.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xv.

Unwilling . . . to *inaugurate* a novel policy . . . without the approbation of Congress, I submit for your consideration the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a Chargé d'Affaires near each of those new States.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 168.

[The word is often inelegantly applied in this sense, especially in newspapers, to trivial or ignoble subjects.

Their [special agents'] object is not to prevent crime, but to *inaugurate* it.
Gazette (Washington, D. C.), Jan. 11, 1874.]

3. To institute or initiate the use of, especially by some formal opening ceremony: as, to *inaugurate* a railroad, a public building, or a statue.

inaugurate† (in-â'gụ-rāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inaugurado,* < L. *inauguratus,* pp.: see the verb.] Inaugurated; invested with office; inducted; installed.

In this manner being *inaugurate* and invested in the kingdomes, hee [Numa] provideth by good orders, lawes, and customes, to reedifie as it were that citie.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 14.

inauguration (in-â-gụ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *inauguration* = Sp. *inauguracion* = Pg. *inauguração* = It. *inaugurazione,* < LL. *inauguratio(n-),* a beginning (not found in lit. sense 'consecration by augury'), < L. *inaugurare,* inaugurate: see *inaugurate.*] 1. The act of inaugurating or inducting into office with solemnity; ceremonial investiture with office.—2. The act of solemnly or formally introducing or setting in motion anything of importance or dignity; a definite beginning or initiation: as, the *inauguration* of a new era or a new system.—3. A ceremonial or formal introduction or opening, as of something intended for public use: as, the *inauguration* of a monument or an exhibition. [Among the ancient Romans the act of inauguration (not expressed by *inauguratio,* but by a circumlocution with the verb) consisted in the consultation of the auspices by the augurs, and sometimes by other priests, to ascertain the will of the gods with reference to the induction of men into office or to any proposed public measure or proceeding. If the signs were deemed favorable, the declaration of that fact completed the inauguration.]—**Inauguration day.** See *day*[1].

inaugurator (in-â'gụ-rā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *inaugurateur* = Pg. *inaugurador;* as *inaugurate* + *-or.*] One who inaugurates; one who begins or initiates.

George I. . . . comes on the stage of English History . . . as the *inaugurator* of a period of national prosperity.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 3.

inauguratory (in-â'gū-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *inauguratorio;* as *inaugurate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining or suited to inauguration.

After so many *inauguratory* gratulations, nuptial hymns, and funeral dirges, he must be highly favoured by nature, or by fortune, who says any thing not said before. *Johnson*, Dryden.

inaurate† (in-â'rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inauratus*, pp. of *inaurare* (> It. *inaurare*), cover or overlay with gold, < *in*, on, + *aurare*, cover with gold, gild, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurate*[1]. Cf. *deaurate.*] To cover with gold; gild. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

inaurate (in-â'rāt), *a.* [< L. *inauratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1†. Covered or seeming to be covered with gold; gilded; gilt. *Maunder.*—2. In *entom.*, having metallic golden luster, as striæ, punctures, foveæ, and depressed margins in certain *Coleoptera.*

inauration† (in-â-rā'shon), *n.* [< *inaurate* + *-ion.*] The act or process of gilding or overlaying with gold.

Some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

inauspicate† (in-âs'pi-kāt), *a.* [< L. *inauspicatus*, without auspices, with bad auspices, unlucky, < *in-* priv. + *auspicatus*, pp. of *auspicari*, consecrate by auspices: see *auspicate.*] Ill-omened; unlucky.

With me come burn those ships *inauspicate;*
For I Cassandra's ghost in sleep saw late.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

inauspicious (in-âs-pish'us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *auspicious.*] Not auspicious; ill-omened; unlucky; unfavorable: as, an *inauspicious* time.

O, here
Will I set up my everlasting rest,
And shake the yoke of *inauspicious* stars
From this world-wearied flesh.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

It was with that *inauspicious* meaning in his glance that Hollingsworth first met Zenobia's eyes, and began his influence upon her life. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, iv.

=**Syn.** Unpropitious, unpromising, untoward.

inauspiciously (in-âs-pish'us-li), *adv.* In an inauspicious manner; unluckily; unfavorably.

The regicide enemies had broken up what had been so *inauspiciously* begun and so feebly carried on.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

inauspiciousness (in-âs-pish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being inauspicious; unfavorableness. *Bailey*, 1727.

inauthoritative (in-â-thor'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *authoritative.*] Having no authority; unauthoritative.

inauthoritativeness (in-â-thor'i-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being inauthoritative or without authority or commission. [Rare.]

I furnished them not with precarious praters, . . . in whom ignorance and impudence, inability and *inauthoritativeness*, contend which shall be greatest.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 53.

We cannot close the volumes without being struck with the general looseness and absence of all regard for authority which pervade them. This should not be. . . . Far-reaching interests will not excuse *inauthoritativeness.*
Nature, XXXVII. 442.

in banco (in bang'kō). [ML.: L. *in*, in, on; ML. *bancus*, bench: see *bank*[1], *bench.*] In full bench; at a session where a quorum of all the judges are present, as distinguished from a branch of the court. A trial in banco is one held before a number of judges for the sake of greater deliberation, so that questions arising may be determined at once by a consultation of the full bench. Also *in banc, en banc.*

inbarge† (in-bärj'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *barge*[1].] To cause to embark, as on a barge or bark.

Whither his friends she caused him to *inbarge.*
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

inbarn (in-bärn'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *barn*[1].] To deposit in a barn.

A fair harvest, . . . well inned and *inbarned.*
Herbert, Priest to the Temple, xxx.

inbassett, *n.* A Middle English variant of *embassade.*

inbeaming† (in'bē-ming), *n.* [< *in-*[1] + *beaming.*] The ingress of light; irradiation.

And, for all these boastings of new lights, *inbeamings*, and inspirations, that man that follows his reason, both in the choice and defence of his religion, will find himself better led and directed by this one guide than by an hundred Directories. *South*, Works, IV. vii.

inbearing (in'bär-ing), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *bearing.* Cf. *overbearing.*] Officious; meddlesome. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Then out it speaks an auld skipper,
An *inbearing* dog was hee—
"Ye've stay'd ower lang in Noroway,
Spending your king's monie."
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 240).

inbeat†, *v. t.* [ME. *inbeten;* < *in-*[1] + *beat*[1].] To beat in.

Thenne with a barre *inbete* it, batte it ofte,
And playne it rough.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

inbeing (in'bē-ing), *n.* [< *in-*[1] + *being.*] Inherence; inherent existence.

When we say the bowl is . . . round, . . . the boy is . . . witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it.
Watts, Logic, i. 2.

inbent (in'bent), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *bent*[1].] Bent or turned inward.

Inbent eyes
Can scarce discern the shape of mine own pain.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 550).

I can distinguish no regular markings on the *inbent* surfaces of the radials between the spines.
Geol. Jour., XLV. i. 152.

inbind (in-bīnd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inbound*, ppr. *inbinding.* [= D. *inbinden* = G. *einbinden* = Dan. *indbinde* = Sw. *inbinda;* as *in-*[1] + *bind.*] To bind or hem in; inclose.

On the green banks which that fair stream *inbound*
Flowers and odours sweetly smiled and smelled.
Fairfax.

inbland†, *v. t.* [ME. *inblanden* (= Dan. *indblande* = Sw. *inblanda*, intermingle, intersperse); < *in-*[1] + *bland*[1].] To mingle; blend.

Wyth chynne & cheke ful sweto,
Bothe quit & red *in-blande.*
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1205.

inblown† (in'blōn), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *blown*[1].] Blown into. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, I. iii. § 29.

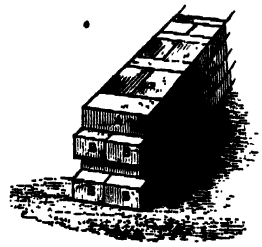
inboard (in'bōrd), *adv.* [< *in*[1] + *board.*] 1. Within the hull or interior of a ship or boat; also, in the middle part of the hold of a ship: as, stow the freight well *inboard.*—2. Within the rail or bulwarks; toward or nearer to the center: as, to draw the sail *inboard.*

inboard (in'bōrd), *a.* [< *inboard, adv.*] 1. In the interior of a ship or boat; being within the hull or hold: as, *inboard* cargo: opposed to *outboard.*

New bulkheads and *inboard* works, new spars, rigging, sails, and boats, were added.
C. F. Hall, Polar Exped., p. 29.

2. Not projecting over the rail or bulwarks: as, an *inboard* spar or sail.

inbond (in'bond), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *bond*[1].] In *arch.*, laid lengthwise across a wall, as a brick or stone; formed in whole or part of materials so laid, as a wall: opposed to *outbond*, where the brick or stone is laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall. Inbond and outbond bricks or stones are called respectively *headers* and *stretchers.* See *bond*[1], 12.



Inbond and Outbond Wall.
A, header: B, B, stretchers.

in bonis (in bō'nis). [L.: *in*, in; *bonis*, abl. of *bona*, q. v. Cf. *bonus, boon*[3].] In goods; in respect of his goods.

inborn (in'bōrn), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *born*[1].] 1. Innate; implanted by nature.

I cannot make you gentlemen; that's a work
Rais'd from your own deservings; merit, manners,
And *in-born* virtue does it.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, v. 3.

An *inborn* grace that nothing lacked
Of culture or appliance.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

2†. Native; aboriginal.

The hills . . . on everie side with winding in and out mounted up aloft, and were passable for none but the *inborn* inhabitants that knew the wayes verie well.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

=**Syn.** 1. *Innate, Inbred*, etc. See *inherent.*

inbread†, *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *bread*[1] (tr. ML. *impanare:* see *impane*).] To embody in bread; impanate. *Davies.*

We must believe that He cometh down again at the will of the priests to be impaned or *inbreaded* for their bellies' commonwealth. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 206.

in-bread†, *n.* The extra piece or number of a bakers' dozen. See *bakers' dozen*, under *baker.*

inbreak (in'brāk), *n.* [= D. *inbreuk* = G. *einbruch;* as *in-*[1] + *break.*] A sudden, violent inroad or incursion; an irruption: opposed to *outbreak.* [Rare.]

Deshuttes and Varigny, massacred at the first *inbreak*, have been beheaded. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 10.

He saw that he had cleared the way for the *inbreak* of materialist scepticism, which he loathed.
The American, IX. 126.

inbreaking (in'brā-king), *n.* [< *in-*[1] + *breaking.*] The act of breaking in; incursion; invasion; inroad. [Rare.]

inbreathe (in-brēŦH'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inbreathed*, ppr. *inbreathing.* [< ME. *inbrethen;* < *in-*[1] + *breathe.*] To infuse by breathing; communicate by inspiration.

Sphere-born harmonious sisters, Voice and Verse,
Wed your divine sounds, and mix'd power employ,
Dead things with *inbreathed* sense able to pierce.
Milton, Solemn Musick, l. 4.

inbred (in'bred), *p. a.* [Pp. of *inbreed.*] 1. Produced or developed within; innate; inherent; intrinsic: as, *inbred* modesty or good sense.

His face and carriage
Seem to declare an *in-bred* honesty.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

No natural, *inbred* force and fortitude could prove equal to such a task. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

2. Bred in-and-in.—**Syn.** 1. *Innate, Ingrained*, etc. See *inherent.*

inbreed (in'brēd or in-brēd'), *v. t.* [Also *in-breed;* < *in-*[1] + *breed.*] 1. To breed, generate, or develop within.

To *inbreed* in us this generous and christianly reverence one of another. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii.

2. To breed from animals of the same parentage or otherwise closely related; breed in-and-in.

inburning (in'bėr-ning), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *burning.*] Burning within.

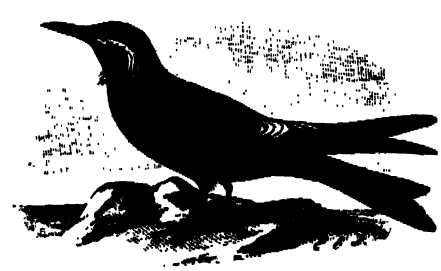
Her *inburning* wrath she gan abate.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 17.

inburst (in'bėrst), *n.* [< *in-*[1] + *burst.*] A bursting in from without; an irruption: opposed to *outburst.* [Rare.]

Let but that accumulated insurrectionary mass find entrance, like the infinite *inburst* of water.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 2.

inby, inbye (in'bī), *adv.* [< *in*[1] + *by*[1].] Toward the interior; nearer to; specifically, in *coal-mining*, toward the interior of a mine, and away from the shaft or other place where the surface is reached: the opposite of *outby.* Also *in-over.*—**To go inby**, to go from the door toward the fire. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

inca (ing'kä), *n.* [Sometimes written *ynca;* = F. *inca, incas* = It. *inca,* < Sp. Pg. *inca,* < Peruv. *inca* (see def. 1).] 1. One of the princes or rulers who governed Peru or one of its divisions previous to the Spanish conquest.—2. [*cap.*] A member of the dominant tribe in Peru previous to the Spanish conquest.—3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A name of Leadbeater's cockatoo (*Cacatua leadbeateri*) of Australia, having the crest red, yellow, and white. (*b*) [NL.] The technical specific name of various birds: used only with a generic term. (*c*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of terns or sea-swallows, *Sterninæ*, related to the noddies,



Inca Tern (*Inca mystacalis*).

having dark plumage with a bundle of white curly plumes on each side of the head. The only species is *Sterna inca* (Lesson), now *Inca mystacalis* (Jardine). See *Nænia.* (*d*) A bird of this genus.—4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of scarabæoid beetles, comprising a number of large robust Mexican and Central and South American forms, usually of a reddish-bronze color, flying actively at midday and frequenting flowering trees. *Serville*, 1825.—5. A name given about 1850 to some varieties of alpaca cloth.—**Inca dog**, a kind of South American dog, unlike any of the canines peculiar to that country, and supposed to be derived from the Mexican wolf.

incadæ† (ing'kā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Inca* + *-adæ.*] A family of lamellicorn beetles, taking name from the genus *Inca.* *Burmeister*, 1842.

incage, *v. t.* See *encage.*

incalculability (in-kal'kū-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *incalculable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being incalculable, or indeterminable by calculation.

The one set of machines are characterised by their calculability—the other by their *incalculability.*
B. Stewart, Cons. of Energy, p. 189.

incalculable (in-kal'kū-la-bl), *a.* [= F. *incalculable* = Sp. *incalculable* = Pg. *incalculavel* =

It. *incalcolabile;* as *in-*[3] + *calculable.*] 1. Not calculable; incapable of being calculated or reckoned; indeterminable by calculation.

They may even in one year of such false policy do mischiefs *incalculable.* *Burke*, Scarcity.

2. Not to be reckoned upon; that cannot be forecast. [Rare.]

It is only the great poets who seem to have this unsolicited profusion of unexpected and *incalculable* phrase. *Lowell*, Democracy.

incalculableness (in-kal'kū-la-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being incalculable.

incalculably (in-kal'kū-la-bli), *adv.* In an incalculable degree or manner; immeasurably.

incalescence (in-ka-les'ens), *n.* [= It. *incalescenza;* as *incalescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The state of being incalescent; the state of growing warm; incipient or increasing heat.

The two ingredients were easily mingled, and grew not only sensibly but considerably hot, and that so nimbly, that the *incalescence* sometimes came to its highth in about a minute of an hour by a minute clock. *Boyle*, Works, I. 104.

incalescency (in-ka-les'en-si), *n.* Same as *incalescence.*

The oil preserves the ends of the bones from *incalescency*, which they, being solid bodies, would necessarily contract from a swift motion. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

incalescent (in-ka-les'ent), *a.* [< L. *incalescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *incalescere*, grow warm or hot, < *in*, in, to, + *calescere*, grow warm: see *calescence.*] Growing warm; increasing in heat.

incalzando (in-kal-tsän'dō). [It., ppr. of *incalzare*, *incalciare* = OSp. *encalzar* = Pr. *encausar* = OF. *enchaucer*, chase, pursue, follow on the heels of, < L. *in*, on, + *calx* (*calc-*), heel: see *calx*[2].] In *music*, same as *stringendo.*

incameration (in-kam-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *incamération* = Pg. *incameração* = It. *incamerazione*, confiscation; < ML. **incameratio(n-)*, < **incamerare* (in pp. *incameratus*, confined to a chamber), < L. *in*, in, + *camera*, chamber: see *camera.*] The act or process of incorporating with the fiscal department of a government, as an estate or other source of revenue; particularly, annexation to the Pope's exchequer or apostolic chamber.

incampt†, *v.* An obsolete form of *encamp.*

incampment†, *n.* An obsolete form of *encampment.*

Incan (ing'kan), *a.* [< *Inca* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the Incas of Peru. Also, rarely, *Incarial.*

We have no accurate knowledge of the *Incan* history earlier than the century before the invasion of the Spaniards under Pizarro. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, VI. 216.

incandesce (in-kan-des'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incandesced*, ppr. *incandescing.* [< L. *incandescere*, become warm or hot, glow, kindle, < *in*, in, + *candescere*, kindle, glow: see *candescent.*] I. *intrans.* To glow with heat; be or become incandescent.

A wire which remained dull at ordinary atmospheric pressure *incandesced* when a moderate vacuum was obtained. *Nature*, XXXVII. 570.

II. *trans.* To cause to glow or become incandescent.

A wire . . . *incandesced* by alternate or direct currents. *Nature*, XXXVII. 448.

incandescence (in-kan-des'ens), *n.* [= F. *incandescence* = Sp. Pg. *incandescencia* = It. *incandescenza;* as *incandescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The condition of being incandescent; glowing heat. Rarely *candescence.*

The main source of light is *Incandescence.* *Tait*, Light, § 25.

incandescency (in-kan-des'en-si), *n.* Same as *incandescence.*

A platinum wire 16 B. W. G. and 15 feet long was raised to vivid *incandescency.* *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I. 153.

incandescent (in-kan-des'ent), *a.* [= F. *incandescent* = Sp. Pg. It. *incandescente*, < L. *incandescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *incandescere*, become warm or hot, glow: see *incandesce, candescent.*] Glowing with heat; rendered luminous by heat. Rarely *candescent.*

Holy Scripture becomes resplendent, or, as one might say, *incandescent* throughout. *Is. Taylor.*

When bodies retain a solid or liquid form when *incandescent*, their constituent molecules give out rays of light. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 120.

Incandescent electric light. See *electric light*, under *electric.*

incanescent (in-ka-nes'ent), *a.* [< L. *incanescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *incanescere*, become gray or hoary, < *in*, in, on, + *canescere*, become gray: see *canescent.*] Same as *canescent.*

incanous (in-kā'nus), *a.* [< L. *incanus*, quite gray, < *in*, in, on, + *canus*, gray.] Hoary; canescent.

incantation (in-kan-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *incantacion* = F. *incantation* = Sp. *incantacion* = It. *incantazione*, < LL. *incantatio(n-)*, < L. *incantare*, chant a magic formula over, enchant: see *enchant.*] The art or act of enchanting by uttering magical words, with ceremonies supposed to have magical power; also, the formula of words or the ceremony employed.

My ancient *incantations* are too weak,
And hell too strong for me to buckle with.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

The *incantation* backward she repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats. *Garth.*

Medicine was always joined with magick; no remedy was administered without mysterious ceremony and *incantation.* *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 2.

incantator (in'kan-tā-tor), *n.* [LL. (> ult. E. *enchantor*), < L. *incantare*, enchant: see *enchant, enchanter.*] An enchanter. [Rare.]

This neophyte, moreover, was a wizard, an aspirant in more supernatural arts, an *incantator*, a spirit-seer! *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 295.

incantatory (in-kan'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *incantatorio*, < LL. as if **incantatorius*, < *incantator*, enchanter: see *incantator.*] Dealing by enchantment; practised in incantation; magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impostors. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

It is related that the necromancers of Thessaly addod the blood of infants to that of black lambs in their *incantatory* rites, that the evoked spirits would render themselves objective from the exhalations of the blood. *Gentleman's Mag.*, quoted in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 212.

incanting†, (in-kan'ting), *a.* [Ppr. of **incant*, < L. *incantare*, enchant: see *enchant.*] Enchanting; ravishing; delightful.

Incantingly voices, . . . poesy, mirth, and wine, raising the sport commonly to admiration. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 306.

incanton (in-kan'ton), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *canton*[1].] To unite in or incorporate as a canton.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich proposed at a general diet the incorporating Geneva in the number of the cantons, the Roman Catholick party . . . proposed at the same time the *incantoning* of Constance, as a counterpoise. *Addison*, Travels in Italy, Switzerland.

incapability (in-kā-pa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *incapable:* see *-bility.*] The character or condition of being incapable; want of mental or physical capacity, or of legal competency; inability or disability.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourself to the service. *Suckling.*

incapable (in-kā'pa-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *incapable*, < LL. *incapabilis*, incapable, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *capabilis*, capable: see *capable.*] I. *a.* Not capable. (*a*) Lacking in capacity, ability, or fitness; inefficient; incompetent; inadequate.

The wheelbarrow of this civilisation is . . . a ponderous, *incapable* body. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

(*b*) Lacking sufficient capacity or capaciousness; insufficient, unfit, or unqualified: in this and the succeeding uses commonly followed by *of.*

Is not your father grown *incapable*
Of reasonable affairs? *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

(*c*) Not capable of receiving or admitting; not susceptible: as, his lot is *incapable of* amelioration.

We find this our empyreal form
Incapable of mortal injury. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 434.

(*d*) Not capable of understanding or comprehending; wanting appreciation; unconscious. [Rare.]

She chanted snatches of old tunes,
As one *incapable of* her own distress.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

Incapable and shallow innocents,
You cannot guess who caus'd your father's death.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2.

(*e*) Not capable legally; unqualified; disqualified by law; wanting legal warrant or capacity.

Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable of* purchasing any more. *Swift.*

=Syn. *Incapable, Unable. Incapable* properly denotes a want of passive power, the power of receiving, and is applicable particularly to the mind, or said of something inanimate: as, a body once dead is *incapable* of restoration to life. The word often applies to moral inability: as, he is quite *incapable* of doing a thing so base; or otherwise it approaches essentially the more active meanings of *unable. Unable* denotes the want of active power or power of performing, being applicable to the body or to the mind: we could not say that Achilles was *unable* to be wounded, but we could say that Achilles was *incapable* of a wound. In law *capable* and *incapable* refer more frequently to legal qualification, *able* and *unable* to physical facility or hindrance: as, a man may not be legally *incapable* of doing an act, yet from circumstances be practically *unable* to do it.

II. *n.* One who lacks mental or physical capacity, either general or special.

The preservation of *incapables* is habitually secured by our social arrangements. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 170.

"All prisoners who have certificates from the doctor, step out!" shouted Captain Gudeem, and twenty-five or thirty *incapables*—some old and infirm, some pale and emaciated from sickness—separated themselves from the main body of convicts. *The Century*, XXXVII. 26.

incapableness (in-kā'pa-bl-nes), *n.* Incapability. *Bailey*, 1727.

incapably (in-kā'pa-bli), *adv.* In an incapable manner.

incapacious (in-kā-pā'shus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *incapaz* = It. *incapace*, < LL. *incapax*, incapable, < L. *in-* priv. + *capax*, capable, capacious: see *capacious.*] 1. Not capacious; not spacious; of small content or compass; contracted.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious* cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things. *Burnet.*

2†. Incapable.

Can art be so dim-sighted, learned sir?
I did not think her so *incapacious.*
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 2.

incapaciousness (in-kā-pā'shus-nes), *n.* The condition of being incapacious; want of containing space; contractedness.

incapacitate (in-kā-pas'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incapacitated*, ppr. *incapacitating.* [< *in-*[3] + *capacitate.* Cf. equiv. Sp. Pg. *incapacitar.*] 1. To deprive of capacity or natural power; render or make incapable: followed by *from* or *for.*

Physical weakness *incapacitated* him *from* the public practice of his art. *J. W. Hales*, Int. to Milton's Areopagitica.

Concentrated attention, unbroken by rest, so prostrates the brain as to *incapacitate* it *for* thinking. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 62.

2. To deprive of competent ability or qualification; render unfit; disqualify: as, insanity *incapacitates* one for marriage.

The old law of Scotland declared that a butcher should not sit upon a jury; he was *incapacitated* by his profession. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 196.

Any one deliberate habit of sin *incapacitates* a man for receiving the gifts of the Gospel. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 95.

3. To deprive of legal or constitutional capacity or privilege; withhold or nullify the right of.

The people cannot *incapacitate* the king, because he derives not his right from them, but from God only. *Dryden*, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

It absolutely *incapacitated* them from holding rank, office, function, or property. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xi. 7.

incapacitation (in-kā-pas-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *incapacitate* + *-ion.*] The act of incapacitating, or the state of being incapacitated; the act of disqualifying; disqualification.

If they suffer this power of arbitrary *incapacitation* to stand, they have utterly perverted every other power of the House of Commons. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

incapacity (in-kā-pas'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incapacité* = Sp. *incapacidad* = It. *incapacità;* as *in-*[3] + *capacity.*] 1. Lack of capacity; lack of ability or qualification; inability; incapability; incompetency.

Heaven, seeing the *incapacity* of . . . [philosophy] to console him, has given him the aid of religion. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxix.

The eldest son of a rich nobleman
Is heir to all his *incapacities.*
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 2.

The chief cause of sectarian animosity is the *incapacity* of most men to conceive hostile systems in the light in which they appear to their adherents, and to enter into the enthusiasm they inspire. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 141.

2. In *law*, the lack of legal qualification; that condition of a person which forbids a given act on his part, and makes the act legally inefficacious even if he does it: as, infancy constitutes an *incapacity* to contract; a trust creates in the trustee an *incapacity* to buy the trust property for himself at his own sale. **=Syn.** Disability, disqualification, unfitness.

in capita (in kap'i-tā). [L.: *in*, in; *capita*, acc. pl. of *caput*, head (person): see *caput.*] In or among the persons.

in capite (in kap'i-tē). [L. (ML.), in chief: L. *in*, in; *capite*, abl. of L. *caput*, head, chief: see *caput* and *chief.*] In *old law*, in chief. A tenant *in capite*, or in chief, was anciently a tenant who held lands under the king without any intermediate feudal superior, more specifically one holding by virtue of a direct grant by the crown to him or his ancestor. Tenure *in capite* did not include cases where a tenant of a mesne lord became a tenant under the crown by escheat or forfeiture of the mesne lord's estate. It was abolished in England by 12 Charles II., xxiv. (1672).

incapsulate (in-kap'sū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incapsulated*, ppr. *incapsulating.* [< L. *in*, in, + *capsula*, a box, chest (see *capsule*), + *-ate*[3].] 1. Same as *encapsulate.*—2. To put one inside of another, like a nest of boxes; insert repeati-

edly; compose by parenthesis within parenthesis: applied metaphorically to certain American-Indian languages in which various modifying elements are inserted in a verb-form.

incapsulation (in-kap-sụ̄-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *incapsulate* + *-ion.*] The act of incapsulating, or the state of being incapsulated.

The sentences [of the Mexican language] are formed by a sort of *incapsulation*, and may be compared to those boxes shut up one within another which afford so much amusement to children.
F. W. Farrar, Families of Speech, p. 177.

incarcer† (in-kär'sẹr), *v. t.* [< F. *incarcérer* = Pr. *encarcerar* = Sp. *encarcelar* = Pg. *encarcerar* = It. *incarcerare*, < ML. *incarcerare*, imprison: see *incarcerate.*] To incarcerate.

This grieves mee most, that I for grievous sinne
Incarcer'd lye within this floating Inn.
E. Boyd, Flowers of Zion.

incarcerate (in-kär'sẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incarcerated*, ppr. *incarcerating.* [< ML. *incarceratus*, pp. of *incarcerare* (> ult. E. *incarcer*, q. v.), imprison, < L. *in*, in, + *carcer*, a prison: see *carcerate.*] 1. To imprison; confine in a jail.—2. To confine; shut up or inclose; constrict closely: as, *incarcerated* hernia.

Contagion may be propagated by bodies that easily *incarcerate* the infected air, as woollen clothes. *Harvey.*

incarceration (in-kär-sẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *incarcération* = Pr. *encarceration* = Sp. *encarcelacion* = It. *incarceragione, incarcerazione*, < ML. *incarceratio(n-)*, < *incarcerare*, imprison: see *incarcerate.*] 1. The act of incarcerating or imprisoning; imprisonment.

It [the doctrine of preëxistence] supposeth the descent into these bodyes to be a culpable lapse from an higher and better state of life, and this to be a state of *incarceration* for former delinquencies.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

2. In *surg.*, obstinate constriction, as of a hernia, or retention, as of the placenta in childbirth; strangulation, as in hernia. =Syn. 1. *Imprisonment, Confinement*, etc. See *captivity.*

incarcerator (in-kär'sẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* [< *incarcerate* + *-or.*] One who incarcerates or shuts up in prison.

incardinate[1]†, *a.* A perversion of *incarnate*[1].

The count's gentleman, one Cesario: we took him for a coward, but he's the very devil *incardinate.*
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

incardinate[2] (in-kär'di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incardinated*, ppr. *incardinating.* [< ML. *incardinatus*, pp. of *incardinare* (also *cardinare*), receive or install (a priest) into a church, lit. 'hinge' (fit in so as to attach), < L. *in*, in, + *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge: see *cardo, cardinal.*] To attach corporately or as a cardinal part, as a priest to a particular church.

[The idea] that cardinal priests were those refugees from persecution who were received and *incardinated* into the clerical body of churches more happily circumstanced.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 96.

Incarial (ing-kā'ri-al), *a.* [< *Inca* + *-ari-al.*] Same as *Incan.* [Rare.]

The . . . Museum of *Incarial* Antiquities [in Cuzco].
Encyc. Brit., VI. 744.

incarn† (in-kärn'), *v.* [< F. *incarner*, OF. *encharner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *encarnar* = It. *incarnare*, become incarnate, < LL. *incarnari*, be made flesh, become incarnate, ML. also *incarnare*, invest with flesh, incarnate: see *incarnate*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* To invest with flesh; incarnate.

The flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and *incarn* it.
Wiseman, Surgery.

II. *intrans.* To become invested or covered with flesh.

The slough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarned.*
Wiseman, Surgery.

incarnadine (in-kär'nạ-din), *a.* [< F. *incarnadin*, for **incarnatin* (= Sp. *encarnadino*, flesh-colored), < *incarnat*, flesh-colored: see *incarnate*[1], *a.*] Of a carnation-color; pale-red. [Archaic.]

Such whose white satin upper coat of skin,
Cut upon velvet rich *incarnadine*,
Has yet a body (and of flesh) within.
Lovelace, To my Lady H.

incarnadine (in-kär'nạ-din), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incarnadined*, ppr. *incarnadining.* [< *incarnadine*, *a.*] To dye red or carnation; tinge with the color of flesh.

No; this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas *incarnadine*,
Making the green one red.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2.

[In some editions erroneously *incarnardine.*]

Lo! in the painted oriel of the west,
Whose fanes the sunken sun *incarnadines.*
Longfellow, Sonnets, The Evening Star.

incarnardine†, *v. t.* An erroneous form of *incarnadine.*

incarnate[1] (in-kär'nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incarnated*, ppr. *incarnating.* [< LL. *incarnatus*, pp. of *incarnari*, be made flesh, become incarnate, ML. also *incarnare*, invest with flesh, incarnate, < L. *in*, in, on, + *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal.* Cf. *incarn.*] I. *trans.* To clothe with flesh; embody in flesh.

They believed in Christ to be *incarnated*, and to suffer death.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 245.

This essence to *incarnate* and imbrute,
That to the highth of deity aspired!
Milton, P. L., ix. 166.

Given a human foible, he [Shakspere] can *incarnate* it in the nothingness of Slender, or make it loom gigantic through the tragic twilight of Hamlet.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 316.

II. *intrans.* To form flesh; heal, as a wound, by granulation. [Rare.]

My uncle Toby's wound was nearly well; . . . 'twas just beginning to *incarnate.* *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

incarnate[1] (in-kär'nāt), *a.* [< ME. *incarnate*, embodied in flesh, = F. *incarnat* = Sp. Pg. *encarnado* = It. *incarnato*, incarnate, flesh-colored, < LL. *incarnatus*, pp., incarnate: see the verb.] 1. Invested with flesh; embodied in flesh.

Who for us men and for our salvation came down from heaven, And was *incarnate* by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, And was made man.
Book of Common Prayer, Nicene Creed.

Here shalt thou sit *incarnate*, here shalt reign
Both God and Man. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 315.

2. Of a red color; flesh-colored.

In one place they are of a fresh and bright purple, in another of a glittering, *incarnate*, and rosate colour.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xiv. 1.

The tubes of the corolla of the common red and *incarnate* clovers (Trifolium pratense and incarnatum) do not on a hasty glance appear to differ in length.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 97.

incarnate[2]† (in-kär'nāt), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *carnate.*] Not carnate or in the flesh; divested of a body; disembodied. [Rare.]

I fear nothing . . . that devil carnate or *incarnate* can fairly do against a virtue so established.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 46.

incarnation (in-kär-nā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *incarnacion, incarnacioun*, < OF. *incarnatiun, incarnation, incarnacion*, F. *incarnation* = Pr. *encarnatio* = Sp. *encarnacion* = Pg. *encarnação* = It. *incarnazione*, < ML. *incarnatio(n-)*, < LL. *incarnari*, be made flesh, ML. also *incarnare*, invest with flesh: see *incarnate*[1].] 1. The act of incarnating or clothing with flesh; the act of assuming flesh or a human body and the nature of man; the state of being incarnated. In theology the doctrine of the incarnation is the doctrine that the Divine Being has assumed human nature, or has dwelt on the earth in a human form. The doctrine has been held in both forms in the Christian church. The orthodox opinion is that God, in Jesus Christ his Son, not merely assumed a human body, and became subject to the limitations of the human flesh, but also that he assumed a proper human nature, and so is at once truly God and truly man. Hindu mythology represents Vishnu as having undergone certain avatars, descents, or incorporations or incarnations, but they are in part in other than human forms.

Also thei beleeven and speken gladly of the Virgine Marie and of the *Incarnacioun.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 132.

2. In *surg.*, the process whereby a wound heals, the affected part becoming filled with new flesh; granulation.—3. A representation in an incarnate form; a personification; a visible embodiment; a distinct exemplification in form or act.

Shall it take two or three generations of weary experimenting to bring into existence some *incarnation* of material force like the steam-engine, and may it not take a hundred generations for the human mind to ascertain for itself experimentally what it can know and what it cannot know? *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 26.

Of the universal mind each individual man is one more *incarnation.* *Emerson*, History.

4†. The color of flesh; carnation.—5†. In *bot.*, the carnation.—**Era of the Incarnation.** See *era.*

incarnative† (in-kär'nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incarnatif* = Pr. *encarnatiu* = Sp. Pg. *encarnativo* = It. *incarnativo*; as *incarnate* + *-ive.*] I. *a.* Causing new flesh to grow; healing.

This is generally observed, that all sorts of wax be emollitive, heating, and *incarnative.*
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 24.

II. *n.* A medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh and assist nature in the healing of wounds.

I deterg'd the abscess more powerfully by the use of vitriol-stone and precipitate, and afterwards incarned by the common *incarnatives* used in such cases.
Wiseman, Surgery, I. 9.

incarnification (in-kär'ni-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *in*-[2] + *carnification.*] Formation into or embodiment in flesh; incarnation. [Rare.]

Incarvillea (in-kär-vil'ē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), named after P. d'*Incarville*, a Jesuit missionary in China, who first sent specimens of this plant to Bernard de Jussieu in 1743.] A monotypic genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Bignoniaceæ* and tribe *Tecomeæ.* The calyx is campanulate, with the apex 5-lobed; the corolla has an ample tube; the stamens are didynamous and included; and the ovary is 2-celled. The single species, *I. Sinensis*, is a native of China, and is an erect branched annual or biennial herb, with alternate 2- to 3-pinnate leaves, and large red flowers in terminal racemes.

Incarvilleæ (in-kär-vil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836–40), < *Incarvillea* + *-eæ.*] In Endlicher's classification, a suborder of the *Bignoniaceæ*, typified by the genus *Incarvillea:* by De Candolle reduced to the rank of a subtribe.

incase, encase (in-, en-kās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incased, encased*, ppr. *incasing, encasing.* [< *in*-[2], *en*-[1], + *case*[2].] To inclose in or as in a case; cover or surround with something.

Oh! in that portal should the chief appear,
Each hand tremendous with a brazen spear,
In radiant panoply his limbs *incas'd.*
Pope, Odyssey, i. 333.

I can conceive nothing more impressive than the eastern view of this great range [the Cordilleras], as forcing the mind to grapple with the idea of the thousands of thousands of years requisite for the denudation of the strata which originally *encased* it.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 500.

Incased pupa, in *entom.*, a pupa which is protected by a cocoon.

incasement, encasement (in-, en-kās'ment), *n.* [< *incase, encase*, + *-ment.*] 1. The act of inclosing in a case, or the state of being inclosed in or as if in a case.

That mythical period of universal *incasement* in ice, of which, as I have elsewhere endeavoured to show, in so far as Canada is concerned, there is no evidence whatever.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 233.

2. That which forms a case or covering; any inclosing substance.

Several parts of the outer tunic of the animal's body [*Policipes polymerus*] presented the remarkable fact of being calcified, but to a variable degree; whereas in several specimens from California there was no vestige of this *encasement.* *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 314.

Theory of incasement, an old theory of reproduction which assumed that when the first animal of each species was created, the germs of all other individuals of the same species which were to come from it were incased in its ova. The discovery of spermatozoa developed the theory in two opposite directions: the ovulists, or ovists, held still to the theory of incasement in the female, while the animalculists, or spermists, entertained the theory of incasement in the male.

incask† (in-kask'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *cask*[1].] To cover with or as if with a casque.

Then did he *incask* his pate in his hat.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 13.

incast (in'kast), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *cast*[1].] Something thrown in in addition; an amount given by a seller above the exact measure, as a pound in a stone of wool, or a fleece in a pack.

incastellated (in-kas'te-lā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *incastellatus*, fortify with a castle, castellate, < L. *in*, in, + *castellum*, a castle: see *castellate.*] Confined or inclosed in a castle. *Coles*, 1717.

incastelled (in-kas'teld), *a.* [As *incastell(ate)* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Inclosed in a castle. *Imp. Dict.*—2†. Hoof-bound. *Crabb.*

incatenation (in-ka-tẹ-nā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *incatenatio(n-)*, < *incatenare*, enchain, < L. *in*, in, + *catena*, a chain: see *chain.* Cf. *enchain.*] The act of chaining or linking together. [Rare.]

A philosopher . . . sedulous in the *incatenation* of fleas, or the sculpture of a cherry-stone.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cviii.

incautelous†, *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *cautelous.*] Incautious.

All advantage of cavil at the expressions of the Judges, if any had been *incautelous*, was lost to the faction.
Roger North, Examen, p. 288.

incautelously†, *adv.* Incautiously.

incautelousness†, *n.* Incautiousness.

By this means is the passion strengthened, and the person whom it respects weakened, this by *incautelousness* and credulity, that by restraint and suppression.
Bp. Reynolds, The Passions, p. 144.

incaution (in-kâ'shọn), *n.* [< *in*-[3] + *caution.*] Lack of caution; heedlessness.

Lest through *incaution* falling thou may'st be
A joy to others, a reproach to me. *Pope.*

As though perfection on disorder hung,
And perfect order from *incaution* sprung.
Brooks, Universal Beauty, ii.

incautious (in-kâ'shus), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *cautious.* Cf. L. *incautus*, incautious.] Not cautious; unwary; not circumspect; heedless.

The ostrich, silliest of the feather'd kind, . . .
Commits her eggs *incautious* to the dust,
Forgetful that the foot may crush the trust.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 791.

=Syn. Indiscreet, imprudent, impolitic, unadvised, unconsiderate.

incautiously (in-kâ'shus-li), *adv.* In an incautious manner; unwarily; heedlessly. *Byrom.*

incautiousness (in-kâ'shus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being incautious; lack of caution or foresight; unwariness.

incavate (in-kā'vāt), *a.* [< L. *incavatus*, pp. of *incavare*, make hollow: see *encave*, *v.*] Made hollow; hollowed.

incavated (in-kā'vā-ted), *a.* Same as *incavate*.

incavation (in-kā-vā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of making hollow.—2. A hollow; an excavation; a depression.

incave, *v. t.* See *encave*.

incavern (in-kav'ėrn), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *cavern*.] To inclose in a cavern.

Then Lid creeps on along, and, taking Thrushel, throws
Herself amongst the rocks; and so *incavern'd* goes, . . .
To bellow under earth. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, l. 222.

incavo (in-kā'vō), *n.* [It., a hollow, cavity, < L. *in*, in, + *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*[1]. Cf. *encave*.] The hollowed or incised part in an intaglio or an engraved work.

There is no enamel, but the whole of the *incavo* is filled with gold. *A. Nesbitt*, S. K. Cat., Glass Vessels.

incede† (in-sēd'), *v. i.* [< L. *incedere*, go, step, or march along, triumph, < *in*, in, on, + *cedere*, go.] To go along, step, or march in pride or exultation.

incedingly (in-sē'ding-li), *adv.* [< *incoding*, ppr. of *incede*, + *-ly*[2].] Triumphantly. [Rare.]

Even in the uttermost frenzy of energy is each monad movement royally, imperially, *incedingly* upborne.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxiii.

incelebrity (in-sē-leb'ri-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **incelebrita(t-)s*, < *incelebr*, not famous, < *in-* priv. + *celeber*, famous: see *celebrate*, *celebrity*.] Lack of celebrity. *Coleridge.*

incend† (in-send'), *v. t.* [< L. *incendere*, set on fire, kindle, burn, < *in*, in, on, + *candere*, shine, glow, be on fire: see *candid*. Cf. *accend*, *incense*[1].] To inflame; make fiery.

Oh, there's a line *incends* his lustfull blood!
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vi.

They fetch up the spirits into the brain, and with the heat brought with them, they *incend* it beyond measure.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 255.

incendiarism (in-sen'di-ą-rizm), *n.* [< *incendiary* + *-ism*.] The act or practice of an incendiary; malicious burning.

incendiary (in-sen'di-ą-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incendiaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *incendiario*, < L. *incendiarius*, causing a fire; as a noun, an incendiary; < *incendium*, a fire, conflagration, < *incendere*, set on fire: see *incend*.] I. *a.* 1. Causing or adapted to cause combustion; used in starting a fire or conflagration; igniting; inflammatory: as, *incendiary* materials; an *incendiary* match or bomb. Specifically—2. Pertaining or relating to or consisting in malicious or criminal setting on fire or burning: as, an *incendiary* mania; the *incendiary* torch; an *incendiary* fire.

Burn the parish! Burn the rating,
Burn all taxes in a mass.
Hood, *Incendiary* Song.

3. Tending to excite or inflame passion, sedition, or violence.

With this menace the *incendiary* informer left De l'Isle, in order to carry his threats into execution.
Hist. Duelling (1770), p. 146.

The writing of *incendiary* letters . . . calls for . . . condign and exemplary punishment.
Paley, Moral Philos., II. ix.

The true patriot, unmoved by frightened and angry denunciation, will close his ears to *incendiary* utterances.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 525.

Incendiary match, a match made by boiling slow-match in a saturated solution of niter, drying it, cutting it into pieces, and plunging it into melted fire-stone. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., I. 666.—**Incendiary shell**, a cast-iron or steel shell filled with a combustible composition. The composition, when ignited by a fuse or the flash of the charge, burns with an intense flame for several minutes. For smooth-bore guns the shell is spherical, and is pierced by two or more holes, from which the flames issue. It is used in bombarding for setting fire to cities, shipping, wooden barracks, etc.

II. *n.*; pl. *incendiaries* (-riz). 1. A person who maliciously sets fire to a house, shop, barn, or other inflammable property; one who is guilty of arson.

The stables of the Castle Berlifitsing were discovered to be on fire; and the unanimous opinion of the neighborhood added the crime of the *incendiary* to the already hideous list of the Baron's misdemeanors and enormities.
Poe, Tales, I. 477.

2. One who or that which excites or inflames; a person who excites antagonism and promotes factious quarrels; a violent agitator.

To these two above-named causes, or *incendiaries*, of this rage, I may very well annex time, place, etc.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 606.

Incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation. *Addison.*

incendious† (in-sen'di-us), *a.* [= It. *incendioso*, < LL. *incendiosus*, burning, < L. *incendium*, a fire, burning: see *incendiary*.] Promoting faction or contention. *Bacon.*

incendiously† (in-sen'di-us-li), *adv.* So as to promote contention.

incensation (in-sen-sā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *incensacion* = It. *incensazione*, < ML. as if **incensatio(n-)*, < *incensare*, burn incense: see *incense*[2], *v.*] The burning or offering of incense. [Rare.]

The Missal of the Roman Church now enjoins *incensation* before the introit. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 721.

incense[1] (in-sens'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incensed*, ppr. *incensing*. [Formerly also *insense*; < L. *incensus*, pp. of *incendere*, set on fire, inflame: see *incend*. This verb in the lit. sense is different from *incense*[2], which is from the noun *incense*[2].] 1†. To set on fire; cause to burn; inflame; kindle.

Twelve Trojan princes wait on thee, and labour to *incense*
Thy glorious heap of funeral. *Chapman.*

Now belches molten stones and ruddy flame,
Incenst, or tears up mountains by the roots.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

2†. To make hot or eager; enkindle; incite; stimulate.

To fly the boar before the boar pursues
Were to *incense* the boar to follow us.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2.

To *incense* us further yet, John, in his apocalypse, makes a description of that heavenly Jerusalem.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 595.

Will God *incense* his ire
For such a petty trespass?
Milton, P. L., ix. 692.

In particular—3†. To burn as incense; use in burning incense.

Virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant when they are *incensed*, or crushed. *Bacon*, Adversity (ed. 1887).

After this, the said Prelate goeth to an Altar there, richly adorned, on which is a red Table, with the name of the Great Can written in it, and a Censer with Incense, which he *incenseth* in stead of them all, with great reuerence performed vnto the Table.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 417.

4. To enkindle or excite to anger or other passion; inflame; make angry; provoke.

Augustus, . . . being greviously *incensed* against them of Cremona, deprived them of their grounds.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 138.

=Syn. 4. *Irritate*, *Provoke*, etc. (see *exasperate*), offend, anger, chafe, nettle, gall.

incense[2] (in'sens), *n.* [< ME. *encens*, < OF. *encens*, F. *encens* = Pr. *encens*, *ensens*, *ence*, *ecs*, *esce* = Sp. *incienso* = Pg. It. *incenso*, < LL. *incensum*, incense, orig. neut. of L. *incensus*, pp. of *incendere*, set on fire, inflame: see *incense*[1], *incend*.] 1. Any aromatic material, as certain gums, which exhales perfume during combustion; a mixture of fragrant gums, spices, etc., with gum-resin, compounded for the purpose of producing a sweet odor when burned. The substance most generally used for incense, and therefore often specifically so called, is olibanum or frankincense. (See *olibanum*.) The burning of incense as an act of worship existed among the Jews, and is practised in both the Eastern and Western churches of the present day, as well as by Buddhists and others.

And he made . . . the pure *incense* of sweet spices, according to the work of the apothecary. Ex. xxxvii. 29.

Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer, and put fire therein, and put *incense* thereon. Lev. x. 1.

2. The perfume or scented fumes arising from an odoriferous substance, as frankincense, during combustion; the odor of spices and gums burned as an act of worship in some religious systems.

A thick cloud of *incense* went up. Ezek. viii. 11.

As the *incense* wafts its fragrance now throughout the material building. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 209.

A mist
Of *incense* curl'd about her, and her face
Wellnigh was hidden in the minster gloom.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. Any grateful odor, as of flowers; agreeable perfume or fragrance.

See Nature hastes her earliest wreaths to bring,
With all the *incense* of the breathing spring.
Pope, Messiah, l. 24.

4. Figuratively, gratifying admiration or attention; flattering regard and deference; homage; adulation.

Die, unhallow'd thoughts, before you blot
With your uncleanness that which is divine;
Offer pure *incense* to so pure a shrine.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 194.

Or heap the shrine of luxury and pride
With *incense* kindled at the Muse's flame.
Gray, Elegy.

He courted the soft *incense* of flattery.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

incense[2] (in'sens or in-sens'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incensed*, ppr. *incensing*. [< ME. *incensen*, *encensen*, *enconcen*, < OF. *encenser*, F. *encenser* = Pr. *encessar* = Sp. Pg. *incensar* = It. *incensare*, < ML. *incensare*, perfume with incense, < LL. *incensum*, incense: see *incense*[2], *n.* Hence also *cense*[2], *v.* Cf. *incense*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To perfume with incense.

Al the hous of the pacient schal be *encensid* strongly . . . with frankencense, mirre, and rosyn, terbentyn and rewe. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 24.

The procession goes to the two other altars, and then again to the high altar, where the pilgrim is *incensed*, and coming down to the lower end of the church, he puts out his candle, and the litany is said.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 12.

2. To offer incense to; worship; flatter extravagantly.

She myghte in his presence
Doon sacrifice and Jupiter *encense*.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 413.

He is dipp'd in treason and overhead in mischief, and now must be bought off and *incensed* by his Sovereign.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 212.

II.† *intrans.* To burn or offer incense.

After the custom of the presthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to *encencen*; and al the multitude of the puple was without fourth and preyede in the hour of *encencyng*. *Wyclif*, Luke i. 9, 10.

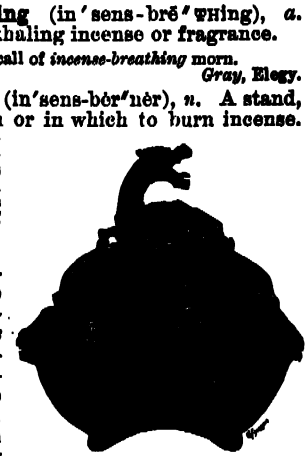
They nolde *encense* ne sacrifice ryght nought.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 395.

incense-boat (in'sens-bōt), *n.* A vessel, frequently of a boat-like shape (that is, with a hollow, rounded oblong body rising at the ends), used to hold incense for transfer to the censer or thurible.

incense-breathing (in'sens-brē'ŦHing), *a.* Breathing or exhaling incense or fragrance.

The breezy call of *incense-breathing* morn.
Gray, Elegy.

incense-burner (in'sens-bėr'nėr), *n.* A stand, vase, etc., upon or in which to burn incense. Chinese and Japanese incense-burners are familiar as ornaments, often being fantastic bronze figures of men or animals.


Japanese Incense-burner.

incense-cedar (in'sens-sē'dėr), *n.* The white or post cedar, *Libocedrus decurrens*, a native of the Pacific coast of the United States, from Oregon south, growing on the mountains. It is a large tree with light, soft, but durable wood.

incense-cup (in'sens-kup), *n.* 1. An incense-burner, small and of simple form.—2. One of a class of small pottery vessels, such as are found in prehistoric graves. Their use is unknown.

incensement (in-sens'ment), *n.* [< *incense*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of incensing, or the state of being incensed; especially, heat of passion; fiery anger.

His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

incenser (in-sen'sėr), *n.* One who or that which incenses, inflames, or excites.

Seneca understanding, by the report of those that yet somewhat regarded virtue and honour, how these lewd *incensers* did accuse him. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1005.

incense-tree (in'sens-trē), *n.* 1. A South American tree of the genus *Bursera* (*Icica*).—2. In the West Indies, a tree of the genus *Trichilia* (*T. moschata*).

Also *incense-wood*.

incension† (in-sen'shon), *n.* [= OF. *incension* = It. *incensione*, < L. *incensio(n-)*, < *incendere*, pp. *incensus*, set on fire: see *incense*[1].] The act of kindling or setting on fire, or the state of being exposed to the action of fire.

Sena loseth somewhat of its windiness by decocting; and generally subtile or windy spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 88.

incensive† (in-sen'siv), *a.* [= OF. *incensif* = It. *incensivo*, < L. as if **incensivus*, < *incendere*, pp. *incensus*, set on fire: see *incense*[1].] Tending to inflame or excite; inflammatory.

To be extremely hated and inhumanely persecuted, without any fault committed or just occasion offered, is greatly *incensive* of humane passion.
Barrow, Works, III. x.

incensor† (in-sen'sor), *n.* [= F. *encenseur* = Sp. *incensor*, < LL. *incensor*, an inciter, instigator, < L. *incendere*, kindle, incite: see *incense*[1].] Same as *incenser*.

Many priests were impetuous and importunate *incensors* of the rage. *Sir J. Hayward.*

incensorium (in-sen-sō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *incensoria* (-ä). [ML.: see *incensory*, *censer*[1].] A censer. See *thurible*.

incensory† (in'sen-sō-ri), *n.* [< ML. *incensorium*, a censer, < LL. *incensum*, incense: see *incense*[2] and *censer*[1], ult. < ML. *incensorium*.] The vessel in which incense is burned; a censer.

A cup of gold, crown'd with red wine, he held
On th' holy *incensory* pour'd.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 686.

Other Saints lie here, decorated with splendid ornaments, lamps, and *incensories* of greate cost.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 14, 1645.

incensurable (in-sen'shȯr-ą-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *incensurable* = Pg. *incensuravel*; as *in*-[3] + *censurable*.] Not censurable; uncensurable.

incensurably (in-sen'shȯr-ą-bli), *adv.* So as not to deserve censure; uncensurably.

incentive (in-sen'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = Pg. *incentivo*, < L. *incentivus*, that strikes up or sets the tune, LL. serving to incite, < *incinere*, pp. *incentus*, sound (an instrument), sing, < *in*, in, on, + *canere*, sing: see *chant*. II. *n.* = Sp. Pg. It. *incentivo*, < LL. *incentivum*, an incentive, neut. of *incentivus*, serving to incite: see I. Sometimes used as if connected with *incensive* and *incense*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Inciting; encouraging.

Competency is the most *incentive* to industry.
Decay of Christian Piety.

2†. Setting fire; igniting; firing; incendiary.

Part *incentive* reed
Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire.
Milton, P. L., vi. 519.

Whilst the cavern'd ground,
With grain *incentive* stor'd, by sudden blaze
Bursts fatal, and involves the hopes of war,
In fiery whirls. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

II. *n.* That which moves the mind or stirs the passions; that which incites or tends to incite to action; motive; spur: as, pride is a powerful *incentive*.

Love seems to be the appetite, or *incentive*, of the primitive matter. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

Every great life is an *incentive* to all other lives.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 186.

Incentives come from the soul's self.
Browning, Andrea del Sarto.

=Syn. *Impulse*, etc. (see *motive*), stimulus, incitement, encouragement, goad.

incentively (in-sen'tiv-li), *adv.* In an incentive or inciting manner; as an incentive.

incentor†, *n.* [An irreg. form of *incensor*.] Same as *incendiary*.

incentre† (in-sen'tėr), *v.* [< *in*-[2] + *center*[1].] To center.

Nor is your love *incentred* to me only in your own breast, but full of operation. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 135.

incept (in-sept'), *v.* [= OF. *incepter*, begin, < L. *inceptus*, pp. of *incipere*, begin, lit. take in, take up (not used in the lit. sense), < *in*, in, on, + *capere*, take: see *capable*, etc.] I. *trans.* To take in; seize. [Rare.]

Which will carry such *incepted* matters along with them in their slow movements from place to place.
E. A. Schäfer, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 88.

II. *intrans.* To commence or begin; specifically, in old universities, to become a qualified candidate for the degree of master of arts; originally, to begin teaching under the license of a university.

The M. A. *incepts* in about three years and two months from the time of taking his first degree, though he does not become a full M. A. till the July following—three years and a half in all.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 348.

What is technically known as admission to that degree [licentia docendi] was really nothing more nor less than receiving the chancellor's permission to *incept*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 835.

incepting† (in-sep'ting), *p. a.* [< *incept* + *-ing*[2].] Incipient; beginning.

Incepting poets and philosophers must pay for their whistle. *Spectator.*

inception (in-sep'shon), *n.* [= OF. *inception*, < L. *inceptio*(*n*-), < *incipere*, pp. *inceptus*, begin, lit. take in, take up: see *incept*.] 1. A taking in, as by swallowing; the process of receiving within. [Rare.]

The result is the immersion of the mouth and nostrils, and the *inception*, during efforts to breathe while beneath the surface, of water into the lungs. *E. A. Poe.*

2. The incipient or initial stage; beginning; commencement.

Therefore if we can arrive at the *inception* of religion, . . . we have reason to conjecture that the *inception* of mankind was not long before.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 166.

The *inception* of the blockade was somewhat irregular.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 31.

If . . . we arrange the schools of Greek philosophy in numerical order, according to the dates of their *inception*, we do not mean that one expired before another was founded. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 621.

3. In *entom.*, a starting-point; the place of beginning, as of a longitudinal mark, etc. In this sense the inception may be at either end, and must be determined by the context: as, the *inception* of a dark line on the costal border.

4. The formal qualification of a master of arts in the old universities, preliminary to taking his degree; the solemn act kept by the candidate for the degree of master of arts immediately before receiving the degree; the commencement.

By *inception* was implied the master's formal entrance upon, and commencement of, the functions of a duly licensed teacher, and his recognition as such by his brothers in the profession. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 835.

inceptive (in-sep'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *inceptif*, < NL. *inceptivus*, < L. *incipere*, pp. *inceptus*, begin: see *incept*.] I. *a.* 1. Beginning; starting; noting the initial point or step: as, an *inceptive* proposition; an *inceptive* verb (one that expresses the beginning of action).

Inceptive and desitive propositions: as, the foga vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen.
Watts, Logic, III. ii. § 4.

You see, in speaking, or by sound or ink,
The grand *inceptive* caution is to think.
Byrom, Art of Eng. Poetry.

2. In *math.*, serving to initiate or produce: applied to such moments or first principles as, though of no magnitude themselves, are yet capable of producing results which are: thus, a point is *inceptive* of a line; a line, of a surface; and a surface, of a solid. *Wallis.*

II. *n.* That which begins or notes beginning, as a proposition or a verb. Also *inchoative*.

inceptively (in-sep'tiv-li), *adv.* In an inceptive manner.

inceptor (in-sep'tor), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *inceptor*, < LL. *inceptor*, < L. *incipere*, pp. *inceptus*, begin: see *incept*.] 1. A beginner; one who is in the rudiments. [Rare.]—2. One who is about to take the degree of master of arts at an English or other old university, having fulfilled all the conditions.

Next follow'd y^e disputations of the *Inceptor* Doctors in Medicine, the speech of their Professor Dr. Hyde, and so in course their respective creations.
Evelyn, Diary, July 10, 1669.

The *Inceptor* or candidate then began his speech, wherein I found little edification.
Locke, quot. in Dr. J. Brown's Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 50.

inceration (in-sē-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *incération*, < L. as if **incratio*(*n*-), < *incerare* (> It. *incerare*, = Sp. Pg. *encerar*), pp. *inceratus*, cover with wax, < *in*, on, + *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] 1. The act of covering or treating with wax; waxing.

He's ripe for *inceration*, he stands warm,
In his ash-fire. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. The act of incorporating wax with some other body; also, the operation of communicating to a dry substance the consistence of wax. Also called *encerosis*. *Dunglison*, Med. Dict.

incerative (in'sē-rā-tiv), *a.* [As *incerat*(*ion*) + *-ive*.] Sticking like wax. *Cotgrave.*

inceremonious† (in-ser-ē-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *ceremonious*.] Unceremonious.

One holds it best to set forth God's service in a solemn state and magnificence; another approves better of a simple and *inceremonious* devotion.
Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, xvii.

incertain† (in-sėr'tān), *a.* [< ME. *incertain*, < OF. (also F.) *incertain*; as *in*-[3] + *certain*. Cf. L. *incertus* (> It. Pg. *incerto* = Sp. *incierto*), uncertain.] Uncertain.

To be worse than worst
Of those that lawless and *incertain* thoughts
Imagine howling! *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

A Wanderer, and subject to *incertain* Removes, and short Sojourns in divers Places before.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 5.

incertainly† (in-sėr'tān-li), *adv.* Uncertainly.

Answer *incertainly* and ambiguously. *Hulcot.*

incertainty (in-sėr'tān-ti), *n.*; pl. *incertainties* (-tiz). [< OF. *incertainete*, < *incertain*, incertain: see *incertain*. Cf. *certainty*, *uncertainty*.] Uncertainty.

The hazard
Of all *incertainties*. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

Arranging the opinions of men only to show their *incertainty*. *Goldsmith*, Int. to Hist. of the World.

incertitude (in-sėr'ti-tūd), *n.* [< F. *incertitude* = Sp. *incertidumbre*, obs. *incertitud* = It. *incertitudine*, < ML. *incertitudo* (*-din-*), uncertainty, < L. *incertus*, uncertain, < *in*- priv. + *certus*, certain: see *certain*, *certitude*.] 1. The state or condition of being uncertain; doubtfulness; uncertainty arising from doubt or hesitation.

The *incertitude* and instability of this life, and of humane affaires. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 716.

He falls and forfeits reputation from mere *incertitude* or irresolution. *Is. Taylor.*

2. Obscurity; indefiniteness.

Visit it [London] . . . in the autumn, and towards the close of the day, when the gray *incertitude* lies on the mighty city. *The Century*, XXVI. 831.

incessable† (in-ses'ą-bl), *a.* [< OF. *incessable* = Sp. *incesable* = It. *incessabile*, < L. *incessabilis*, unceasing, < *in*- priv. + **cessabilis*, < *cessare*, cease: see *cease*.] Unceasing; continual.

He heard likewise those *incessable* strokes, but could not espy the cause of them.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 6.

incessably† (in-ses'ą-bli), *adv.* Continually; unceasingly; without intermission.

incessancy (in-ses'an-si), *n.* The quality of being incessant; uninterrupted continuance. [Rare.]

Whose white bones wasting lie
In some farre region, with th' *incessancie*
Of showres powrd downe vpon them.
Chapman, Odyssey, i.

incessant (in-ses'ant), *a.* [= F. *incessant* = Sp. *incesante* = Pg. It. *incessante*, < LL. *incessan*(*t-*)*s* (in adv. *incessanter*), < L. *in*- priv. + *cessan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *cessare*, cease: see *cease*.] Continued or repeated without interruption or intermission; unceasing; ceaseless: as, *incessant* rains; *incessant* clamor.

From skies descending down, a swarme of bees beset the bowes,
Incessant thick with noise. *Phaer*, Æneid, viii.

The people are proud, clever, and active, and all engaged in *incessant* cares of commerce.
Quoted in *C. Elton's* Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 20.

=Syn. *Continuous*, *Incessant*, *Continual*, *Perpetual*; unremitting, unremitted. *Continuous* means unbroken, and is passive; *incessant* means unceasing, and is active. The former is preferable to note duration, condition, or result; the latter, to describe the exertion by which the condition or result is produced. We speak of a *continuous* or an *incessant* fever, according as we think of the fever as a state or as an activity; and similarly of a *continuous* or *incessant* strain of music, and the *continuous* or *incessant* murmur of a brook; but only of a *continuous* railroad-track or telegraph-wire. *Continual* regularly implies the habitual or repeated renewals of an act, state, etc.: as, a *continual* succession of storms. In the Bible *continual* is sometimes used for *continuous*, but the distinction here indicated is now clearly established. *Perpetual* is continuous with the idea of lastingness: as, *perpetual* motion. It is often used in the sense of *continual*: as, I am sick of such *perpetual* bickerings. In either sense, unless the thing is really everlasting, it is used by hyperbole, as implying that one sees no end to the matter. See *eternal*.

incessantly (in-ses'ant-li), *adv.* [< ME. *incessantli*; < *incessant* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In an incessant manner; with constant repetition; unceasingly.

The frosty north wind blowes a cold thicke sleete,
That dazzles eyes; flakes after flakes, *incessantly* descending. *Chapman*, Iliad, xix.

He was so *incessantly* given to his devotion and prayers as no man more in the whole house.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 183.

2†. Instantly; immediately.

If I see him I fear I shall turn to Stone, and petrifie *incessantly*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 8.

If I catch any one among you, upon any pretence whatsoever, using the particle or, I shall *incessantly* order him to be stripped of his gown, and thrown over the bar.
Addison, Charge to the Jury.

incessantness (in-ses'ant-nes), *n.* The character of being incessant.

incession† (in-seah'ọn), *n.* [< L. as if *incessio*(*n*-), < *incedere*, pp. *incessus*, go along, go forward: see *incede*.] A going; progression; locomotion.

The *incession* or local motion of animals is made with analogy unto this figure.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

incest (in'sest), *n.* [< ME. *incest*, < OF. (also F.) *inceste* = Sp. Pg. It. *incesto*, < L. *incestum*, unchastity, incest, neut. of *incestus*, unchaste (> *incestus* (*incestu-*), m., incest), < *in*- priv. + *castus*, chaste: see *chaste*.] The offense of cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein mar-

riage is prohibited by the law or established usage of a country. In this offense illegitimate consanguinity is of the same effect as legitimate. —**Spiritual incest.** (*a*) Sexual intercourse between persons who have been baptised or confirmed together: sometimes recognised as an offense by ecclesiastical authorities in the middle ages. (*b*) The holding, by a vicar or other beneficiary, of two benefices, one of which depends upon the collation of the other.

incestuous (in-ses'tū-us), *a.* [< F. *incestueux* = Pr. *encestuos* = Sp. Pg. It. *incestuoso*, < LL. *incestuosus*, < L. *incestus* (*incestu-*), incest: see *incest*.] 1. Guilty of incest: as, an *incestuous* person.

We may easily guess with what impatience the world would have heard an *incestuous* Herod discoursing of chastity. *South*, Sermons.

2. Involving the crime of incest: as, an *incestuous* connection.

For have we not as natural a sense or feeling of the voluptuous? yes, he will say, but this sense has its proper object, virtuous love, not adultorous or *incestuous*. *Warburton*, Ded. to the Freethinkers, Postscript.

incestuously (in-ses'tū-us-li), *adv.* In an incestuous manner; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.

incestuousness (in-ses'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being incestuous.

inch[1] (inch), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *inche*, *ynche*, < AS. *ynce*, *ince*, an inch, < L. *uncia*, Sicilian Gr. *οὐγκία*, a twelfth part, as an inch (one twelfth of a foot), an ounce (one twelfth of a pound), orig. a small weight; cf. Gr. *ὄγκος*, bulk, weight. See *ounce*[1], a doublet of *inch*.] I. *n.* 1. A lineal measure, the twelfth part of a foot. It is of Roman origin, and was formerly divided into 12 lines. The text-books of arithmetic, following an old statute, divide the inch into 3 barleycorns. A binary division is most common in rough mechanical work, while for finer work it is divided into thousandths (as in gunnery), or even into ten-thousandths (by makers of gages only). The English inch is equal to 2.54 centimeters. The old Scotch inch was slightly longer than the English, being one thirty-seventh part of the Edinburgh ellwand. See *foot*, 10. Abbreviated *in.*

Arthur smote hym on the lifte shuldre in to the flesshe two large *ynche*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 629.

Most ancient measures have been derived from one of two great systems, that of the cubit of 20.63 *inches*, or the digit of .729 *inch*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 483.

2. Proverbially, a small quantity or degree; the least part or amount.

There's not a lord in England breathes
Shall gar me give an *inch* of way.
Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 261).

With me they'd starve, for want of Ivory;
For not one *Inch* does my whole House afford.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

3†. A critical moment.

Lay hands upon these traitors, and their trash.
Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

If it fall out, we are ready; if not, we are scatter'd:
I'll wait you at an *inch*. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iv. 2.

At inches, very near or close. [Prov. Eng.]—**Auction or sale by inch of candle.** See *auction*.—**By inches**, or **inch by inch**, by slow or small degrees; very gradually.

The plebeians have got your fellow-tribune,
And hale him up and down; all swearing . . .
They'll give him death *by inches*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4.

No, don't kill him at once, Sir Rowland, starve him gradually, *Inch by Inch*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 12.

Every inch, in every respect; completely; every whit.

All spoke of one who was *every inch* the gentleman and the parson. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xi. 2.

Miners' inch, the amount of water that will pass in 24 hours through an opening 1 inch square under a pressure of 6 inches.

II. *a.* Measuring an inch in any dimension, whether length, breadth, or thickness.—**Inch stuff**, in *carp.*, deal boards sawed one inch thick.

inch[1] (inch), *v.* [< *inch*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To drive or force by inches or small degrees: as, to *inch* one's way along. [Rare.]

Like so much cold steel *inched* through his breast-blade. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 118.

2. To deal out by inches; give sparingly. *Ainsworth.* [Rare.]—3. To mark with lines an inch apart.

II. *intrans.* To advance or retire by small degrees; move reluctantly or by inches: as, to *inch* away from the fire. [Rare.]

Now Turnus doubts, and yet disdains to yield,
But with slow paces measures back the field,
And *inches* to the walls. *Dryden*, Æneid, ix.

inch[2] (inch), *n.* [< Gael. *innis*, an island: see *innis*, *ennis*.] An island. *Inch* is an element frequent in names of small islands belonging to Scotland: as, *Inchcolm*, *Inchkeith*. It appears also in many names of places on the mainland, which before the last elevation of central Scotland were islands: as, the *Inches* of Perth. In Irish names it appears in the forms *Innis*, *Ennis*.

He disbursed, at St. Colmes' *inch*,
Ten thousand dollars. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 2.

inchace†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *enchase*[2].

inchafe†, *v.* Same as *enchafe*.

inchain†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enchain*.

inchamber (in-chām'bėr), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *chamber*. Cf. *incameration*.] To lodge in a chamber. *Sherwood.*

inchant†, **inchanter**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *enchant*, etc.

incharge†, *v. t.* Same as *encharge*.

incharitable† (in-char'i-tą-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *charitable*.] Uncharitable.

Is not the whole nation become sullen and proud, ignorant and suspicious, *incharitable*, curst, and, in fine, the most depraved and perfidious under heaven?
Evelyn, Apology for the Royal Party.

incharity† (in-char'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *incharité*; as *in*-[3] + *charity*.] Uncharitableness.

Some charg'd the Popes
Of meere *incharitie*, for that
To wreake their priuate spight
Gainst kingdomes kingdomes they incense.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 24.

It is high *incharity* to proceed . . . severely upon meer suppositions. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, v.

inchase (in-chās'), *v. t.* Same as *enchase*[2].

inchaste†, *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *incasto* (rare) = It. *incasto* (L. *incestus*: see *incest*); as *in*-[3] + *chaste*.] Unchaste.

Now you that were my father's concubines,
Liquor to his *inchaste* and lustful fire,
Have seen his honour shaken in his house.
Peele, David and Bethsabe, p. 476.

inchastity† (in-chas'ti-ti), *n.* [< F. *inchasteté* = It. *incastità*; as *in*-[3] + *chastity*.] Unchastity.

'Tis not the act that ties the marriage knot,
It is the will; then must I all my life
Be stained with *inchastitie's* foul blot.
P. Hannay, Sheretine and Mariana.

inched (incht), *a.* [< *inch*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Containing inches: used in composition. [Rare.]

Made him proud of heart, to ride on a bay trotting-horse over four-*inched* bridges, to course his own shadow for a traitor. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

2. Marked with inches for measuring: as, an *inched* staff or rule.

inchest†, **enchest**† (in-chest', en-chest'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[3] + *chest*[1].] To put into a chest; keep in or as if in a chest.

Thou art Joves sister and Saturnus childe;
Yet can they [thy] breast *enchest* such angor still?
Vicars, Æneid (1632).

inchipin†, *n.* Same as *inchpin*.

inchmeal† (inch'mēl), *adv.* [< *inch*[1] + *-meal*. Cf. *piecemeal*, etc.] By inches; inch by inch: often with *by* preceding.

God loves your soul, if he be loth to let it go *inchmeal*, and not by swallowing. *Donne*, Letters, xi.

All the infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make him
By inch-meal a disease! *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

inchoant (in'kō-ant), *a.* [< L. *inchoan(t-)s*, *incohan(t-)s*, ppr. of *inchoare*, *incohare*, begin: see *inchoate*.] Inchoating; beginning.—**Inchoant cause**, the procatarctic cause; that which extrinsically excites the principal cause into action.

inchoate (in'kō-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inchoated*, ppr. *inchoating*. [< L. *inchoatus*, *incohatus*, pp. of *inchoare*, prop. *incohare* (> OIt. *incoare* = Sp. *incoar*), begin, < *in*, in, on, to, + **cohare*, not otherwise found.] To begin. [Rare.]

Conceives and *inchoates* the argument.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 42.

inchoate (in'kō-āt), *a.* [= Sp. *incoado* = Pg. *inchoado* = It. *incoato*, < L. *inchoatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Recently or just begun; incipient; in a state of incipiency; hence, elementary; rudimentary; not completely formed or established: as, *inchoate* rights.

Philosophers dispute whether moral ideas . . . were not once *inchoate*, embryo, dubious, unformed.
M. Arnold, Lit. and Dogma, i.

Each one of us has the prerogative of completing his *inchoate* and rudimental nature.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 336.

In his early days Maximilian had tempted him [Henry] with the offer of the Empire, he himself to retire on the popedom with an *inchoate* claim to canonisation.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 262.

Inchoate right of dower. See *dower*[2].

inchoately (in'kō-āt-li), *adv.* In an inchoate manner; rudimentarily.

inchoatio (in-kō-ā'shi-ō), *n.* [< LL. *inchoatio(n-)*, *incohatio(n-)*: see *inchoation*.] In *plain-song*, the intonation or introductory tones of a melody. See *intonation*[2], 3.

inchoation (in-kō-ā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *inchoatio(n-)*, *incohatio(n-)*, < L. *inchoare*, *incohare*, begin: see *inchoate*.] The act of beginning; inception; rudimentary state.

Then doth baptism challenge to itself but the *inchoation* of those graces the consummation whereof dependeth on mysteries ensuing. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 57.

The Religion of Nature is a mere *inchoation* and needs a complement,—it can have but one complement, and that very complement is Christianity.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 433.

inchoative (in-kō'ą-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *inchoatif* = Pr. *enchoatiu* = Pg. *inchoativo* = Sp. It. *incoativo*, < LL. *inchoativus*, *incohativus*, < L. *inchoare*, *incohare*, pp. *inchoatus*, *incohatus*, begin: see *inchoate*.] I. *a.* 1. In the state of inception or formation; incipient; rudimentary.

These acts of our intellect seem to be some *inchoative* or imperfect rays. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, i. 257.

2. Expressing or indicating beginning; inceptive: as, an *inchoative* verb (otherwise called *inceptive*).

II. *n.* That which begins, or that which expresses the beginning of, an action or state; specifically, in *gram.*, an inchoative verb.

The Latins go farther and have a species of verbs derived from others which do the duty of these tenses; and are themselves for that reason called *inchoatives* or inceptives. *Harris*, Hermes, i. 7.

inchpin† (inch'pin), *n.* [Also corruptly *inchipin*, *inne-pin*; appar. < *inch*[1] + *pin*.] The sweetbread of a deer. Also called *fatgut*.

Gras boyau [F.], or *Boyau culier* (the right gut); in beasts called the *Inch-pin* or *Inne-pin*. *Cotgrave.*

Mar. Although I gave them
All the sweet morsels call'd tongue, ears, and doucets.—
Rob. What, and the *inch-pin*?
Mar. Yes. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

inch-pound (inch'pound), *n.* A unit of energy, being the work done in raising a pound through an inch. It is equal to about 1,152 centimeter-grams, or about 1,130,200 ergs; but its value varies in different localities, being dependent on gravity.

inchurch† (in-chėrch'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *church*.] To form or receive into a church.

They that left Roxbury were *inchurched* higher up the river at Springfield. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 6.

inchworm (inch'wėrm), *n.* A dropworm or measuring-worm. See *looper*.

incicurable (in-sik'ū-ra-bl), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + **cicurabilis*, < *cicurare*, tame, < *cicur*, tame. Cf. L. *incicur*, not tame.] Not to be tamed; untamable. *Ash.* [Rare.]

incide† (in-sīd'), *v. t.* [= Pg. *incidir* = It. *incidere*, < L. *incidere*, cut into, cut open, < *in*, in, + *cædere*, strike, cut. Cf. *incise*.] 1. To cut into.—2. In *med.*, to resolve or disperse, as a coagulated humor.

Saponaceous substances, which *incide* the mucus. *Arbuthnot.*

incidence (in'si-dens), *n.* [< F. *incidence* = Sp. Pg. *incidencia* = It. *incidenza*, < ML. *incidentia*, a falling upon, < L. *inciden(t-)s*, falling upon: see *incident*.] 1†. A subordinate occurrence or thing; an incident; something incidental or casual.

These meaner *incidences*. *Bp. Hall*, Solomon's Choice.

He that hath wounded his neighbour is tied to the expenses of the surgeon and other *incidences*.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iii. 4.

2. The manner of falling; direction of the line of fall; course.

You may alter the *incidence* of the mischief, but the amount of it will inevitably be borne somewhere.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 22.

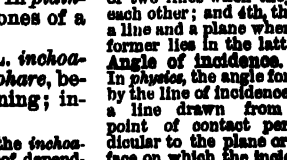
The *incidence* of our taxation is, I believe, as equitable as it can be made: the amount of it is far lighter than it used to be. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 110.

It [hearth-money] was hated on account of its *incidence* on a poorer class of persons than had been usually taxed under the easy régime of the subsidies.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 43.

3. In *physics*, the falling or impinging of a ray of light or heat, etc., upon a surface: used especially with reference to the direction of the ray.

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions. *Newton*, Opticks.

4. In *astron.*, same as *immersion*, 4.—5. In *geom.*, the situation of two figures in which they have something more in common than they would have in some other situation, but do not completely coincide. The four kinds of incidence that are particularly considered are: 1st, that of a point and a line when the former lies on the latter; 2d, that of a point and a plane when the former lies in the latter; 3d, that of two lines when they cut each other; and 4th, that of a line and a plane when the former lies in the latter.—**Angle of incidence.** (*a*) In *physics*, the angle formed by the line of incidence and a line drawn from the point of contact perpendicular to the plane or surface on which the incident ray or body impinges. Thus, if a ray EC impinges on the plane AB at the point C, the



Angle of Incidence.

a perpendicular CD be erected, then the angle ECD is generally called the angle of incidence. Some authors make ACE the angle of incidence.

Those bodies which give light by reflexion, can there only be perceived where the angle of reflexion is equal to the *angle of incidence*.
Bp. Wilson, Discovery of a New World.

(*b*) In *gun.*, the angle which the longer axis of a projectile makes with the surface struck.—**Axis of incidence**, the normal to a surface at the point at which a ray or body strikes upon it.—**Cathetus of incidence**. Same as *axis of incidence*.—**Incidence formula**, in *enumerative geom.*, a formula expressing the number of incidences between different figures. For example, one such formula expresses the following proposition: In any unidimensional system of curves the number of them which cut a given straight line added to the number which touch a given plane give the number which so cut a plane that the tangent at the point of intersection cuts a given straight line.—**Plane of incidence**, the plane passing through the incident ray (EC) and the normal to the surface (CD). See figure above.

incidency† (in'si-dęn-si), *n.* Same as *incidence*, 1.

But wise men, philosophers and private judges, take in the accounts of accidental moments and *incidencies* to the action, said Cicero. *Jer. Taylor*, Of Repentance, iii. 3.

incident (in'si-dęnt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *incident* = Sp. Pg. It. *incidente*, < L. *inciden(t-)s*, ppr. of *incidere*, fall upon, < *in*, on, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Falling or striking upon something, as a ray of light or a projectile; impinging or acting upon anything from without.

That there may be continuous changes of structure in organisms, there must be continuous changes in the *incident* forces. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 169.

If light be *incident* at the polarizing angle, the reflected and refracted rays will be at right angles to one another. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 9.

2. Likely to happen; apt to occur; hence, naturally appertaining; necessarily conjoined.

I have been looking at the fire, and in a pensive manner reflecting upon the great misfortunes and calamities *incident* to human life. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 82.

Truly and heartily will he know where to find a true and sweet mate, without any risk such as Milton deplores as *incident* to scholars and great men. *Emerson*, Love.

3. Appertaining to or following another thing; conjoined as a subordinate to a principal thing; appurtenant: as, rent is *incident* to a reversion.

To whom it was *incident* as a fee of his office.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 238.

4†. Subordinate; casual; incidental.

Men's rarer *incident* necessities and utilities.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Incident proposition, in *logic*, a subordinate proposition or clause inserted in a principal proposition, and called *determinative* or *explicative* according as it forms an essential or only an accessory member of it: as, Naples, *where I met my friends*, is a beautiful city.—**Syn.** *Incident, Liable.* "*Incident* is improperly confounded with *liable*. Says a living writer, 'The work was *incident* to decay.' He should have turned it end for end. Decay may be *incident* to a work; the work is *liable* to decay." *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 371.

The regular jealous-fit that's *incident*
To all old husbands that wed brisk young wives.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 76.

Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall. *Milton*, S. A., l. 55.

II. *n.* 1. That which falls out or takes place; an occurrence; something which takes place in connection with an event or a series of events of greater importance.

A writer of lives may descend, with propriety, to minute circumstances and familiar *incidents*.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, xxxvi.

The *incident* had occurred and was gone for me; it was an *incident* of no moment, no romance, no interest in a sense; yet it marked with change one single hour of a monotonous life. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xii.

2. A thing necessarily or frequently depending upon, appertaining to, or legally passing with another that is the principal or more important; a natural or characteristic accompaniment.

Representative Councils, &c., are a mere *incident* and not an essential to Corporations. The whole body is the Corporation.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxii.

To every estate in lands the law has annexed certain peculiar *incidents* which appertain to it as of course without being expressly enumerated. *Burrill.*

3. In *decorative art*, the representation of any action, often much conventionalized, but still to be recognized: thus, a frieze may consist of a number of *incidents* relating collectively some historical event.—**Syn.** 1. *Occurrence, Circumstance*, etc. See *event*1.

incidental (in-si-den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< *incident* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Occurring, inseparably or fortuitously, in conjunction with something else, usually of greater importance; of minor importance; occasional; casual: as *incidental* expenses.

The pleasure *incidental* to the satisfaction of an interest cannot be attained after loss of the interest itself.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 161.

It would be very useful indeed to have a record of the *incidental* discoveries, and of the minor studies which every historical scholar makes in the process of his work.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 54.

Poverty has one *incidental* advantage; it lets things fall to ruin, but it does not improve or restore.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 215.

In England inequality lies imbedded in the very base of the social structure; in America it is a late, *incidental*, unrecognized product. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 179.

—**Syn.** *Chance, Casual*, etc. See *accidental*.

II. *n.* Something subordinate or casual: often used in the plural to mean minor expenses.

So many weak, pitiful *incidentals* attend on them. *Pope.*

Your father said that I might pay you five francs a day for *incidentals* and pocket money.
Jacob Abbott, Rollo in Paris, i.

incidentally (in-si-den'tal-i), *adv.* In an incidental manner; as an incident; casually.

I . . . treat either purposely or *incidentally* of . . . colours. *Boyle*, Works, I. 665.

incidentary†, *a.* [< *incident* + *-ary*.] Incidental.

He had been near fifty years from the county of Carnarvon and the town of Conway, unless by *incidentary* visits. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 208.

incidentless (in'si-dent-les), *a.* [< *incident* + *-less*.] Without incident; uneventful.

My journey was *incidentless*, but the moment I came into Brighthelmstone I was met by Mrs. Thrale.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, II. 158.

incidently† (in'si-dęnt-li), *adv.* Incidentally.

It was *incidently* moved amongst the judges what should be done for the king himself, who was attainted.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

incinderment† (in-sin'dėr-męnt), *n.* [< *in*-2 + *cinder* + *-ment*. Cf. *incinerate*.] Incineration.

Hee, like the glorious rare Arabian bird,
Will soon result from His *incinderment*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 26.

incinerable (in-sin'ę-ra-bl), *a.* [< ML. as if **incinerabilis*, < *incinerare*, burn to ashes: see *incinerate*.] Capable of being reduced to ashes: as, *incinerable* matter. [Rare.]

Other *incinerable* substances were found so fresh that they could feel no sindge from fire.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

incinerate (in-sin'ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incinerated*, ppr. *incinerating*. [Formerly also *encinerate*; < ML. *incineratus*, pp. of *incinerare* (> It. *incenerare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *incinerar* = F. *incinérer*), burn to ashes, < L. *in*, in, to, + *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cinerary*.] To burn to ashes.

Near the same plot of ground, for about six yards compasse, were digged up coals and *incinerated* substances.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, ii.

incinerate† (in-sin'ę-rāt), *a.* [< ML. *incineratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Burnt to ashes.

Fire burneth wood, making it first luminous, then black and brittle, and lastly broken and *incinerate*. *Bacon.*

incineration (in-sin-ę-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *incinération* = Pr. *incineratio* = Sp. *incineracion* = Pg. *incineração* = It. *incenerazione*, < ML. *incineratio(n-)*, < *incinerare*, burn to ashes: see *incinerate*.] The act of incinerating or reducing to ashes by combustion.

Tobacco stalks may be mentioned as yielding upon *incineration* large quantities of potassium salts.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 255.

incinerator (in-sin'ę-rā-tor), *n.* [< ML. as if **incinerator*, < *incinerare*, incinerate: see *incinerate*.] A furnace or retort for consuming, or reducing to ashes, any substance or body.

The *incinerator* (Dr. Sargeant's Patent), for destroying the refuse of hospitals, asylums, workhouses, etc.
The Engineer, LXVII., p. xxvii. of adv'ts.

incipience, incipiency (in-sip'i-ęns, -ęn-si), *n.* [< *incipient*.] The condition of being incipient; beginning; commencement.

incipient (in-sip'i-ęnt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *incipiente*, < L. *incipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *incipere*, begin, lit. take up, < *in*, on, + *capere*, take: see *capable*. Cf. *incept*.] Beginning; commencing; entering on existence or appearance.

He dashed my *incipient* vanity to the earth at once.
Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

Its blasting rebuke causes *incipient* despotism to perish in the bud. *D. Webster*, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

Incipient cause, a cause which extrinsically excites the principal cause to action; a procatarctic or inchoating cause.

incipiently (in-sip'i-ęnt-li), *adv.* In an incipient manner.

in-circle (in'sėr-kl), *n.* [< *in*1 + *circle*.] An inscribed circle.

incircle (in-sėr'kl), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *circle*.] Same as *encircle*.

incirclet† (in-sėr'klet), *n.* Same as *encirclet*.

incircumscriptible (in-sėr-kum-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *incirconscriptible* = It. *incircoscrittibile*; as *in*-3 + *circumscriptible*.] Incapable of being circumscribed or limited; illimitable.

The glorious bodie of Christ, which should bee capable of ten thousand places at once, both in heaven and earth, inviable, *incircumscriptible*.
Bp. Hall, The Old Religion, § 2.

incircumscription (in-sėr-kum-skrip'shon), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *circumscription*.] The condition or quality of being incircumscriptible or limitless.

His mercy hath all its operations upon man, and returns to its own centre, and *incircumscription*, and infinity, unless it issues forth upon us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 914.

incircumspect (in-sėr'kum-spekt), *a.* [= F. *incirconspect* = It. *incircospetto*; as *in*-3 + *circumspect*.] Not circumspect; heedless.

Our fashions of eating make us . . . unlusty to labour, . . . *incircumspect*, inconsiderate, heady, rash.
Tyndale, Works, p. 227.

incircumspection (in-sėr-kum-spek'shon), *n.* [= F. *incirconspection*; as *in*-3 + *circumspection*.] Want of circumspection; heedlessness.

An unexpected way of delusion, and whereby he more easily led away the *incircumspection* of their belief.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 11.

incircumspectly (in-sėr'kum-spekt-li), *adv.* Not circumspectly.

The Christians, inuading and entring into the munition *incircumspectly*, were pelted and pashed with stones.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 35.

incise (in-sīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incised*, ppr. *incising*. [< F. *inciser*, < L. *incisus*, pp. of *incidere*, cut into: see *incide*.] To cut in or into; form or treat by cutting; specifically, to engrave; carve in intaglio.

I on this grave thy epitaph *incise*.
Carew, Death of Dr. Donne.

The hair is indicated by masses broadly modelled, with *incised* lines on the surface.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, I. 110.

Whereon a rude hand is *incised*—a favorite Mohammedan symbol of doctrine. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 135.

incised (in-sīzd'), *p. a.* 1. Cut; caused by cutting: as, an *incised* wound.—2. In *bot.* and *entom.*, appearing as if cut; having marginal slits or notches, as an oak-leaf or an insect's wing.—**Incised enamel.** Same as *champlevé enamel*. See *enamel*.—**Incised ware.** See *ware*2.

incisely (in-sīs'li), *adv.* [< **incise*, a., incised (< L. *incisus*, pp.: see *incise*, *v.*), + *-ly*2.] With or by incisions or notches. *Eaton.* [Rare.]

incisiform (in-sī'si-fôrm), *a.* [Short for **incisoriform*, < NL. *incisor*, incisor, + L. *forma*, form.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Resembling an incisor tooth; incisorial: as, "lower canines *incisiform*," *Flower*.

In the genus Dinoceras there are three incisor teeth, and a small *incisiform* canine on each side.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 187.

(*b*) More particularly, having the form or character of the incisor teeth of a rodent; gliriform, as teeth. See *incisor*.

incision (in-sizh'on), *n.* [< F. *incision* = Pr. *incizio* = Sp. *incision* = Pg. *incisão* = It. *incisione*, a cutting into, < L. *incisio(n-)*, a cutting into, used only in fig. senses, division, cesura, < *incidere*, pp. *incisus*, cut into: see *incide*, *incise*.] 1. The act of incising or cutting into a substance; specifically, the act of cutting into flesh, as for the purpose of bloodletting.

A fever in your blood! why, then *incision*
Would let her out in saucers.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

With nice *incision* of her guided steel
She [the chisel] ploughs a brazen field.
Cowper, Task, i. 708.

When as Nature teaches us to divide any limb from the body to the saving of its fellows, . . . how much more is it her doctrine to sever by *incision* . . . a sore, the gangreen of a limb, to the recovery of a whole man?
Milton, Tetrachordon.

2. A division or passage made by cutting; a cut or cutting; a gash.

Let us make *incision* for your love,
To prove whose blood is reddest.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 1.

3. Figuratively, trenchancy; incisiveness. [Rare.]

The bards performed the function of public censors with sharp *incision*. *J. S. Blackie.*

4. In *bot.* and *entom.*, a slit or deep notch resembling a cut.—5. In *Doric arch.*, same as *hypotrachelium*. Sometimes, especially in provincial examples, the incision is repeated to emphasize the separation of the shaft and capital. See cut under *hypotrachelium*.

6†. A cutting away; removal, as by an acid or a drug.

Abstersion is a scouring off or *incision* of viscous humours. *Bacon.*

incisive (in-sī'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *incisif* = Pr. *incisiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *incisivo*, < L. as if **incisivus*, < *incidere*, pp. *incisus*, cut into: see *incide*, *incise*.] I. *a.* 1. Having the quality of cutting into or dividing the substance of anything; cutting, or used for cutting: as, the *incisive* teeth.—2. Figuratively, sharply and clearly expressive; penetrating; trenchant; sharp; acute.

A quick-witted, outspoken, *incisive* fellow.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, i.

When Annie asked about their families, she answered with the *incisive* directness of a country-bred woman.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, v.

3†. Having the power of breaking up or dissolving viscid or coagulated humors.

The fig-tree sendeth from it a sharpe, piercing, and *incisive* spirit. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 608.

The colour of many corpuscles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very piercing and *incisive* liquors. *Boyle*.

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having the character, function, or situation of an incisor tooth; incisorial. (*b*) Pertaining in any way to an incisor; situated near incisors; containing incisors: synonymous with *premaxillary* or *intermaxillary* and *prepalatine*.—**Incisive bones**, the premaxillary bones.—**Incisive edge** or **tooth**, a sharp prominence at the base of the mandible in certain insects, used for cutting.—**Incisive foramen**. Same as *canalis incisivus* (which see, under *canalis*).—**Incisive fossa**. See *fossa*[1].—**Incisive teeth**, the incisors.

II. *n.* In *entom.*, the incisive edge of the mandible of a beetle. See *incisive edge*, above.

incisively (in-sī'siv-li), *adv.* In an incisive, sharp, or penetrating manner; penetratingly; trenchantly; sharply; acutely.

"In that case," she says, *incisively*, "I can not understand his consenting to become the bearer of such a message." *Rhoda Broughton*, Second Thoughts, i. 3.

incisiveness (in-sī'siv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being incisive.

incisor (in-sī'sȯr), *n.* and *a.* [= It. *incisore*, < NL. *incisor*, a cutting tooth (cf. ML. *incisor*, a surgeon), < L. *incidere*, pp. *incisus*, cut into: see *incise*.] I. *n.*; pl. *incisors*, *incisores* (-sȯr'z, in-sī-sō'rēz). In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, an incisive or cutting tooth; a front tooth; any tooth of the upper jaw which is situated in the premaxillary or intermaxillary bone, or any corresponding tooth of the lower jaw. The name was originally given to those teeth which have sharp edges and a single fang, and are situated in front of the canines of either jaw. It is now technically used of teeth, whatever their character, which are situated as above described. When there are no upper incisors, the lower incisors are those situated nearest the symphysis of the lower jaw. Incisors are technically distinguished chiefly in mammals. Most mammals possess them in both jaws. The typical number is 6 above and below; but this number is frequently reduced to 4 or 2, sometimes to none, in one or both jaws. The number in either jaw is always even, and there is usually the same number in each jaw. A striking exception to this is seen in the ruminants, which usually have only lower incisors, biting against a callous pad in the upper jaw. (See cut under *Ruminantia*.) Among the most highly specialized incisors are those of the rodents or *Glires*, which are perennial, persistently growing from open pulps, with fangs rooted through much of the extent of each jaw, and with the cutting edges beveled like an ads; teeth of this character are sometimes termed *gliriform*. (See cut under *Rodentia*.) In dental formulæ an incisor tooth is designated by the letter *i*. An incisor of the milk-dentition, or deciduous incisor, is designated *di*. See cut under *tooth*.

II. *a.* 1. Same as *incisorial*: as, an *incisor* tooth.—2. Of or pertaining to the incisor teeth: as, *incisor* nerves.—**Incisor canal, foramen**. Same as *canalis incisivus* (which see, under *canalis*).

incisorial (in-sī-sō'ri-al), *a.* [< *incisor* + *-ial*.] Having the character of an incisor tooth; incisive, as a tooth.

incisory (in-sī'sō-ri), *a.* [= F. *incisoire* = Sp. Pg. *incisorio*; as *incise* + *-ory*.] Having the property of cutting; incisive.

incisure (in-sizh'ūr), *n.* [= F. *incisure* = Pg. It. *incisura*, < L. *incisura*, a cutting into, < *incidere*, pp. *incisus*, cut into: see *incise*.] A cut; an incision; a slit-like opening; a notch.

In some creatures it [the mouth] is wide and large, in some little and narrow, in some with a deep *incisure* up into the head. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iv. 11.

incitant (in-sī'tant), *n.* [< L. *incitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *incitare*, incite: see *incite*.] That which incites or stimulates to action; an exciting cause. *Smart*.

incitation (in-si-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *incitation* = Sp. *incitacion* = Pg. *incitação* = It. *incitazione*, < L. *incitatio(n-)*, < *incitare*, pp. *incitatus*, incite: see *incite*.] 1. The act of inciting or moving to action; incitement.

All the affections that are in man are either natural, or by chance, or by the *incitation* of reason and discourse.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 67.

2. That which incites to action; that which rouses or prompts; incitement; motive; incentive.

The whole race of men have this passion in some degree implanted in their bosoms, which is the strongest and noblest *incitation* to honest attempts. *Tatler*, No. 23.

incitative (in-sī'tā-tiv), *n.* [= OF. *incitatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *incitativo*; as *incite* + *-ative*.] A provocative; a stimulant; an incitant.

They all carried wallets, which, as appeared afterwards, were well provided with *incitatives*, and such as provoke to thirst at two leagues' distance. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote.

incite (in-sīt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incited*, ppr. *inciting*. [< F. *inciter* = Sp. Pg. *incitar* = It. *incitare*, < L. *incitare*, set in motion, hasten, urge, incite, < *in*, in, on, + *citare*, set in motion, urge: see *cite*[1].] To move to action; stir up; instigate; spur on.

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans. *Bacon*.

If thou dost love, my kindness shall *incite* thee
To bind our loves up in a holy band.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

=Syn. *Impel*, *Induce*, etc. (see *actuate*), stimulate, urge on, rouse, fire, provoke, excite, encourage, animate, set on, drive, persuade. See list under *impel*.

incitement (in-sīt'mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *incitement* = Sp. *incitamento*, *incitamiento* = Pg. It. *incitamento*, < L. *incitamentum*, an incentive, incitement, < *incitare*, incite: see *incite*.] 1. The act of inciting; instigation.—2. That which incites the mind or moves to action; motive; incentive; impulse; spur; stimulus; encouragement.

Duke William had *Incitements* to invade England, and some Shew of a Title. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 21.

From the long records of distant age,
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

inciter (in-sī'tėr), *n.* One who or that which incites or moves to action.

All this [these?] which I have depainted to thee are *inciters* and rousers of my mind.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iii. 6.

incitingly (in-sī'ting-li), *adv.* In an inciting manner; so as to excite to action.

incitive (in-sī'tiv), *a.* [< *incite* + *-ive*.] Having the power or capacity to incite. [Rare.]

The style is thus instructive and *incitive*.
T. W. Hunt, New Princeton Rev., Nov., 1888, p. 363.

incitomotor (in-sī-tō-mō'tȯr), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *incitare*, incite, + *motor*, a mover: see *motor*.] In *physiol.*, inciting to motion; causing muscle to act.

incitomotory (in-sī-tō-mō'tō-ri), *a.* [As *incitomotor* + *-y*.] Same as *incitomotor*.

incivil† (in-siv'il), *a.* [= F. *incivil* = Sp. Pg. *incivil* = It. *incivile*, < L. *incivilis*, impolite, uncivil, < *in-* priv. + *civilis*, civil: see *civil*.] Uncivil.

Cym. He was a prince.
Gui. A most *incivil* one. The wrongs he did me
Were nothing prince-like. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

incivility (in-si-vil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *incivilities* (-tiz). [= F. *incivilité* = Sp. *incivilidad* = Pg. *incividade* = It. *incivilità*, < LL. *incivilita(t-)s*, incivility, < L. *incivilis*, uncivil: see *incivil*.] 1†. Lack of civilization; an uncivilized condition.

By this means infinite numbers of souls may be brought from their idolatry, bloody sacrifices, ignorance, and *incivility*, to the worshipping of the true God. *Raleigh*.

2. Lack of civility or courtesy; rudeness of manner toward others; impoliteness.

Cour. How say you now? is not your husband mad?
Adr. His *incivility* confirms no less.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4.

3. An act of rudeness or ill breeding.

No person offered me the least *incivility*.
Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 88.

=Syn. 2. Disrespect, unmannerliness.

incivilization (in-siv'i-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *civilization*.] The state of being uncivilized; lack of civilization; barbarism. *Wright*.

incivilly† (in-siv'i-li), *adv.* Uncivilly; rudely.

incivism (in'si-vizm), *n.* [< F. *incivisme*; as *in-*[3] + *civism*. The words *civisme* and *incivisme* came into use during the first French revolution, when an appearance of active devotion to the existing government was the great test of good citizenship, and incivism was regarded as a crime.] Neglect of one's duty as a citizen.

Give up your *incivisme*, which at most is only a century old, for with all his faults the Irish gentleman of 1782 was Irish, and did not try to be West British.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 251.

There were rumors of coming trouble, and of an unhealthy condition of the banks; but it was considered *incivism* to look too curiously into such matters.
The Century, XXXIII. 869.

inclamation† (in-klā-mā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *inclamatio(n-)*, a crying out, < L. *inclamare*, cry out against, < *in*, on, + *clamare*, cry out: see *claim*[1], *exclaim*, etc.] A shout; an exclamation.

She foretold
Troy's ruin: which, succeeding, made her use.
This sacred *inclamation*: "God" (said she)
"Would have me utter things uncredited."
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

These idolatrous prophets now rend their throats with *inclamations*. *Bp. Hall*, Elijah with the Baalites.

inclasp, *v. t.* See *enclasp*.

inclaudent (in-klâ'dent), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *claudent(t-)s*, ppr. of *claudere*, close: see *close*[1].] In *bot.*, not closing.

inclavated (in-klā'vā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *inclavatus*, pp. of *inclavare*, fasten with a nail, < L. *in*, into, + *clavare*, fasten with a nail: see *clavate*[2].] Set; fast fixed.

inclave (in-klāv'), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, + *clavus*, a nail. Cf. *enclave*.] In *her.*, shaped like a series of dovetails, or cut at the edge in a series of dovetail or pattè projections alternating with notches of the same shape: thus, a chief *inclave* projects into the field below in dovetailed projections.

incle[1]†, *v.* See *inkle*[1].

incle[2]†, *n.* See *inkle*[2].

inclemency (in-klem'ẹn-si), *n.* [= F. *inclémence* = Sp. Pg. *inclemencia* = It. *inclemenza*, < L. *inclementia*, < *inclemen(t-)s*, inclement: see *inclement*.] The character of being inclement; lack of clemency. (*a*) Severity of temper; unmercifulness or harshness of feeling or action.

The *inclemencie* of the late pope labouring to forestall him in his just throne. *Bp. Hall*, Impress of God, ii.

(*b*) Severity of climate or weather; tempestuousness.

Or on an airy mountain's top to lie,
Exposed to cold or heaven's *inclemency*.
Dryden, Lucretius, iii. 73.

(*c*) Adversity; disagreeableness.

Providence, tempering the *inclemency* of the domestic situation, sent them Giovanna. *Howells*, Venetian Life, viii.

inclement (in-klem'ẹnt), *a.* [= F. *inclément* = Sp. Pg. It. *inclemente*, < L. *inclemen(t-)s*, unmerciful, harsh, < *in-* priv. + *clemen(t-)s*, mild: see *clement*.] Not clement. (*a*) Unmerciful; harsh; severe; adverse. (*b*) Severe, as climate or weather; tempestuous, disturbed, or extreme, as the elements or temperature.

The *inclement* seasons, rain, ice, hail, and snow.
Milton, P. L., x. 1068.

inclemently (in-klem'ẹnt-li), *adv.* In an inclement manner.

inclinable (in-klī'na-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inclinable*, < L. *inclinabilis*, < *inclinare*, lean upon: see *incline*.] 1†. Leaning; tending.

If such a crust naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable* to fall this thousand years than the last.
Bentley.

His [Otway's] person was of the middle size, about five feet seven inches high, *inclinable* to fatness.
Quoted in *Malone's* Dryden, p. 408, note.

2. Having a mental bent or tendency in a certain direction; inclined; somewhat disposed: as, a mind *inclinable* to truth.

She was more *inclinable* to pity her than she had deserved. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

3. Capable of being inclined.

inclinableness (in-klī'na-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inclinable; inclination.

Her *inclinableness* to conform to the late establishment of it. *Strype*, Memorials Edw. VI., an. 1551.

inclination (in-kli-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *inclinacioun* = F. *inclinaison*, *inclination* = Pr. *enclinatio* = Sp. *inclinacion* = Pg. *inclinação* = It. *inchinazione*, *inclinazione*, < L. *inclinatio(n-)*, a leaning, bending, inclining, < *inclinare*, lean upon: see *incline*.] 1. The act of inclining, or the state of being inclined; a leaning; any deviation from a given direction or position.

There was a pleasaunt Arber, not by art,
But of the trees owne *inclination* made.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 44.

2. In *geom.* and *mech.*, the mutual approach, tendency, or leaning of two bodies, lines, or planes toward each other, so as to make an angle at the point where they meet, or where their lines of direction meet. This angle is called the *angle of inclination*.—3. The angle which a line or plane makes with the horizon; declivity. In gunnery inclination is the elevation or depression of the axis of a piece above or below a horizontal plane passing through the axis of the trunnions, supposed to be horizontal.

4. An inclined surface; a slope or declivity, as of land.

They [the Arabs] dashed over rocks, . . . up and down steep *inclinations*. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 77.

5. A set or bent of the mind or will; a disposition more favorable to one thing or person than to another; a leaning, liking, or preference:

as, an *inclination* for poetry; a strong *inclination* toward law.

An hundred Years on one kind Word I'll feast:
A thousand more will added be,
If you an *Inclination* have for me.
Cowley, The Mistress, My Diet.

When Habit and Custom is joyned with a vicious *Inclination*, how little doth human Reason signifie?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. viii.

I shall certainly not balk your *inclinations*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

6. A person for whom or a thing for which one has a liking or preference. [Rare.]

Monsieur Hoeft, who was a great *inclination* of mine.
Sir W. Temple, Works, i. 458. (*Latham.*)

7. In *Gr.* and *Latin gram.*, same as *enclisis*.—**Angle of inclination.** See def. 2.—**Inclination compass.** Same as *dipping-compass*.—**Inclination of an orbit**, in *astron.*, the angle which the plane of an orbit makes with the ecliptic.—**Inclination of the groove**, the angle made by the tangent to the groove of a rifled gun at any point with the rectilinear element of the bore passing through that point. See *twist*.—**Inclination** or **dip of the needle.** See *dip*.—**Prayer of inclination**, in Oriental liturgies, a prayer between the Lord's Prayer and the communion, expressing adoration, humiliation, and a desire for worthy reception of the sacrament. Its character varies considerably, however, in different liturgies. In the liturgies of Constantinople it is introduced by the exhortation "Let us bow down (incline) our heads to the Lord," and other liturgies contain a similar direction, or allusions to this posture of bowing down from which the prayer takes its name. By English liturgiologists it is also called the *prayer of humble access*. The Coptic liturgy of St. Basil has, in addition, a *prayer of inclination after the communion*, preceding the benediction. The name *prayer of inclination* or *of bowing down the head* (εὐχὴ τῆς κεφαλοκλισίας) is also given to a prayer for protection during the night, said at hesperinon (vespers), and to a prayer for forgiveness of sins, at orthron (lauds), in the Greek Church. In the Syriac baptismal offices prayers of inclination are said secretly by the priest, invoking sanctification of the water and of the candidate.—**Syn.** 1. Obliquity, slope, slant.—5. *Propensity, Bias*, etc. (see *bent*[1]), proclivity.

inclinatorium (in-klī-nā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *inclinatoria* (-ä). [NL. (cf. ML. *inclinatorium*, an elbow-rest), neut. of **inclinatorius*, < L. *inclinare*: see *incline*.] The inclination compass or dipping-needle. See *dipping-needle*.

incline (in-klīn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inclined*, ppr. *inclining*. [Formerly also *encline*; < ME. *inclinen, enclinen*, < OF. *encliner, incliner*, F. *incliner* = Pr. *enclinar, inclinar* = Sp. Pg. *inclinar* = It. *inchinare, inclinare*, < L. *inclinare* (= Gr. ἐγκλίνειν), bend down, lean, incline, < *in*, on, + *clinare*, lean: see *cline, decline, recline*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To bend down; lean; turn obliquely from or toward a given direction or position; deviate from a line or course; tend: as, the column *inclines* from the perpendicular.

Thei rode a softe pass, theire hedes *enclyned* vnder theire helmes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 440.

Your nose *inclines*,
That side that's next the sun, to the queen-apple.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

2†. To bow; bend the head or the body, especially as a mark of courtesy or respect.

Whan thei ben thus apparayled, thei gon 2 and 2 togedre, fulle ordynatly before the Emperour, with outen speche of ony Woord, saf only *enclynynge* to him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 234.

If that any neighebor of myne
Wol nat in chirche to my wyf *enclyne*, . . .
Whan she comth home, she rampeth in my face.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 14.

3. To have a mental bent or tendency; be disposed; tend, as toward an opinion, a course of action, etc.

[They] holde of hym theire londes and theire fees in honour, ffor he hath made hem alle *enclyne* to hym by his prowesse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 619.

Their hearts *inclined* to follow Abimelech. Judges ix. 3.

4. To tend, in a physical sense; approximate.

The flower itself is of a golden hue,
The leaves *inclining* to a darker blue.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

5. In *marching*, to gain ground to the flank, as well as to the front. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**Inclining dial.** See *dial*.

II. *trans.* 1. To bend down; cause to lean; give a leaning to; cause to deviate from or toward a given line, position, or direction; direct.

Just as the twig is bent, the tree's *inclined*.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 150.

2. To bend (the body), as in an act of reverence or civility; cause to stoop or bow.

Soft himselfe *inclyning* on his knee
Downe to that well. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 8.

With due respect my body I *inclined*,
As to some being of superior kind. *Dryden.*

3. To give a tendency or propension to; turn; dispose.

I will *incline* mine ear to a parable; I will open my dark saying upon the harp. Ps. xlix. 4.

Incline my heart unto thy testimonies. Ps. cxix. 36.

The presence of so many of our countrymen was *inclining* us to cut short our own stay. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 95.

Inclined dial, engine, plane, etc. See the nouns.

incline (in-klīn′), *n.* [< ME. *encline*, < OF. *enclin*, an inclination, bow, disposition, < *encliner*, incline: see *incline*, *v.*] 1†. An inclination; a bow.

He saluzed the soverayne and the sale aftyr,
Ilke a kynge aftyre kynge, and mad his *enclines*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 82.

2. An inclined plane; an ascent or a descent, as in a road or a railway; a slope.

The traveller does not go there [to Cincinnati] to see the city, but to visit the suburbs, climbing into them, out of the smoke and grime, by steam *inclines* and grip railways. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 430.

3. A shaft or mine-opening having considerable inclination. The words *shaft*, *incline*, and *level* express all possible conditions of a mine-opening in respect to position with reference to the horizontal plane. If the incline is worked "to the rise," the material mined is transported downward by some self-acting arrangement; if "to the deep," it is raised by a steam or other engine.

incliner (in-klī′nėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which inclines.—2. An inclined dial. *Ash.*

inclining (in-klī′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *incline*, *v.*] 1. Disposition; inclination. [Rare.]

Were you not sent for? Is it your own *inclining*? Is it a free visitation? *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

2†. Side; party.

Hold your hands,
Both you of my *inclining*, and the rest.
Shak., Othello, i. 2.

inclinometer (in-kli-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *inclinare*, incline, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. In *magnetism*, an apparatus for determining the vertical component of the earth's magnetic force.—2. An instrument for ascertaining the slope of an embankment; a clinometer or batter-level.—**Chain-inclinometer**, a device attached to a surveyors' chain to indicate its departure from a level.

inclip (in-klip′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inclipped*, ppr. *inclipping*. [< *in*-[1] + *clip*[1].] To grasp; inclose; surround. [Rare.]

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclipe*,
Is thine, if thou wilt have't. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

incloister (in-kloi′stėr), *v. t.* See *enclvister*.

Such a beatific face
Incloisters here this narrow floor,
That possess'd all hearts before.
Lovelace, Epitaph on Mrs. Filmer.

inclose, enclose (in-, en-klōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inclosed, enclosed*, ppr. *inclosing, enclosing*. [< ME. *enclosen*, < OF. (also F.) *enclos*, pp. of *enclore*, inclose, include (cf. *enclose*, an inclosure): see *include*. Cf. *close*[1].] 1. To close or shut in; environ or encompass, as a space, or an object or objects within a space; cover or shut up on all sides; include or confine: as, to *inclose* land with a fence; to *inclose* a letter in an envelop.

Thai hadde a semli sigt of a cite nobul,
Enclosed comeliche a-boute with fyn castel-werk.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2220.

The peer now spreads the glitt'ring forfex wide,
T' *inclose* the lock. *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 148.

2. To insert in the same cover or inclosure with an original or the main letter, report, or other paper in a matter: as, he *inclosed* a report of the proceedings.

I now dispatch the *inclosed* copies of the treaty, in order to his Majesty's ratification.
Sir W. Temple, To Lord Arlington.

3†. To put into harness.

They went to coach and their horse *inclose*. *Chapman.*

incloser, encloser (in-, en-klō′zėr), *n.* One who or that which incloses; one who separates land from common grounds by a fence.

The grand *encloser* of the commons, for
His private profit or delight, with all
His herds that graze upon't are lawful prize.
Massinger, Guardian, ii. 4.

inclosing-net (in-klō′zing-net), *n.* See *fish-net*.

inclosure, enclosure (in-, en-klō′zūr), *n.* [< *inclose* + *-ure*. Cf. OF. *enclosture, encloture*, an inclosure.] 1. The act of inclosing, or the state of being inclosed.

The primitive monks were excusable in their retiring and *enclosures* of themselves. *Donne*, Letters, xx.

2. The separation and appropriation of land by means of a fence; hence, the appropriation of things common; reduction to private possession.

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common. . . . God hath declared his displeasure against such *enclosure*. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. That which incloses; anything that environs, encompasses, or incloses within limits.

Within the *inclosure* was a great store of houses.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 311.

Much more might be written of this antient wise Republic [Venice], which cannot be comprehended within the narrow *Inclosure* of a Letter. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 35.

The kingdom of thought has no *inclosures*, but the Muse makes us free of her city.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 307.

4. That which is inclosed or shut in; a space or an object surrounded or enveloped. Specifically—5. A tract of land surrounded by a fence, hedge, or equivalent protection, together with such fence or hedge.

Delicious Paradise,
Now nearer, crowns with her *enclosure* green,
As with a rural mound, the champain head
Of a steep wilderness. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 132.

6. A letter or paper inclosed with another in an envelop. See *inclose*, 2.—**Inclosure Acts**, English statutes, especially those of 1801 (41 Geo. III., c. 109) and 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., c. 118), for acquiring and divesting rights over common and waste lands, usually by allotting them among adjoining landowners, which could previously be done only by means of private acts of Parliament.—**Inclosure commissioner**, in *Eng. law*, an officer, formerly appointed under special acts, but in recent times one of a permanent board, empowered to take proceedings for the inclosing and allotting to private ownership of lands formerly held as commons or as subject to rights of common, which preclude cultivation.

inclosurer† (in-klō′zūr-ėr), *n.* [< *inclosure* + *-er*[1].] One who makes an inclosure of land; in the extract, a squatter.

And so live meanly and poorly, and, turning Cottiers or *Inclosurers* on some Highway Side, are commonly given to pilfering and stealing and intertainers of Vagabonds.
Statuts (1665), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 448.

incloud (in-kloud′), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *cloud*[1].] Same as *encloud*.

include (in-klōd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *included*, ppr. *including*. [< ME. *includen, encluden* = OF. *enclore, enclure*, F. *inclure* = Pr. *enclure* = Sp. *incluir* = Pg. *incluir, encludir* = It. *inchiudere, includere*, include, < L. *includere*, shut in, include, < *in*, in, + *claudere*, shut, close: see *close*[1], *v.* Cf. *conclude, exclude*, etc.] 1. To confine within something; hold as in an inclosure; inclose; contain.

The flouring tree trunk fil leed
Enclude, or in an edder skynne it wynde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

Where likeliest he might find
The only two of mankind, but in them
The whole *included* race. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 416.

2. To comprise as a part, or as something incident or pertinent; comprehend; take in: as, the greater *includes* the less; this idea *includes* many particulars; the Roman empire *included* many nations. In logic a term is said to *include under* it the subjects of which it can be predicated, and to *include within* itself its essential predicates.

The loss of such a lord *includes* all harms.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

3†. To conclude; terminate.

Come, let us go; we will *include* all jars
With triumphs, mirth, and rare solemnity.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

Included clypeus or **nasus**, in *entom.*, a clypeus or nasus lying between two lateral produced parts of the front, as in most heteropterous *Hemiptera*. Such a clypeus is often called a *tylus*.—**Included stamens**, in *bot.*, stamens which do not project beyond the mouth of the corolla, as in *Cinchona*.—**Included style**, in *bot.*, a style which does not project beyond the mouth of the corolla, as in the pea and dead-nettle.

includible (in-klō′di-bl), *a.* [< *include* + *-ible*.] Capable of being included. *Bentham.*

Incluса (in-klō′sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *inclusus*, pp. of *includere*: see *include*.] In Cuvier's classification, the fifth family of his *Acephala testacea*, including the clams, razor-shells, pholades, ship-worms, and some other lamellibranch or bivalve mollusks which have the mantle open at the anterior extremity, or near the middle only, for the passage of the foot. In some the mantle is prolonged at the posterior end to a tube of great length, as in the razor-shells. The bivalves of this tribe are remarkable for their powers of burrowing into clay, sand, wood, or even stone.

inclusel, *a.* [ME. *incluse*, < L. *inclusus*, pp. of *includere*, include: see *include*.] Inclosed; shut in; cloistered; recluse.

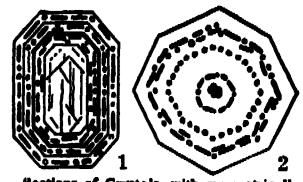
Thou sall be safe as ane ankir *inclusa*, and noghte anely thou bot all cristene men.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

inclusion (in-klō′zhon), *n.* [= F. *inclusion* = Sp. *inclusion* = Pg. *inclusão* = It. *inchiusione, inclusione*, < L. *inclusio*(*n*-), a shutting up, < *includere*, pp. *inclusus*, include: see *include*.] 1. The act of including, or the state of being included.

The Dutch should have obliged themselves to make no peace without the *inclusion* of their allies.
Sir W. Temple, To the Duke of Ormond.

The logical process of *Inclusion* is the same both in the mind of the animal and in the mind of a philosopher.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 51.

2. That which is included or inclosed. Used in mineralogy of a body, usually minute, such as a liquid or a small crystal, which is inclosed within the mass of another. Thus, topaz often contains *inclusions* consisting of liquid carbon dioxid. The inclusions in a crystal have often a definite orientation with reference to the crystallographic axes, as for example in the mineral leucite. According to the nature of the inclosed substance, the inclusions are spoken of as *gas inclusions*, *glass inclusions*, *fluid inclusions*, etc., and the cavities themselves are called *gas-cavities* or *gas-pores*, *glass-cavities*, etc.—**Copula of inclusion**, in *logic*. See *copula*.—**Fluid inclusion**. See def. 2.—**Formal inclusion**. See *formal*.


Sections of Crystals, with symmetrically arranged inclusions. 1, augite; 2, leucite. (After Zirkel.)

inclusive (in-klō'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *inclusif* = Sp. Pg. It. *inclusivo*, < L. as if **inclusivus*, < *includere*, pp. *inclusus*, include: see *inclose*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Inclosing; encircling; comprehensive; including: with *of*.

The *inclusive* verge
Of golden metal that must round my brow.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

2. Included in the number or sum; comprehending the stated limit or extremes: as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusive* (that is, taking in both Monday and Saturday).

II. *n.* A term of inclusion.

This man is so cunning in his *inclusives* and exclusives that he dyscerneth nothing between copulatives and disiunctives. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 943.

inclusively (in-klō'siv-li), *adv.* In an inclusive manner; so as to include: as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusively*.

incoagulable (in-kō-ag'ū-la-bl), *a.* [= F. *incoagulable* = Sp. *incoagulable*; as *in-*[3] + *coagulable*.] Not coagulable; incapable of being coagulated or concreted. *Boyle*, Works, III. 527.

incoercible (in-kō-ėr'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *incoercible* = Pg. *incoercivel*; as *in-*[3] + *coercible*.] 1. Not to be coerced or compelled; incapable of being constrained or forced.—2. In *physics*, incapable of being reduced to a liquid form by any amount of pressure. Certain gases were formerly supposed to have this property. See *gas*.

incoexistence† (in-kō-eg-zis'tens), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *coexistence*.] The opposite of *coexistence*.

The coexistence or *incoexistence* . . . of different ideas in the same subject.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. iii. 12.

incog (in-kog'), *a.* An abbreviation of *incognito*.

He has lain *incog* ever since. *Tatler*, No. 230.

What! my old guardian!—What! turn inquisitor, and take evidence *incog*? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

incogent (in-kō'jent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *cogent*.] Not cogent; not adapted to convince. [Rare.]

[They] reject not the truth itself, but *incogent* modes in which it is occasionally presented.
The Nation, Jan. 6, 1870, p. 14.

incogitability (in-koj″i-tą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *incogitable*: see *-bility*.] The character of being incogitable, or incapable of being thought, or of being directly and positively thought. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

incogitable (in-koj'i-tą-bl), *a.* [= OF. *incogitable* = It. *incogitabile*, < L. *incogitabilis*, unthinking, unthinkable, < *in-* priv. + *cogitabilis*, thinkable, conceivable: see *cogitable*.] Not cogitable; unthinkable.

If Schelling's hypothesis appear to us *incogitable*, that of Cousin is seen to be self-contradictory.
Sir W. Hamilton.

incogitance, incogitancy (in-koj'i-tąns, -tąn-si), *n.* [< L. *incogitantia*, thoughtlessness, < *incogitan(t-)s*, thoughtless, unthinking: see *incogitant*.] The quality of being incogitable; want of thought, or of the power of thinking; thoughtlessness.

He passes the time with *incogitancy*, and hates the employment, and suffers the torment of prayers which he loves not. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 718.

incogitant (in-koj'i-tąnt), *a.* [= OF. *incogitant* = Pg. *incogitante*, < L. *incogitan(t-)s*, unthinking, thoughtless, < *in-* priv. + *cogitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate*.] 1. Not thinking; thoughtless.

Men are careless and *incogitant*, and slip into the pit of destruction before they are aware.
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, ii.

2. Not capable of thinking: opposed to *cogitant*.

As mind is a cogitant substance, matter is *incogitant*.
J. Howe, Works, I. 65.

incogitantly (in-koj'i-tąnt-li), *adv.* In an incogitant manner; without consideration.

I did not *incogitantly* speak of irregularities, as if they might sometimes be but seeming ones.
Boyle, Works, V. 217.

incogitative (in-koj'i-tą-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *cogitative*.] Not cogitative; not thinking; lacking the power of thought.

It is as impossible to conceive that ever bare *incogitative* matter should produce a thinking intelligent being as that nothing should of itself produce matter.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. x. 10.

incogitativity (in-koj″i-tą-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *incogitative* + *-ity*.] The quality of being incogitative; want of thought or the power of thinking. [Rare.]

God may superadd a faculty of thinking to *incogitativity*.
W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, § 9.

incognisable, incognisance, etc. See *incognizable*, etc.

incognita (in-kog'ni-tą), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *incognita*, < L. *incognita*, fem. of *incognitus*, unknown: see *incognito*.] **I.** *a.* Unknown or disguised: said of a woman or a girl.

II. *n.* A woman unknown or disguised.

Ha! Violante! that's the lady's name of the house where my *incognita* is. *Mrs. Centlivre*, The Wonder, v. 1.

incognito (in-kog'ni-tō), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *incognito*, < It. *incognito*, < L. *incognitus*, unknown, < *in-* priv. + *cognitus*, known: see *cognition*.] **I.** *a.* Unknown; disguised under an assumed name and character: generally with reference to a man, usually of some distinction, who passes, actually or conventionally, as in travel, under an assumed name or in disguise, in order to avoid notice or attention.

I' th' dark o' th' evening I peep out, and *incognito* make some visits. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

II. *n.* 1. A man unknown, or in disguise, or living under an assumed name.—2. Concealment; state of concealment; assumption of a disguise or of a feigned character.

His *incognito* was endangered. *Scott.*

incognizability (in-kog″ni- or in-kon″i-zą-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being incognizable or unknown.

incognizable (in-kog'ni- or in-kon'i-zą-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *cognizable*.] Not cognizable; such as no finite mind can know; not to be known by man; not to be recognized. Also spelled *incognisable*.

The relation of unlikeness . . . is *incognizable* unless there exist other relations with which it may be classed.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 381.

incognizance (in-kog'ni- or in-kon'i-zans), *n.* [= OF. *incongnoissance*; as *in-*[3] + *cognisance*.] Failure to recognize, know, or apprehend. Also spelled *incognisance*.

This *incognizance* may be explained on three possible hypotheses. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

incognizant (in-kog'ni- or in-kon'i-zant), *a.* [= OF. *incongnoissant*; as *in-*[3] + *cognisant*.] Not cognizant; failing to cognize or apprehend. Also spelled *incognisant*.

Of the several operations themselves, as acts of volition, we are wholly *incognizant*. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

incognoscibility (in-kog-nos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *incognoscibilità*; as *incognoscible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The state of being incognoscible, or beyond being known.

If . . . the imperial philosopher should censure the still incognoscible author for still continuing in *incognoscibility*, . . . I should remind him of the Eleusinian Mysteries. *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xix.

incognoscible (in-kog-nos'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *incognoscible* = Sp. *incognoscible* = Pg. *incognoscivel* = It. *incognoscibile*, < L. *incognoscibilis*, not to be known, < *in-* priv. + *cognoscibilis*, to be known: see *cognoscible*.] Not cognoscible; such as cannot be known or recognized; incognizable.

Incognito I am and wish to be, and *incognoscible* it is in my power to remain. *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xx.

incoherence (in-kō-hėr'ens), *n.* [= F. *incohérence* = Sp. Pg. *incoherencia* = It. *incoerenza*; as *incoheren(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. Want of physical coherence or cohesion; the state or quality of not holding or sticking together; looseness; separateness of parts: as, the *incoherence* of particles of sand; the *incoherence* of a fluid.

The smallness and *incoherence* of the parts do make them easy to be put in motion. *Boyle*, Works, I. 338.

2. Want of coherence or connection in thought or speech; incongruity; inconsequence; inconsistency; want of agreement or dependence of one part on another: as, *incoherence* of arguments, facts, or principles.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order shows the *incoherence* of the argumentations better than syllogisms. *Locke*.

The system of his politicks, when disembroiled, and cleared of all those *incoherences* and independent matters that are woven into this motley piece, will be as follows.
Addison, Whig Examiner, No. 4.

incoherency (in-kō-hėr'en-si), *n.* Incoherence.

incoherent (in-kō-hėr'ent), *a.* [= F. *incohérent* = Sp. Pg. *incoherente* = It. *incoerente*; as *in-*[3] + *coherent*.] 1. Without physical coherence or cohesion; loose; unconnected; not coalescing or uniting.

His armour was patched up of a thousand *incoherent* pieces. *Swift*, Battle of Books.

The pollen is so *incoherent* that clouds of it are emitted if the plant be gently shaken on a sunny day.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 401.

2. Without coherence or agreement; not properly related or coördinated; incongruous; inconsistent; inconsecutive: chiefly used of immaterial things: as, *incoherent* thoughts.

No prelate's lawn with hair-shirt lined
Is half so *incoherent* as my mind; . . .
I plant, root up; I build, and then confound.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 106.

These are only broken, *incoherent* memoirs of this wonderful society. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 334.

incoherentific (in-kō-hėr-en-tif'ik), *a.* [< *incoherent* + L. *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Causing incoherence. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

incoherently (in-kō-hėr'ent-li), *adv.* In an incoherent manner; without coherence of parts; disconnectedly.

It . . . [is] the nature of violent passion to . . . make man speak *incoherently*. *Beattie*, Moral Science, IV. i. 3.

The middle section of the country through which somewhat *incoherently* permeated Massachusetts and Virginia ideas. *J. Schouler*, Hist. U. S., p. 11.

incoherentness (in-kō-hėr'ent-nes), *n.* Want of coherence; incoherence. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

incohering† (in-kō-hėr'ing), *a.* Incoherent.

They entirely, or for the most part, consist of lax *incohering* earth. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iii. 2.

incohesion (in-kō-hē'zhon), *n.* [= F. *incohésion*; as *in-*[3] + *cohesion*.] Absence of cohesion; incoherence.

Our own Indian Empire, . . . held together by force in a state of artificial equilibrium, threatens some day to illustrate by its fall the *incohesion* arising from lack of congruity in components. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 450.

incoincidence (in-kō-in'si-dens), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *coincidence*.] Want of coincidence or agreement.

incoincident (in-kō-in'si-dent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *coincident*.] Not coincident; not agreeing in time, place, or principle.

incolant† (in'kō-lant), *n.* [As L. *incola*, an inhabitant (< *incolere*, cultivate, inhabit, dwell in, < *in*, in, + *colere*, cultivate: see *cult*), + *-ant*.] An inhabitant.

The sinful *incolants* of his made earth.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvi.

incolumity† (in-kō-lū'mi-ti), *n.* [< OF. *incolumité* = Sp. *incolumidad*, < L. *incolumita(t-)s*, uninjured state, soundness, < *incolumis*, uninjured, safe, < *in-* intensive + *columis*, safe. Cf. *calamity*.] Safety; security.

The Parliament is necessary to assert and preserve the national rights of a People, with the *incolumity* and welfare of a Country. *Howell*, Letters.

incombining† (in-kom-bī'ning), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *combining*, ppr. of *combine*, *v.*] Incapable of combining or agreeing; disagreeing; disjunctive.

To sow the sorrow of man's nativity with seed of two incoherent and *incombining* dispositions.
Milton, Divorce, i. 1.

incombre†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *encumber*.

incombrous†, *a.* Same as *encumbrous*.

incombustibility (in-kom-bus-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incombustibilité* = Sp. *incombustibilidad* = Pg. *incombustibilidade* = It. *incombustibilità*; as *incombustible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The property of being incombustible.

incombustible (in-kom-bus'ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incombustible* = Sp. *incombustible* = Pg. *incombustivel* = It. *incombustibile*; as *in-*[3] + *combustible*.] **I.** *a.* Not combustible; incapable of being burned or consumed by fire.

Manye philosophoris clepid this quinta essencia an olle *incombustible*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

In Eubœa's isle
A wondrous rock is found, of which are woven
Vests *incombustible*. *Dyer*, The Fleece, ii.

II. *n.* A substance or thing that will not burn, or cannot be consumed by fire.

incombustibleness (in-kǫm-bus′ti-bl-nes), *n.* Incombustibility.

incombustibly (in-kǫm-bus′ti-bli), *adv.* So as to resist combustion.

income (in′kum), *n.* [< ME. *income* = D. *inkomen* = G. *einkommen* (in sense 6) = Icel. *innkväma*, income; cf. D. *inkomst* = Dan. *indkomst* = Sw. *inkomst* (in sense 6); as *in*-1 + *come*.] 1†. A coming in; arrival; entrance; introduction.

Bot Kayous at the *income* was kepyd unfayre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2171.

At mine *income* I lowted low.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 6.

Pain pays the *income* of each precious thing.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 334.

2. A new-comer or arrival; an incomer. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

An *Income*, incola, aduena.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

The new year comes; then stir the tipple; . . .
Let's try this *income*, how he stands,
An' eik us sib by shakin' hands. *Tarras*, Poems, p. 14.

3†. An entrance-fee.

Though he [a farmer] pay neuer so great an annuall rent, yet must he pay at his entrance a fine, or (as they call it) an *income* of ten pound, twenty pound, . . . whereas in truth the purchase thereof is hardly worth so much.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses (1583), ii. 29.

4. A coming in as by influx or inspiration; hence, an inspired quality or characteristic, as courage or zeal; an inflowing principle. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Whose presence seemed the sweet *income*
And womanly atmosphere of home.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

5. A disease or ailment coming without known or apparent cause, as distinguished from one induced by accident or contagion. See *ancome*, *oncome*. [Scotch.]

Her wheel . . . was nae langer of ony use to her, for she had got an *income* in the right arm, and coudna spin.
Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie, III. 191.

Maister John, this is the mistress; she's got a trouble in her breast—some kind o' an *income*, we're thinkin'.
Dr. John Brown, Rab and his Friends.

6. That which comes in to a person as payment for labor or services rendered in some office, or as gain from lands, business, the investment of capital, etc.; receipts or emoluments regularly accruing, either in a given time, or, when unqualified, annually; the annual receipts of a person or a corporation; revenue: as, an *income* of five thousand dollars; his *income* has been much reduced; the *income* from the business is small.

Whose heirs, their honors none, their *income* small,
Must shine by true descent, or not at all.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 350.

Income bonds. See *bond*1.—**Income tax**, a tax levied in some countries and states on incomes above a specified limit. From 1861 to 1872 an income tax was levied by the United States government. As arranged in 1862, incomes under $5,000 were taxed 5 per cent. (with exemption of $600 and paid house-rent), incomes of over $5,000 and not over $10,000 were taxed 7½ per cent., and those over $10,000 were taxed 10 per cent. without exemption. There were various modifications; the exemption limit was raised in 1865 to $1,000, and in 1870 to $2,000. In Great Britain and Ireland the tax is assessed at a rate per pound fixed from time to time by Parliament. Since 1877 there is an abatement of £120 on incomes under £400, while incomes under £150 are not charged. A tax of 2 per cent. on the amount of income over and above $4,000 was adopted by Congress in 1894 as part of the (Wilson) tariff act, to be levied from January 1st, 1895, until January 1st, 1900. It was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court April 8th, 1895, on the ground that it was a direct tax and that the act imposing it was repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution concerning such taxes.—**Syn.** *Income*, *Revenue*, *Value*, *Profit*. *Revenue* is the income of a government or state, without reference to expenditures; *profit* is the gain made upon any business or investment when both the receipts and the expenditures are taken into account. Property may have *value* and yield neither *income* nor *profit*.

incomer (in′kum′ėr), *n.* 1. One who comes in; a new-comer; an immigrant.

This body was continually reinforced by fresh *incomers* from the north. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 372.

2. One who comes in place of another; a successor: used of tenants, occupants, office-holders, etc., and opposed to *outgoer*.—3. One resident in a place, but not a native; one who enters a company, society, or community. [Scotch.]

There was Mr. Hamilton and the honest party with him, and Mr. Welsh with the new *incomers*, with others who came in afterwards. *Howie*, Battle of Bothwell-Bridge.

4. In *shooting*, a bird which flies toward the sportsman.

incoming (in′kum′ing), *n.* [< *in*-1 + *coming*, verbal n. of *come*, *v.*] 1. The act of coming in, entering, or arriving.

He, at his first *incomming*, charg'd his spere
At him that first appeared in his sight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 40.

2. That which comes in; income; gain; source of revenue.

Many *incomings* are subject to great fluctuations. *Tooke*.

incoming (in′kum′ing), *a.* [< *in*-1 + *coming*, ppr. of *come*, *v.*] 1. Coming in as an occupant, office-holder, or the like: as, an *incoming* tenant; the *incoming* administration.—2. Coming in as the produce of labor, property, or business; accruing.

It is . . . the first and fundamental interest of the labourer that the farmer should have a full *incoming* profit on the product of his labour. *Burke*, On Scarcity.

3. Ensuing: as, the *incoming* week. [Scotch.]

incomity† (in-kom′i-ti), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *comity*.] Lack of comity; incivility. *Coles*, 1717.

in commendam. See *commendam*.

incommensurability (in-kǫ-men′ṣū-rą-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incommensurabilité* = Sp. *inconmensurabilidad* = Pg. *incommensurabilidade* = It. *incommensurabilità*, < *incommensurable*: see *-bility*.] The property of being incommensurable.

Aristotle mentions the *incommensurability* of the diagonal of a square to its side, and gives a hint of the manner in which it was demonstrated.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, vi. 7.

incommensurable (in-kǫ-men′ṣū-rą-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incommensurable* = Sp. *inconmensurable* = Pg. *incommensuravel* = It. *incommensurabile*; as *in*-3 + *commensurable*.] **I.** *a.* Not commensurable; having no common measure: thus, two quantities are *incommensurable* when no third quantity can be found that is an aliquot part of both; in *arith.*, having no common divisor except unity. See *commensurable*.

All primes together are generally called (by arithmeticians) numbers *incommensurable*, which is as much as to say, as numbers not able to be measured together by any one number; for although all true numbers universally are measurable together by an unit, yet sith unitie causeth no alteration, neyther by division nor yet by multiplication, but the numbers measured or multiplied by it alwayes returne immutably the selfe same both for quotient and product that they themselves were before, therefore they are named numbers *incommensurable*.
T. Hill, Arithmetick (1600), xi.

Incommensurable in power, having incommensurable squares. *Euclid*, x., def. 2.

II. *n.* One of two or more quantities which have no common measure.

incommensurableness (in-kǫ-men′ṣū-rą-bl-nes), *n.* Incommensurability.

incommensurably (in-kǫ-men′ṣū-rą-bli), *adv.* In an incommensurable manner.

incommensurate (in-kǫ-men′ṣū-rąt), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *commensurate*.] 1. Not commensurate; not admitting of a common measure.—2. Not of equal measure or extent; not adequate: as, means *incommensurate* to our wants.

incommensurately (in-kǫ-men′ṣū-rąt-li), *adv.* Not in equal or due measure or proportion.

incommensurateness (in-kǫ-men′ṣū-rąt-nes), *n.* The state of being incommensurate.

incommiscible (in-kǫ-mis′i-bl), *a.* [= It. *incommiscibile*, < LL. *incommiscibilis*, that may not be mixed, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *commiscibilis*, that may be mixed, < L. *commiscere*, mix: see *commix*.] Incapable of being commixed or commingled; that cannot be mixed or combined. *Coles*, 1717.

incommixture† (in-kǫ-miks′tūr), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *commixture*.] The state of being unmixed.

In what parity and *incommixture* the language of that people stood, which were casually discovered in the heart of Spain, between the mountains of Castile, . . . we have not met with a good account.
Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies, viii.

incommodate† (in-kom′ǫ-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *incommodatus*, pp. of *incommodare*, inconvenience: see *incommode*. Cf. *accommodate*.] To incommode.

The soul is . . . *incommodated* with a troubled and abated instrument. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 85.

incommodate†, *a.* [< L. *incommodatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Uncomfortable.

The scurvy and other diseases, which this long voyage and their *incommodate* condition had brought upon them.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 50.

incommodation (in-kom-ǫ-dā′shǫn), *n.* [< *incommodate* + *-ion*.] The act of incommoding, or the state of being incommodated or incommoded.

incommode (in-kǫ-mōd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incommoded*, ppr. *incommoding*. [< F. *incommoder* = Sp. *incomodar* = Pg. *incommodar* = It. *incomodare*, < L. *incommodare*, inconvenience, < *incommodus*, inconvenient: see *incommode*, *a.*, and cf. *commode*.] To subject to inconvenience or trouble; disturb or molest; worry; put out: as, visits of strangers at unseasonable hours *incommode* a family.

I descended more conveniently, tho' not without being much *incommoded* by the sand which falls down from the top. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 53.

'Tis scarce credible that the mind of so wise a man as my father was could be so much *incommoded* with so small a matter. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 25.

—**Syn.** To discommode, annoy, try.

incommode† (in-kǫ-mōd′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incommode* = Sp. *incómodo* = Pg. *incommodo* = It. *incomodo*, *incommodo*, < L. *incommodus*, inconvenient, < *in-* priv. + *commodus*, convenient: see *commode*.] **I.** *a.* Troublesome; inconvenient.

To be obliging to that Excess as you are . . . is a dangerous Quality, and may be very *incommode* to you.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, Ded.

II. *n.* Something troublesome or inconvenient.

Praying you effectually to follow the same, always foreseeing that the number be not too great, in avoiding sundry *incommodes* and inconveniences that might follow thereof. Quoted in *Strype's* Memorials, an. 1518.

incommodement† (in-kǫ-mōd′ment), *n.* [< *incommode* + *-ment*.] The act of incommoding, or the state of being incommoded; inconvenience. *Cheyne*, English Malady (1733), p. 315.

incommodious (in-kǫ-mō′di-us), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *commodious*, after L. *incommodus*, inconvenient: see *incommode*, *a.*] Not commodious; inconvenient; tending to incommode; not affording ease or advantage; giving trouble; annoying.

I may safely say that all the ostentation of our grandees is just like a traine, of no use in the world, but horribly cumbersome and *incommodious*. *Cowley*, Greatness.

incommodiously (in-kǫ-mō′di-us-li), *adv.* In an incommodious manner; inconveniently; unsuitably.

incommodiousness (in-kǫ-mō′di-us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being incommodious; inconvenience; unsuitableness.

incommodity (in-kǫ-mod′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *incommodities* (-tiz). [< F. *incommodité* = Pr. *incommoditat*, *encommoditat* = Sp. *incomodidad* = Pg. *incommodidade* = It. *incomodità*, < L. *incommoditā(t-)s*, inconvenience, < *incommodus*, inconvenient: see *incommode*, *a.*] 1†. Inconvenience; trouble; disadvantage.

Verily she [Nature] commandeth thee to use diligent circumspection, that thou do not seek for thine own commodity that which may procure others *incommodity*.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

2. That which is incommodious or troublesome; anything that incommodes or causes loss; an inconvenience; a trouble.

For fear that either scarceness of victuals, or some other like *incommodity*, should chance.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

There came into Ægypt a notable Oratour, whose name was Hegesias, who inueyed . . . much against the *incommodities* of this transitory life.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 118.

The . . . voyage . . . has burdened him with a bulk of *incommodities* such as nobody will care to rid him of.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int.

incommunicability (in-kǫ-mū′ni-ką-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *incomunicabilidad* = Pg. *incommunicabilidade*; < *incommunicable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being incommunicable, or incapable of being imparted to another.

incommunicable (in-kǫ-mū′ni-ką-bl), *a.* [= F. *incommunicable* = Sp. *incomunicable* = Pg. *incommunicavel* = It. *incomunicabile*, < LL. *incommunicabilis*, < L. *in-* priv. + **communicabilis*, communicable: see *communicable*.] Not communicable; incapable of being communicated, told, or imparted to others.

Hee, contrary to what is heer profess'd, would have his conscience not an *incommunicable* but a universal conscience, the whole Kingdoms conscience.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

incommunicableness (in-kǫ-mū′ni-ką-bl-nes), *n.* Incommunicability.

As by honouring him we acknowledge him God, so by the *incommunicableness* of honour we acknowledge him one God. *J. Mede*, Apostasy of Latter Times, p. 98.

incommunicably (in-kǫ-mū′ni-ką-bli), *adv.* In a manner not to be communicated or imparted.

To annihilate is, both in reason and by the consent of divines, as *incommunicably* the effect of a power divine and above nature as is creation itself. *Hakewill*, Apology.

incommunicated† (in-kǫ-mū′ni-kā-ted), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *communicated*.] Not communicated or imparted.

Excellences, so far as we know, *incommunicated* to any creature. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, ii.

incommunicating† (in-kō-mū'ni-kā-ting), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *communicating.*] Not communicating; having no communion or intercourse. *Sir M. Hale.*

incommunicative (in-kō-mū'ni-kā-tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *incommunicativo;* < *in-*[3] + *communicative.*] Not disposed to impart to others, as information or ideas; reserved; uncommunicative.

Her chill, repellent outside—her diffident mien and *incommunicative* habits. *Charlotte Brontë,* Shirley, xxi.

incommunicatively (in-kō-mū'ni-kā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an incommunicative manner.

incommunicativeness (in-kō-mū'ni-kā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being incommunicative.

The Carthusian is bound to his brethren by this agreeing spirit of *incommunicativeness.* *Lamb,* Quakers' Meeting.

incommutability (in-kō-mū-tą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *inconmutabilidad* = Pg. *incommutabilidade* = It. *incommutabilità;* as *incommutable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The condition or quality of being incommutable.

This order, by its own *incommutability,* keeps all things mutable within their several ranks and conditions, which otherwise would run into confusion. *Boethius* (trans., Oxf., 1674), p. 187.

incommutable (in-kō-mū'tą-bl), *a.* [= F. *incommutable,* OF. *incommuable* = Sp. *incommutable* = It. *incommutabile,* < L. *incommutabilis,* unchangeable, < *in-* priv. + *commutabilis,* changeable: see *commutable.*] Not commutable; incapable of being commuted or exchanged with another.

incommutableness (in-kō-mū'tą-bl-nes), *n.* Incommutability.

incommutably (in-kō-mū'tą-bli), *adv.* Without reciprocal change.

incompact (in-kom-pakt'), *a.* [= OF. *incompact;* as *in-*[3] + *compact*[1].] Not compact; of loose consistence as to parts or texture; not solid. *Coles,* 1717.

incompacted (in-kom-pak'ted), *a.* Same as *incompact. Boyle,* Works, I. 546.

incomparability (in-kom'pą-rą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *incomparabilidade;* as *incomparable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being incomparable or not admitting comparison; especially, unapproached excellence.

The absolute *incomparability* of work done [in astronomy] with the costliness and variety of the instrumental outfit. *Science,* III. 529.

incomparable (in-kom'pą-rą-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *incomperable,* < OF. (also F.) *incomparable* = Sp. *incomparable* = Pg. *incomparavel* = It. *incomparabile,* < L. *incomparabilis,* that cannot be equaled, < *in-* priv. + *comparabilis,* that can be equaled: see *comparable.*] I. *a.* Not comparable; admitting of no comparison; especially, without a match, rival, or peer; unequaled; transcendent.

Her words do show her wit *incomparable.* *Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

He was of *incomparable* parts and great learning. *Evelyn,* Diary, Nov. 16, 1651.

They are *incomparable* models for military despatches. *Macaulay,* History.

=Syn. Matchless, peerless, unrivaled, unparalleled, nonpareil.

II. *n.* In *ornith.,* the painted finch, *Cyanospiza* or *Passerina ciris,* more commonly called *nonpareil.*

incomparableness (in-kom'pą-rą-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being incomparable; incomparability; excellence beyond comparison.

incomparably (in-kom'pą-rą-bli), *adv.* In an incomparable manner; beyond comparison.

incompared†, *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *compared,* pp. of *compare*[1], *v.*] Not matched; peerless.

That Mantuane Poetes *incompared* spirit. *Spenser,* To Sir F. Walsingham.

incompass†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *encompass.*

incompassion† (in-kom-pash'ọn), *n.* [= It. *incompassione;* as *in-*[3] + *compassion.*] Lack of compassion or pity.

We are full of *incompassion;* we have little fellow-feeling of their griefs. *Bp. Sanderson,* Sermons (1631), p. 148.

incompassionate (in-kom-pash'ọn-ąt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *compassionate.*] Not compassionate; void of compassion or pity; destitute of tenderness. *Sherburne,* Poems, Lydia (1651).

incompassionately (in-kom-pash'ọn-ąt-li), *adv.* In an incompassionate manner; without pity or tenderness.

Plead not, fair creature, without sense of pity,
So *incompassionately,* 'gainst a service
In nothing faulty more than pure obedience.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 4.

incompassionateness (in-kom-pash'ọn-ąt-nes), *n.* Lack of compassion or pity. *Granger,* Com. on Ecclesiastes, p. 94.

incompatibility (in-kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *incompetibility;* = F. *incompatibilité* = Sp. *incompatibilidad* = Pg. *incompatibilidade* = It. *incompatibilità;* as *incompatible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality or condition of being incompatible; incongruity; irreconcilableness.

Whoever, therefore, believes, as we do most firmly believe, in the goodness of God, must believe that there is no *incompatibility* between the goodness of God and the existence of physical and moral evil. *Macaulay,* Sadler's Law of Population.

incompatible (in-kom-pat'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *incompetible;* = F. *incompatible* = Sp. *incompatible* = Pg. *incompativel* = It. *incompatibile;* as *in-*[3] + *compatible.*] I. *a.* 1. Not compatible; incapable of harmonizing or agreeing; mutually repelling; incongruous.

You are *incompatible* to live withal. *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Now the necessary mansions of our restored selves are those two contrary and *incompatible* places we call heaven and hell. *Sir T. Browne,* Religio Medici, i. 49.

The critical faculty is not of itself *incompatible* with imaginative and creative power. *Stedman,* Vict. Poets, p. 99.

Black and white are not *incompatible* save as attributes of the same thing. *J. Ward,* Encyc. Brit., XX. 62.

Specifically—2. That cannot coexist or be conjoined, as mutually repellent substances, or ingredients in a medicine which react on each other, causing precipitation or serious change of composition, or remedies which have opposite medicinal properties. Such substances are distinctively called *incompatibles.*—**Syn.** *Incompatible, Inconsistent, Incongruous,* unsuitable, discordant, irreconcilable. *Incompatible* has reference to action or active qualities: as, *incompatible* medicines; those who are of *incompatible* temper cannot well coöperate. *Inconsistent* implies a standard, as of truth, right, or fitness: as, it is *inconsistent* with one's duty or profession. *Incongruity* is a want of suitableness, matching, or agreement, producing surprise, annoyance, or a sense of the absurd: as, *incongruous* colors; he had gathered a party of the most *incongruous* people. Drunkenness is *incompatible* with efficiency in an official, *inconsistent* with his manifest duty and perhaps his pledges, and *incongruous* with the dignity of his place. *Inconsistent* has somewhat wider uses: as, a man, or his course, or his statements, may be quite *inconsistent,* one part of his course or one statement furnishing a standard by which judgment is formed.

II. *n. pl.* Persons or things that are incompatible with each other. See I., 2.

incompatibleness (in-kom-pat'i-bl-nes), *n.* Incompatibility.

incompatibly (in-kom-pat'i-bli), *adv.* In an incompatible manner; inconsistently; incongruously.

incompetence (in-kom'pē-tens), *n.* [= F. *incompétence* = Sp. Pg. *incompetencia* = It. *incompetenza;* as *incompeten(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *incompetency.*

incompetency (in-kom'pē-ten-si), *n.* [As *incompetence:* see *-cy.*] 1. The character or condition of being incompetent; lack of competence; inability, whether physical, moral, or intellectual; disqualification; incapacity; inadequacy.

Our not being able to discern the motion of a shadow of a dial-plate . . . ought to make us sensible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to discern the motions of natural [heavenly] bodies. *Boyle,* Works, I. 447.

Alleged *incompetency* on the part of the people has been the reason assigned for all state-interferences whatever. *H. Spencer,* Social Statics, p. 367.

2. In *law,* lack of qualification for the performance of a legal act, or to serve a legal purpose, as incapacity for acting in court as judge, juror, or witness, from personal interest, lack of jurisdiction, or other special or legal unfitness.

incompetent (in-kom'pē-tent), *a.* [= F. *incompétent* = Sp. Pg. It. *incompetente,* < LL. *incompeten(t-)s,* insufficient, < L. *in-* priv. + *competen(t-)s,* sufficient: see *competent.*] 1. Not competent; wanting ability or qualification; unable; incapable; inadequate.

Some men were ambitious, and by *incompetent* means would make their brethren to be their servants. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 11, Pref.

Incompetent as he was, he bore a commission which gave him military rank in Scotland next to Dundee. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., xii.

2. In *law,* not competent; not qualified; incapacitated. In the law of evidence *incompetent* is most appropriately used of evidence not fit for the purpose for which it is offered. *Irrelevant* indicates that kind of incompetence which results from having no just bearing on the subject. *Inadmissible* indicates that form of incompetence which results from there being no suitable allegation in the pleading to justify admission. See *incapacity,* 2.

In matters which the royal tribunal was *incompetent* to decide, a right of appeal under royal licence was recognised. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 403.

=Syn. Insufficient, unfit, disqualified.

incompetently (in-kom'pē-tent-li), *adv.* In an incompetent manner; insufficiently; inadequately.

incompetibility†, **incompetible**†. Obsolete forms of *incompatibility, incompatible. Sir M. Hale; Milton; Hammond.*

Incompletæ (in-kom-plē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. G. Gmelin, 1768), so called as lacking a corolla, fem. pl. of LL. *incompletus,* incomplete.] A division of plants embracing the *Apetalæ.* As used by Batsch, it included the *Amentaceæ, Agrostales,* and *Spadicales;* as used by Reichenbach, the *Amentaceæ, Urticaceæ,* etc. The name is now sometimes used for the *Apetalæ.*

incomplete (in-kom-plēt'), *a.* [= F. *incomplet* = Sp. Pg. *incompleto* = It. *incompiuto, incompleto,* < LL. *incompletus,* incomplete, < L. *in-* priv. + *completus,* complete: see *complete.*] Not complete; not fully finished or developed; lacking some part or particular; defective; imperfect.

When I consider that I doubt, in other words that I am an *incomplete* and dependent being, the idea of a complete and independent being, that is to say of God, occurs to my mind with . . . much clearness and distinctness. *Descartes,* Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iv.

Our knowledge of the vibrations of particles will be *incomplete* until the vibration is known from the extreme violet (invisible) to the extreme red (invisible). *J. N. Lockyer,* Spect. Anal., p. 144.

Incomplete equation. See *equation.*—**Incomplete estates.** See *estate,* 5 (*b*).—**Incomplete flower,** a flower wanting some essential component part, as one or more of the four kinds of organs which constitute a complete flower. Such are apetalous, monochlamydeous, staminate, and pistillate flowers.—**Incomplete inference.** See *inference.*—**Incomplete metamorphosis.** Same as *imperfect metamorphosis* (which see, under *imperfect*).—**Incomplete stop,** in *organ-building,* a stop or set of pipes which contains less than the full number of pipes; a half-stop.

incompleted (in-kom-plē'ted), *a.* Uncompleted.

Without entering into the details of an *incompleted* research, I may indicate the general character of the results by means of a diagram. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 415.

incompletely (in-kom-plēt'li), *adv.* In an incomplete manner; imperfectly.

incompleteness (in-kom-plēt'nes), *n.* The state of being incomplete; lack of some part or particular; defect.

Incompleteness—want of beginning, middle, and end—is [the] . . . too common fault of [Emerson's poems]. *O. W. Holmes,* R. W. Emerson, xiv.

And I smiled to think God's greatness flowed around our *incompleteness.* *Mrs. Browning,* Rhyme of the Duchess May, Conclusion.

incompletion (in-kom-plē'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *completion.* Cf. *incomplete.*] Incompleteness; the state of being unfinished.

Independence means isolation and *incompletion;* association is the true life. *The Century,* XXVI. 823.

I have lost the dream of Doing,
And the other dream of Done, . . .
First recoil from *incompletion,* in the face of what is won.
Mrs. Browning, Lost Bower.

incomplex (in-kom'pleks), *a.* [= F. *incomplexe* = Sp. Pg. *incomplexo* = It. *incomplesso;* as *in-*[3] + *complex.*] Not complex; uncompounded; simple.

The ear is in birds the most simple and *incomplex* of any animal's ear. *Derham,* Physico-Theology, viii. 2, note *d.*

incomplexly (in-kom'pleks-li), *adv.* In an incomplex manner; without complexity or confusion: as, the divine mind cognizes *incomplexly* those things that in their own nature are complex.

incompliable† (in-kom-plī'a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *compliable.*] Not disposed to comply. *Mountagu.*

incompliance (in-kom-plī'ans), *n.* [< *incompliant(t)* + *-ce.*] The quality of being incompliant; refusal or failure to comply; an unyielding or unaccommodating disposition.

They wrote to complain, 18 July, adding that her [Mary's] *incompliance* in religion gave countenance to the disturbances. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

incompliant (in-kom-plī'ant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *compliant.*] Not compliant; not yielding to solicitation; not disposed to comply. Also *uncompliant.*

We find three *incompliant* prelates more this year under confinement in the Tower: Gardiner, bishop of Winchester; Heath, of Worcester; and Day, of Chichester. *Strype,* Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1550.

incompliantly (in-kom-plī'ant-li), *adv.* In an unaccommodating or unyielding manner. Also *uncompliantly.*

incomportable† (in-kom-pōr'tą-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *incomportable* = Pg. *incomportavel* = It. *incom-*

portabile, incomportevole; as *in-*[3] + *comportable.*] Intolerable; unbearable.

It was no new device to above men out of their places by contriving *incomportable* hardships to be put upon them. *Roger North,* Examen, p. 39.

incomposed† (in-kom-pōzd′), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *composed.*] Discomposed; disordered; disturbed.

With faltering speech and visage *incomposed.* *Milton,* P. L., ii. 989.

incomposedly† (in-kom-pō′zed-li), *adv.* In a disorderly or discomposed manner. *Bp. Hall.*

incomposite (in-kom-poz′it), *a.* [= Sp. *incompuesto* = Pg. *incomposto,* < L. *incompositus,* not well put together, < *in-* priv. + *compositus,* put together: see *composite.*] Not composite; uncompounded; simple.—**Incomposite numbers.** Same as *prime numbers.* See *prime.*

incomposibility (in-kom-pos-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *incomposibilidad* = Pg. *incomposibilidade* = It. *incomposibilità;* as *incomposible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The state or condition of being incomposible; incapability of coexistence; incompatibility. [Rare.]

However, you grant there is not an *incomposibility* betwixt large revenews and an humble sociablenesse; yet you say it is rare. *Bp. Hall,* Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 13.

"It is yet unknown to men," Leibnitz says on one occasion, "what is the reason of the *incomposibility* of different things" (i. e. the impossibility of different things existing together). *E. Caird,* Philos. of Kant, p. 83.

incomposible (in-kom-pos′i-bl), *a.* [= F. *incomposible* = Sp. *incomposible* = Pg. *incompossivel* = It. *incompossibile;* as *in-*[3] + *compossible.*] Not possible to be or to be true together; incapable of coexistence; incompatible. [Rare.]

Ambition and faith, believing God and seeking of ourselves, are incompetent, and totally *incomposible.* *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 167.

If there be any positive existences which are *incompossible*—i. e. which cannot be combined without opposition and conflict— . . . then it is obvious that all positive existence cannot be combined in God. *E. Caird,* Philos. of Kant, p. 84.

incomprehense† (in-kom-prē-hens′), *a.* [< LL. *incomprehensus,* not comprehended, < L. *in-* priv. + *comprehensus,* pp. of *comprehendere,* comprehend: see *comprehend.*] Not comprehended, or incomprehensible.

Thou must prove immense,
Incomprehense in virtue. *Marston,* Sophonisba, v. 2.

incomprehensibility (in-kom-prē-hen-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incompréhensibilité* = Sp. *incomprensibilidad* = Pg. *incomprehensibilidade* = It. *incomprensibilità,* < ML. *incomprehensibilita(t-)s,* < L. *incomprehensibilis,* that may not be seized: see *incomprehensible.*] The character of being incomprehensible, in either sense of that word.

The constant, universal sense of all antiquity unanimously confessing an *incomprehensibility* in many of the articles of the Christian faith. *South,* Sermons, III. 217.

Incomprehensibility implies the negation of any limit in substantial presentiality or presence (as the Schools say) so far as affects the mode of the Divine existence in itself, as well as all things real and possible. The *incomprehensibility* of God is sometimes expressed by this formula, "God is in all and beyond all." . . . But *incomprehensibility* must not be confused with ubiquity, for the first is essential to God, the latter is contingent on the existence of place: in other words, on creation. *Bp. Forbes,* Explanation of the Nicene Creed, p. 50.

incomprehensible (in-kom-prē-hen′si-bl), *a.* [< ME. *incomprehensibele,* < OF. *incomprehensible,* F. *incompréhensible* = Pg. *incomprehensivel* = Sp. *incomprensible* = It. *incomprensibile,* < L. *incomprehensibilis,* that cannot be seized, or comprehended, < *in-* priv. + *comprehensibilis,* comprehensible: see *comprehensible.*] 1. Not to be comprehended or comprised within limits; illimitable.

Presence everywhere is the sequel of an infinite and *incomprehensible* substance. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. § 55.

The Father *incomprehensible,* the Son *incomprehensible:* and the Holy Ghost *incomprehensible.* . . . Also there are not three *incomprehensibles,* nor three uncreated: but one uncreated, and one *incomprehensible.* *Athanasian Creed.*

2. Not to be comprehended or understood; that cannot be grasped by the mind. That is *incomprehensible* which may be known or believed as a fact, but of which the mode of existence or of operation, or of coming to pass, cannot be understood.

Surely Socrates was right in his opinion, that philosophers are but a soberer sort of madmen, busying themselves in things totally *incomprehensible,* or which, if they could be comprehended, would be found not worthy the trouble of discovery. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 50.

Strength is *incomprehensible* by weakness. *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, xi.

incomprehensibleness (in-kom-prē-hen′si-bl-nes), *n.* Incomprehensibility.

The distance, obscurity, *incomprehensibleness* of the joys of another world. *Stillingfleet,* Works, IV. iv.

incomprehensibly (in-kom-prē-hen′si-bli), *adv.* In an incomprehensible manner; to an extent or a degree which is incomprehensible.

Thou art that *incomprehensibly* glorious and infinite self-existing Spirit, from eternity to eternity, in and from whom all things are. *Bp. Hall,* Holy Rapture.

incomprehension (in-kom-prē-hen′shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *comprehension.*] Lack of comprehension or understanding. *Bacon.*

incomprehensive (in-kom-prē-hen′siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *comprehensive.*] Not comprehensive; not including or comprising enough; unduly limited or restricted.

A most *incomprehensive* and inaccurate title. *T. Warton,* Hist. Eng. Poetry, IV. 4.

incomprehensively (in-kom-prē-hen′siv-li), *adv.* Not comprehensively; to a limited extent.

incomprehensiveness (in-kom-prē-hen′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being incomprehensive.

incompressibility (in-kom-pres-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incompressibilité* = Pg. *incompressibilidade;* as *incompressible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being incompressible or of resisting compression.

incompressible (in-kom-pres′i-bl), *a.* [= F. *incompressible* = Pg. *incompressivel;* as *in-*[3] + *compressible.*] Not compressible; incapable of being reduced in volume by pressure.

incompressibleness (in-kom-pres′i-bl-nes), *n.* Incompressibility.

incomputable (in-kom-pū′ta-bl), *a.* [< ML. *incomputabilis,* not computable, < L. *in-* priv. + *computabilis,* computable: see *computable.*] Not computable; incapable of being computed or reckoned.

inconcealable (in-kon-sē′la-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *concealable.*] Not to be concealed, hidden, or kept secret; unconcealable.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourselves . . . will hourly prompt us our corruption. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., vii. 10.

inconceivability (in-kon-sē-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inconcevabilité* = It. *inconcepibilità;* as *inconceivable* + *-ity.*] The quality of being inconceivable.

That *inconceivability* is the criterion of necessity is manifestly erroneous. *Hamilton,* Note to Reid's Intellectual Powers, iv. 3.

The *inconceivability* of its negation is the test by which we ascertain whether a given belief invariably exists or not. *H. Spencer,* Psychology (1855), § 7.

The history of science teems with *inconceivabilities* which have been conquered, and supposed necessary truths which have first ceased to be thought necessary, then to be thought true, and have finally come to be deemed impossible. *J. S. Mill,* Examination of Hamilton, ix.

The test of inconceivability, the unimaginableness or incredibility of the contradictory opposite of a proposition, regarded as the absolute criterion of truth, or universal postulate. This test had long been used and known by this name, but had been discredited, when brought again into notice by the advocacy of Herbert Spencer. The doctrine is: first, that there is a fixed set of first principles: second, that recognition of the truth of these is attained by the principle of excluded middle, that if one proposition is false its opposite must be true; and third, that inconceivability is a guaranty of impossibility, or at least of a congenital necessity of thought. To understand the real significance of the doctrine, it is to be remarked that it conflicts with the following opinions, more or less widely held: first, that there is no fixed set of first truths, but that reasoners must under different circumstances set out with different assumptions; second, that the evidence of mathematical truth is a positive perception of relations, and not a feeling of dilemma or powerlessness; third, that the principle of excluded middle plays but a small part in reasoning, and that even the principle of contradiction, with which the former is often confounded, is only of secondary importance; and fourth, that inconceivability, as ascertained by direct trial, is exceedingly deceptive evidence that a proposition is impossible or likely long to remain incredible.

inconceivable (in-kon-sē′va-bl), *a.* [= F. *inconcevable* = Sp. *inconcebible* = Pg. *inconcebivel* = It. *inconcepibile;* as *in-*[3] + *conceivable.*] Incapable of being conceived, or realized in the imagination; incredible; inexplicable. An expression which conveys no conception whatever, but is mere gibberish, is not called *inconceivable,* but *unintelligible.* The word *inconceivable* (see also *unconceivable*) is used in the following senses in philosophy: (*a*) Involving a contradiction in terms, such as the idea of a non-existent being.

The school-philosophers, . . . to solve the more mysterious phænomena of nature, nay and most of the familiar ones too, they scruple not to . . . have recourse to agents that are not only invisible but *inconceivable,* at least to men that cannot admit any save rational and consistent notions. *Boyle,* Atmospheres of Consistent Bodies.

A necessary truth . . . is a truth . . . the opposite of which is *inconceivable,* contradictory, nonsensical, impossible: more shortly, it is a truth in the fixing of which nature had only one alternative. . . . Nature could not have fixed that two straight lines should . . . enclose a space; for this involves a contradiction. *Ferrier,* Institutes of Metaph., Int., § 27.

(*b*) Unacceptable to the mind because involving a violation of laws believed to be well established by positive evidence, as a perpetual motion.

How two ethers can be diffused through all space, one of which acts upon the other, and by consequence is reacted upon, without retarding, shattering, dispersing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable.* *Newton,* Opticks.

A contradiction is *inconceivable* only when all experience opposes itself to the formation of the contradictory conception. *Lewes,* Probs. of Life and Mind, I. xiii.

The mistaking mere effects of association for ultimate facts, the negative of which is really, and not apparently only, *inconceivable.* *Hodgson,* Phil. of Reflection, II. vi. § 6.

(*c*) Unimaginable by man on account of an inseparable association, although not perhaps involving any contradiction nor even physically impossible, as the perception of color without extension. [This is the sense in which Herbert Spencer professes to use the word exclusively.]

For my part, I see evidently that it is not in my power to frame the idea of a body extended and moved, but I must withal give it some colour or other sensible quality which is acknowledged to exist only in the mind. In short, extension, figure, and motion, abstracted from all other qualities, are *inconceivable.* *Bp. Berkeley,* Principles of Human Knowledge, i. § 10.

A mere hypothesis . . . which, even as a hypothesis, is absolutely *inconceivable.* *Dr. T. Brown,* Phil. of the Human Mind, xxx.

(*d*) Unimaginable to a particular person from novelty, as the idea that parallel straight lines meet at infinity.

It seems *inconceivable* that A should move until B hath left its place. *Glanville,* Vanity of Dogmatizing, vi.

We might be able to aim at some dim and seeming conception how matter might at first be made, and begin to exist, by the power of that eternal first Being; but to give beginning and being to a spirit would be found a more *inconceivable* effect of omnipotent power. *Locke,* Human Understanding, IV. x. § 18.

(*e*) Capable of being conceived only by a negative or relative notion, such as the idea of infinity.

We cannot think a quality existing absolutely, in or of itself. We are constrained to think it as inhering in some basis, substratum, hypostasis, or substance; but this substance cannot be conceived by us except negatively—that is, as the unapparent, the *inconceivable* correlative of certain appearing qualities. *Sir W. Hamilton,* Discussions, App. I. (A).

(*f*) Incredible; not to be imagined as believed in by any man, as the supposition of an event undetermined by a cause. [This is the meaning which J. S. Mill undertakes to show is really attached to the word by Spencer.]

Things are often said to be *inconceivable* which the mind is under no incapacity of representing to itself in an image. It is often said that we are unable to conceive as possible that which, in itself, we are perfectly well able to conceive: we are able, it is admitted, to conceive an imaginary object, but unable to conceive it realised. This extends the term *inconceivable* to every combination of facts which to the mind simply contemplating it appears incredible. [*Foot-note.*—I do not mean what is really incredible.] *J. S. Mill,* Examination of Hamilton, vi.

inconceivableness (in-kon-sē′va-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being inconceivable.

An alleged fact is not therefore impossible because it is inconceivable, for the incompatible notions in which consists its *inconceivableness* need not each of them really belong to it in that fulness which involves their being incompatible with each other. *J. H. Newman,* Gram. of Assent, p. 49.

inconceivably (in-kon-sē′va-bli), *adv.* In an inconceivable manner; beyond the power of conception.

Without foundation, and placed *inconceivably* in emptiness and darkness. *Johnson,* Vision of Theodore.

So *inconceivably* minute a quantity as the one twenty-millionth of a grain. *Darwin,* Insectiv. Plants, p. 272.

inconceptible† (in-kon-sep′ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inconceptible;* as *in-*[3] + *conceptible.*] Inconceivable.

It is *inconceptible* how any such man, that hath stood the shock of an eternal duration without corruption, . . . should after be corrupted. *Sir M. Hale,* Orig. of Mankind, p. 86.

inconcerning† (in-kon-sėr′ning), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *concerning.*] Unimportant; trivial.

Trifling and *inconcerning* matters. *Fuller.*

inconcinn†, *a.* [= Sp. *inconcino* = It. *inconcinno,* < L. *inconcinnus,* inelegant: see *inconcinnous.*] Same as *inconcinnous.*

Dissimilar and *inconcinn* molecules, i. e. atoms of different magnitude and figures. *Cudworth,* Intellectual System, p. 16.

inconcinnity (in-kon-sin′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *inconcinnita(t-)s,* inelegance, < *inconcinnus,* inelegant: see *inconcinnous.*] Lack of concinnity, congruousness, or proportion, or an instance of such lack; unsuitableness.

Such is the *inconcinnity* and insignificancy of Grotius's interpreting of the six seals. *Dr. H. More,* Mystery of Godliness, p. 184.

inconcinnous† (in-kon-sin′us), *a.* [Also *inconcinn,* q. v.; < L. *inconcinnus,* inelegant, < *in-* priv. + *concinnus,* well-ordered, elegant: see

conclusive.] Unsuitable; incongruous; wanting proportion; discordant. *Craig.*

inconcludent† (in-kon-klō'dent), *a.* [= F. *inconcluant*, < L. *in-* priv. + *concluden(t-)s*, ppr. of *concludere*, conclude: see *conclude.*] Not conclusive; not furnishing adequate grounds for a conclusion or inference.

The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariant, single, *inconcludent.* *Aylife*, Parergon.

inconcluding† (in-kon-klō'ding), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *concluding.*] Inconclusive. *Bp. Pearson.*

inconclusion (in-kon-klō'zhon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *conclusion.*] Inconclusiveness. [Rare.]

It was a real trouble to her for a time that Dr. Morrell, after admitting the force of her reasons, should be content to rest in a comfortable *inconclusion* as to his conduct. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxx.

inconclusive (in-kon-klō'siv), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conclusive.*] 1. Not conclusive in evidence or argument; not leading to a determination or conclusion; not decisive or convincing; indeterminate.

Preservation of hair alone, as a trophy, is less general; doubtless because the evidence of victory which it yields is *inconclusive.* *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 352.

We must not be expected to accept facts and to make inferences in the case of Red Indians and Australians on evidence which we should set aside as *inconclusive* if we were making inquiries about Greeks or Germans. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 252.

2. Not conclusive in action; reaching no definite conclusion or result; producing no conclusive effect; ineffective; inefficient: as, *inconclusive* experiments.

Our guide was picturesque, but the most helpless and *inconclusive* cicerone I ever knew. *Howells*, Venetian Life, p. 215.

inconclusively (in-kon-klō'siv-li), *adv.* In an inconclusive manner.

inconclusiveness (in-kon-klō'siv-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being inconclusive.

The novelist must be the blindest of leaders if he fail to secure temporary adherents to his conclusions about life and death and immortality, or worshippers for the moment of his unrecognized *inconclusiveness.* *The Nation*, XLVII. 450.

inconcoct† (in-kon-kokt'), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *concoct, a.*] Inconcocted.

While the body to be converted and altered is too strong for the efficient that should convert . . . it, it is (all that while) crude and *inconcoct.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 838.

inconcocted† (in-kon-kok'ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *concocted.*] Not concocted or fully digested; not matured; unconcocted.

When I was a child, and had my organical parts less digested and *inconcocted.* *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 23.

inconcoction† (in-kon-kok'shon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *concoction.*] The state of being undigested; unripeness.

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called inquination, or *inconcoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

inconcrete (in-kon-krēt'), *a.* [< LL. *inconcretus*, not concrete, bodily, < L. *in-* priv. + *concretus*, concrete.] Not concrete; abstract; discrete.

All our affirmations, then, are only *inconcrete*, which is the affirming not one abstract idea to be another, but one abstract idea to be joined to another. *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. viii. 1.

inconcurring† (in-kon-kėr'ing), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *concurring.*] Not concurring; discrepant.

Deriving effects not only from *inconcurring* causes, but things devoid of all efficiency whatever. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

inconcussible (in-kon-kus'i-bl), *a.* [Also, improp., *inconcussable*; = OF. *inconcussible*, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *concussibilis*, that can be shaken, < L. *concutere*, pp. *concussus*, shake: see *concuss.*] Not concussible; unshakable.

As the roundell or Sphearе is appropriat to the heauens, . . . so is the square for his *inconcussable* steadfastnesse likened to the earth. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 83.

incondensability (in-kon-den-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *incondensable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being incondensable. Sometimes written *incondensibility.*

incondensable (in-kon-den'sa-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *condensable.*] Not condensable; incapable of being made more dense or compact. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 2. Sometimes written *incondensible.*

incondite (in-kon'dit or in'kon-dīt), *a.* [< L. *inconditus*, not put together, not ordered, disordered, < *in-* priv. + *conditus*, put together: see *condite*2, *condiment.*] Ill constructed; unpolished; rude. [Rare.]

Now sportive youth
Carol *inconditе* rhymes, with suiting notes,
And quaver unharmonious. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

His actual speeches were not nearly so ineloquent, *incondite*, as they look. *Carlyle.*

inconditional† (in-kon-dish'on-al), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conditional.*] Unconditional; without qualification or limitation.

From that which is but true in a qualified sense, an *inconditional* and absolute verity is inferred. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

inconditionate† (in-kon-dish'on-āt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conditionate.*] Unconditioned; not limited by conditions; absolute.

Their doctrine who ascribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* decree of election, or reprobation. *Boyle*, Works, I. 277.

inconform†, *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conform, a.*] Not conformed; disagreeing or variant.

A way most charitable, most comfortable, and no way *inconform* to the will of God in His Word. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 291.

inconformable† (in-kon-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conformable.*] Unconformable.

Two lecturers they found obstinately *inconformable* to the king's directions. *Heylin*, Abp. Laud (1671), p. 190.

inconformity† (in-kon-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *conformity.*] Nonconformity; incompliance.

We have thought their opinion to be that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we should be drawn for a time. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

inconfused† (in-kon-fūzd'), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *confused.*] Not confused; distinct; clear.

So that all the curious diversitie of articulate sounds of the voice of man, or birds, will enter into a small crany, *inconfused.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 192.

inconfusion† (in-kon-fū'zhon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *confusion.*] Freedom from confusion; distinctness.

The confusion in sounds, and the *inconfusion* in species visible. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 225.

inconfutable (in-kon-fū'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *confutable.*] Not to be confuted or disproved.

inconfutably (in-kon-fū'ta-bli), *adv.* In an inconfutable manner; unanswerably. *Jer. Taylor.*

incongealable (in-kon-jē'la-bl), *a.* [= F. *incongelable*, < L. *incongelabilis*, that cannot be frozen, < *in-* priv. + **congelabilis*, that can be frozen: see *congealable.*] Not to be congealed or frozen; uncongealable.

This train oil, swimming upon the surface of the water, and being *incongealable* by the cold. *Boyle*, Works, II. 517.

incongenial (in-kon-jē'nial), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *congenial.*] Uncongenial. *Craig.*

incongruet, *a.* [< F. *incongru*, < L. *incongruus*, inconsistent: see *incongruous.*] Incongruous.

To allow of *incongrue* speech, contrary to the rules of grammar. *Blundeville.*

incongruence (in-kong'grō-ens), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *incongruencia* = It. *incongruenza*, < LL. *incongruentia*, inconsistency, < L. *incongruen(t-)s*, inconsistent: see *incongruent.*] Lack of congruence or agreement; incongruity.

The humidity of a body is but a relative thing, and depends . . . upon the congruity or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor in reference to the pores of those . . . bodies that it touches. *Boyle*, Works, I. 391.

incongruent (in-kong'grō-ent), *a.* [= It. *incongruente*, < L. *incongruen(t-)s*, inconsistent, < *in-* priv. + *congruen(t-)s*, consistent: see *congruent.*] Incongruous.

But sens we be now occupied in the defence of poetes, it shall not be *incongruent* to our matter to shewe what protytte maye be taken by the dyligente redynge of auncient poetes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 13.

incongruity (in-kon-grō'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *incongruities* (-tiz). [= F. *incongruité* = Sp. *incongruidad* = Pg. *incongruidade* = It. *incongruità*; as *incongru-ous* + *-ity.*] 1. The quality of being incongruous; want of congruity or mutual fitness; unsuitableness of one thing to another; lack of adaptation.

Humor in its first analysis is a perception of the incongruous, and, in its highest development, of the *incongruity* between the actual and the ideal in men and life. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 132.

2. That which is incongruous; something not suitably conjoined, related, or adapted: as, this episode is an *incongruity.*

She, after whom what form soe'er we see
Is discord and rude *incongruity.*
Donne, Anat. of World.

What pleasant *incongruities* are these† to see men grow rich by Vows of Poverty, retired from the world, and yet the most unquiet and busie in it† *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

incongruous (in-kong'grō-us), *a.* [= F. *incongru* = Sp. Pg. It. *incongruo*, < L. *incongruus*, inconsistent, < *in-* priv. + *congruus*, consistent: see *congruous.*] 1. Not congruous; incapable of reciprocally fitting and agreeing; unsuited or unsuitable; inharmonious.

As the first ship upon the waters bore
Incongruous kinds who never met before.
Crabbe, Works, I. 172.

Incongruous mixtures of opinion. *Is. Taylor.*

The eastern emperours thought it not *incongruous* to choose the stones for their sepulchre on the day of their coronation. *Comber*, Companion to the Temple, iv. 1.

2. Consisting of inappropriate parts, or of parts not fitly put together; disjointed: as, an *incongruous* story.

The result was an *incongruous* framework, covered with her thronging, suggestive ideas. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 142.

=Syn. *Inconsistent*, etc. (see *incompatible*), unsuitable, unsuited, unfit, inappropriate, ill-matched, out of keeping.

incongruously (in-kong'grō-us-li), *adv.* In an incongruous manner; unsuitably; inappropriately; disjointedly.

But in the course of the sentence he drops this construction, and passes very *incongruously* to the personification of art. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xxiii.

incongruousness (in-kong'grō-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being incongruous, inharmonious, or inappropriate.

That inequality and even *incongruousness* in his [Dryden's] writing which makes one revise his judgment at every tenth page. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 22.

in-conic (in'kon-ik), *n.* [< *in*1 + *conic.*] In *math.*, an inscribed conic.

inconnected† (in-kō-nek'ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *connected.*] Unconnected.

It being surely more reasonable to adapt different measures to different subjects than to treat a number of *inconnected* and quite different subjects in the same measure. *Bp. Hurd*, On Epistolary Writing.

inconnection†, **inconnexion**† (in-kō-nek'shon), *n.* [= F. *inconnexion* = Sp. *inconexion* = Pg. *inconexão*; as *in-*3 + *connection, connexion.*] Lack of connection; disconnection.

Neither need wee any better or other proofe of the *inconnexion* of this vow with holy orders than that of their own Dominicus a Soto. *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, i. 3.

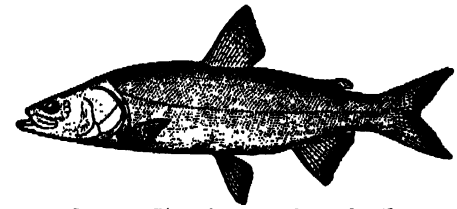
inconnexed† (in-kō-nekst'), *a.* [< LL. *inconnexus, inconexus*, not connected, < L. *in-* priv. + *connexus, conexus*, pp. of *connectere, conectere*, connect.] Lacking connection; disconnected.

inconnexedly† (in-kō-nek'sed-li), *adv.* Without connection or dependence; disconnectedly.

Others ascribe hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or *inconnexedly* succeeds. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 2.

inconnexion†, *n.* See *inconnection.*

inconnu (in-kō-nū'; F. pron. aṅ-ko-nü'), *n.* [F., unknown: see *incognito.*] In *ichth.*, a salmonoid fish, the Mackenzie river salmon, *Stenodus mackenzii*, resembling the whitefishes, *Corego-*



Inconnu, or River-salmon (*Stenodus mackenzii*).

nus, but with a deeply cleft mouth, much-projecting lower jaw, broad lanceolate supramaxillaries, and teeth in bands on the vomer, palatines, and tongue.. It inhabits the Mackenzie river and its tributaries in northwestern Canada, and reaches a large size. It was an unknown fish to the Canadian voyageurs who first saw it, and the name perpetuates the impression first conveyed.

inconscient (in-kon'shient), *a.* [= F. *inconscient;* as *in-*3 + *conscient.*] Unconscious; subconscious; wanting self-consciousness. [Rare.]

The old doctrines did not recognise in the brain the organic conditions of thought, and suspected not the immense efficacy of the *inconscient*, which is the foundation of mental life. Tr. for *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 486.

inconscionable† (in-kon'shon-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conscionable.*] Unconscionable; not conscientious.

His Lord commaunded him, and it was the least thing he could doe for his Lord to sweare for him: soe *inconscionable* are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or theyr owne sowles good. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

inconscious (in-kon'shus), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conscious.*] Unconscious. *Beattie.* [Rare.]

inconsecutive (in-kon-sek'ū-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *consecutive.*] Not succeeding in regular order; disconnected.

Clement of Alexandria has preserved excerpts of a very *inconsecutive* character. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 38.

inconsecutiveness (in-kon-sek'ū-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being inconsecutive, or without order.

The *inconsecutiveness* of the primitive mind is curiously evident in other ways. *Andover Rev.*, VIII. 240.

inconsequence (in-kon'sē-kwens), *n.* [= F. *inconséquence* = Sp. *inconsecuencia* = Pg. *inconsequencia* = It. *inconseguenza*, < L. *inconsequentia*, < *inconsequen(t-)s*, inconsequent: see *inconsequent.*] 1. The condition or quality of being inconsequent; want of proper or logical sequence; inconclusiveness.

Strange that you should not see the *inconsequence* of your own reasoning. *Bp. Hurd*, To Rev. Dr. Leland.

2. That which is inconsequent; something that does not properly follow; an unrelated or misplaced sequence.

All this seems remarkable and strange, when we consider only the absurdities and *inconsequences* with which such fictions necessarily abound. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 92.

Though Kant certainly did not overlook the *inconsequences*, or over-estimate the value of common sense, yet he clearly recognised that the distinction between it and science is a vanishing one. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 208.

inconsequent (in-kon'sē-kwent), *a.* [= F. *inconséquent* = Sp. *inconsecuente* = Pg. *inconsequente* = It. *inconseguente*, < L. *inconsequen(t-)s*, not consequent, < *in-* priv. + *consequen(t-)s*, consequent: see *consequent.*] 1. Not consequent; not resulting from what has preceded; out of proper relation; irrelevant: as, *inconsequent* remarks; his actions are very *inconsequent.*—2. Not following from the premises; of the nature of an inference the conclusion of which might be false though the premises were true; illogical; formally fallacious.

Men rest not in false apprehensions without absurd and *inconsequent* deductions from fallacious foundations and misapprehended mediums, erecting conclusions no way inferrible from their premises. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

inconsequential (in-kon-sē-kwen'shal), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *consequential.*] 1. Not consequential; not following from the premises; without cause or without consequences; illogical; irrational: as, *inconsequential* reasons or actions.

That marvelous and absolutely *inconsequential* principle by which a given man finds himself determined to love a certain woman. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 116.

2. Of no consequence or value. [Rare.]

As my time is not wholly *inconsequential*, I should not be sorry to have an early opportunity of being heard. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ix. 3.

Trying to be kind and honest seems an affair too simple and too *inconsequential* for gentlemen of our heroic mould. *R. L. Stevenson*, Scribner's Mag., IV. 765.

inconsequentiality (in-kon-sē-kwen-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *inconsequential* + *-ity.*] 1. The state of being inconsequential.—2. That which is inconsequential. [Rare.]

inconsequentially (in-kon-sē-kwen'shal-i), *adv.* In an inconsequential manner; without regular sequence or deduction.

He infers *inconsequentially* in supposing that, from the inconsistency of a certain relation concerning revelation, there never was any revelation at all. *Warburton*, View of Bolingbroke's Philosophy, iii.

inconsequently (in-kon'sē-kwent-li), *adv.* In an inconsequent manner; irrelevantly.

With the exception of its flowery ending, in which, a little *inconsequently*, the author descants on the blessings of universal peace, the whole of this chapter is sensible. *The Academy*, No. 885, p. 269.

inconsequentness (in-kon'sē-kwent-nes), *n.* The quality of being inconsequent or irrelevant; inconsequence.

There is always some *inconsequentness* or incoherency in madness, but there is more of this in Swift. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 816.

inconsiderable (in-kon-sid'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inconsiderable* = Sp. *inconsiderable* = Pg. *inconsideravel* = It. *inconsiderabile*; as *in-*[3] + *considerable.*] Not considerable; not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; trivial; insignificant; small.

I am an *inconsiderable* fellow, and know nothing. *Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy, iii. 1.

The buildings of what is plainly no *inconsiderable* city stand out against their mountain background. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 95.

The troubles between them were *inconsiderable* till 1448 or 1449, when the hard proceedings of the Constable against others of the friends and relations of Mendoza led him into a more formal opposition. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 333.

=Syn. Petty, slight, trifling, immaterial.

inconsiderableness (in-kon-sid'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being inconsiderable or unimportant.

From the consideration of our own smallness and *inconsiderableness* in respect of the greatness and splendour of heavenly bodies let us with the holy psalmist raise up our hearts. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

inconsiderably (in-kon-sid'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In an inconsiderable manner or degree; very little.

inconsideracy† (in-kon-sid'ėr-a-si), *n.* [< *inconsidera(te)* + *-cy.*] The quality of being inconsiderate; thoughtlessness; want of consideration: as, "the *inconsideracy* of youth," *Chesterfield.*

inconsiderate (in-kon-sid'ėr-āt), *a.* [= F. *inconsidéré* = Sp. Pg. *inconsiderado* = It. *inconsiderato*, < L. *inconsideratus*, not considerate, < *in-* priv. + *consideratus*, considerate: see *considerate.*] 1. Not considerate; not guided by proper considerations; thoughtless; heedless; inadvertent.

Folly and vanity in one of these ladies is like vice in a clergyman: it does not only debase him, but make the *inconsiderate* part of the world think the worse of religion. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 354.

It is too much the fashion of the day to view prayer chiefly as a mere privilege, such a privilege as it is *inconsiderate* indeed to neglect, but only *inconsiderate*, not sinful. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, I. 245.

Like an *inconsiderate* boy,
As in the former flash of joy,
I slip the thoughts of life and death.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxii.

2. Inattentive; negligent; without consideration: followed by *of*.

He . . . cannot be . . . *inconsiderate of* our frailties. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

3†. Inconsiderable; insignificant.

A little *inconsiderate* peece of brass. *E. Terry* (1655).

=Syn. Careless, inattentive, incautious, negligent, hasty, giddy, harebrained.

inconsiderately (in-kon-sid'ėr-āt-li), *adv.* In an inconsiderate manner; without due consideration; thoughtlessly; heedlessly.

The President . . . found his company planted so *inconsiderately*, in a place not onely subiect to the rivers invndation, but round invironed with many intollerable inconueniences. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 236.

inconsiderateness (in-kon-sid'ėr-āt-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being inconsiderate; heedlessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence.

Their *inconsiderateness* therefore brands their bretheren with crimes whereof they were innocent. *Bp. Hall*, Altar of the Reubenites.

Prudence and steadiness will always succeed in the long run better than folly and *inconsiderateness.* *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, I. ii. 28.

inconsideration (in-kon-sid-ē-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *inconsidération* = Sp. *inconsideracion* = Pg. *inconsideração* = It. *inconsiderazione*, < LL. *inconsideratio(n-)*, < L. *in-* priv. + *consideratio(n-)*, consideration: see *consideration.*] Want of due consideration; disregard of consequences; inconsiderate action.

The greatness of John's love, when he had mastered the first *inconsiderations* of his fear, made him to return a while after into the high priest's hall. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 292.

inconsistence (in-kon-sis'tens), *n.* [= F. *inconsistance* = Sp. Pg. *inconsistencia*; as *inconsisten(t)* + *-ce.*] Inconsistency. [Rare.]

What *inconsistence* is this? *Bentley*, Of Free-thinking, § 1.

inconsistency (in-kon-sis'ten-si), *n.*; pl. *inconsistencies* (-siz). [As *inconsistence:* see *-ency.*] 1. The quality of being inconsistent; want of consistency or agreement between ideas or actions; contradictory relation of parts or particulars; intrinsic opposition in fact or in principle; incongruity; contrariety; discrepancy.

There is no kind of *inconsistency* in a government being democratic as far as the privileged order is concerned and oligarchic as far as concerns all who lie outside the privileged order. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 287.

2. A want of consistency in feeling, idea, or act; lack of agreement or uniformity in manifestation; incongruity.

The fool lies hid in *inconsistencies.* *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 70.

It is good to be often reminded of the *inconsistency* of human nature, and to learn to look without wonder or disgust on the weaknesses which are found in the strongest minds. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

=Syn. Incoherency, irreconcilability, discrepancy, contradictoriness. See *incompatible.*

inconsistent (in-kon-sis'tent), *a.* [= F. *inconsistant* = Sp. Pg. It. *inconsistente*; as *in-*[3] + *consistent.*] 1. Not consistent in conception or in fact; wanting coherence or agreement; discordant; discrepant.

When we say that one fact is *inconsistent* with another fact, we mean only that it is *inconsistent* with the theory which we have founded on that other fact. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

2. Lacking self-agreement or uniformity; self-contradicting.

Now let him alone, Hal, and you shall hear the *inconsistent* old sophist contradicting all he has said to-night. *J. Wilson*, Noctes Ambrosianæ, April, 1832.

Man, in short, is so *inconsistent* a creature that it is impossible to reason from his belief to his conduct, or from one part of his belief to another. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=Syn. 1. *Incongruous*, etc. See *incompatible.*—2. *Contradictory*, etc. See *contrary.*

inconsistently (in-kon-sis'tent-li), *adv.* In an inconsistent or contradictory manner; incongruously; discrepantly.

This is the only crime in which your leading politicians could have acted *inconsistently.* *Burke*, Rev. in France.

inconsistentness† (in-kon-sis'tent-nes), *n.* Inconsistency.

No contradictions *inconsistentnesse.* *Dr. H. More*, Infinity of Worlds, st. 49.

inconsistible† (in-kon-sis'ti-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *consist* + *-ible.*] Inconsistent; variable. [Rare.]

It hath a ridiculous phiz, like the fable of the old man, his ass, and a boy, before the *inconsistible* vulgar. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 639.

inconsisting† (in-kon-sis'ting), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *consisting.*] Inconsistent.

The persons and actions of a Farce are all unnatural, and the manners false: that is, *inconsisting* with the characters of mankind. *Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

inconsolable (in-kon-sō'la-bl), *a.* [= F. *inconsolable* = Sp. *inconsolable* = Pg. *inconsolavel* = It. *inconsolabile*, < L. *inconsolabilis*, inconsolable, < *in-* priv. + *consolabilis*, consolable: see *consolable.*] Not consolable; incapable of being consoled or alleviated: as, an *inconsolable* mourner; *inconsolable* grief.

Judge what I endured, terrified with dreams, tormented by my apprehensions. I abandoned myself to despair, and remained *inconsolable.* *Dryden*, Letter in Dryden's Life.

Her women will represent to me that she is *inconsolable* by reason of my unkindness. *Addison.*

With *inconsolable* distress she griev'd,
And from her cheek the rose of beauty fled.
Falconer, Occasional Elegy.

inconsolableness (in-kon-sō'la-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inconsolable.

inconsolably (in-kon-sō'la-bli), *adv.* In an inconsolable manner or degree.

inconsolately† (in-kon'sō-lāt-li), *adv.* [< "*inconsolate* (not recorded) (= It. *inconsolato*, < L. *in-* priv. + *consolatus*, consoled, pp. of *consolare*, console: see *console, consolate, v.*) + *-ly*[2].] Without consolation; disconsolately.

Rejoyce . . . not in your transitory honours, titles, treasures, which will at the last leave you *inconsolately* sorrowfull. *Bp. Hall*, Ser. Preached to his Majesty, Gal. ii. 20.

inconsonance (in-kon'sō-nans), *n.* [< *inconsonan(t)* + *-ce.*] Disagreement; want of harmony; discordance.

inconsonancy (in-kon'sō-nan-si), *n.* Same as *inconsonance.*

inconsonant (in-kon'sō-nant), *a.* [= OF. *inconsonnant*, < LL. *inconsonan(t-)s*, unsuitable, < L. *in-* priv. + *consonan(t-)s*, sounding together, suitable: see *consonant.*] Not consonant or agreeing; discordant.

They carried them out of the world with their feet forward, not *inconsonant* unto reason. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

He is of too honest a breed to resort to . . . measures *inconsonant* with the English tongue. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 250.

inconsonantly (in-kon'sō-nant-li), *adv.* In an inconsonant or discordant manner.

Inconspicuæ (in-kon-spik'ū-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), fem. pl. of LL. *inconspicuus*, not conspicuous: see *inconspicuous.*] A very heterogeneous group of plants, embracing the *Taxaceæ*, *Santalaceæ*, and *Equisetaceæ.*

inconspicuous (in-kon-spik'ū-us), *a.* [< LL. *inconspicuus*, not conspicuous, < L. *in-* priv. + *conspicuus*, conspicuous: see *conspicuous.*] Not conspicuous or readily discernible; not to be easily perceived by the sight; so small or unobtrusive as readily to escape notice.

Socrates in Xenophon has the same sentiment, and says that the Deity is *inconspicuous*, and that a man cannot look upon the sun without being dazzled. *Jortin*, On Eccles. Hist.

inconspicuously (in-kon-spik'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an inconspicuous manner.

inconspicuousness (in-kon-spik'ū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being inconspicuous.

inconstance† (in-kon'stans), *n.* [< ME. *inconstance*, < OF. *inconstance*, F. *inconstance* = Sp. Pg. *inconstancia* = It. *inconstanza*, < L. *inconstantia*, inconstancy, < *inconstan(t-)s*, inconstant: see *inconstant*.] Inconstancy.

But in her face semed great variaunce—
While parfite truth, and whiles *inconstaunce*.
Chaucer, Testament of Creseide.

Some do menace, wrong, and insult over their inferiors, never considering the uncertainty and *inconstance* of mutable fortune, nor how quickly that which was aloft may be flung down. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 421.

inconstancy (in-kon'stan-si), *n.* [As *inconstance*: see *-cy*. Cf. *constancy*.] 1. Lack of constancy in action, feeling, etc.; mutability or instability; unsteadiness; fickleness: as, the *inconstancy* of a flame, or of one's temper.

A quicke capacitye,
Berayde with blots of light *Inconstancie*.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 56.

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconstancy* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison*, Spectator.

2. Lack of sameness or uniformity; dissimilitude.

As much *inconstancy* and confusion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixt.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

=Syn. Changeableness, vacillation, wavering.

inconstant (in-kon'stant), *a.* [< ME. *inconstaunt*, < OF. (also F.) *inconstant* = Sp. Pg. It. *inconstante*, < L. *inconstan(t-)s*, inconstant, < *in-* priv. + *constan(t-)s*, constant: see *constant*.] Not constant; subject to change; not firm; unsteady; fickle; capricious: said chiefly of persons: as, *inconstant* in love or friendship.

O, swear not by the moon, the *inconstant* moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

At several Hopes wisely to fly,
Ought not to be esteem'd Inconstancy;
'Tis more *inconstant* always to pursue
A thing that always flies from you.
Cowley, The Mistress, Resolved to be Beloved, ii.

The captives gazing stood, and every one
Shrank as the *inconstant* torch upon her countenance shone. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, viii. 28.

=Syn. Unstable, vacillating, wavering, volatile, unsettled, uncertain.

inconstantly (in-kon'stant-li), *adv.* In an inconstant manner; not steadily.

Inconstrictipedes (in-kon-strik-tip'e-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *in-* priv. + *constrictus*, constricted, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] A subclass of birds, proposed by Hogg in 1846 upon physiological considerations: opposed to *Constrictipedes*, and approximately corresponding with the *Præcoces* of Bonaparte, and with the *Ptilopædes* or *Dasypædes* of Sundevall. [Not in use.]

inconsumable (in-kon-sū'ma-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *consumable*.] Not consumable; incapable of being consumed.

Whereof [asbestos] by art were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats *inconsumable* by fire.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 14.

When the identical loan is to be returned, as a book, a horse, a harpsichord, it is called *inconsumable*, in opposition to corn, wine, money, and those things which perish.
Paley, Moral Philos., i. 5.

inconsumably (in-kon-sū'ma-bli), *adv.* So as to be inconsumable.

inconsummate (in-kon-sum'āt), *a.* [< LL. *inconsummatus*, unfinished, < L. *in-* priv. + *consummatus*, finished: see *consummate*.] Not consummated; unfinished; incomplete.

Conspiracies and *inconsummate* attempts.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Pleas of the Crown, xiii.

inconsummateness (in-kon-sum'āt-nes), *n.* The state of being inconsummate or incomplete.

inconsumptible† (in-kon-sump'ti-bl), *a.* [< OF. *inconsomptible*, *inconsumptible*; as *in-*3 + *consumpt* + *-ible*.] Not consumable; inconsumable. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Bodies, viii.

incontaminate (in-kon-tam'i-nāt), *a.* [= OF. *incontaminé* = Sp. Pg. *incontaminado* = It. *incontaminato*, < L. *incontaminatus*, not contaminated, < *in-* priv. + *contaminatus*, contaminated: see *contaminate*.] Not contaminated; not adulterated; pure.

Being [as you are] free and *incontaminate*, well borne, and abhorring to dishonour . . . yr selfe.
Evelyn, Memoirs, I., Letter to Col. Morley.

incontaminateness (in-kon-tam'i-nāt-nes), *n.* Uncorrupted state.

incontentation† (in-kon-ten-tā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *contentation*.] Discontent; dissatisfaction. *Goodwin*.

incontestability (in-kon-tes-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *incontestable*: see *-bility*.] The character or quality of being incontestable.

incontestable (in-kon-tes'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *incontestable* = Sp. *incontestable* = Pg. *incontestavel* = It. *incontestabile*; as *in-*3 + *contestable*.] Not contestable; not admitting of dispute or debate; too clear to be controverted; incontrovertible; indisputable.

Our own being furnishes us with an evident and *incontestable* proof of a deity. *Locke*.

The genius and daring of Bolingbroke were, indeed, *incontestable*, but his defects as a party leader were scarcely less. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., p. 141.

=Syn. Indisputable, irrefragable, undeniable, unquestionable, indubitable.

incontestableness (in-kon-tes'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being incontestable.

incontestably (in-kon-tes'ta-bli), *adv.* So as not to be contested or disputed; in a manner to preclude debate; indisputably; incontrovertibly; indubitably.

It [tragedy] must always have a hero, a personage apparently and *incontestably* superior to the rest, upon whom the attention may be fixed and the anxiety suspended. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 156.

As the company with which I went was *incontestably* the chief of the place, we were received with the greatest respect. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

incontested† (in-kon-tes'ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *contested*.] Not contested; uncontested.

We may lay this down as an *incontested* principle, that chance never acts in perpetual uniformity and consistence with itself. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 543.

incontiguous (in-kon-tig'ū-us), *a.* [< LL. *incontiguus*, that cannot be touched (not contiguous), < L. *in-* priv. + *contiguus*, touching, contiguous: see *contiguous*.] Not contiguous; not adjoining; not touching; separate.

They seemed part of small bracelets, consisting of equally little *incontiguous* beads. *Boyle*.

incontiguously (in-kon-tig'ū-us-li), *adv.* Not contiguously; separately. *Wright*.

incontinence (in-kon'ti-nens), *n.* [< ME. *incontinence*, < OF. (also F.) *incontinence* = Pr. *incontinenza* = Sp. Pg. *incontinencia* = It. *incontinenza*, < L. *incontinentia*, inability to contain, < *incontinen(t-)s*, not containing: see *incontinent*.] 1. The quality of being incontinent; want of continence or holding in; unrestrained movement or flow; superabundant outpour.

The Carlylists, with their theoretic admiration of silence, and their practical *incontinence* of chatter.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 30.

Specifically—2. Lack of due restraint of the appetites or passions; intemperance in sexual intercourse; unchasteness; licentiousness.

Beauty . . . had need the guard
Of dragon-watch with unenchanted eye,
To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit,
From the rash hand of bold *Incontinence*.
Milton, Comus, l. 397.

This is my defence;
I plead myself, I shunn'd *incontinence*.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 454.

3. In *med.*, the inability of any of the physical organs to restrain discharges of their contents; involuntary discharge or evacuation: as, *incontinence* of urine.

incontinency (in-kon'ti-nen-si), *n.* [As *incontinence*: see *-cy*.] Incontinence.

Come together again, that Satan tempt you not for your *incontinency*. 1 Cor. vii. 5.

incontinent (in-kon'ti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incontinent* = Pr. *encontenen* = Sp. Pg. It. *incontinente*, < L. *incontinen(t-)s*, not containing or retaining, not holding back, immoderate, < *in-* priv. + *continen(t-)s*, containing, continent: see *continent*.] I. *a.* 1. Not continent; not holding or held in; unceasing or unrestrained: as, an *incontinent* tattler; an *incontinent* flow of talk. Specifically—2. Unrestrained in indulgence of appetite or passion; intemperate in sexual intercourse; unchaste; licentious.—3. In *med.*, unable to restrain natural discharges or evacuations.—4. Not delayed; immediate; offhand. [Colloq.]

Hath any one a smoky chimney?—here is an *incontinent* cure! *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 136.

II. *n.* One who is incontinent or unchaste.

O, old *incontinent*, dost thou not shame,
When all thy powers in chastity are spent,
To have a mind so hot?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 9.

incontinent (in-kon'ti-nent), *adv.* [< ME. "*incontinent*, *encontynent*, ML. *incontinente*, without holding back, < L. *incontinen(t-)s*, not holding back: see *incontinent*, *a.*] Incontinently; instantly; immediately. [Archaic.]

"Madame," quod he, "right now *encontynent*
I wold that he hym self were with yow here."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2219.

incontinently (in-kon'ti-nent-li), *adv.* 1. In an incontinent manner; without restraint; with unrestrained appetites or passions; specifically, with undue indulgence of the sexual appetite.—2. Without holding back; without delay; forthwith; at once.

Who, beeing willyng to haue the matche made, was content *incontinentlye* to procure the meanes.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 83.

I will *incontinently* drown myself. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

The rabble *incontinently* took to their heels; even the burgomasters were not slow in evacuating the premises.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 456.

He enjoined the generals *incontinently* to hang and strangle all persons the moment they should be taken.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 189.

incontracted† (in-kon-trak'ted), *a.* Not contracted; uncontracted.

This dialect uses the *incontracted* termination both in nouns and verbs. *Blackwall*, Sacred Classicks, i. 268.

incontrollable (in-kon-trō'la-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *incontroulable*; < F. *incontrôlable*; as *in-*3 + *controllable*.] Not controllable; uncontrollable. [Rare.]

Absolute, irresistible, *incontroulable* power.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, v.

incontrollably (in-kon-trō'la-bli), *adv.* [Formerly also *incontroulably*; < *incontrollable* + *-ly*2.] Uncontrollably. [Rare.]

As a man thinks or desires in his heart, such indeed he is, for then most truly, because most *incontroulably*, he acts himself. *South*, Works, VIII. i.

incontrovertibility (in-kon-trō-vėr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *incontrovertible*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being incontrovertible.

incontrovertible (in-kon-trō-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *incontrovertible* = Pg. *incontrovertivel* = It. *incontrovertibile*; as *in-*3 + *controvertible*.] Not controvertible; too clear or certain to admit of dispute or controversy.

incontrovertibleness (in-kon-trō-vėr'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Incontrovertibility.

incontrovertibly (in-kon-trō-vėr'ti-bli), *adv.* In an incontrovertible manner.

inconvenience (in-kon-vē'niens), *n.* [< ME. *inconvenience*, *ynconvenyns*, < OF. *inconvenience* (also *inconvenance*), F. *inconvenance* = Sp. Pg. *inconveniencia* = It. *inconvenienza*, < LL. *inconvenientia*, inconsistency, ML. inconvenience, < L. *inconvenien(t-)s*, inconsistent: see *inconvenient*.] 1. The quality of being inconvenient; want of convenience.—2. Incommodiousness; embarrassing character; troublesomeness; unfitness: as, the *inconvenience* of an ill-planned house.

All this *inconuenience* grew by misuse of one word, which being otherwise spoken & in some sort qualified had easily holpen all.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 226.

He only is like to endure austerities who has already found the *inconveniences* of pleasures.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, Ded.

3. That which incommodes or gives trouble or uneasiness; anything that impedes or hampers; disadvantage; difficulty.

Yf thou be trobyllyd with *ynconvenyens*,
Arme the alway with Inward pacyens.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 70.

Is not this exposition playne? This taketh away all *inconueniences*? By this exposition God is not the auctor of euill? *Barnes*, Works, p. 280.

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences* every moment. *Tillotson*.

=Syn. Awkwardness, unwieldiness, incommodiousness, trouble, annoyance.

inconvenience (in-kon-vē'niens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inconvenienced*, ppr. *inconveniencing*. [< *inconvenience*, *n.*] To put to inconvenience; incommode.

For it is not the variety of opinions, but our own perverse wills, who think it meet that all should be conceited as our solves are, which hath so *inconvenienced* the church. *Hales*, Golden Remains, Rom. xiv. 1.

The early Spanish missionaries in America were *inconvenienced* by finding that the only native word they could use for God also meant devil.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 153.

inconveniency (in-kon-vē'nien-si), *n.*; pl. *inconveniencies* (-siz). [As *inconvenience*: see *-cy*.] Same as *inconvenience*. [Rare.]

I think that the want of seasonable Showrs is one of the greatest *Inconveniencies* that this part of the Country suffers. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 84.

To attain the greatest number of advantages with the fewest *inconveniencies*. *Goldsmith*, Pref. to Hist. Eng.

inconvenient (in-kon-vē'nient), *a.* [< ME. *inconvenient*, < OF. *inconvenient*, F. *inconvénient* = Pr. *inconvenient*, *inconvenien* = Sp. Pg. It. *inconveniente*, < L. *inconvenien(t-)s*, not accordant, inconsistent, < *in-* priv. + *convenien(t-)s*, accordant, convenient: see *convenient*.] Not convenient. (*a*) Giving trouble or uneasiness; embarrassing; incommodious; inopportune: as, an *inconvenient* house; *inconvenient* customs.

Th' emphatic speaker dearly loves t' oppose,
In contact *inconvenient*, nose to nose!
Cowper, Conversation, l. 270.

(*b*) Unfit; unsuitable; inexpedient.

Time may come, when men
With angels may participate, and find
No *inconvenient* diet nor too light fare.
Milton, P. L., v. 495.

=Syn. Troublesome, cumbrous, cumbersome, unwieldy, awkward, unhandy.

inconveniently (in-kon-vē'nient-li), *adv.* In an inconvenient manner; so as to cause trouble or embarrassment; incommodiously.

You speak unseemly and *inconveniently*, so to be against the officers for taking of rewards.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

There is many an holy soul that dwels *inconveniently*, in a crasy, tottering, ruinous cottage, ready to drop downe daily upon his head. *Bp. Hall*, Mourners in Sion.

inconversable (in-kon-vėr'sa-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inconversable* = It. *inconversabile*; as *in-*[3] + *conversable*.] Not conversable; uncommunicative; unsocial; reserved.

inconversant (in-kon'vėr-sant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *conversant*.] Not conversant; not acquainted or familiar.

Though himself not *inconversant* with these, he did not perceive of what utility they could be. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

inconverted† (in-kon-vėr'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *converted*.] Not converted or turned.

Wheresoever they rested, remaining *inconverted*, and possessing one point of the compass, whilst the wind perhaps had passed the two and thirty.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.

inconvertibility (in-kon-vėr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *inconvertibilita(t-)s*, unchangeableness, < *inconvertibilis*, unchangeable: see *inconvertible*.] The quality of being inconvertible; incapability of being converted into or exchanged for something else: as, the *inconvertibility* of banknotes or other currency into gold or silver.

inconvertible (in-kon-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *inconvertible* = Sp. *inconvertible* = Pg. *inconvertivel* = It. *inconvertibile*, < LL. *inconvertibilis*, unchangeable, < *in-* priv. + *convertibilis*, changeable: see *convertible*.] Not convertible; incapable of being converted into or exchanged for something else: as, one metal is *inconvertible* into another; *inconvertible* bonds (bonds that cannot be exchanged for others of a different tenor).

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, and accompanieth the *inconvertible* portion into the siege. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.

There could never exist any motive to make notes legally *inconvertible*, save for the purposes of state-banking.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 457.

inconvertibleness (in-kon-vėr'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Inconvertibility.

inconvertibly (in-kon-vėr'ti-bli), *adv.* So as not to be convertible or transmutable.

inconvincible (in-kon-vin'si-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inconvincible* = Sp. *inconvencible*, < LL. *inconvincibilis*, not convincible, < L. *in-*, not, + **convincibilis*, convincible.] Not convincible; incapable of being convinced.

None are so *inconvincible* as your half-witted people.
Government of the Tongue, p. 195.

inconvincibly (in-kon-vin'si-bli), *adv.* So as not to be capable of being convinced. *Sir T. Browne.*

inconny†, *a.* [Prob. < F. *inconnu*, unknown (< L. *incognitus*, unknown: see *incognito*), used like the ult. related *uncouth*, in the abbr. form *unco*, in the sense of 'strange, rare, fine.' Cf. *unco*.] Rare; fine; pretty.

O' my troth, most sweet jests! most *inconny* vulgar wit!
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

O, a most *inconny* body!
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

O superdainty canon, vicar *inconny*!
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

incoop†, *v. t.* [Also *incoup*; < *in-*[1] + *coop*.] To coop in; inclose.

With sodain blindness [Elisha] smites the Syrian Troup
The which in Dothan did him round *incoup*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

incoördinate (in-kō-ôr'di-nāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *coördinate*.] Not coördinate.

incoördinated (in-kō-ôr'di-nā-ted), *a.* Incoördinate.

incoördination (in-kō-ôr-di-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *incoordination*; as *in-*[3] + *coördination*.] Lack of coördination.

incopresentability (in-kō-prē-zen-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *incopresentable*: see *-bility*.] The character of being incopresentable. [Rare.]

Certain sensations or movements are an absolute bar to the simultaneous presentation of other sensations or movements. We cannot see an orange as at once yellow and green, though we can feel it at once as both smooth and cold; we cannot open and close the same hand at the same moment, but we can open one hand while closing the other. Such *incopresentability* or contrariety is thus more than mere difference, and occurs only between presentations belonging to the same sense or to the same group of movements. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 46.

incopresentable (in-kō-prē-zen'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *co-* + *presentable*.] Not presentable together. [Rare.]

At the beginning, whatever we regard as the earliest differentiation of sound might have been *incopresentable* with the earliest differentiation of colour, if sufficiently diffused, just as now a field of sight all blue is *incopresentable* with one all red. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 46.

incoronate (in-kor'ō-nāt), *a.* [< L. as if **incoronatus*, pp. of **incoronare*, < *in*, in, on, + *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.* Cf. *encrown*.] Crowned. [Rare.]

I saw hither come a Mighty One,
With sign of victory *incoronate*.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iv. 53.

incorporal† (in-kôr'pō-ral), *a.* [= F. *incorporel* = Pr. Sp. *incorporal* = It. *incorporale*, < L. *incorporalis*, bodiless, < *in-* priv. + *corporalis*, bodily: see *corporal*[1].] 1. Not in bodily form; incorporeal.

Alas, how is 't with you,
That you do bend your eye on vacancy,
And with the *incorporal* air do hold discourse?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. Not consisting of matter; immaterial.

Learned men have not resolved us whether light be corporal or *incorporal*. *Raleigh.*

incorporality† (in-kôr-pō-ral'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incorporalité* = It. *incorporalità*, < LL. *incorporalita(t-)s*, bodilessness, < L. *incorporalis*, bodiless: see *incorporal*.] The quality of being incorporal; immateriality; incorporeality.

incorporally† (in-kôr'pō-ral-i), *adv.* Without matter or a body; immaterially; incorporeally.

incorporate[1] (in-kôr'pō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incorporated*, ppr. *incorporating*. [< L. *incorporatus*, pp. of *incorporare* (> It. *incorporare* = Sp. Pg. *incorporar* = Pr. *encorporar*, *incorpora* = F. *incorporer*), unite to a body, embody, < *in*, in, + *corporare*, embody: see *corporate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To form into a body; combine, as different individuals, elements, materials, or ingredients, into one body.

The Apostle affirmeth plainly of all men Christian that, be they Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated* into one company, they all make but one body.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

The process of mixing [gunpowder] is in some mills dispensed with entirely, the *incorporating* mills being made to do the work of the drum; but it causes more waste.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 311.

2. To unite with a body or substance; unite intimately; work in; introduce and combine so as to form a part.

To them who are *incorporated* into Christ, their head, there can be no beheading. *Donne*, Letters, lxxvi.

The Hans-Towns, being a Body-politic *incorporated* in the Empire, complain'd hereof to the Emperor.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

Every animal sustains itself and grows by *incorporating* either the materials composing other animals or those composing plants. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

3. To place in a body; give material form to; incarnate; embody.

The idolaters who worshipped their images as gods supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein.
Stillingfleet.

4. To form into a body corporate or politic; constitute as a corporation, with power to act as one person and have perpetual succession; confer corporate rights upon: as, to *incorporate* a city or a town; to *incorporate* a bank or a railroad company.

Isocke says that "the cordwainers and curriers were first *incorporated* by grant under the common seal of the city 21 R. II. 1397."
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 331, note.

Hence merchants, unimpeachable of sin
Against the charities of domestic life,
Incorporated, seem at once to lose
Their nature. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 678.

Who do not believe Congress has the power to *incorporate* a bank, under any form.
D. Webster, Senate, March 18, 1834.

=Syn. 1 and 2. To blend, merge, consolidate.

II. *intrans.* To unite with another body so as to make a part of it; be mixed, blended, or combined; be worked in: usually followed by *with*.

Painters' colours and ashes do better *incorporate with* oil. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

He never suffers wrong so long to grow,
And to *incorporate with* right so far,
As it might come to seem the same in show.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

I'll wed my Daughter to an Egyptian Mummy, ere she shall *incorporate with* a contemner of Sciences, and a defamer of virtue. *Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 5.

Far from *incorporating with* them, he was regarded as a foreigner and an enemy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 15.

incorporate[1] (in-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [< L. *incorporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Incorporated; united in one body; mixed; conjoined; intimately associated.

"True is it, my *incorporate* friends," quoth he [the belly], "That I receive the general food at first,
Which you do live upon." *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

We most heartily thank thee, for that thou . . . dost assure us . . . that we are very members *incorporate* in the mystical body of thy Son.
Book of Common Prayer, Communion Office.

Gazing on thee, sullen tree,
Sick for thy stubborn hardihood,
I seem to fail from out my blood
And grow *incorporate* into thee.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ii.

incorporate[2] (in-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *corporate*.] 1. Not corporeal; not bodily or material; not having a material body.

Moses forbore to speak of angels, and things invisible and *incorporate*. *Raleigh.*

2. Not corporate; not existing as a corporation: as, an *incorporate* bank.

incorporation (in-kôr-pō-rā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *incorporacion*, < OF. and F. *incorporation* = Pr. *incorporatio* = Sp. *incorporacion* = Pg. *incorporação* = It. *incorporazione*, < LL. *incorporatio(n-)*, an embodying, embodiment, incorporation, < *incorporare*, embody, incorporate: see *incorporate*[1].] The act of incorporating, or the state of being incorporated. (*a*) The act of combining or mixing different ingredients into one mass; specifically, in *med.*, the mixture or combination of drugs with liquids or soft substances in order to give them a certain degree of consistence.

A mercurial spirit must be superadded, which by its activity may . . . promote the more exquisite mixture and *incorporation* of the ingredients. *Boyle*, Works, I. 546.

(*b*) The act of uniting with another body, substance, or mass; combination into a structure or organization; intimate union.

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation* into that society which hath him for their head.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

The *incorporation* of one town with another, though effected with brilliant results in the early history of Attika, involved such a disturbance of all the associations which in the Greek mind clustered about the conception of a city that it was quite impracticable on any large or general scale. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 50.

(*c*) The act of placing in a body, or of giving material form; incarnation; embodiment. [Rare.] (*d*) In *law*, the formation or existence of a legal or political body by the union of individuals, constituting an artificial person.

This yere, there was a greate controversye betwene the Mayor and Citesens of the one partie, and the companye of the Taylors of the other partie, for and concernynge a new *incorporacion*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 302.

(*e*) The body so formed. [For this sense the more appropriate word is *corporation*.]—**Articles of incorporation.** See *articles of association*, under *article*.—**Incorporation by reference**, the bringing into one document, in legal effect, of the contents of another by referring to the latter in such manner as to adopt it. Thus, the rule that a deed of lands must describe or identify the land is satisfied by its referring to another specified deed, the description in which is then said to be incorporated by reference.

incorporative (in-kôr'pō-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *incorporate*[1] + *-ive*.] Tending to incorporate. Specifically applied in philology to languages, also called *intercalative* and *polysynthetic*, as the Basque and the languages of the North American Indians, which tend to combine the various modifiers of the verb, as the object and adverbs, into one word with it. Thus, in Basque, *hoponi*, to wash, *hopoumi*, to wash hands, *hopoadumi*, to wash feet.

incorporator (in-kôr'pō-rā-tọr), *n.* [= It. *incorporatore*; as *incorporate*[1] + *-or*.] One who forms a corporation; specifically, one of the persons named in an act of incorporation; one of the original members of an incorporated body or company.

Mr. . . . of Georgia expressed a fear that the *incorporators* would, after getting their Bill, come back and ask the Government to maintain the enterprise by subscriptions. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 58.

incorporeal (in-kôr-pō'rē-al), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *corporeal*. Cf. Sp. *incorpóreo* = It. *incorporeo*, < L. *incorporeus*, bodiless, < *in-* priv. + *corporeus*, bodily: see *corporeal*.] 1. Not corporeal; not consisting of matter, or not having a material body; immaterial.

This time, because it is an *incorporeal* thing, and not subject to sense, we mock ourselves the finellest out of it.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

• Thus *incorporeal* spirits to smallest forms
Reduced their shapes immense.
Milton, P. L., i. 789.

2. In *law*, existing in contemplation of law, and enjoyable as a right (as distinguished from that which has tangible form), as a franchise, or a right of way.—**Incorporeal hereditament.** See *hereditament*.—**Syn.** 1. Unsubstantial, spiritual, disembodied.

incorporealism (in-kôr-pō'rē-al-izm), *n.* [< *incorporeal* + *-ism*.] The condition of being incorporeal: immateriality; incorporeal spiritual existence, or belief in such existence.

So in like manner did all the other ancient atomists generally, before Democritus, joyn theology and *incorporealism* with their atomical physiology.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 27.

incorporealist (in-kôr-pō'rē-al-ist), *n.* [< *incorporeal* + *-ist*.] One who believes in incorporealism or incorporeal existence.

Those atomick physiologies that were before Democritus and Leucippus were all of them *incorporealists*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 26.

incorporeality (in-kôr-pō-rē-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *incorporeal* + *-ity*.] The character of being incorporeal; incorporeity.

incorporeally (in-kôr-pō'rē-al-i), *adv.* In an incorporeal manner; without body or embodiment; immaterially.

The sense of hearing striketh the spirits more immediately than the other senses, and more *incorporeally* than the smelling. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 124.

incorporeity (in-kôr-pō-rē'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incorporéité* = Pr. *incorporeitat* = Sp. *incorporeidad* = Pg. *incorporeidade* = It. *incorporeità*; as *incorpore(al)* + *-ity*.] The quality of being incorporeal; disembodied existence; immateriality.

incorporingt, *n.* [ME., verbal n. of **incorpor*, < L. *incorporare*, embody: see *incorporate*[1].] Incorporation.

Eek of our materes *encorporing*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 262.

incorpset (in-kôrps'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *corpse*, body.] To incorporate.

He grew into his seat,
And to such wondrous doing brought his horse,
As he had been *incorps'd* and demi-natur'd
With the brave beast. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

incorrect (in-kọ-rekt'), *a.* [= F. *incorrect* = Sp. Pg. *incorrecto* = It. *incorretto*, < L. *incorrectus*, uncorrected, unimproved, < *in-* priv. + *correctus*, correct: see *correct*.] 1. Not correct in form or structure; not according to a copy or model, or to established rule; faulty.

The piece, you think, is *incorrect*?
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 45.

2. Not correct as to fact; inaccurate; erroneous; untrue: as, an *incorrect* statement, narration, or calculation.—3. Not correct in manner or character; improper; irregular; disorderly: as, *incorrect* habits.

I will therefore only observe to you that the wit of the last age was yet more *incorrect* than their language.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to Conq. of Granada.

4†. Not corrected or regulated; not chastened into proper obedience.

'Tis unmanly grief;
It shows a will most *incorrect* to heaven.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

incorrectiont (in-kọ-rek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *incorrection* = Sp. *incorreccion* = Pg. *incorrecção* = It. *incorrezione*, < L. as if **incorrectio(n-)*, < *incorrectus*, incorrect: see *incorrect*.] Want of correction; incorrectness.

The unbridled swing or *incorrection* of ill nature maketh one odious. *Arrway*, The Tablet (1661), p. 9.

incorrectly (in-kọ-rekt'li), *adv.* In an incorrect manner; inaccurately; not exactly: as, *incorrectly* copied; *incorrectly* stated.

incorrectness (in-kọ-rekt'nes), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being incorrect; want of conformity to truth or to a standard or rule; inaccuracy.—2. That which is incorrect; an error.

As to his speech, you see it; people hold it very cheap, tho' several *incorrectnesses* have been altered in the printed copy. *Gray*, Letters, I. 130.

incorrespondence (in-kor-e-spon'dens), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *correspondence*.] Lack of correspondence; disproportion. *Coleridge*.

incorrespondency (in-kor-e-spon'den-si), *n.* Same as *incorrespondence*.

incorresponding (in-kor-e-spon'ding), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *corresponding*.] Not corresponding. *Coleridge*.

incorrigibility (in-kor'i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incorrigibilité* = Sp. *incorregibilidad* = Pg. *incorrigibilidade* = It. *incorrigibilità*, < ML. *incorrigibilita(t-)s*, < LL. *incorrigibilis*, incorrigible: see *incorrigible*.] The quality or state of being incorrigible; incapability of correction or amendment.

incorrigible (in-kor'i-ji-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incorrigible* = Sp. *incorregible* = Pg. *incorrigivel* = It. *incorrigibile*, *incorreggibile*, < ML. *incorrigibilis*, not corrigible, < *in-* priv. + *corrigibilis*, corrigible: see *corrigible*.] I. *a.* 1. Incapable of being corrected or amended.

What are their thoughts of things, but variety of *incorrigible* errour? *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. Bad beyond correction or reform; irreclaimable: as, an *incorrigible* sinner or drunkard.

There are not only diseases incurable in physic, but cases indissolvable in laws, vices *incorrigible* in divinity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 9.

He was long considered as an *incorrigible* dunce.
Goldsmith, Taste.

—**Syn.** Incurable, hopeless, irrecoverable, irreclaimable; graceless, shameless, hardened.

II. *n.* One who is incapable of amendment or reform.

A small room where my *incorrigibles* are kept for forty hours without food in solitary confinement.
Livingstone's Life Work, p. 424.

incorrigibleness (in-kor'i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* Incorrigibility; the quality of not admitting of correction.

What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our *incorrigibleness*. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

I would not have chiding used, much less blows, till obstinacy and *incorrigibleness* make it absolutely necessary. *Locke*.

incorrigibly (in-kor'i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an incorrigible manner; irreclaimably.

incorrodible (in-kọ-rō'di-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *corrodible*.] Incapable of being corroded.

incorrupt (in-kọ-rupt'), *a.* [= OF. *incorrupt* = Sp. Pg. *incorrupto* = It. *incorrotto*, < L. *incorruptus*, uninjured, not corrupt, < *in-* priv. + *corruptus*, corrupt: see *corrupt*.] 1. Not corrupt physically; not affected by corruption or decay; not marred, impaired, or spoiled: used of organic matter of any kind.

And mortal food, as may dispose him best
For dissolution, wrought by sin, that first
Distempered all things, and of *incorrupt*
Corrupted. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 56.

2. Not corrupt spiritually; not defiled or depraved; pure; sound; untainted; above the influence of corruption or bribery.

Most wise, most honourable, and most *incorrupt* judges.
Shirley, The Traitor, iii. 1.

incorruptedt (in-kọ-rup'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *corrupted*.] Not corrupted; uncorrupted.

And breath'd into their *incorrupted* breasts
A curious wish, which did corrupt their will.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int. (ed. 1619).

incorruptibility (in-kọ-rup-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. **incorruptibilitee*, *incorrumptibiletee* = F. *incorruptibilité* = Pr. *incorruptibilitat* = Sp. *incorruptibilidad* = It. *incorrottibilità*, < LL. *incorruptibilita(t-)s*, < *incorruptibilis*, incorruptible: see *incorruptible*.] The character or quality of being incorruptible; incapability of corruption.

The vertu of brennynge watir is sich that naturely it drawith out of gold alle the vertues and propirtees of it, and it holdith *incorrumptibiletee* and an euene heete.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

incorruptible (in-kọ-rup'ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *incorruptible*, < OF. (also F.) *incorruptible* = Sp. *incorruptible* = Pg. *incorruptivel* = It. *incorrottibile*, < LL. *incorruptibilis*, incorruptible, < *in-* priv. + *corruptibilis*, corruptible: see *corruptible*.] I. *a.* 1. Not corruptible physically; incapable of corruption or decay.

The vertu therof [quintessence of antimony] is *incorruptible* and meruellous profitable.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

The dead shall be raised *incorruptible*. 1 Cor. xv. 52.

2. Not corruptible morally; not liable to perversion or debasement; that cannot be affected by contaminating influences, especially bribery or hope of gain or advancement: as, *incorruptible* principles; an *incorruptible* judge.

An integrity *incorruptible*, and an ability that always rose to the need.
Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

II. *n. pl.* [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, the Aphthartodocetæ.

incorruptibleness (in-kọ-rup'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Incorruptibility.

incorruptibly (in-kọ-rup'ti-bli), *adv.* In an incorruptible manner; so as not to admit of corruption.

incorruption (in-kọ-rup'shọn), *n.* [= F. *incorruption* = Sp. *incorrupcion* = Pg. *incorrupção* = It. *incorruzione*, < LL. *incorruptio(n-)*, incorruption, < L. *incorruptus*, not corrupt: see *incorrupt*.] The condition or quality of being incorrupt; absence of or exemption from corruption.

It is sown in corruption; it is raised in *incorruption*.
1 Cor. xv. 42.

incorruptive (in-kọ-rup'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *incorruptif*; as *in-*[3] + *corruptive*.] Not liable to corruption or decay. [Rare.]

[The lyre] struck
For sounds of triumph, to proclaim her toils
Upon the lofty summit, round her brow
To twine the wreath of *incorruptive* praise.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, i. 486.

incorruptly (in-kọ-rupt'li), *adv.* In an incorrupt manner; without corruption.

Observation will show us many deep counsellors of state and judges to demean themselves *incorruptly* in the settled course of affairs. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

incorruptness (in-kọ-rupt'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being incorrupt, physically or morally; exemption from decay or deterioration; immunity from contaminating influences.

Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptness* of manners is preferable to fine parts and subtile speculations.
Woodward.

incounter†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *encounter*.

incouraget, **incouragementt**, etc. Obsolete forms of *encourage*, etc.

incrassate (in-kras'āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incrassated*, ppr. *incrassating*. [< LL. *incrassatus*, pp. of *incrassare* (> Pg. *incrassar* = Sp. *incrasar*), make thick, < L. *in*, in, + *crassare*, make thick, < *crassus*, thick: see *crass*.] I. *trans.* To make thick or thicker; thicken; specifically, in *phar.*, to make thicker, as a fluid, by the mixture of something less fluid, or by evaporating the more fluid parts.

Some find sepulchral vessels containing liquors which time hath *incrassated* into jellies.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

Of such concernment too is drink and food,
To *incrassate* and attenuate the blood.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iv.

II. *intrans.* To become thick or thicker.

Their spirits fattened and *incrassated* within them.
Hammond, Works, IV. 651.

incrassate (in-kras'āt), *a.* [= Pg. *incrassado*, < LL. *incrassatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Thickened, or made thick or thicker; inspissated; fattened; swollen from fatness.

Their understandings were so gross within them, being fattened and *incrassate* with magical phantasms.
Hammond, Works, IV. 657.

2. In *bot.*, becoming thicker by degrees; swelling or swollen.—3. In *entom.*, gradually swollen in one part, generally toward the apex.—**Incrassate antennæ**, such antennæ as are much thickened in one part, but not at the base or apex.—**Incrassate femora**, such femora as are much thickened and formed for leaping, as in the grasshoppers.—**Incrassate joint**, a joint thicker than the adjoining ones.—**Incrassate margin**, a margin somewhat swollen and rounded, without any sharp edge.

incrassated (in-kras'ā-ted), *a.* Same as *incrassate*.

incrassation (in-kra-sā'shọn), *n.* [< *incrassate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of incrassating or thickening, or the state of becoming incrassated or thickened; inspissation; fatty enlargement.

The *incrassation* of the hind legs does not, as in the Halticæ, indicate saltatorial powers. *Westwood*.

2. A swelling out as if from fatness; a thickening.

Whatsoever properly nourisheth before its assimulation, by the action of natural heat it receiveth a corpulency or *incrassation* progressional unto its conversion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 20.

incrassative (in-kras'ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *incrassate* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Having the quality of thickening.

II. *n.* That which has the power to thicken; specifically, a medicine, as a mucilaginous substance, formerly believed to thicken the humors when too thin.

The two latter indicate restringents to stench, and *incrassatives* to thicken the blood. *Harvey*.

increasable (in-krē'sa-bl), *a.* [< *increase* + *-able*.] Capable of being increased.

increasableness (in-krē'sa-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being increasable.

The necessity of enlarging infinitely means no more than that we find an indefinite *increasableness* of some of our ideas, or an impossibility of supposing any end of them. *Locke*, Enquiry, ii.

increase (in-krēs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *increased*, ppr. *increasing*. [Formerly also *encrease*; < ME. *increassen, incressen, incresen, encressen, encrescen, encresen*, < OF. **encreiser, encreistre, encrestre, encroistre, encricier* = Pr. *encreisser* = It. *increscere*, < L. *increscere*, increase, < *in*, in, on, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent, crease*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To become greater in any respect; become enlarged, extended, or multiplied; grow or advance in size, quantity, number, degree, etc.; augment; multiply; wax, as the moon.

Of been the swarmes nowe begynne *encrese*,
Nowe in the hony combe is bredde the bee.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

The Lord make you to *increase* and abound in love one toward another. 1 Thes. iii. 12.

The people also besprinkle the Bride with wheat, crying out, *Increase* and multiplie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 214.

While the stars burn, the moons *increase*,
And the great ages onward roll. *Tennyson*, To J. S.

II. *trans.* To make greater in any respect; enlarge or extend in bulk, quantity, number, degree, etc.; add to; enhance; aggravate: opposed to *diminish*.

Nothynge elles thei diden but ete and drinke, and *encreced* her peple that assembled euery day.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 231.

His thee from this slaughterhouse,
Lest thou *increase* the number of the dead.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

I can never see one of those plays which are now written, but it *increases* my admiration of the ancients.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

This *increases* the difficulties tenfold.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 286.

increase (in'krēs, formerly also in-krēs'), *n.* [< ME. *encres, encrese, encresse*, < OF. (AF.) *encresse, encrece, encreas*, increase; from the verb.] 1. A growing larger, as in size, number, quantity, degree, etc.; augmentation; enlargement; extension; multiplication.

Dear goddess, hear!
Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend
To make this creature fruitful! . . .
Dry up in her the organs of *increase*.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

God made the woman for the use of man,
And for the good and *increase* of the world.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

2. The amount or number added to the original stock, or by which the original stock is augmented; increment; profit; interest; produce; issue; offspring.

Take thou no usury of him, or *increase*. Lev. xxv. 36.

All the *increase* of thine house shall die in the flower of their age. 1 Sam. ii. 33.

Beyond Roanoak are many Iales full of fruits and other Naturall *increases*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 85.

3. In *astron.*, the period of increasing light or an increasing luminous phase; the waxing, as of the moon.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs will grow soonest, if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Imperceptible increase. See *imperceptible*. = **Syn.** 1 and 2. Enlargement, growth, addition, accession, expansion.

increaseful† (in-krēs'fūl), *a.* [< *increase, n.*, + *-ful*.] Full of increase; abundantly productive.

To cheer the ploughman with *increaseful* crops.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 958.

increasement† (in-krēs'ment), *n.* [< *increase* + *-ment*.] Increase; aggrandizement.

Then it is worthy the consideration, how this may import England in the *increasement* of the greatnesse of France, by the addition of such a country.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 56.

increaser (in-krē'sėr), *n.* One who or that which increases.

The medicine being the *increaser* of the disease, as when fire is quenched with oile. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 325.

Craven's traction-*increaser* . . . has lately been tried on the New York, Lake Erie, and Western.
The Engineer, LXV. 425.

increase-twist (in'krēs-twist), *n.* In *firearms* and *ordnance*, a system of rifling in which the twist or inclination of the spiral grooves to the axis of the bore increases from the breech to the muzzle. See *twist*.

increasingly (in-krē'sing-li), *adv.* In an increasing manner; growingly: as, *increasingly* uncomfortable.

increate (in'krē-āt), *a.* [ME. *increate*; = F. *incréé* = Sp. Pg. *increado* = It. *increato*; < L. *in-* priv. + *creatus*, created: see *create*.] Not created; uncreated. [Poetical.]

Myn owen sone with me *increate*
Schalle doun be sente to be incarnate. *Lydgate*.

Since God is light,
And never but in unapproached light
Dwelt from eternity, dwelt then in thee,
Bright effluence of bright essence *increate*.
Milton, P. L., iii. 6.

increated† (in-krē-ā'ted), *a.* Same as *increate*.

The unexpressible notions rising out of a fruitive contemplation of the *increated* verity.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xxi. § 1.

incredibile dictu (in-krē-dib'i-lē dik'tū). [L.: *incredibile*, neut. of *incredibilis*, incredible; *dictu*, abl. supine of *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] Incredible to relate; strange to say.

incredibility (in-kred-i-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *incredibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *incrédibilité* = Sp. *incredibilidad* = Pg. *incredibilidade* = It. *incredibilità*, < LL. *incredibilita(t-)s*, incredibility, incredulity, < L. *incredibilis*, incredible: see *incredible*.] 1. The quality of being incredible or beyond belief.

For objects of *incredibility*, none are so removed from all appearance of truth as those of Corneille's Andromede.
Dryden.

2. That which is incredible.

Heat his mind with *incredibilities*. *Johnson*.

incredible (in-kred'i-bl), *a.* [= OF. *incredible* (also vernacularly *increable*, F. *inoyable*) = Sp. *increible* = Pg. *incrivel, increivel, incrivel* = It. *incredibile*, < L. *incredibilis*, not to be believed, < *in-* priv. + *credibilis*, to be believed: see *credible*.] 1. Not credible; that cannot be credited; surpassing the possibility of belief.

Which might amaze the beholders, and seeme *incredible* to the hearers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 298.

Is it *incredible*, or can it seem
A dream to any, except those that dream,
That man should love his Maker?
Cowper, Conversation.

An oak growing in the sea, and a sea-weed on the top of a hill, are *incredible* combinations.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 27.

2. Surpassing belief as to what is possible; hard to believe; unimaginable; inconceivable.

In Asia there is no Beer drank at all, but Water, Wine, and an *incredible* variety of other Drinks.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

incredibleness (in-kred'i-bl-nes), *n.* Incredibility.

The very strangeness, or *incredibleness*, of the story.
Casaubon, Credulity and Incredulity (1668), p. 180.

incredibly (in-kred'i-bli), *adv.* 1. In an incredible manner; in a manner to preclude belief.—2. Beyond prior belief or conception; unimaginably; inconceivably.

The arts are *incredibly* improved.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 245.

increditable† (in-kred'i-tą-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *creditable*.] Discreditable.

Hypocrisy and dissimulation are always *increditable*, but in matters of religion monstrous.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 145.

incredited† (in-kred'i-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *credited*.] Discredited; disbelieved.

He [Hazael] was brought to this self-*incredited* mischief; as impossible as at first he judged it, at last he performed it. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 354.

incredulity (in-krē-dū'li-ti), *n.* [= OF. *incredulitet*, F. *incrédulité* = Pr. *incredulitat* = Sp. *incredulidad* = Pg. *incredulidade* = It. *incredulità*, < L. *incredulita(t-)s*, unbelief, < *incredulus*, unbelieving: see *incredulous*.] The quality of being incredulous or indisposed to believe; a withholding or refusal of belief; skepticism; unbelief.

Of every species of *incredulity*, religious unbelief is infinitely the most irrational. *Buckminster*.

The human mind not infrequently passes from one extreme to another; from one of implicit faith to one of absolute *incredulity*. *Story*, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

= **Syn.** Disbelief, distrust, doubt.

incredulous (in-kred'ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *incrédule* = Sp. Pg. It. *incredulo*, < L. *incredulus*, unbelieving, unbelievable, < *in-* priv. + *credulus*, believing: see *credulous*.] 1. Not credulous; not disposed to admit the truth of what is related; not given to believe readily; refusing or withholding belief; skeptical.

These [witnesses] may be so qualified as to their ability and fidelity that a man must be a fantastical *incredulous* fool to make any doubt of them.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 1.

"I am the man." At which the woman gave
A half-*incredulous*, half-hysterical cry.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2†. Not easy to be believed; incredible.

No dram of a scruple, no scruple of a scruple, no obstacle, no *incredulous* or unsafe circumstance.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

incredulously (in-kred'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In an incredulous manner; with incredulity.

incredulousness (in-kred'ū-lus-nes), *n.* Incredulity.

incremable† (in-krem'ą-bl), *a.* [< OF. *incremable*, < LL. as if **incremabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *cremabilis*, combustible, < L. *cremare*, burn: see *cremate*.] Incapable of being burned; incombustible.

Incombustible sheets made with a texture of asbestos, *incremable* flax, or salamander's wool.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

incremate (in-krē'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incremated*, ppr. *incremating*. [< LL. as if **incrematus*, pp. of **incremare*, < L. *in*, in, + *cremare*, burn, cremate: see *cremate*.] To cremate.

incremation (in-krē-mā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **incrematio(n-)*, < **incremare*, burn: see *incremate*.] The act of burning or of consuming by fire, as a dead body; cremation.

Not very long after we passed those *incremations* I was seated in the drawing-room of the Bengal Club, with mirrors and lights. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 126.

increment (in'krē-ment), *n.* [= F. *incrément* = Sp. Pg. It. *incremento*, < L. *incrementum*, growth, increase, < *increscere*, increase: see *increase*.] 1. The act or process of increasing; a growing or swelling in bulk, quantity, number, value, or amount; augmentation.

Divers conceptions there are concerning its [the Nile's] *increment* or inundation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

Faith in every of its stages, at its first beginning, at its *increment*, at its greatest perfection, is a duty made up of the concurrence of the will and the understanding.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 146.

2. Something added; an increase or augmentation; specifically, in *math.*, the excess (positive or negative) of the value which a function would have if its independent variable were increased by any amount, especially by unity, over the value which it has for any particular value of the variable; the difference of a function; also, an arbitrary supposed increase of an independent variable.

Here heaps of gold, there *increments* of honours.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

All scale-readings begin at zero, and extend by practically uniform *increments* to the maximum reading.
Science, XIII. 99.

3. In *rhet.*, a species of amplification which consists in magnifying the importance of a subject (person or thing) by stating or implying that it has no superior, or that the greatest of all others is inferior to it: as, Thou hast slain thy mother. What more can I say? Thou hast slain thy mother.—4. In *Latin gram.*, a syllable in another form of a word additional to the number of syllables in the nominative singular of a noun, adjective, etc., or the second person singular of the present indicative active of a verb. The increment nearest the beginning of the word is called the first, and those succeeding it are the second and third respectively, the last syllable not being counted. Thus in *i-1li-2ne-3ri-bus* from *i-ter*, *au-1di-2vin-3re-tis* from *au-di-o*, *au-dis*, the increments are numbered as indicated.

5. In *her.*, the state of the moon when crescent: as, the moon in her *increment*.—**Method of increments**, the calculus of finite differences, especially that part which treats of the differences and sums of different forms of functions.

incremental (in-krē-men'tal), *a.* [< *increment* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or in the nature of increment or increase.

The exclusion of the rule of "subtraction" and the substitution of what the writer calls "*incremental* or complementary addition." *Nature*, XXXIII. 29.

incrementation†, *n.* [ME. *incrementacion*, < ML. *incrementatio(n-)*, increase, < L. *incrementum*, increase: see *increment*.] Increase; growth.

In Marche and September putacion
To chastens is *incrementacion*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

increpate† (in'krē-pāt), *v. t.* [< L. *increpatus*, pp. of *increpare* (> It. *increpare* = Sp. Pg. *increpar* = OF. *increper, encreper*), make a noise, exclaim against, < *in*, on, + *crepare*, make a noise: see *crepitate*.] To chide; rebuke.

increpation† (in-krē-pā'shọn), *n.* [= OF. *increpation* = Sp. *increpacion* = Pg. *increpação* = It. *increpazione*, < LL. *increpatio(n-)*, a chiding, < L. *increpare*, exclaim against, chide: see *increpate*.] A chiding or rebuking; censure.

God was angry; but yet . . . it was but such an anger as ended in an instruction rather than in an *increpation*.
Donne, Sermons, v.

When they desired to know the time of his restoring their kingdom, . . . his answer was a kinde of soft *increpation* to them, and a strong instruction to all times.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xvi. § 6.

Heraldic representation of the moon increscent, or crescent increscent.

increscent (in-kres'ent), *a.* [< L. *increscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *increscere*, increase: see *increase*.] Increasing; growing; augmenting; swelling: specifically applied to the moon.

Between the *increscent* and decrescent moon.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

increst† (in-krest'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *crest.*] To crest.

Two foaming billows flow'd upon her breast,
Which did their top with coral red *increst.*
Drummond, Sonnets, i. 13.

incriminate (in-krim'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incriminated*, ppr. *incriminating.* [< ML. *incriminatus*, pp. of *incriminare* (> It. *incriminare* = Sp. Pg. *incriminar* = Pr. *encriminar* = F. *incriminer*), accuse of crime, < L. *in*, on, + *criminare*, accuse of crime: see *criminate.*] 1. To charge with a crime; accuse; criminate.

In cases in which the clerk . . . was accused, the clerical immunity from trial by the secular judge was freely recognised. If the ordinary claimed the *incriminated* clerk, the secular court surrendered him for ecclesiastical trial. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 399.

The evidence, it is said, does not *incriminate* the higher members of the corporation as individuals, although it shows that they assented to a loose general application of the city's funds. *New York Times*, March 2, 1887.

2. To make a subject of accusation; charge as a crime. [Rare.]

Fifteen years had passed since the *incriminated* acts were committed. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiii.

=Syn. 1. *Accuse, Charge, Indict*, etc. See *accuse.*

incriminatory (in-krim'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *incriminate* + *-ory.*] Tending to criminate; accusatory. *Athenæum.*

incroach, incroachment†, etc. Obsolete forms of *encroach*, etc.

incroyable (F. pron. aṅ-krwo-yä'bl), *n.* [F., lit. incredible: see *incredible.*] In France, during the time of the Directory (about 1795–9), a man or woman who affected a grotesque and extreme foppishness in dress.

The republican [French] young man of fashion, the *incroyable.* *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 947.

incruciated† (in-krö'shi-ā-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *cruciated.*] Untormented; free from torture.

His ignorance gave him . . . a kind of innocence, whereby he [Œdipus] might have passed away his life *incruciated*, without the sense of so fatal misfortunes. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 31.

incruental† (in-krö-en'tal), *a.* [< L. *incruentus*, not made bloody, < *in-* priv. + *cruentus*, bloody, < *cruor*, blood.] Not bloody; not accompanied with blood.

He musters out as many places as he can find that make any mention of liturgy, oblation, holy victim, *incruental* sacrifice. *Brevint*, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 408.

incrust, encrust (in-, en-krust'), *v. t.* [< OF. *encrouster*, F. *encroûter*, also *incruster* = Sp. Pg. *incrustar* = It. *incrostare*, < L. *incrustare*, cover with a rind or crust, < *in*, on, + *crusta*, crust: see *crust.*] 1. To cover with a crust; form a crust or coating on the surface of; coat; overlay: as, an ancient coin *incrusted* with rust.

In the Persian Gulf a ship had her copper bottom *encrusted* in the course of twenty months with a layer of coral two feet in thickness. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 106.

All the wonderful acuteness and dialectics of the Greek mind were employed for centuries in *incrusting* the Christian faith with the subtile and curious conceits of the Oriental systems. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 256.

As Christianity spread over the Roman world, it became *encrusted* with pagan notions and observances. *J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 79.

2. In *decorative art*, to cover with a different and generally more precious material in plates or pieces of appreciable thickness, requiring to be held in place by cramps, hooks, cement, or other appliances.

The principal [chapels of St. Peter's] are four, *incrusted* with most precious marbles and stones of various colours. *Evelyn*, Diary, Rome, Nov. 19, 1644.

3. To apply or inlay, as mosaic, slabs of precious marbles, enameled tiles, or the like, so as to form a decoration or covering.

The form of the cross, the domes, the *incrusted* decoration [of St. Mark's], were all borrowed from the East, and all had their prototypes in Byzantine buildings. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 54.

In good [mosaic] work not a trace [of cement] should appear between the *encrusted* stones and the marble, not even when seen through a magnifying glass. *Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 49.

Incrusted enamel. See *enamel.*—**Incrusted work**, in metal, work the surface of which is decorated by attaching to it ornaments also in metal, as silver on copper, copper on brass, etc. In some instances one metal is incrusted on another, as tin on brass, and then cut through in figured patterns. A modern mechanical method consists in painting the design on the metal surface in watercolor, then varnishing the unpainted parts, and placing the object in a dilute bath of nitric acid. After the painted parts are bitten in by the acid, the object is electroplated, the deposit forming on the unvarnished parts. On removing the varnish, the plated parts appear as incrusted.

Incrustata (in-krus-tā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *incrustatus*, incrustate: see *incrustate, a.*] A division of cyclostomatous polyzoans: same as *Inarticulata*, 2: opposed to *Radicata.*

incrustate (in-krus'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *incrustatus*, pp. of *incrustare*, incrust: see *incrust.*] To incrust; form an incrustation on. [Rare.]

If it was covered with mud, it must have been *incrustated* mud. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxix.

Masses of calcareous tufa which have been formed upon the borders of *incrustating* springs. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 187.

incrustate (in-krus'tāt), *a.* [< L. *incrustatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Incrusted.

The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the grosser stick baked and *incrustate* upon the sides of the vessel. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Coated, as with earthy matter. (*b*) Growing so firmly to the pericarp as to appear to have but one integument: said of seeds. —3. Incrusting; forming a crust, as a polyzoan or a lichen.

incrustation (in-krus-tā'shọn), *n.* [Also rarely *encrustation*; = F. *incrustation* = Sp. *incrustacion* = Pg. *incrustação*, < LL. *incrustatio*(*n-*), < L. *incrustare*, incrust: see *incrust.*] 1. The act of incrusting; the act of covering or lining with any foreign substance; the state of being incrusted.

It [St. Mark's] is the purest example in Italy of the great school of architecture in which the ruling principle is the *incrustation* of brick with more precious materials. *Ruskin*, Stones of Venice, II. iv. § 24.

2. A crust or coat of anything on the surface of a body; a covering, coating, or scale, as of mineral substances deposited by a spring or stream, or by the water in a steam-boiler; an efflorescence, as of salt or soda on the surface of the ground.

The application of hydrochloric acid removed the stalactite *encrustation* by which the letters had hitherto been obscured. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 235.

The country at this point is inexpressibly dreary and volcanic-looking, the salt *incrustations* lying thick upon the earth. *O'Donovan*, Merv, I.

A merely sceptical age will create nothing; but an age of uninquiring credulity will hand down to later generations its most sacred truths disfigured and imperilled by a thick *incrustation* of error. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 206.

3. An inlaying of anything, as a plaque, tile, lacquer, veneer, mosaic, or the like, into or upon the surface, as of a cabinet, mantelpiece, etc.

Had the whole church been finished as it was designed, it would have presented one splendid though bizarre effect of *incrustation*. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 251.

4. An incrusted or inlaid object or substance.

The material of the structure was brick, but the whole surface of the building [St. Mark's], within and without, was to be covered with precious *incrustations* of mosaic or of marble. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 54.

The doorways are a labyrinth of intricate designs, in which the utmost elegance of form is made more beautiful by *incrustations* of precious agates and Alexandrine glass-work. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 102.

Cameo incrustation. See *cameo.*

incrustive (in-krus'tiv), *a.* [< *incrust* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to a crust, or to the formation of a crust.

incrustment (in-krust'mẹnt), *n.* [= It. *incrostamento*; as *incrust* + *-ment.*] That which is formed as a crust; incrustation; hence, any foreign matter with which something is overlaid or surrounded. Also *encrustment.*

The work of disengaging truth from its *encrustment* of error. *Is. Taylor.*

incubate (in'kū-bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incubated*, ppr. *incubating.* [< L. *incubatus*, pp. of *incubare* (> Sp. *encobar*, *incubar* = Pg. *incubar*), lie in or upon, < *in*, in, on, + *cubare*, lie.] I. *trans.* To sit upon for the purpose of hatching; hatch out, or produce by hatching: often used figuratively: as, to *incubate* eggs; to *incubate* a book or a project.

Still fewer [fishes] nidificate and *incubate* their ova. *Owen*, Comp. Anat., viii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To sit, as on eggs, for the purpose of hatching; brood: as, a bird that *incubates* for two weeks.—2. In *pathol.*, to go through the stage or process of incubation. See *incubation*, 2.

incubation (in-kū-bā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *incubation* = Sp. *incubacion* = Pg. *incubação* = It. *incubazione*, < L. *incubatio*(*n-*), < *incubare*, lie in or upon: see *incubate.*] 1. The act of sitting, as on eggs, for the purpose of hatching; brooding; hatching: often used figuratively, as of writings, schemes, etc.

First, the Swiss Republicks grew under the guardianship of the French monarch. The Dutch Republicks were hatched and cherished under the same *incubation.* *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, ii.

Incubation is performed, as is well known, by the female of nearly all Birds. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 775.

2. In *pathol.*, the unnoticed or unknown processes or changes which occur in the interval between the exposure to an infectious disease and the development of its first symptoms.

This [whooping-cough] has generally one week, or even two, of *incubation* before the first febrile and catarrhal symptoms appear. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

3. A lying in or within; specifically, the act of sleeping in a temple for the purpose of obtaining revelations by dreams, or in the hope of being visited by the god and relieved of some ailment, as in the Greek sanctuaries of Æsculapius.

This place was celebrated for the worship of Æsculapius, in whose temple *incubation*, i. e. sleeping for oracular dreams, was practised. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 111.

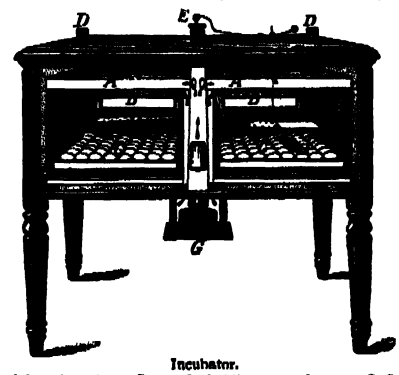
A type of the usual method, which was called *incubation* or ἐγκοίμησις, is the oracle of Amphiaraus near Oropus, beside the spring where the hero had risen from the earth to become a god. The inquirer, after abstaining from wine for three days and from all food for twenty-four hours, slept in the temple on the skin of a ram which he had sacrificed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 808.

Artificial incubation, the hatching of eggs by artificial warmth, as practised from antiquity in Egypt and China. Of late years this industry has become general in Europe and America.—**Period of incubation.** (*a*) In *ornith.*, the length of time required to hatch eggs, or during which a bird incubates them. (*b*) In *pathol.*, the period that elapses between the introduction of the morbific principle and the outbreak of the disease.

incubative (in'kū-bā-tiv), *a.* [< *incubate* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to incubation or the period of incubation; of the nature of incubation; in *pathol.*, relating to the period during which a disease is supposed to be hatching in the system before manifesting itself.

The germs of all the *incubative* diseases are reproduced in the bodies of the sick. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

incubator (in'kū-bā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *incubator*, one who lies in a place, < L. *incubare*, lie in or upon, incubate: see *incubate.*] One who or that which incubates, as a bird. Specifically—(*a*) A bird that sits upon or shows a disposition to sit upon eggs. (*b*) A machine for the artificial incubation of eggs. While many different incubators are in use, they are essentially alike



Incubator.

A A, hot-air tank; *B B*, tray for holding pans of water; *C, C*, egg-trays; *D, D*, ventilators; *E*, automatic regulator; *F*, rod connecting thermostat with regulator; *G*, lamp; *H*, thermostat; *I*, thermometer.

in principle, and comprise a case containing one or more drawers or trays for holding the eggs, some form of hot-water or hot-air apparatus (usually a lamp for heating), and, in the most practical forms, a thermostat of some kind for regulating the temperature, besides ventilators, appliances for saturating the heated air in the interior with moisture, etc. Some incubators are also fitted with appliances for turning the eggs without opening the machine.

On the [ostrich] "farm," the egg which the birds themselves cannot cover may be hatched artificially in an *incubator.* *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 87.

(*c*) A suitable appliance for the artificial development of germs in the cultivation of micro-organisms.

Artificial cultivations of micro-organisms in suitable nourishing media in the *incubator.* *E. Klein*, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 2.

incubatory (in-kū'bā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *incubate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to incubation; employed in the process of incubation. See *ovicyst.*

The ascidiozooids develop *incubatory* pouches. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 617.

incube† (in-kūb'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *cube.*] To make a cube of; place or fix as if forming part of a cube.

So that Prelaty . . . must be fain to ingiobe or *incube* herself among the Presbyters. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 6.

incubi, *n.* Latin plural of *incubus.*

in-cubic (in'kū-bik), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *cubic.*] In *math.*, an inscribed cubic.

incubiture† (in-kū'bi-tūr), *n.* [< L. *incubitus*, pp. of *incubare*, lie upon: see *incubate.*] 1. The act of incubating; incubation.

The *incubiture* of the female [bird] on the back of the male. *Ellis*, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 288.

2. The state of being covered, as in incubation; a covering.

The last [circumstance] is the use of those strings, as Cardan supposes, for the better keeping them together in this *incubiture*.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

incubous (ing'- or in'kū-bus), *a.* [< NL. *incubus*, adj., lying upon: see *incubus*.] In *bot.*, imbricate in such a manner that the apex of a leaf lies on the base of the next one above, as in the *Jungermanniaceæ*.

incubus (ing'- or in'kū-bus), *n.*; pl. *incubuses*, *incubi* (-bus-ez, -bī). [ME. *incubus*; = F. *incube* = Sp. *incubo* = Pg. It. *incubo*; < LL. *incubus*, nightmare, ML. a demon supposed to be the cause of nightmare, < L. *incubare*, lie upon: see *incubate*.] 1. The nightmare. — 2. An imaginary being or demon, supposed to be the cause of nightmare; especially, such a being of the male sex who was supposed to consort with women in their sleep. In the middle ages this belief was accepted by the church and the law. Deformed children were supposed to be the results of such association. Compare *succubus*.

For ther as wont to walken was an elf,
Ther walketh now the lymytour hym self, . . .
Wommen may now go saufly up and doun;
In every bussh or undor every tree,
Ther is noon oother *incubus* but he,
And he ne wol doon hem but dishonour.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 24.

Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell,
The sensualest; and, after Asmodai,
The fleshliest *Incubus*. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 152.

A not less distinct product of the savage animistic theory of dreams, as real visits from personal spiritual beings, lasted on without a shift or break into the belief of mediæval Christendom. This is the doctrine of the *incubi* and succubi, those male and female demons which consort with men and women.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 173.

3. Figuratively, a heavy or oppressive burden; especially, a heavy weight on the mind; anything that prevents the free use of the faculties.

Debt and usury is the *incubus* which weighs most heavily on the agricultural resources of Turkey.
Farley, Resources of Turkey.

4. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of parasitic hymenopters of the family *Braconidæ*: synonymous with *Microgaster* of Latreille. *Schrank*, 1802.

incudal (ing'kū-dal), *a.* [< *incus* (*incud-*) + *-al*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to the incus.

incudate (ing'kū-dāt), *a.* [< *incus* (*incud-*) + *-ate*[1].] Having an incus, as the mouth-parts of a rotifer: as, trophi *incudate*.

incudes, *n.* Plural of *incus*.

incudius (ing-kū'di-us), *n.*; pl. *incudii* (-I). [NL., < L. *incus* (*incud-*), anvil: see *incus*.] A muscle or ligament of the tympanum, oftener called *laxator tympani*: correlated with *malleāius* and *stapedius*. *Coues*, 1887.

in cuerpo. See *cuerpo*.

inculcate (in-kul'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inculcated*, ppr. *inculcating*. [< L. *inculcatus*, pp. of *inculcare* (> It. *inculcare* = Sp. Pg. *inculcar* = F. *inculquer*), tread in, tread down, force upon, < *in*, in, on, + *calcare*, tread, < *calx*, heel: see *calk*[1].] To impress by frequent admonitions, or by forcible statement or argument; enforce or stamp upon the mind.

I shall be pardoned if I have dwelt long on an argument which I think . . . needs to be *inculcated*.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. v. 16.

Innocent had sent to London two persons charged to *inculcate* moderation, both by admonition and example.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. *Ingraft*, *Instil*, etc. See *implant*.

inculcation (in-kul-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *inculcation* = Sp. *inculcacion* = It. *inculcazione*; from the verb.] The act of inculcating or impressing by repeated admonitions; forcible or persistent teaching.

By these frequent *inculcations* of the Archbishop and some of his fellow Bishops, and by their discreet behaviour towards the Queen, she was at length brought off from the fancy of images. *Strype*, Abp. Parker, I. 193.

The days that are to follow must pass in the *inculcation* of precepts already collected, and assertions of tenets already received. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 151.

inculcator (in-kul'kā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *inculcador* = It. *inculcatore*, < LL. *inculcator*, < L. *inculcare*, tread in or down: see *inculcate*.] One who inculcates or enforces.

Des Cartes, . . . the greatest example and *inculcator* of this suspension [of assent], declares that he would have it practised only about human speculations, not about human actions. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 188.

inculcatory (in-kul'kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *inculcate* + *-ory*.] Intended or fitted to inculcate.

As typical and *inculcatory*, nothing could have been more admirable than these sacrifices.
Mark Hopkins, Discussions for Young Men, p. 233.

inculk† (in-kulk'), *v. t.* [< F. *inculquer*, < L. *inculcare*, tread in or down: see *inculcate*.] To inculcate.

I am here compelled to *inculk* and iterate it with so many words.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 245.

Pride and covetousnesse, by corrupt blast blowne,
Into my hart *inculked* by fancie foud.
J. Heywood, The Spider and the Flie (1556).

inculpt†, *v. t.* [< F. *inculper*, < ML. *inculpare*, inculpate: see *inculpate*.] To inculpate.

For if Chrysostom's impatience and headlong desire slew him, why should mine honest proceeding and care be *inculped* therewithal? *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, ii. 6.

inculpable (in-kul'pa-bl), *a.* [= OF. *incoupable*, F. *inculpable* = Sp. *inculpable* = Pg. *inculpavel* = It. *incolpabile*, < LL. *inculpabilis*, unblamable, < L. *in-* priv. + *culpabilis*, blamable: see *culpable*.] Not culpable; not meriting blame; innocent.

The case is such in the rules of morality that no ignorance of things lying under necessary practice can be totally *inculpable*. *South*, Works, VII. x.

inculpableness (in-kul'pa-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being inculpable; blamelessness.

True puritee consistoth in the *inculpableness* and innocencie of the heart. *J. Udall*, On Luke xi.

inculpably (in-kul'pa-bli), *adv.* In an inculpable manner; without blame; innocently.

Those things which are not in our power — that is, such things in which the flesh is *inculpably* weak.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 675.

inculpate (in-kul'pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inculpated*, ppr. *inculpating*. [< ML. *inculpatus*, pp. of *inculpare* (> It. *incolpare* = Sp. *inculpar* = Pr. *encolpar* = F. *inculper*), bring in fault, < L. *in*, in, + *culpa*, fault: see *culpable*, *culprit*.] To expose to blame or imputation of wrongdoing; incriminate.

They renewed their prayers to be excused from serving in the council of state, in order that they might not be afterwards *inculpated* for the faults of others.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 385.

inculpation (in-kul-pā'shon), *n.* [= F. *inculpation* = It. *incolpazione*, < ML. **inculpatio(n-)*, < *inculpare*, inculpate: see *inculpate*.] The act of inculpating, or the state of being inculpated; incrimination.

Among the lower, or rather the lowest, political tactics, *inculpation* of a retiring administration has often been resorted to for promoting the success of the opposite party. *G. T. Curtis*, Buchanan, II. 246.

inculpatory (in-kul'pā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *inculpate* + *-ory*.] Tending to inculpate or criminate; criminatory: opposed to *exculpatory*: as, *inculpatory* disclosures.

It furnished especial facilities for destroying *inculpatory* evidence. *The American*, VIII. 69.

incult (in-kult'), *a.* [= F. *inculte* = Sp. Pg. *inculto* = It. *incolto*, *inculto*, < L. *incultus*, untilled, uncultivated, < *in-* priv. + *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, till, cultivate: see *cult*.] Untilled; uncultivated; wild; hence, unpolished; unrefined; rude, as style. [Rare.]

Let them be rude, stupid, ignorant, *incult*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 62.

Her forests huge,
Incult, robust, and tall, by Nature's hand
Planted of old. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 884.

incultivate (in-kul'ti-vāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + ML. *cultivatus*, pp. of *cultivare*, cultivate: see *cultivate*.] Uncultivated; untaught. [Rare.]

Hence grew the impostures of charms, and amulets, and other insignificant ceremonies: which to this day impose upon common belief, as they did of old upon the barbarism of the *incultivate* heathen.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii.

incultivated (in-kul'ti-vā-ted), *a.* [< *incultivate* + *-ed*[2].] Uncultivated.

The soil, though *incultivated*, so full of vigour that it procreates without seed.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 220.

incultivation† (in-kul-ti-vā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *cultivation*.] Lack or neglect of cultivation.

In that state of *incultivation* which nature in her luxuriant fancies loves to form.
Berington, Hist. Abeillard, p. 108.

inculture† (in-kul'tūr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *incultura*; < L. *in-* priv. + *cultura*, culture: see *culture*.] Lack or neglect of culture.

The *incultures* of the world would perish into a wilderness, should not the activeness of commerce make it an universal city. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 49.

incumbency (in-kum'ben-si), *n.*; pl. *incumbencies* (-siz). [= Sp. Pg. *incumbencia* = It. *incumbenza*; as *incumben(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being incumbent; a lying or resting on something: as, the *incumbency* of a burden. [Rare or obsolete.] — 2. That which is incumbent; a superincumbent weight, physical, mental, or moral; hence, a grave duty, responsibility, or obligation. [Rare.]

We find them more fragil, and not so well qualified to support great *incumbencies* and weights.
Evelyn, Sylva, I. iii. § 17.

The duties of a man, of a friend, of a husband, of a father; and all the *incumbencies* of a family.
Donne, Letters, xxvii.

3. The state of being an incumbent or holder of an office; the discharge of official or stated functions of any kind, especially of ecclesiastical functions; specifically, the state of holding or being in possession of a church benefice.

Some things are mine by possession, some by use; some by title, some by *incumbency*.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 3.

These fines are only to be paid to the bishop during his *incumbency* in the same see. *Swift*.

incumbent (in-kum'bent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *incumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *incumbere*, lay oneself down upon, recline upon, < *in*, on, + **cumbere*, nasalized form of *cubare*, lie down: see *cumbent*. Cf. *incubate*.] I. *a.* 1. Lying or resting on something.

He steers his flight
Aloft, *incumbent* on the dusky air.
Milton, P. L., i. 226.

Meanwhile, *incumbent* o'er the shining share
The master leans. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 41.

Specifically — 2. Lying, leaning, or resting lengthwise, in whole or in part, upon a surface to which there is only one point of actual attachment or none. (*a*) In *bot.*, said of cotyledons when the back of one is applied to the radicle, as in some of the *Cruciferæ*; said of an anther when it is fixed by the middle or any other part of the back, and lies along the inner side of the filament. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, said of hairs, spines, etc., and of organs which lie against the surface to which they are joined. (*c*) In *ornith.*, said of the hallux or hind toe of a bird when its whole length rests on the ground or is applied to a supporting object, owing to its insertion on a level with the anterior toes. (*d*) In *entom.*, said of wings which, in repose, lie horizontally one over the other.

3. Lying or resting as a duty or obligation; imposed, and pressing to performance.

The goodness and excellency of God are more *incumbent* and actually pressing upon their spirit than any considerations of reward. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 842.

It . . . appeared a duty *incumbent* upon me to attempt to reclaim them. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvi.

II. *n.* One who discharges stated functions; the holder of an office of any kind; especially, one who discharges ecclesiastical functions; one who holds a benefice.

Many livings in Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Northampton were rendered vacant by the suspension of the *incumbents* from the steeples of their churches. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

incumbentess† (in-kum'ben-tes), *n.* [< *incumbent* + *-ess*.] A female incumbent. [Rare.]

You may make your court to my Lady Orford by announcing the ancient barony of Clinton, which is fallen to her by the death of the last *incumbentess*.
Walpole, Letters (1760), III. 371.

incumbently (in-kum'bent-li), *adv.* In an incumbent manner.

incumber, incumberingly. See *encumber*, *encumberingly*.

incumbition† (in-kum-bish'on), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *incumbere*, lie or lean upon (see *incumbent*), + *-ition*.] A lying upon or among something.

The souls of connoisseurs themselves, by long friction and *incumbition*, have the happiness, at length, to get all be-virtued, be-pictured, be-butterflied, and be-fiddled.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 3.

incumbrance, incumbrancer. See *encumbrance*, *encumbrancer*.

incumbrous†, *a.* Same as *encumbrous*.

incunabula (in-kū-nab'ū-lạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl., cradle-clothes, swaddling-clothes, hence a cradle, birthplace, origin, < *in*, in, + *cunabula*, neut. pl., a cradle, dim. of *cunæ*, fem. pl., a cradle. Cf. *cunabula*.] 1. The cradle or early abode; the place in which a thing had its earliest development, as a race, an art, etc.; hence, first trace; beginning; origin.

It is also in Orissa, if anywhere, that we may hope to find the *incunabula* that will explain much which is now mysterious in the forms of the temples and the origin of many parts of their ornamentation.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 435.

2. In *ornith.*, a breeding-place; the resort of a bird to breed. — 3. In *bibliography*, books printed in the infancy of the art; generally, books printed before the year 1500: in this sense rarely with a singular *incunabulum*.

Including such rare works as 430 *Incunabula*, from A. D. 1469 to 1510. *Cat. Union Theol. Sem.*, 1882-3.

incur (in-kėr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incurred*, ppr. *incurring*. [Early mod. E. also *incurr*, *incurre*; < ME. *incurren*, *encorren*, < OF. *encorre*, *encorir*, *encourir*, F. *encourir* = Pr. *encorre*, *encorrer* = Sp. *incurrir* = Pg. *incorrer* = It. *incorrere*, < L. *incurrere*, run into, run toward, meet, < *in*, into, on, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] I. *trans.* 1†.

To run upon; impinge upon; run against or strike.

He that is no longer affected with a benefit than it *incurs* the sense, and suffers not itself to be disregarded, is far from being gratefull. *Barrow*, Works, I. viii.

2. To encounter, as some undesirable or injurious consequence; become liable or subject to through one's own action; bring upon one's self: as, to *incur* liabilities.

For so Acteon, by presuming far,
Did, to our grief, *incur* a fatal doom.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

I know I *incur* the imputation of unnecessary hardness and stoicism from those who compose the Court and Parliament of Love. *Emerson*, Love.

Sweden was slow in *incurring* the resentment of Napoleon. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 407.

II.† *intrans.* To enter; pass; occur; come to pass.

If anything *incurr* to you of curious, . . . you will greately oblige that assembly of virtuosi [the Royal Society] in communicating any productions of the places you travell thro. *Evelyn*, To Mr. William London at Barbados.

Light is discerned by itself, because by itself it *incurrs* into the eye. *South*, Works, V. vii.

incurability (in-kūr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incurabilité* = Pg. *incurabilidade*; as *incurable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The state of being incurable.

incurable (in-kūr'a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *incurable*, < OF. (also F.) *incurable* = Pr. Sp. *incurable* = Pg. *incuravel* = It. *incurabile*, < LL. *incurabilis*, not curable, < *in-* priv. + *curabilis*, curable: see *curable*.] I, *a.* 1. Not curable; beyond the power of skill or medicine: as, an *incurable* disease.

Your Absence, if it continue long, will prove to me like the Dust of Diamonds, which is *incurable* Poison. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 3.

It is . . . the last attempt that God uses to reclaim a people by, and if these Causticks [fires] will not do, it is to be feared he looks upon the wounds as *incurable*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

2. Not admitting correction: as, *incurable* evils.

=Syn. Irremediable, remediless, hopeless, irreparable, incorrigible.

II. *n.* A person diseased beyond the possibility of cure.

If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, *incurables* may be taken into the hospital. *Swift*.

incurableness (in-kūr'a-bl-nes), *n.* Incurability.

incurably (in-kūr'a-bli), *adv.* So as to be incurable; to an extent or degree that renders cure or remedy impossible; irretrievably.

We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* ignorant. *Locke*.

incuriosity (in-kū-ri-os'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incuriosité* = It. *incuriosità*, < LL. *incuriosita(t-)s*, carelessness, < L. *incuriosus*, careless: see *incurious*.] The state or character of being incurious; want of curiosity; inattentiveness; indifference.

But his [Pilate's] *incuriosity* or indifference, when truth was offered to be laid before him as a private man, . . . shews him in a light much less excusable. *Warburton*, Works, IX. i.

incurious (in-kū'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *incurieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *incurioso*, < L. *incuriosus*, careless, negligent, < *in-* priv. + *curiosus*, careful: see *curious*.] 1. Not curious; careless; negligent; indifferent.

The gods look down,
Incurious of themselves.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

Of immortality the soul when well employed is *incurious*. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

His faint *incurious* ease he nursed.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 177.

2. Not curious or striking; deficient in interest.

In confirmation of these truths, we may conclude this part of our subject with a not *incurious* anecdote. *John Brown*, An Estimate, etc., I. 57.

It is no *incurious* part of the economy of nature that manure and high cultivation should banish those coarse hardy plants, and substitute the finer grasses in their room, in a scanty degree, which are commonly gone by November. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 196.

incuriously (in-kū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an incurious manner.

incuriousness (in-kū'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being incurious; incuriosity.

incurrence (in-kur'ens), *n.* [< *incurren(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. The act of incurring, bringing on, or subjecting one's self to something: as, the *incurrence* of guilt.—2. Incursion; entrance. *Davies*. [Rare in both uses.]

We should no more think of the Blessed Deity without the conceit of an infinite resplendence than we can open our eyes at noonday without an *incurrence* and admission of an outward light. *Bp. Hall*, Works, V. 421.

incurrent (in-kur'ent), *a.* [< L. *incurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *incurrere*, run into or upon: see *incur*.] Running inward; entrant: with reference to the place of entrance or inflow: as, an *incurrent* orifice.

Running down the middle of the triangular plate is the central string of tissue, the rachis, and at its end the *incurrent* blood-vessel. *Biol. Lab. of Johns Hopkins*, III. 39.

incursion (in-kėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *incursion* = Sp. *incursion* = Pg. *incursão* = It. *incursione*, < L. *incursio(n-)*, a running against, onset, < *incurrere*, run against: see *incur*.] A running in or into something; an inroad or invasion.

The Moorish cavaliers, whose greatest delight was a tala, or predatory *incursion* into the Christian territories. *Irving*, Granada, p. 7.

Sins of daily *incursion*, and such as human frailty is unavoidably liable to. *South*, Sermons.

=Syn. Irruption, raid.

incursive (in-kėr'siv), *a.* [= F. *incursif*, < L. *incursus*, pp. of *incurrere*, run in (see *incur*), + *-ive*.] Making incursions; invading; aggressive.

incurtain† (in-kėr'tān), *v. t.* Same as *encurtain*.

incurvate (in-kėr'vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incurvated*, ppr. *incurvating*. [< L. *incurvatus*, pp. of *incurvare*, bend in: see *incurve*.] To turn from a right line or straight course; curve; crook.

Age doth not rectify, but *incurvate* our natures, turning bad dispositions into worser habits. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 42.

incurvate (in-kėr'vāt), *a.* [< L. *incurvatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Curved inward or upward.

incurvation (in-kėr-vā'shon), *n.* [= F. *incurvation* = It. *incurvazione*, < L. *incurvatio(n-)*, a bending, < *incurvare*, bend: see *incurve*.] 1. The act of incurving or bending.

He made use of acts of worship which God hath appropriated, as *incurvation* and sacrifice. *Stillingfleet*.

2. The state of being incurved or bent; curvature, as of the spine; crookedness.

The first reflections of a crooked tree are not to straightness, but to a contrary *incurvation*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 252.

incurvature (in-kėr'vā-tūr), *n.* [= Sp. *encorvadura* = It. *incurvatura*, incurvature, < ML. *incurvatura*, incurvature (applied to a bishop's staff); as *incurvate* + *-ure*.] A curving or the state of being curved.

The greater *incurvature* of the wind in rear than in front of hurricanes in the southern Indian Ocean is next considered. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 359.

Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) The state of being curved inward. (*b*) A part or margin curved inward, or toward the median line.

incurve (in-kėrv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incurved*, ppr. *incurving*. [= Sp. *encorvar* = Pg. *encurvar*, < L. *incurvare*, bend in, < *in*, in, + *curvare*, bend: see *curve*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To make crooked; bend; curve; specifically, to cause to curve or bend inward: as, the *incurved* antennæ of an insect.

You hollow trunk,
That with its hoary head *incurv'd* salutes
The passing wave. *Somerville*, The Chase.

II. *intrans.* To curve or bend inward.

To find the direction of the storm-centre, we must know the *incurving* angle of the wind's spiral. *Science*, III. 42.

incurvity (in-kėr'vi-ti), *n.* [< L. *incurvus*, bent (< *in*, in, + *curvus*, bent, curved: see *curve*, *a.*), + *-ity*.] The state of being bent or crooked; crookedness; a bending inward.

Being the hieroglyphick of celerity, and swifter than other animals, men best expressed their [the dolphins'] velocity by *incurvity*, and under some figure of a bow. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

incus (ing'kus), *n.*; pl. *incudes* (ing'kū-dēz). [L., an anvil, < *incudere*, forge with a hammer: see *incuse*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) One of the bones of the inner (middle) ear of a mammal: so named from its fancied resemblance to an anvil. It is the middle one of the chain of bones, or ossicula auditus, the other two being the malleus and the stapes. The human incus strikingly resembles a bicuspid tooth; it has a body and two processes, short and long, diverging from each other at nearly a right angle. The long process ends in a small globular head, the *orbicular* or *lenticular process*, tipped with cartilage and articulated with the head of the stapes. The body of the incus articulates with the malleus. Both articulations are movable. The lenticular process exists as a separate ossification in early life. In vertebrates below mammals the homologies of the incus are much disputed, and different bones or cartilages have been taken as its representative, especially those which constitute a proximal element of the hyoidean arch. See *ear*1, and cut under *tympanic*. (*b*) In *Rotifera*, the anvil or median piece of the trophi of a wheel-animalcule, upon which the mallei work. See *malleus*, *mastax*.

incuse (in-kūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incused*, ppr. *incusing*. [< L. *incusus*, pp. of *incudere*, forge with a hammer, lit. pound down, < *in*, on, + *cudere*, strike, pound.] To impress by striking or stamping, as a coin. [Rare.]

The back of this coin is *incused* with a rudely-executed impression of a lion's head. *H. N. Humphreys*.

incuse (in-kūz'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *incusus*, pp. of *incudere*, forge with the hammer: see *incuse*, *v.*] I. *a.* Hammered, stamped, or struck in; having a pattern impressed or stamped upon the surface.

The coin has been driven into the die, and not struck with it, and the *incuse* impression has been made before or after the other. *Knight*, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 62.

In some few instances the types of two cities are combined on the same coin, in token of an alliance. As art advanced, the *incuse* repetition fell into disuse, and a type in relief was substituted for it. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 407.

The reverse type [of a coin] is a flaming torch in an *incuse* square. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 640.

Incuse square, in *numis.*, the intaglio impression or sinking produced on Greek coins by the punch or die from which they were struck. Such rude sinkings constituted the sole "type" of one side of many of the earliest Greek coins; but later Greek coins have a design in relief placed within the incuse square. The incuse square is chiefly found on coins issued before 400 B. C.

1

2

1. Reverse of coin of Ægina, with early incuse square.—British Museum. 2. Reverse of coin of Phocis, with later incuse square, inclosing the type.—British Museum. (Each coin size of the original.)

II. *n.* An impression; a stamp, as that on a coin made by the surface upon which the object rests to be struck by the die.

Antiquaries have supposed this *incuse* to be merely the impression of something put under the coin to make it receive the stroke of the die more steadily. *Knight*, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 63.

incuss†, *v. t.* [< L. *incussus*, pp. of *incutere*, strike upon: see *incute*. Cf. *concuss*, *discuss*, *percuss*.] To strike. *Halliwell*.

The first events are those which *incusse* a dauntingness or daring. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 4.

in custodia legis (in kus-tō'di-ą lē'jis). [L.: *in*, in; *custodiā*, abl. of *custodia*, custody; *legis*, gen. of *lex*, law: see *custodia*, *custody*, *legal*, *lex*.] In the custody of the law; taken into the charge of an officer of the court under its authority: said of property of which the court thus assumes charge pending litigation about it.

incut (in'kut), *a.* Set in by or as if by cutting; specifically, in *printing*, inserted in a reserved space of the text instead of in the margin: as, *incut* notes at the sides of the pages in a book.

incutet, *v. t.* [= It. *incutere*, < L. *incutere*, strike upon or into, inspire with, < *in*, in, on, + *quatere*, shake, strike.] Same as *incuss*.

This doth *incute* and beat into our hearts the fear of God, which expelleth sin. *Becon*, Works (1843), p. 63.

ind. An abbreviation (*a*) of *indicative*; (*b*) of the Latin *in dies*, daily, every day, used in medical prescriptions.

indagate† (in'dą-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *indagatus*, pp. of *indagare* (> It. *indagare* = Sp. Pg. *indagar*), trace out, track, investigate.] To seek or search out. *Bailey*.

indagation† (in-dą-gā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *indagacion* = Pg. *indagação* = It. *indagazione*, < L. *indagatio(n-)*, a searching, investigation, < *indagare*, search: see *indagate*.] The act of searching; search; inquiry; examination.

In her [the soul's] *indagations* ofttimes new scents put her by. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Chymists seem not to have taken notice of what importance such experiments may be in the *indagation* of the nature, and especially of the number of the elements. *Boyle*, Works, I. 482.

indagative† (in'dā-gą-tiv), *a.* [< *indagate* + *-ive*.] Searching or inclined to search into or after; investigating.

The church might not be ambitious or *indagative* of such employment. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 244.

indagator† (in'dą-gā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *indagador* = It. *indagatore*, < L. *indagator*, < *indagare*, search: see *indagate*.] A searcher; one who seeks or inquires with diligence.

Awake, ye curious *indagators*, fond
Of knowing all but what avails you known.
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

indagatory† (in'dą-gą-tō-ri), *a.* [< *indagate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to indagation.—**Indagatory suspension of opinion**, reserve of definitive judgment with the intention of further inquiry.

indamage†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endamage*.

indanger†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endanger*.

indart (in-därt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *endart*; < *in*-2 + *dart*.] To dart inward.

But no more deep will I *endart* mine eye
Than your consent gives strength to make it fly.
Shak., R. and J., i. 5.

indet, *a.* [ME., also *ynde*, < OF. *inde*, *ynde*, azure, violet-colored, < L. *India*, India: see *India*.] Azure-colored.

> It had hewes an hundred payre
> Of gras and flouris, *ynde* and pers.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 67.
>
> The tother hew next to fynde
> Is al blew, men callen *ynde*. *Cursor Mundi.*

indeart, indearing†, etc. Obsolete forms of *endear*, etc.

indeavour† (in-dev'ǫr), *v.* An obsolete form of *endeavor*.

indebt† (in-det'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *debt*. Earlier in p. a. *indebted*.] To place in debt; bring under obligation.

> Thy fortune hath *indebted* thee to none.
> *Daniel*, To the King's Majesty.

indebted (in-det'ed), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. *indetted*, < ME. *endetted*, after OF. *endeté*, *endebté*, F. *endetté* = Sp. *endeudado* = Pg. *endividado* = It. *indebitato*, < ML. *indebitatus*, pp. of *indebitare*, charge with debt, *indebitari* (> It. *indebitare* = Sp. *endeudar* = Pg. *endividar* = Pr. *endeptar* = OF. *endeter*, *endetter*), be in debt, < L. *in*, in, + *debitum*, debt: see *debt*.] 1. Owing; being under a debt or obligation; having incurred a debt; held to payment or requital.

> And yet I am *endetted* so therby
> Of gold that I have borowed, trewely,
> That whyl I lyve, I shal it quyte never.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 181.
>
> A grateful mind
> By owing owes not, but still pays, at once
> *Indebted* and discharged. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 57.

2. Beholden; under obligation; owing gratitude, care, recognition, and the like.

> Few consider how much we are *indebted* to government, because few can represent how wretched mankind would be without it. *Bp. Atterbury.*
>
> *Indebted* to some smart wig-weaver's hand
> For more than half the tresses it [her head] sustains.
> *Cowper*, Task, iv. 543.

indebtedness (in-det'ed-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being indebted, without regard to ability or inability to pay the debt.—2. The amount owed; debts collectively: as, the *indebtedness* of an individual or a corporation.

indebtment (in-det'ment), *n.* [< *indebt* + *-ment*.] The state of being indebted; indebtedness.

> Fear thou a worse prison, if thou wilt needs willingly live and die in a just *indebtment*, when thou mayest be at once free and honest. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead.
>
> The gentlemen of this country had . . . become deeply involved in that state of *indebtment* which has since ended in so general a crush of their fortunes.
> *Jefferson*, in Wirt's Patrick Henry (ed. 1841), p. 45.

indecence† (in-dē'sens), *n.* [< F. *indécence* = Sp. Pg. *indecencia* = It. *indecenza*, < L. *indecentia*, unbecomingness, unseemliness, < *indecen(t-)s*, unbecoming, unseemly, indecent: see *indecent*.] Same as *indecency*.

> Carried to an *indecence* of barbarity.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, III., Int.

indecency (in-dē'sen-si), *n.*; pl. *indecencies* (-siz). [As *indecence*: see *-cy*.] 1. The quality or condition of being indecent; want of decency; unbecomingness; especially, extreme vulgarity or obscenity of speech, action, or representation; immorality.

> Pope . . . was shocked at the *indecency* of a rake who, at seventy, was still the representative of the monstrous profligacy of the Restoration. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

2. That which is indecent or unbecoming; language, or behavior, or pictorial representation, etc., that violates modesty or decorum; specifically, that which is obscene or grossly vulgar.

> They who, by speech or writing, present to the ear or to the eye of modesty any of the *indecencies* I allude to, are pests of society. *Beattie*, Moral Science, I. ii. 5.

Public indecency, in *law*, the exhibition of something indecent; an indefinite term, ordinarily excluding mere indecency of language. The courts, by a kind of judicial legislation, in England and the United States, have usually limited the operation of the term to public displays of the naked person, the publication, sale, or exhibition of obscene books or prints, or the exhibition of a monster—acts which have a direct bearing on public morals, and affect the body of society. *McJunkins* v. *State*, 10 Ind. 145.

=Syn. 1. *Indelicacy*, etc. (see *indecorum*); immodesty, grossness, obscenity.

indecent (in-dē'sent), *a.* [= F. *indécent* = Sp. Pg. It. *indecente*, < L. *indecen(t-)s*, unbecoming, unseemly, indecent, < *in-* priv. + *decen(t-)s*, becoming, seemly, decent: see *decent*.] Not decent. (*a*) Unbecoming; unseemly; violating propriety in language, behavior, etc.

> Who [Job] behaved himself with admirable patience and submission to the will of God, under all his severe afflictions, insomuch that he did not suffer an *indecent* expression to come from him. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

(*b*) Grossly vulgar; offensive to modesty; obscene; lewd.

> When wine has given *indecent* language birth,
> And forc'd the floodgates of licentious mirth.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 263.

=Syn. (*b*) Indelicate, indecorous, immodest, gross, shameful, impure, filthy, obscene, nasty.

Indecidua (in-dē-sid'ū-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *indeciduus*, not deciduous: see *indeciduous*.] A series of placental mammalians which are indeciduate; the *Nondeciduata*: opposed to *Deciduata*.

indeciduate (in-dē-sid'ū-āt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *deciduate*.] Not deciduate, as a placenta: applied also to those placental mammals in which the uterus develops no decidua or deciduous membrane. See *deciduate*.

indeciduous (in-dē-sid'ū-us), *a.* [< NL. *indeciduus*, < L. *in-* priv. + *deciduus*, falling: see *deciduous*.] Not deciduous or liable to fall, as leaves; lasting; evergreen.

> The *indeciduous* and unshaven locks of Apollo.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

indecimable† (in-des'i-mą-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + **decimable*, < *decima(te)* + *-able*.] Not liable to decimation; not liable to the payment of tithes. *Cowell.*

indecipherable (in-dē-sī'fėr-ą-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *decipherable*.] Not decipherable; incapable of being deciphered or interpreted.

indecision (in-dē-sizh'ǫn), *n.* [= F. *indécision* = Sp. *indecision* = Pg. *indecisão*; as *in-*[3] + *decision*.] Want of decision; vacillation of purpose; irresolution.

> *Indecision* . . . is the natural accomplice of violence.
> *Burke*, Appeal to Old Whigs.

=Syn. *Irresolution*, etc. (see *decision*); vacillation, hesitation, uncertainty.

indecisive (in-dē-sī'siv), *a.* [= F. *indécisif*; as *in-*[3] + *decisive*.] Not decisive; not bringing to a decision; inconclusive.

> Hence it was that operations languid and *indecisive* beyond any recorded in history . . . make up the military history of Italy during the course of nearly two centuries.
> *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

indecisiveness (in-dē-sī'siv-nes), *n.* The state of being indecisive; an unsettled state.

indeclinable (in-dē-klī'ną-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *indéclinable* = Sp. *indeclinable* = Pg. *indeclinavel* = It. *indeclinabile*, < L. *indeclinabilis*, inflexible, unchangeable, indeclinable, < *in-* priv. + *declinabilis*, declinable: see *declinable*.] I. *a.* In *gram.*, not declinable; not varied by declension; showing no variety of form for case, number, or the like.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word that is not declined.

> In ways first trodden by himself excels,
> And stands alone in *indeclinables*:
> Conjunction, preposition, adverb.
> *Churchill*, Rosciad.

indeclinably (in-dē-klī'ną-bli), *adv.* 1†. Without declining or turning aside.

> To follow *indeclinably* . . . the discipline of the Church of England. *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 111.

2. Without grammatical declension.

indecomposable (in-dē-kǫm-pō'zą-bl), *a.* [= F. *indécomposable*; as *in-*[3] + *decomposable*.] Not decomposable; incapable of decomposition, or of being resolved into parts or elements.

> The general *indecomposable* character of the lava in this Archipelago. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 129.

indecorous (in-dē-kō'rus or in-dek'ǫ-rus), *a.* [= It. *indecoro* (cf. Sp. Pg. It. *indecoroso*, < ML. *indecorosus*), < L. *indecorus*, unseemly, unbecoming, < *in-* priv. + *decorus*, seemly, becoming: see *decorous*.] Not decorous; violating propriety or the accepted rules of conduct; unseemly.

> Graceful and becoming in children, but in grown . . . men *indecorous*, as the sports of boyhood would seem in advanced years. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 123.

=Syn. Unbecoming, unseemly, improper, rude, unmannerly.

indecorously (in-dē-kō'rus-li or in-dek'ǫ-rus-li), *adv.* In an indecorous manner.

indecorousness (in-dē-kō'rus-nes or in-dek'ǫ-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being indecorous; violation of propriety or good manners.

indecorum (in-dē-kō'rum), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *indecoro*, indecorum, < L. *indecorum*, neut. of *indecorus*: see *indecorous*.] 1. Lack of decorum; impropriety of behavior; violation of the accepted rules of conduct.—2. An indecorous or unbecoming act; a breach of decorum.

> As if a herald, in the atchievement of a king, should commit the *indecorum* to set his helmet sideways and close, not full-faced and open in the posture of direction and command. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.
>
> *Indecorums* in respect of style may possibly be accounted for as attempts at humor by one who has an imperfect notion of its ingredients.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 261.

=Syn. *Indecorum*, *Indelicacy*, *Indecency*. An *indecorum* violates a rule or rules of civility or order: as, it is an *indecorum* to interrupt a speaker in debate; an *indelicacy* and an *indecency* are a low and a high degree of violation of the rules of modesty: as, there would be a manifest *indelicacy*, not to say *indecency*, in his putting himself forward for a public office; *indelicacies* or *indecencies* in speech or action. *Indecency* is used rather freely for anything shameful in conduct.

indeed (in-dēd'), *adv.* [< ME. *indede*; being the prep. phrase *in deed*, sometimes with adj. *in very deed*, in fact: see *in*[1] and *deed*.] In fact; in reality; in truth: used emphatically, or as noting a concession or admission; or interjectionally, as an expression of surprise; or interrogatively, for the purpose of obtaining confirmation: as, do you believe it? yes, *indeed*; *indeed!* that is surprising; *indeed?* I can hardly believe it.

> Be it done euyn *in dede* as thi dissire is!
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2426.
>
> Behold an Israelite *indeed*, in whom is no guile!
> John i. 47.
>
> No man can justly censure or condemn another, because *indeed* no man truly knows another.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 4.
>
> The name of freedom, *indeed*, was still inscribed on their banners, but the spirit had disappeared.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

[Originally written separately as two words, as still when an adjective, as *very*, qualifies the noun.

> And *in very deed* for this cause have I raised thee up, for to shew in thee my power. Ex. ix. 16.]

indefatigability (in-dē-fat'i-gą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *indefatigable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being indefatigable; unweariedness; persistency.

> His *indefatigability* of study cannot be paralleled.
> *Life of Bp. Andrews* (1650).

indefatigable (in-dē-fat'i-gą-bl), *a.* [= OF. *indefatigable*, < L. *indefatigabilis*, that cannot be tired out, < *in-* priv. + **defatigabilis*, that can be tired out: see *defatigable*.] Not defatigable; incapable of being fatigued; not easily exhausted; not yielding to fatigue; unremitting in labor or effort.

> Of all men they [learned men] are the most *indefatigable*, if it be towards any business that can hold or detain their mind. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 21.
>
> The French were *indefatigable* in their efforts to obtain a naval ascendency on the coast.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

=Syn. Unwearied, untiring, tireless, unflagging, persevering, assiduous, persistent, sedulous.

indefatigableness (in-dē-fat'i-gą-bl-nes), *n.* Indefatigability.

indefatigably (in-dē-fat'i-gą-bli), *adv.* In an indefatigable manner; without weariness; without yielding to fatigue.

> A man *indefatigably* zealous in the service of the church and state, and whose writings have highly deserved of both. *Dryden.*

indefatigation† (in-dē-fat-i-gā'shǫn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *defatigation*.] Unweariedness.

> Holding themselves to be not inferiour (as indeed they were not) either to the *indefatigatum* or skill of the Greek geographers. *J. Gregory*, Posthuma (1650), p. 267.

indefeasibility (in-dē-fē-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *indefeasible*: see *-bility*.] The quality or character of being indefeasible, or not liable to be made void: as, the *indefeasibility* of a title.

indefeasible (in-dē-fē'zi-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *indefeisible*; < *in-*[3] + *defeasible*.] Not defeasible; not to be defeated or made void; that cannot be set aside or overcome.

> Others objected that, if the blood gave an *indefeasible* title, how came it that the Lady Jane's mother did not reign? *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1553.

indefeasibleness (in-dē-fē'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Indefeasibility.

indefeasibly (in-dē-fē'zi-bli), *adv.* In an indefeasible manner; so as not to be defeated or made void; so as not to be set aside or overcome.

> As truly and as *indefeasibly* royal as the House of Stuart. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

indefectibility (in-dē-fek-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indefectibilité* = Sp. *indefectibilidad* = Pg. *indefectibilidade* = It. *indefettibilità*; as *indefectible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being indefectible, or subject to no defect or decay.

> His [God's] unity first, then his eternity and *indefectibility*, his immense omnipresence.
> *Barrow*, Works, II. viii.

indefectible (in-dē-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *indéfectible* = Sp. *indefectible* = Pg. *indefectivel* = It. *indefettibile*, < ML. **indefectibilis* (in deriv. *indefectibiliter*), < L. *in-* priv. + ML. **defectibilis*, defectible: see *defectible*.] Not defectible; not liable to defect, failure, or decay; unfailing; not defeasible.

Cellitudes, indeed, do not change, but who shall pretend that assents are *indefectible*?
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 232.

indefective (in-dē-fek'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *indefectivo* = It. *indefettivo*, < ML. *indefectivus*, not defective, imperishable, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *defectivus*, imperfect: see *defective*.] Not defective; perfect; complete. [Rare.]

Repentance and forgiveness stand in the breach, and supply the impossibilities of *indefective* obedience.
South, Works, VIII. xii.

indefeisible†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *indefeasible*. *Dr. H. More.*

indefensibility (in-dē-fen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being indefensible.

indefensible (in-dē-fen'si-bl), *a.* [= OF. *endefensible*, also *indefensable*; as *in-*[3] + *defensible*.] Not defensible; that cannot be defended, maintained, or justified, by either force or speech: as, an *indefensible* frontier; conduct that is *indefensible*.

Thomas . . . had seen three instances of persons raised from the dead by our Saviour, . . . which must needs . . . render his unbelief and doubting of our Saviour's own resurrection (so unquestionably attested) utterly *indefensible*.
South, Works, V. iv.

indefensibleness (in-dē-fen'si-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being indefensible; indefensibility.

indefensibly (in-dē-fen'si-bli), *adv.* In an indefensible manner; so as to admit of no defense.

If there is propriety, however, in thus representing the amours of guilty intoxication, by which figure Milton calls it, some of the terms of expression are still *indefensibly* indelicate. *Mickle*, tr. of Camoëns's Lusiad, ix., note 32.

indefensive†, (in-dē-fen'siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *defensive*.] Having no defense; undefended.

The sword awes the *indefensive* villager.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 337.

indeficiency†, (in-dē-fish'ęn-si), *n.* [< *indeficien(t)* + *-cy*.] The quality of being indeficient or unfailing.

A sermon about the *indeficiency* of faith, final perseverance, etc. *Strype*, Abp. Parker, an. 1595.

indeficient†, (in-dē-fish'ęnt), *a.* [= OF. *indeficient* = Sp. Pg. It. *indeficiente*, < LL. *indeficien(t-)s*, not deficient, < L. *in-* priv. + *deficien(t-)s*, deficient: see *deficient*.] Unfailing.

In this field [Heaven]
The *indeficient* spring no winter fears.
Fletcher, Christ's Triumph after Death, st. 37.

indefinable (in-dē-fī'nạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *definable*.] Not definable; incapable of being defined or exactly described; not susceptible of definition: as, an *indefinable* boundary; an *indefinable* word; *indefinable* sensations.

That scramble after the undefined and *indefinable* rights that ends always in despotism.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 107.

indefinably (in-dē-fī'nạ-bli), *adv.* In an indefinable manner; so as not to be capable of definition.

indefinite (in-def'i-nit), *a.* [= F. *indéfini* = Sp. *indefinido* = Pg. *indefinido*, *indefinito* = It. *indefinito*, < L. *indefinitus*, indefinite, < *in-* priv. + *definitus*, limited, definite: see *definite*.] 1. Not definite; not defined; not precise; vague: as, an *indefinite* time, proposition, term, or sensation.

It were to be wished that, now that those begin to quote chymical experiments that are not themselves acquainted with chymical operations, men would leave off that *indefinite* way of vouching "the chymists say this" or "the chymists affirm that." *Boyle*, Works, I. 460.

2. Infinite in number. The term was introduced by Pascal. Descartes distinguished between the *indefinite*, which has no particular limit, and the *infinite*, which is incomparably greater than anything having a limit. The distinction is considered as highly important by many metaphysicians.

The *indefinite* is sometimes confounded with the infinite; though there are hardly two notions which, without being contradictory, differ more widely. The indefinite has a subjective, the infinite an objective relation. The one is merely the negation of the apprehension of limits, the other the negation of the existence of limits.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, lv.

The strength of a bar of metal is the total effect of an *indefinite* number of molecular adhesions.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 29.

3. Specifically, in *bot.*, uncertain in number or too great to be easily counted: for example, the stamens when more than 10, and not clearly in multiples of the ground number of the flower, are said to be *indefinite*.—4. In *logic*, indeterminate in logical quantity; not distinguishing between "some" and "all."

Indefinite propositions, those in which the subject is not overtly or articulately declared to be either universal, particular, or individual. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xiii.

Indefinite article. See *article*, 11.—**Indefinite growth of branches**, the mode of growth of those branches that grow onward indefinitely until arrested by the cold of autumn, as in the rose, raspberry, sumac, and honey-locust. The terminal or uppermost buds are consequently young and unmatured, and are usually killed by the frosts of winter.—**Indefinite inflorescence**, a flower-cluster that develops internode after internode of the axis, and one or more bracts at each node, with a flower in the axil of each bract, until its strength or capability is exhausted. Also called *indeterminate inflorescence*.—**Indefinite integral**, in *math.*, an integral in which the limits of integration are not fixed, the upper limit being variable and the lower limit being usually left arbitrary.—**Indefinite numeral, pronoun**, etc. See the nouns.—**Indefinite proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which has for its subject a common term without any sign to indicate distribution or non-distribution: as, "man is mortal."—**Indefinite term**, in *logic*, an infinite or infinitated term: a term with a sign of negation prefixed, as *non-man*. =**Syn.** 1. Undefined, loose, unlimited, indeterminate, uncertain, vague, inexact, obscure, indistinct, confused.

indefinitely (in-def'i-nit-li), *adv.* With indefiniteness; without settled limitation or precision; infinitely.

In his [Theobald's] reports of copies and editions he is not to be trusted without examination. He speaks sometimes *indefinitely*, when he has only one.
Johnson, Pref. to Shakespeare.

indefiniteness (in-def'i-nit-nes), *n.* The character of being indefinite, undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.

The *indefiniteness* of the charge implies a generality.
Bp. Hall, Best Bargain.

indefinitude (in-dē-fin'i-tūd), *n.* [= It. *indefinitudine*; as *in-*[3] + *definitude*.] 1. Number or quantity beyond determination or estimation. [Rare.]

They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitude*, by their various positions, combinations, and conjunctions. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

2. Indefiniteness; want of precision.

This is indeed shown in the vacillation or *indefinitude* of Aristotle himself in regard to the number of the modes.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, iv.

indefinity†, (in-dē-fin'i-ti), *n.* [< *indefinite* + *-ity*.] Vagueness; indefinitude.

He can insinuate the vilest falsehoods in the world, and upon trial come off upon the ambiguity or *indefinity* of his expressions. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 144.

indeformable (in-dē-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *deformable*.] Rigid; incapable of deformation.

No visible motion is produced in an ordinary *indeformable* body, such as we meet in nature, by the action of two equal forces acting in opposite directions along the same line. *Minchin*, Statics, I. 5.

indehiscence (in-dē-his'ęns), *n.* [< *indehiscen(t)* + *-ce*.] In *bot.*, the property of being indehiscent.

indehiscent (in-dē-his'ęnt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *dehiscent*.] In *bot.*, not dehiscent; not opening spontaneously when mature, as a capsule or anther.

The capsule is *indehiscent*, and the spores are set free only by its decay. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 358.

indelebility, indeleble, etc. See *indelibility*, etc.

indelectable (in-dē-lek'ta-bl), *a.* [= OF. *indelectable*; as *in-*[3] + *delectable*.] Not delectable; unpleasant; unamiable.

Then stiffened and starched . . . into dry and *indelectable* affectation, one sort of these scholars assume a style as rough as frequently are their manners.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 327.

indeliberate (in-dē-lib'ę-rāt), *a.* [= F. *indélibéré* = Sp. Pg. *indeliberado* = It. *indeliberato*; as *in-*[3] + *deliberate*.] Not deliberate; unpremeditated.

A man drinks himself into a present rage, or distraction of mind; in which condition he is perhaps carried to commit a rape or a murder, which action is indeed in itself sudden and *indeliberate*. *South*, Works, VII. x.

indeliberated†, (in-dē-lib'ę-rā-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *deliberated*.] Not deliberated upon.

Actions proceeding from blandishments, or sweet persuasions, if they be *indeliberated*, as in children who want the use of reason, are not presently free actions.
Abp. Bramhall.

indeliberately (in-dē-lib'ę-rāt-li), *adv.* In an indeliberate manner; without deliberation or premeditation.

indeliberation (in-dē-lib-ę-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *indélibération* = Sp. *indeliberacion* = Pg. *indeliberação* = It. *indeliberazione*; as *in-*[3] + *deliberation*.] Lack of deliberation.

She should have no liturgy at all, but the worship of God be left to the managing of chance, and *indeliberation*, and a petulant fancy.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 258.

indelibility, indelebility (in-del-i-bil'i-ti, -ē-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *indelible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being indelible.

My lords, upon a late occasion this question of the *indelibility* of the sacred character came to be much agitated in this house. *Horsley*, Speech, April 13, 1804.

indelible, indeleble (in-del'i-bl, -ē-bl), *a.* [Prop. *indelebile*; = F. *indélébile* = Sp. *indeleble* = Pg. *indelevel* = It. *indelebile*, < L. *indelebilis*, that cannot be destroyed, < *in-* priv. + *delebilis*, that can be destroyed: see *delible*.] 1. Not deleble; not to be blotted out; incapable of being effaced or obliterated.

Moreover, the character of the chancellour is esteemed so sacred and inviolable that it remains altogether *indelible* but by death onely. *Evelyn*, State of France.

There is an *indelible* mark of goodness in those who sincerely possess it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

He carried with him into his new service the brand not only of failure, but of *indelible* disgrace.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. Not to be annulled. [Rare.]

They are endued with *indelible* power from above to feed, to govern this household. *Bp. Sprat.*

Indelible ink. See *ink*[1]. =**Syn.** 1. Ineffaceable, ingrained, abiding.

indelibleness, indeleibleness (in-del'i-bl-nes, -ē-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being indelible.

indelibly, indelebly (in-del'i-bli, -ē-bli), *adv.* So as to be indelible; so as not to be blotted out or effaced.

Let the characters of good things stand *indelibly* in thy mind. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 10.

indelicacy (in-del'i-kā-si), *n.*; pl. *indelicacies* (-siz). [< *indelica(te)* + *-cy*.] The character or quality of being indelicate; want of delicacy; coarseness of manners or language; offensiveness to modesty or refined taste.

There is no wonder, therefore, that Lord Kaimes . . . should have expressed himself upon this subject of the *indelicacy* of English comedy. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xlvii.

=**Syn.** *Indecency*, etc. (see *indecorum*), grossness, vulgarity.

indelicate (in-del'i-kāt), *a.* [= F. *indélicat*; as *in-*[3] + *delicate*.] Not delicate; wanting delicacy; offensive to a refined sense of propriety, or to modesty or purity of mind; beyond the bounds of proper reserve or restraint.

He . . . seemed . . . most eager to preserve the acquaintance, and without any *indelicate* display of regard . . . was soliciting the good opinion of her friends.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 225.

Immorality and indelicacy are different things. Rabelais is *indelicate* to the last degree, but he is not really immoral. Congreve is far less *indelicate*, but far more immoral. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 347.

indelicately (in-del'i-kāt-li), *adv.* In an indelicate manner; with indelicacy; unbecomingly; indecently.

indemnification (in-dem'ni-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *indemnify* + *-ation*: see *-fication*.] 1. The act of indemnifying or securing against loss, damage, or penalty.—2. That which indemnifies; reparation; reimbursement.

indemnify (in-dem'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indemnified*, ppr. *indemnifying*. [< L. *indemnis*, unhurt, + *facere*, make: see *indemnity* and *-fy*.] 1. To preserve or secure against loss, damage, or penalty; save harmless: followed by *against*, formerly by *from*.

I believe the states must at last engage to the merchants here that they will *indemnify* them *from* all that shall fall out. *Sir W. Temple*, To Lord Arlington.

2. To make good to; reimburse; remunerate: followed by *for*.

Its enterprising navy *indemnified* the nation *for* the scantiness of its territory at home.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Of the servile Hindoos we are told that "they *indemnify* themselves *for* their passiveness to their superiors by their tyranny, cruelty, and violence to those in their power." *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 461.

3. To engage to make good or secure against anticipated loss; give security against (future damage or liability). =**Syn.** *Compensate*, *Recompense*, *Remunerate*, *Reimburse*, *Indemnify*, *Requite*. *Compensate* and *recompense* are very general words for paying or rendering an equivalent, in money or otherwise. Either of them may mean to make a loss good to one. *Remunerate* has not this meaning, being confined to the idea of payment for expense or service with money or its equivalent. To *reimburse* a person is to make a loss or expenditure good to him with money. *Indemnify* formerly meant to save a person from damage or loss, but now much more often means to make good after loss or the damage of property. To *requite* is to render a full return. *Requite* is perhaps more often used in a bad sense. Archaically *recompense* may be used in a good or a bad sense for *return*: as, "*Recompense* to no man evil for evil," Rom. xii. 17; "*Recompense* injury with justice, and *recompense* kindness with kindness," *Confucius*, Analects (trans.), i. 4. The others are always used in a good sense. See *requital*.

indemnitee (in-dem-ni-tē'), *n.* [Irreg. < *indemnit(y)* + *-ee*[1].] The person to whom indemnity or promise of indemnity is given. [This word is of recent origin; and although objection has been made to its formation, its analogy to other legal terms and its convenience have given it considerable currency.]

indemnitor (in-dem'ni-tọr), *n.* [Irreg. < *indemnit(y)* + *-or*.] One who has promised to indemnify another person against loss or liability.

indemnity (in-dem'ni-ti), *n.* [< F. *indemnité* = Sp. *indemnidad* = Pg. *indemnidade* = It. *indennità*, < LL. *indemnita(t-)s*, security from loss or damage, < L. *indemnis*, unhurt, undamaged, < *in-* priv. + *damnum*, hurt, damage: see *damage*.] 1. Security given against or exemption granted from damage, loss, injury, or punishment.

I am content to graunt him for the while that they wyl sufficiently provide for the*indempnitye* of the witnesses.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 970.

2. Indemnification; compensation for loss, damage, or injury sustained; reimbursement.

A promise is held out of an *indemnity*, in the shape of new territory, for the expenses of Prussia in the war, should it come to a happy issue.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 408.

3. In *law*, that which is given to a person who has assumed or is about to assume a responsibility at the request or for the benefit of another, in order to make good to him any loss or liability which has or may come upon him by so doing. More specifically—(*a*) The actual reimbursement of such loss or discharge of such liability. (*b*) A transfer, mortgage, or pledge of property, or the giving of an obligation, to provide for future reimbursement or discharge in case loss or liability should occur. There is an important distinction, in this latter use of the term as designating a contract for future protection, between indemnity against loss and indemnity against liability. If the object of a contract for indemnity is expressed as being to secure against loss or damage, or in other equivalent words, the obligation becomes enforceable only when actual loss or damage has been incurred. If it is expressed to be against liability, or in equivalent words, the obligation is enforceable whenever the person to whom it is given becomes liable, by conduct or forbearance such as was contemplated, and the other does not promptly relieve him of the liability by satisfying it at once, so as to prevent his incurring loss or damage. Thus, upon an indemnity "against costs," the party is entitled to receive not what costs he is liable to pay, but only what costs he has actually paid.—**Act of indemnity**, an act or decree absolving a public officer or other person who has used doubtful powers, or usurped an authority not belonging to him, from the technical legal penalties or liabilities therefor, or from making good losses incurred thereby. In Great Britain an indemnity act was formerly passed every year, until the general act of 31 and 32 Vict., c. 72, § 16, was passed to absolve those who had failed to take an oath of office required of them.—**Bond of indemnity**. See *bond*[1].

indemonstrability (in-dē-mon-stra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *indemonstrable*: see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being indemonstrable.

indemonstrable (in-dē-mon'stra-bl), *a.* [= F. *indémontrable* = Sp. *indemostrable*, < LL. *indemonstrabilis*, that cannot be proved, < *in-* priv. + *demonstrabilis*, that can be proved: see *demonstrable*.] 1. Not demonstrable; incapable of being demonstrated.

Because the degree of malignity in every errour was oftentimes undiscernable, and most commonly *indemonstrable*, their zeal was alike against all.
Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, § 2.

2. Immediately evident; axiomatical; not capable of being made more evident.

We find likewise some of the axioms of geometry mentioned by Aristotle as axioms, and as *indemonstrable* principles of mathematical reasoning.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, vi. 7.

indemonstrableness (in-dē-mon'stra-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being indemonstrable.

indenization (in-den-i-zā'shọn), *n.* Same as *endenization*.

indenize† (in-den'īz), *v. t.* Same as *endenize*.

indenizen (in-den'i-zn), *v. t.* Same as *endenizen*.

indent[1] (in-dent'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *dent*[1], after *indent*[2].] 1. To make a dent or depression in, as by a blow or by pressure; dent or dint.

With shields *indented* deep in glorious wars.
Pope, Odyssey, xix.

2. To dent or press in; form as a dent or depression.

There was a struggle within her, which found expression in the depth of the few last lines the parasol *indented* into the table-cloth.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 2.

indent[2] (in-dent'), *v.* [< ME. *indenten*, *endenten*, indent (def. I., 2), < OF. *endenter*, F. *endenter* = Sp. Pg. *endentar* = It. *indentare*, < ML. *indentare*, make notches in like teeth, notch, jag, indent (a document), < L. *in*, in, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To make notches in resembling teeth; cut into points or jags like a row of teeth; notch; jag; serrate.

Our siluer Medway (which doth deepe *indent*
The Flowrie Medowes of My natiue Kent).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Thus did he *indent* a passage for this Riuer.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 83.

Fold upon fold of the *indented* hills and islands melting from the brightness of the sea into the untempered brilliance of the sky.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 208.

The niches which surround the three high doors . . . and *indent* the four great buttresses.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 11.

Specifically—2. Formerly, to notch the edges of (two copies of a writing, as a deed, covenant, articles of agreement, etc., in which two parties had an interest), as a conventional means of identification and security. It was the custom to write duplicates of the deed or covenant on one sheet, and then cut them apart by a waving or jagged line. One part was given to each party in interest, and its genuineness could be subsequently attested by the coincidence of its indented margin with the indented margin of the other part.

And for to deliuere, be bill *endented*, to the newe Aldirman and maistres, alle manere of ornemens and other diuerse nescessaries to the fraternite longynge.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 450.

Articles of agreement, *indented*, between the spectators or hearers . . . and the author.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

Hence—3. To covenant or bargain for; transfer by covenant; indenture.

We should follow his word in serving of him, and take it no less than idolatry or image-service, whatsoever thing is *indented* by man, saint, or angel, and not by him, concerning his worship and service.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 318.

Below them [the upper and ruling classes] were the *indented* servants, some of whom were convicts, and some of whom had bound themselves for a term of years to defray the expenses of their transportation.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, III. ii.

4. In *type-setting* and *writing*, to throw or sink inward by a blank space in the margin, as the first line of a paragraph; hence, to begin, or exceptionally to begin and end, with a fixed amount of blank space, whether evenly or unevenly, as lines of poetry or of type specially arranged. See *indention*[2].

Indenting after a Break . . . is an m Quadrat . . . set at the beginning of a line. But when verses are *indented*, two, three, or four m Quadrats are used.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises, II. 226.

Authors should make the beginning of a new paragraph conspicuous to the compositor, by *indenting* the first line of it far enough to distinguish it from the preceding line.
Stower, Printer's Grammar, p. 164.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To move in a zigzag course; wind in and out; double in moving.

His head growes giddy, and his foot *indents*,
A mighty fume his troubled brain torments.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch [the hare] Turn and return, *indenting* with the way.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 704.

2. To contract; bargain; make a compact.

Shall we buy treason? and *indent* with feres?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

The Polanders *indented* with Henry Duke of Anjou, their new chosen king, to bring with him an hundred families of artificers into Poland.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 58.

I fire with indignation, when I see persons wholly destitute of education and genius *indent* to the press.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, xi.

indent[2] (in-dent'), *n.* [< *indent*[2], *v.*] 1. A cut or notch in the margin, or a recess like a notch; an indentation.

It [the Trent] shall not wind with such a deep *indent*,
To rob me of so rich a bottom here.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

The deep-worn ruts
Of faith and habit, by whose deep *indent*
Prudence may guide if genius be not lent.
Lowell, The Brakes.

The Bay of Chaleurs or other important *indents* of the coasts.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 402.

2. A writing, as a deed, covenant, contract, order for goods, articles of agreement, etc., having the edges indented (see *indent*[2], *v. t.*, 2, 3); hence, any covenant.

In negotiating with princes we ought to seeke their favour by humilitie, and not by sternenesse, nor to trafficke with them by way of *indent* or condition, but frankly, and by manner of submission to their wils.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 299.

3. An indented certificate issued by the United States government at the close of the Revolution, for the principal or interest due on the public debt. *Burrill.*

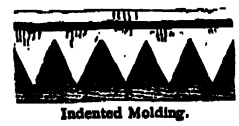
indentation[1] (in-den-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *indent*[1] + *-ation*. In form the same as *indentation*[2], which goes with *indent*[2], the verbs *indent*[1] and *indent*[2] being partly confused: see *indent*[1] and *indention*[1].] A small hollow or depression; a dent or slight pit, as from a blow or from pressure; an impressed cavity: as, the *indentations* in a battered shield.

She showed the *indentations* made by the lieutenant-governor's sword-hilt in the door-panels of the apartment.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

An indistinct *indentation* of a round stamp, about the size of an American one-cent piece.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 270.

indentation[2] (in-den-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *indentation* = Pg. *endentação*, < ML. as if **indentatio(n-)*, a notching, < *indentare*, notch, indent: see *indent*[2].] 1. The act of indenting, or the state of being indented; the act of notching, or of cutting into points or inequalities like a row of teeth.—2. A cut or notch in a margin; a recess or depression.—3. In *printing*. See *indention*[2].

indented (in-den'ted), *p. a.* [< *indent*[2] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. equiv. F. *indenté* = Sp. Pg. *endentado*, < ML. *indentatus*, pp. of *indentare*, indent: see *indent*[2].] 1. Having the edge or margin cut into points like teeth; zigzag: as, an *indented* paper; an *indented* molding. Indented moldings are a common ornamental feature in medieval architecture.


Indented Molding.

It [a snake] unlink'd itself,
And with *indented* glides did slip away.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3.

Specifically—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Having one or more angular notches: said of margins and of the edges of color-marks. (*b*) Having one or more sharp depressions: as, an *indented* stria or surface.—3. In *her.*, like dancetté, but cut with smaller teeth: thus, a fesse *indented* will have eight or nine points, as opposed to three or four of dancetté. Also *inraced* and *danché*.—**Indented at a distance**, in *her.*, having notches or projecting teeth with a short horizontal outline between them. It is usual to express in the blason the number of dents—that is, notches or projections.—**Indented battery**. See *battery*.—**Indented embowed**, in *her.*, same as *hacked*.—**Indented in point**, in *her.*, having the dents or notches of the whole width of the bearing, so that the points reach alternately to the opposite sides. Thus, a fesse *indented in point*, or a fesse *indented per fesse in point*, is divided by a zigzag line which touches both of its edges.—**Indented line**, in *fort.*, a serrated line having salient and reëntering angles and sides which defend each other.—**Indented parapet**, a parapet having vertical recesses in its interior slope, forming standing-places for the men to fire along the front of the work.

Indentee border-wise.

indentee (in-den-tē'), *a.* [< F. *indenté*, indented: see *indented*.] In *her.*, having indents not joined to each other, but set apart.

indentilly (in-den-til'i), *a.* [< OF. *endentelé*, equiv. to *endenté*, indented: see *indented*, and cf. *dentil*, *dentel*.] In *her.*, having long indents, somewhat resembling piles conjoined: as, a fesse *indentilly* at the bottom.

Fesse Indentilly at the bottom.

indention[1] (in-den'shọn), *n.* [< *indent*[1] + *-ion*.] A dent or denting in; an impressed hollow; a slight depression.

Should the piece of paper [adhering to the block] remain unnoticed for some time, it will make a small *indention* in the block, and occasion a white or grey speck in the impressions printed after its removal.
Chatto, Wood Engraving, p. 564.

indention[2] (in-den'shọn), *n.* [A short form for *indentation*[2], with ref. to *indent*[2], *indenting*, in printers' use.] In *type-setting* and *writing*, an indenting or sinking inward by a blank space, as of the beginning of a line beyond that of adjoining lines; hence, any determinate space left before the beginning, or exceptionally after the end, of lines, whether alternating or equal throughout, as in poetry, etc.

The mere *indention* of an em [is] scarcely perceptible when the measure is very long.
Adams, Typographia, p. 118.

Diamond indention, in *printing*, an indenting of every line after the first with even shortening on both sides, and with an increasing blank, so that the printed lines tend to a point on the last line.—**Hanging indention**, an indention of uniform amount at the beginning of each line except the first, that one being of full width, and so overhanging the others, as with the matter below a title-word in this dictionary. A paragraph so indented is called a *hanging paragraph*.—**Motto indention**, an indention forming a blank of about one half the width of the measure on the left-hand side.

indentment† (in-dent'mẹnt), *n.* [< *indent*[2] + *-ment*.] Indenture. *Bp. Hall.*

indenture (in-den'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *endenture*, < ML. *indentura* (cf. It. *indentatura*), an indenture, < *indentare*, indent: see *indent*[2].] 1. The act of indenting, or the state of being indented; indentation.

The general direction of the shore . . . is remarkably direct east and west, with only occasional *indentures* and projections of bays and promontories.
Mitford, Hist. Greece (ed. 1839), VIII. 317.

Till lips and teeth bite in their sharp *indenture*.
A. C. Swinburne, A Cameo.

2. In *law:* (*a*†) A deed between two or more parties with mutual covenants, having the edge indented for identification and security. See *indent*[2], *n.*, 2.

Their [the Javans'] Crisses or Daggers are two foote long, waued *Indenture* fashion.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 542.

Each [deed] should be cut or indented . . . on the top or side, to tally or correspond with the other; which deed so made is called an *indenture*. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xx.

(*b*) Now, in general, a deed or sealed agreement between two or more parties.

It was a common clause in the *indentures* of children apprenticed in Hereford that they should not be compelled to live on Salmon more than two days in a week.
Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 126.

Then, strongly fencing ill-got wealth by law,
Indentures, Cov'nants, Articles they draw.
Pope, Satires of Donne, ii. 94.

The sheriff is himself to bring up the names of the persons chosen and the writ, until by the statute of Henry IV. in 1406 the *indenture* tacked to the writ is declared to be the sheriff's return. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 419.

indenture (in-den'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *indentured*, ppr. *indenturing*. [< *indenture*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To indent; wrinkle; furrow.

Though age may creep on, and *indenture* the brow.
Woty, Autumnal Song.

2. To bind by indenture: as, to *indenture* an apprentice.

I was suspected to be some runaway *indentured* servant.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 37.

II.† *intrans.* To run in a zigzag course; double in running.

They took
Their staves in hand, and at the good man strook;
But, by *indenturing*, still the good man scap'd.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 134.

indepartable†, *a.* [ME., < *in*-[3] + *departable*.] Not to be parted; indivisible.

Thre persons *in-departable* perpetuel were euere,
Of o wyl, of o wit. *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 27.

independence (in-dē-pen'dens), *n.* [= F. *indépendance* = Sp. Pg. *independencia* = It. *indipendenza*, *indipendenza*, < NL. **independentia*, < **independen(t-)s*, independent: see *independent*.] 1. The state of being independent; exemption from dependence upon another or others, or from another's control; self-support or self-government.

Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *independence*. *Pope*.

We commonly say that the rich man can speak the truth, can afford honesty, can afford *independence* of opinion and action; — and that is the theory of nobility.
Emerson, Farming.

By *independence* we intend to set forth the negative side of sovereignty — that is, to deny that any other state has any right to interfere with the exercise of a state's rights and sovereign powers. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 37.

2. That which renders one independent; property or income sufficient to make one independent of others; a competency.

In old-fashioned times an *independence* was hardly ever made without a little miserliness as a condition.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

Declaration of Independence, in *U. S. hist.*, a document promulgated by the second Continental Congress, setting forth the reasons for severing the connection of the thirteen colonies with Great Britain, and proclaiming their existence as "free and independent states." The Declaration opens with a preamble in regard to human rights, recapitulates the offenses of the reigning king (George III.) toward the colonies, recounts the efforts made by them for reconciliation, and closes with a solemn assertion of independence. A resolution in favor of independence was introduced by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, June 7th, 1776, and after debate was referred to a committee of five. The chairman of this committee, Thomas Jefferson, drafted the Declaration, which was reported June 28th, debated from the 1st to the 3d of July, slightly modified, and, after considerable opposition, passed on July 4th by the votes of 12 of the 13 colonial delegations (the New York delegation refusing to vote). The signatures of the members were affixed at different times. — **Independence day.** See *day*[1]. — **Law of independence.** See *laws of motion*, under *motion*. = **Syn. 1.** *Liberty*, etc. See *freedom*.

independency (in-dē-pen'den-si), *n.* [As *independence:* see *-cy*.] 1. Independence.

To support the *independency* of the other powers of Europe. *Goldsmith*, Seven Years' War, i.

There is no such thing as an absolute *independency* of antecedents. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 39.

2. *Eccles.*, the principle that the individual congregation or church is a society strictly voluntary and autonomous, standing directly under the authority of Jesus Christ, living in immediate dependence on him, and responsible to him alone for its beliefs and acts as a Christian society; specifically, the principles of the Independents or English Congregationalists, as distinguished from those of the Congregationalists of the United States. Independency is distinguished from Episcopacy by having no gradation of ministerial or clerical orders, and no officials superior to the laity and invested with administrative or judicial authority; and from Presbyterianism by having no gradation of courts or representative bodies possessed of legislative and judicial functions. (See *Independent*, *n.*, and *congregationalism*.) In its extreme form it is the absolute freedom of the local church from external control of any kind. Also *independentism*.

The Leyden church is the purest of *Independency*, alike in England and America. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 725.

Independency is possible without Congregationalism.
R. W. Dale, Manual of Cong. Principles, p. 76.

independent (in-dē-pen'dent), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *independant;* = F. *indépendant* = Sp. Pg. *independente* = It. *independente*, *indipendente*, < NL. **independen(t-)s*, not dependent, < L. *in-* priv. + *dependen(t-)s*, dependent: see *dependent*.] I. *a.* 1. Not dependent; not requiring the support or not subject to the control or controlling influence of others; not relying on others for direction or guidance; not subordinate; of things, not standing in a relation of dependence to something else: used absolutely or followed by *of*, formerly sometimes by *on:* as, a person's fortunes in life are quite *independent of* the configuration of the planets at his nativity.

The town of St. Gaul is a Protestant republick, *independent of* the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addison*.

Let us, for a moment, imagine the legislature of New York *independent on* that of Great Britain.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 55.

I am *independent*, sir, as well as rich; I am my own mistress. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

2. Not due to or connected with dependence; pertaining to or permitting freedom of action; free of control or restraint: as, an *independent* income, estate, or position; *independent* action.

Choosing rather far
A dry but *independent* crust, hard earn'd.
Cowper, Task, iv. 409.

3. Not subject to bias or influence; self-directing.

For a' that, an' a' that,
His riband, star, an' a' that,
The man o' *independent* mind,
He looks an' laughs at a' that.
Burns, For A' That.

4. Proceeding from or expressive of a spirit of independence; free; easy; self-confident; bold; unconstrained: as, an *independent* air or manner. — 5. Irrespective; exclusive; without taking note or notice: followed by *of*.

A gradual change is also more beneficial, *independent of* its being more safe. *Brougham*.

I mean the account of that obligation in general under which we conceive ourselves bound to obey a law, *independent of* those resources which the law provides for its own enforcement. *R. Ward*.

6. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists; belonging to the Independents.

A very famous *Independent* minister was head of a college in those times. *Addison*, Spectator.

How had that man of God and exemplary *Independent* minister, Mr. Ainsworth, of persecuted sanctity, conducted himself when a similar occasion had befallen him at Amsterdam? *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xv.

7. In *math.*, not depending upon another for its value: said of a quantity or function. — 8. Having a competency; able to live well without labor; well-to-do.

As I am an idle personage, . . . and pay my bill regularly every week, I am looked upon as the only *independent* gentleman of the neighborhood.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 300.

Functions independent of a group of operations, a set of *n* functions such that none of the *n* operations of the group performed on any one of them gives another of them. — **Independent chord** or **harmony**, in *music*, a chord that is complete, concordant, and final in itself, not needing another chord to form a resolution or completion of it. — **Independent circuits**, in *math.* See *circuit*. — **Independent company, contractor, covenant.** See the nouns. — **Independent drill**, a machine-tool containing four drills so arranged that each drill in turn may be used in forming the same hole. See *drill*[1]. — **Independent equations.** See *equation*. — **Independent Evangelical Church of Neuchâtel.** See *church*. — **Independent party.** Same as *Greenback party* (which see, under *greenback*). — **Independent treasury, variable**, etc. See the nouns. = **Syn. 6.** *Congregational, Independent.* See *congregational*.

II. *n.* 1. One who acts with independence; one who acts in accordance with his own will, judgment, or conscience. — 2. [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, one who maintains the principles of independency, or the freedom of the local church from external control; specifically, in England, a name given to a Congregationalist. The Independents of England differ from the Congregationalists of the United States in laying less stress upon and making less provision for the fellowship of the local churches. The name *Congregationalists* is assumed by both the English and American bodies; the use of the name *Independent* as a denominational title is almost exclusively confined to Great Britain. The English Independents attained great political power at the time of the Long Parliament and the Commonwealth.

3. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *politics:* (*a*) One who acts independently of any organized party; one who opposes or supports measures or men on independent grounds.

When the Chicago convention was held, the Young Republicans of Massachusetts and the *Independents* of Pennsylvania joined with the scratchers of New York in sending a representation. *The Nation*, XXXV. 422.

(*b*) One of an organized party assuming the name "Independent"; specifically, in *U. S. politics*, a member of the party otherwise called the Greenback party.

The ground being . . . cleared for the work of reform, the *Independents* propose in their resolutions to get rid of "the gold base fallacy," and issue paper money on "the faith and resources of the Government."
The Nation, XVIII. 388.

independented† (in-dē-pen'den-ted), *a.* [< *independent* + *-ed*[2].] Governed by the principles of the Independents.

The new titles or style of bodyed and congregated, associated or *independented*, and new-fangled Churches.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 48.

independentism (in-dē-pen'den-tizm), *n.* [< *independent* + *-ism*.] Same as *independency*, 2.

Anabaptisme or Presbyterisme, or *Independentisme*, . . . rudely justled Episcopacy out of the Church of England.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 564.

independently (in-dē-pen'dent-li), *adv.* 1. In an independent manner; with independence. — 2. Apart from or without regard to something else: followed by *of*: as, *independently of* being safe, it is more beneficial.

Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing everything *independently* the one *of* the other. *Dryden*.

Independently of the strength of its works, it [Tarento] was rendered nearly inaccessible by its natural position.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

independing† (in-dē-pen'ding), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *depending*.] Not depending or dependent; independent.

These, therefore, being distinct and proper actions, do necessarily evince an *independing* and self-subsisting agent. *Bp. Hall*, Invisible World, ii. 1.

indepravate† (in-dep'rē-vāt), *a.* [< LL. *indepravatus*, uncorrupted, < L. *in-* priv. + *depravatus*, pp. of *depravare*, corrupt, deprave: see *deprave*.] Undepraved; pure.

O let these Wounds, these Woundes *indeprauate*,
Be holy Sanctuaries for my whole Man.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 28.

indeprecable (in-dep'rē-ka-bl), *a.* [< L. *indeprecabilis*, that cannot be averted by prayer, < *in-* priv. + *deprecabilis* (LL.), that may be entreated: see *deprecable*.] Incapable of being deprecated. *Coles*, 1717.

indeprehensible† (in-dep-rē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [< LL. *indeprehensibilis*, indiscoverable, < *in-* priv. + **deprehensibilis*, that can be seized: see *deprehensible*.] Incapable of being seized or apprehended; incomprehensible.

A case perplexed and *indeprehensible*.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput., p. 174.

indeprivable (in-dē-prī'va-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *deprivable*.] 1. Incapable of being deprived. — 2. Incapable of being taken away. [Rare.]

It [the sovereign good] should not be transient nor derived from the will of others, nor in their power to take away; but be durable, self-derived, and . . . *indeprivable*.
Harris, Happiness, i.

inder (in'dėr), *a.* and *n.* [ME. **inder* (in adv. *inderly*), var. of *enter*, entire: see *entire*.] I.† *a.* Entire.

II. *n.* A large quantity. [Prov. Eng.]

inderly†, *adv.* [ME., a var. of *enterly, entirely*.] Entirely; fully.

For certeyne she was right *inderly* fayre,
And, as the writeng makith remembraunce,
ffull womanly of speche and countenaunce.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 676.

Than whan sche wiste it *inderly*,
Myn hope schulde be the more.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 74. (*Halliwell.*)

indescribable (in-des-krī'ba-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *in*-[3] + *describable*.] I. *a.* Not describable; incapable of being described.

II. *n. pl.* Trousers. [A humorous euphemism.]

A pair of *indescribables* of most capacious dimensions.
Dickens, Sketches (Greenwich Fair).

indescribably (in-des-krī'ba-bli), *adv.* In an indescribable manner; so as not to admit of description.

indescriptive (in-des-krip'tiv), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *descriptive*.] Not descriptive; not containing a just description. [Rare.]

indesert (in-dē-zėrt'), *n.* [< *in*-[3] + *desert*[2].] Lack of merit or desert. [Rare.]

'Tis my own *indesert* that gives me fears.
Steele, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

indesignate (in-des'ig-nāt), *a.* Not designate; indefinite.

indesinent (in-des'i-nent), *a.* [= It. *indesinente*; < *in*-3 + *desinent*.] Not ceasing; perpetual. [Rare.]

The last kind of activity . . . is much more noble, more *indesinent*, and indefeasible than the first.
A. Baxter, Human Souls, I. 351.

indesinently (in-des'i-nent-li), *adv.* Without cessation. [Rare.]

His verdant blood
In brisk saltation circulates and flows
Indesinently vigorous.
C. Smart, The Hop-Garden, i.

indesirable† (in-dē-zīr'a-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *desirable*.] Undesirable.

indestructibility (in-dē-struk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indestructibilité* = Sp. *indestructibilidad* = Pg. *indestructibilidade*; as *in*-3 + *destructibility*.] The character of being indestructible: as, the *indestructibility* of matter and energy.

indestructible (in-dē-struk'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *indestructible* = Sp. *indestructible* = Pg. *indestructivel* = It. *indistruttibile*; as *in*-3 + *destructible*.] Not destructible; incapable of being destroyed.

Our consciousness of the Absolute is not negative but positive, and is the one *indestructible* element of consciousness, "which persists at all times, under all circumstances, and cannot cease until consciousness ceases."
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 455.

indestructibleness (in-dē-struk'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Indestructibility.

indestructibly (in-dē-struk'ti-bli), *adv.* So as to be indestructible.

indeterminable (in-dē-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [= F. *indéterminable* = Sp. *indeterminable* = Pg. *indeterminavel* = It. *indeterminabile*, < LL. *indeterminabilis*, that cannot be defined, < *in*- priv. + *determinabilis*, that can be defined: see *determinable*.] 1. Incapable of being determined, ascertained, or fixed.

Either the question is *indeterminable*, or, which is worse, men will never be convinced.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 3, Ded.

2. Not to be determined or ended; interminable. [Rare.]

His memory is *indeterminable* and unalterable, ever remembering to do us good.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 37.

3. In *nat. hist.*, not definable; incapable of specialization: said of a specimen which, from its nature or condition, cannot be properly classified and named.

indeterminableness (in-dē-tėr'mi-na-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being indeterminable.

indeterminate (in-dē-tėr'mi-nāt), *a.* [< ME. *indeterminat* = F. *indéterminé* = Sp. Pg. *indeterminado* = It. *indeterminato*, < LL. *indeterminatus*, undefined, unlimited, < L. *in*- priv. + *determinatus*, defined, limited: see *determinate*, *a.*] Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain; not precise; not exclusively possessing either of a pair of contradictory attributes.

The greatest part of the questions and controversies that perplex mankind, depending on the doubtful and uncertain use of words, or (which is the same) *indeterminate* ideas, which these are made to stand for.
Locke, Human Understanding, To the Reader.

The rays of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an *indeterminate* number of successions.
Newton, Opticks.

Indeterminate analysis, a branch of algebra in which there is always given a greater number of unknown quantities than of independent equations, on which account the number of solutions is indefinite. — **Indeterminate coefficients**, in *math.*, a method of analysis invented by Descartes, the principle of which consists in this, that if we have an equation of the form

$$A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 + \&c. = 0,$$

in which the coefficients A, B, C are constant, and x a variable which may be supposed as small as we please, each of these coefficients, taken separately, is necessarily equal to 0. — **Indeterminate constant, contract, curvature, equation**, etc. See the nouns. — **Indeterminate form**, in *math.*, one of the forms

$$\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}, 0 \times \infty, 0^0, \infty^0, 1^\infty, \text{etc.},$$

whose values are indeterminate until some equation is established between the two quantities which enter into each of them. — **Indeterminate inflorescence**, in *bot.*, same as *indefinite inflorescence*. See *indefinite*. — **Indeterminate multiplier**, in *alg.*, a multiplier whose value is at first left indeterminate, and afterward fixed to suit the exigencies of the problem. — **Indeterminate problem**, in *math.*, a problem which admits of an infinite number of solutions, or one in which there are fewer imposed conditions than there are unknown or required results. — **Indeterminate quantity**, in *math.*, a quantity that admits of an infinite number of values. — **Indeterminate series**, in *math.*, a series whose terms proceed by the powers of an indeterminate quantity.

indeterminately (in-dē-tėr'mi-nāt-li), *adv.* So as to be indeterminate; indefinitely; without precision.

The unpractised mind . . . *indeterminately* feels and thinks about itself and the field of its existence.
J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 18.

indeterminateness (in-dē-tėr'mi-nāt-nes), *n.* The character of being indeterminate; lack of settled limits; want of precision; indefiniteness.

We have but to remember that, growing clustered together as Oysters do, they must interfere with one another in various ways and degrees, to see how the *indeterminateness* of form and the variety of form are accounted for.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 251.

Index of indeterminateness. See *index*.

indetermination (in-dē-tėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *indétermination* = Sp. *indeterminacion* = Pg. *indeterminação* = It. *indeterminazione*; as *in*-3 + *determination*.] Lack of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind; want of fixed or stated direction.

By contingents I understand all things which may be done and may not be done, may happen or may not happen, by reason of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the cause.
Abp. Bramhall, Ans. to Hobbes.

indetermined (in-dē-tėr'mind), *a.* Undetermined.

The eternal height of *indetermin'd* space!
The eternal depth of condescending grace!
Brooke, Universal Beauty, v.

indeterminism (in-dē-tėr'mi-nizm), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *determinism*.] The doctrine that, though the will is somewhat influenced by motives, it is not entirely governed by them, but has a certain freedom and spontaneity. *Hodgson.*

The cloisters of Christendom resounded . . . with disputations about determinism and *indeterminism*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 441.

indeterminist (in-dē-tėr'mi-nist), *n.* [As *indetermin-ism* + *-ist*.] A believer in indeterminism.

indevirginate† (in-dē-vėr'ji-nāt), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *devirginate*.] Not devirginate or deprived of virginity.

Pallas, . . .
Who still lives *indevirginate*.
Chapman, Homeric Hymn to Venus.

indevote† (in-dē-vōt'), *a.* [= F. *indévot* = Sp. Pg. *indevoto* = It. *indevoto*, *indivoto*, < LL. *indevotus*, undevout, < *in*- priv. + L. *devotus*, attached, faithful, LL. devout: see *devote*, *devout*, *a.*] Not devout; indevout.

There are so many of the same arguments, and so *indevote* an age.
Bentley, Letters, p. 181.

indevoted† (in-dē-vō'ted), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *devoted*.] Not devoted.

Mr. Cowley's connections with some persons *indevoted* to the excellent chancellor.
Bp. Hurd, Dialogues, iii., note.

indevotion (in-dē-vō'shon), *n.* [= F. *indévotion* = Sp. *indevocion* = Pg. *indevoção* = It. *indevozione*, *indivozione*; as *in*-3 + *devotion*.] Lack of devotion; absence of devout affections; impiety; irreligion.

If we live in an age of *indevotion*, we think ourselves well assoiled if we be warmer than their ice.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 57.

The greatness of the example may entice us on a little farther than the customs of the world, or our own *indevotions*, would engage us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 84.

indevout (in-dē-vout'), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *devout*. Cf. *indevote*.] Not devout; irreligious.

A wretched, careless, *indevout* spirit.
Jer. Taylor, Sermon (1658).

index (in'deks), *n.*; pl. *indexes*, *indices* (in'dek-sez, -di-sēz). [Formerly also *indice* (< F.); = F. *index*, formerly *indice* = Sp. *indice* = Pg. It. *indice*, an index, < L. *index* (*indic*-), a discoverer, informer, spy; of things, an indicator, the forefinger, a title, superscription; < *indicare*, point out, show: see *indicate*.] 1. That which points out; anything that shows, indicates, or manifests.

Whatever stripes of ill-luck La Fleur met with in his journeyings, there was no *index* in his physiognomy to point them out by.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 34.

The standing army, the arsenal, the camp, and the gibbet do not appertain to man. They only serve as an *index* to show where man is now; what a bad, ungoverned temper he has, what an ugly neighbor he is; how his affections halt; how low his hope lies.
Emerson, War.

2. In *logic*, a sign which signifies its object by virtue of being really connected with it. Demonstrative and relative pronouns are nearly pure indices, because they denote things without describing them; so are the letters on a geometrical diagram, and the subscript numbers which in algebra distinguish one value from another without showing what those values are.

3. Something intended to point out, guide, or direct, as the hand of a clock or a steam-gage, the style of a sun-dial, an arm of a guide-post, or the figure of a hand (☞).

There was a sun-dial in the centre of the court; the sun shone on the brazen plate, and the shadow of the *index* fell on the line of noon.
Peacock, Melincourt, xxxii.

4. A detailed alphabetic (or, rarely, classified) list or table of the topics, names of persons, places, etc., treated or mentioned in a book or a series of books, pointing out their exact positions in the volume.

Methinks 'tis a pitiful piece of knowledge that can be learnt from an *index*, and a poor ambition to be rich in the inventory of another's treasure.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatising, xv.

English grammars usually draw the distinction that *indexes* is the form used in speaking of the plural of *index*, as of a book, while *indices* is the scientific term, as in algebra.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 69.

5†. Prelude; prologue.

Ah me, what act,
That roars so loud, and thunders in the *index*?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

An *index* and obscure prologue to the history of lust and foul thoughts.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

6. (*a*) In *anat.*, the forefinger or pointing finger. (*b*) In *ornith.*, the principal or middle digit of the wing of a bird: so called by those who hold that it is homologous with the forefinger of a mammal; by those who hold that the middle digit of the wing is the middle digit of a mammal, the pollex or thumb of a bird's wing is called the *index*. — 7. In *math.*, the figure or letter which shows to what power a quantity is involved; the exponent. In the *theory of numbers* the *index* of a number to a given base for a given prime modulus of which that base is a prime root is the *index* of the power of the base which is congruous to the number. (See *exponent*, 3.) The *index-law* is the principle that $a^b a^c = a^{b+c}$. The word *index* is, besides, used in various special senses in mathematics. See phrases below.

8. In *crystal.*, in the notation of Whewell and Miller, one of three whole numbers which define the position of a face of a crystal: in the notation of Bravais, four numbers constitute the indices of a face of a hexagonal crystal. — 9. In *musical notation*, a direct. — 10. [*cap.*] Same as *Index Expurgatorius*.

The *Index* and Inquisition still survive, and the censures of the Church are not obsolete, though her last offices are more frequently rejected than withheld.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 297.

Alveolar, basilar, cephalic, facial, etc., **index**. See *craniometry*. — **Discriminantal index**. See *discriminantal*. — **Index finger**. See def. 6 (*a*), and *index-finger*. — **Index Librorum Prohibitorum** (Index of Prohibited Books), **Index Expurgatorius** (Expurgatory Index), catalogues of books comprising respectively those which Roman Catholics are absolutely forbidden to read, and those which they must not read unless in editions expurgated of objectionable passages. They are prepared by the Congregation of the Index, a body of cardinals and their assistants. Pope Paul IV. published a list of forbidden books in 1557 and 1559. The Council of Trent in 1562 attempted the regulation of the matter, but finally referred it to the Pope. He (Pius IV.) published the "Index Tridentinus" in 1564, often reprinted with additions under the title "Index Librorum Prohibitorum." — **Index of a line** relatively to a quadric surface, the quotient of the square of its secant by the fourth power of the parallel semidiameter. — **Index of a logarithm**, otherwise called *the characteristic*, the integral part which precedes the logarithm, and is always one less than the number of integral figures in the given number. Thus, if the given number consist of four figures, the index of its logarithm is 3; if of five figures the index is 4, and so on. See *logarithm*. — **Index of a plane** relatively to a quadric surface, the product of its distances from its pole and from the center of the quadric. — **Index of a point** relatively to a quadric surface, the product of its two distances from the surface in any direction divided by the square of the parallel semidiameter. — **Index of a series of curves** of order n satisfying $\frac{1}{2}n(n+3) - 1$ conditions, the number of these curves passing through an arbitrary point. — **Index of friction**. Same as *coefficient of friction* (which see, under *coefficient*). — **Index of indeterminateness** of a problem, the excess of the number of unknowns over that of the really independent equations. — **Index of refraction**, in *optics*, the ratio between the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction for a ray of light passing from one medium (usually the air) into another. Thus, this ratio for a ray passing from air into water is about 4:3, or, more exactly, 1.336, which is therefore the index of refraction of water. Also called *refractive index*. See *refraction*.

The *index of refraction* in the passage of light from one medium into another must be equal to the relation that the rapidity of propagation of light in the first medium bears to its rapidity in the second.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 286.

Index rerum, an index of subjects. — **Index verborum**, an index of words; a verbal index.

index (in'deks), *v. t.* [< *index*, *n.*] 1. To point out, as an index; indicate. [Rare.]

Whose iron-gray wool and wrinkled face *indexed* his age at near seventy years.
The Century, XXIX. 663.

2. To make an index to, or place in an index: as, to *index* a book, or the contents of a book.

Where are the Somerset County records kept? Have they been *indexed* and calendared; or are they still in utter confusion? *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 69.

index-correction (in'deks-kọ-rek'shọn), *n.* In *astron.*, the correction that has to be applied to an observation taken with an instrument that has an index-error.

index-digit (in'deks-dij'it), *n.* The forefinger; the index-finger; also, that digit in other animals which represents the human index.

index-error (in'deks-er'ọr), *n.* The reading of the graduated limb of an astronomical or other instrument in the position of the telescope in which the reading ought to be zero.

index-finger (in'deks-fing'gėr), *n.* The forefinger: so called from its being used in pointing.

index-gage (in'deks-gāj), *n.* A measuring instrument with a pointer and dial, or some other means of indicating the distance between its jaws. The object to be measured is placed between the jaws, and the scale gives the measurement.

index-glass (in'deks-glȧs), *n.* In reflecting astronomical instruments, a plane speculum, or mirror of quicksilvered glass, which moves with the index, and is designed to reflect the image of the sun or other object upon the horizon-glass, whence it is again reflected to the eye of the observer. See *sextant*.

indexical (in-dek'si-kạl), *a.* [< *index* + *-ic-al*.] Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index.

Besides lists of indexes and *indexical* works.
The American, VIII. 267.

indexically (in-dek'si-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of an index.

I would have the names of those scribblers printed *indexically* at the beginning or end of the poem, with an account of their works for the reader. *Swift.*

index-law (in'deks-lȧ), *n.* In *math.* See *index*, 7.

indexless (in'deks-les), *a.* [< *index* + *-less*.] Destitute of an index.

My bewildering *indexless* state. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

indexlessness (in'deks-les-nes), *n.* The state of being without an index. [Rare.]

Certainly no reader of the last year's volume of the Gazette can complain, in Carlylean phrase, of its *indexlessness*.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 174.

index-machine (in'deks-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *weaving*, a modification of the Jacquard loom mechanism, in which the cards of the original Jacquard device are replaced by a shedding motion, effecting the same results as the cards so far as the pattern is concerned, but affording some advantages not obtainable in the primitive device; a dobby. In one form of index-machine pins arranged in accordance with the prescribed pattern are inserted in the bars or slats of a lath-work, the bars corresponding to the cards of the older device. In all kinds of index-machines the devices employed have for their object to throw in or out of action a series of hooks or bars which actuate the healds to form a shed for the passage of the shuttle according to a previously conceived system. The attachment is sometimes placed at the top and sometimes at the end of the loom. In Eccles's improvement a device is added for throwing the shedding motion out of action, and to permit the weaving of plain borders for handkerchiefs, etc.

indexterity (in-deks-ter'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indextérité*; as *in-*[3] + *dexterity*.] Lack of dexterity, skill, or readiness in any respect; clumsiness; awkwardness; unskilfulness.

The *indexterity* of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes.
Harvey, Consumptions.

indfine (ind'fin), *n.* [Ir., < *ind*, head, + *fine*, tribe, family.] One of the groups into which the ancient Irish clans were divided. See *geilfine*.

The eldest member of the Iarfine moved into the *Indfine*; and the eldest member of the *Indfine* passed out of the organization altogether.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 209.

India (in'di-ạ). [< L. *India*, < Gr. Ἰνδία, India: see *Indian*.] In an attributive use: Indian; pertaining to India or the East Indies; made in, named from, or connected with India: as, *India* goods; the *India* trade. In English law or usage India generally means "all territories and places within her Majesty's dominions which are subject to the Governor-General of India." The principal territories under British administration are Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Northwestern Provinces, Central Provinces, Panjâb, Assam, and Burma. Many native states are under British protection.—**East India Company**, a company formed for carrying on commerce in India and the East Indies. Various companies were organised under this name about the seventeenth century, as the Dutch, Swedish, Danish, French, etc., East India Companies. The most famous was the English East India Company, chartered in 1600; it founded many factories in India in the seventeenth century, and in the eighteenth acquired extensive political power over a large part of the country. It was governed by a court of directors, chosen from the wealthiest stockholders. A joint share in the government was in 1784 given to a board of control in London, and in 1834 the property of the company was vested in the crown and administered for it by the company; but in consequence of the Indian mutiny of 1857–58 all power was in 1858 transferred to the crown.—**India cotton**, a heavy kind of figured chintz, used for upholstering.—**India docks**, in London, extensive docks and warehouses for the accommodation of the shipping engaged in the East and West India trade.—**India ink**, or **China ink**, or **Chinese ink**, a black pigment made originally and principally in China and Japan (though inferior imitations are made elsewhere). It is probably made from a carefully prepared lampblack, which is formed into a paste with a solution of gum in water and pressed into and dried in molds, forming sticks of various shapes. Also *Indian ink*.—**India matting**, a kind of grass matting made in India, usually from *Cyperus corymbosus*.—**India mull**, a thin, soft muslin made in India, and used for dresses and trimmings. See *mull*.—**India myrrh**. See *myrrh*.—**India opium**. See *opium*.—**India paper**, a thin, soft, absorbent paper, usually of a pale-buff tint, made in China and Japan, and imitated in Europe and the United States, where it is used for the first or finest impressions of engravings, called *India proofs*.—**India proof**, an early and choice impression taken from an engraved plate or block on India paper.—**India rubber**. See *india-rubber*.—**India senna**. See *senna*.—**India shawl**, a Cashmere shawl. See *Cashmere*.

indiadem (in-di'ạ-dem), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *diadem*.] To place or set in a diadem, as a gem. [Rare.]

Whereto shall that be likened? to what gem
Indiademed? *Southey.*

Indiaman (in'di-ạ-man), *n.*; pl. *Indiamen* (-men). In general, a ship engaged in the India trade; specifically and strictly, a ship of large tonnage, formerly officered and armed by the East India Company for that trade.

Indian (in'di-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [Also in U. S. colloq. or dial. use *Injin*, *Injun*; = F. *Indien* = Sp. Pg. It. *Indiano* (cf. D. *Indiaansch* = G. *Indianisch* = Dan. Sw. *Indiansk*, a.), < LL. *Indianus*, < L. *India*, Gr. Ἰνδία, India, L. *Indus*, Gr. Ἰνδός, an Indian, < L. *Indus*, Gr. Ἰνδός, the river so called, OPers. *Hindu*, Zend *Hindu*, Pers. Hind. *Hind*, < Skt. *sindhu*, a river.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to India or to the Indies (now specifically called the *East Indies* in distinction from the *West Indies*), or to the languages of India.

The springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes, *Indian* streams.
Milton, P. L., iii. 436.

Ere yet the morn
Breaks hither over *Indian* seas.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxvi.

2. Pertaining or relating (*a*) originally to the West Indies or their inhabitants; (*b*) now, in an extended sense, to the whole race of American Indians or aborigines: as, *Indian* arrows; an *Indian* blanket; an *Indian* name.

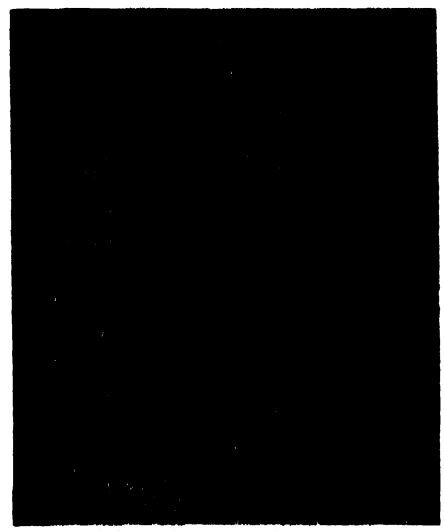
Then smote the *Indian* tomahawk
On crashing door and shattering lock.
Whittier, Pentucket.

Listen to this *Indian* Legend,
To this Song of Hiawatha!
Longfellow, Hiawatha, Prol.

3. Made of maize or Indian corn: as, *Indian* meal; *Indian* bread.

If I don't make a johnny-cake every day, Kier says, "Ma, why don't you make some *Indian* bread?"
Mrs. Whitcher, Widow Bedott, p. 70.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, an officer of the Interior Department of the United States government charged with the management of the Indian tribes and of the transactions of the government with them.—**East Indian cork-tree**. See *cork-tree*.—**Indian aconite**. Same as *Nepal aconite* (which see, under *aconite*).—**Indian agency**. See *agency*, 4.—**Indian apple**, the May apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*.—**Indian architecture**, the architecture peculiar to India or Hindustan. It comprehends a great variety of styles, which have been classified as the Buddhist styles, as exemplified not only in the Buddhist works within the borders of Hindustan, but also in those of Burma, Ceylon, Java, China, and Tibet (see *Buddhist*); the Jain style, developed from preëxisting styles after A. D. 450; the Dravidian or Tamul style of southern India (see *Tamul*); the Northern Hindu, Indo-Aryan, or Sanskrit style, a cognate style occurring in the valley of the Ganges and its tributaries (see *Sanskrit*); the Chalukyan style, prevailing in the intermediate region between the last two; the Modern Hindu, Indian-Saracenic, or Mohammedan, comprehending the forms assumed by Indian architecture under the influence of Mohammedan ideas and traditions; and the local developments peculiar to Cashmere and some other districts. No stone architecture existed in India before 250 B. C. The earliest stone buildings reproduce closely the details and constructive forms of the elaborately framed and decorated wooden architecture previously practised, forms more proper to construction in stone being gradually developed. The buildings of the first five or six centuries of stone architecture are Buddhist. Among the most remarkable of the works of Indian architecture are the rock-cut temples and halls, such as those at Ellora, where series of courts, pillared chambers, porches, cells, and cloisters extend for miles, all excavated from the solid rock, and covered with elaborate carving. Lofty towers and pagodas, and the conical pseudo-domes of the Jains, built in horizontal courses, are also characteristic. A system of horizontal architraves is consistently applied; and many of the piers and columns in the later works display capitals resembling closely those of some medieval styles of Europe. But no regular order appears, like those of the classical styles; nor can the development of an arched style be consecutively traced, in spite of many patent resemblances to European art, as in the palace of Madura. The carved decoration is usually exceedingly rich and varied, introducing freely human and animal forms, and often cov-



Indian Architecture, Dravidian style.
Detail of Horse Court, Temple of Madura.

ering piers, arches, and flat surfaces, both without and within. Sculpture was at its best in the fourth and fifth centuries A. D., but shows the Oriental characteristic of decline almost from the beginning. Animals and botanical details are well done; the human figure, though life-like, is conventionalized and not beautiful. Indian architecture has been very thoroughly and intelligently treated by native writers.—**Indian balm**, the purple trillium or birthroot, a native of North America. See *Trillium*.—**Indian bark, bay, bean, bee-king**. See the nouns.—**Indian berry**, *Anamirta paniculata*, a climbing shrub of the natural order *Menispermaceæ*, a native of India and the Malay islands. It bears panicles of flowers 1 to 1½ feet long. The fruit, when dried, is known as *Cocculus Indicus*. See *Cocculus*.—**Indian blue**. Same as *indigo*.—**Indian bread**. See def. 3.—**Indian chickweed**. See *chickweed*.—**Indian chocolate**. See *Geum*.—**Indian club**, a heavy club shaped somewhat like a large bottle, used in gymnastic exercises to develop the muscles of the arms, chest, etc.—**Indian copal**. Same as *white dammar-resin* (which see, under *dammar-resin*).—**Indian corn**, a native American plant, *Zea Mays*, otherwise called *maize*, and its fruit. See *maize*.

The Summers [in New England] are commonly hot and dry, there being seldom any Rain, yet are the Harvests good, the *Indian Corn* requiring more heat than wet to ripen it. *S. Clarke*, Plantations of the English in [America (1670), p. 29.

Indian couch-grass, a name sometimes given to the Bermuda grass, *Cynodon Dactylon*. See *Bermuda grass*, under *grass*.—**Indian Councils Act**. See *council*.—**Indian country**, a term which has varied in application with the changes in Indian occupation of lands within the territory of the United States. It is now understood as meaning all the country to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, whether within a reservation or not, except, perhaps, the regions occupied by Indians in Alaska, whose title to the soil, or right of occupancy, is disputed.—**Indian cress**. See *cress*.—**Indian crocus**, a name for some of the species of the genus *Cœlogyne* (*Pleione*), of the *Orchideæ*. They are dwarf epiphytal plants with large, handsomely colored flowers, and are natives of the alpine regions of northern India.—**Indian cucumber**. Same as *cucumber-root*.—**Indian currant**. See *currant*[3].—**Indian dart** or **dart-iron**, a peculiar harpoon used in killing swordfish.—**Indian drug**, a name for tobacco. *Nares.*

His breath compounded of strong English beere
And th' *Indian drug* would suffer none come neere.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

Indian elm, the slippery elm, *Ulmus fulva*.—**Indian fan-palm, fig**. See the nouns.—**Indian file**. See *file*[2].

The party . . . moved up the pathway in single or *Indian file*. *Scott*, Waverley, xxxviii.

Indian fire, a pyrotechnic composition, used as a signal-light, consisting of sulphur, realgar, and niter. It burns with a brilliant white flame.—**Indian fort**. See *mound-builder*.—**Indian geranium**. See *geranium*.—**Indian ginger**. Same as *wild ginger*. See *ginger*[1].—**Indian giver**, one who takes back a gift after having bestowed it upon another: in allusion to the fact that an Indian expects an equivalent for his gift, or its return. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Indian grass**. See *millet*.—**Indian greenfinch**. Same as *yellow finch* (which see, under *finch*[1]).—**Indian hazelnuts**. Same as *bonduc-seeds*.—**Indian heliotrope, hemp, indigo**. See the nouns.—**Indian hen**, the American bittern, *Botaurus mugitans* or *B. lentiginosus*. See *bittern*[2].—**Indian ink**. See *India ink*, under *India*.—**Indian ipecac, ivy, jalap, lake**, etc. See the nouns.—**Indian meal**, meal made from maize or Indian corn.—**Indian millet**. See *millet*.—**Indian mound**. See *mound-builder*.—**Indian myrobalan**. Same as *horse-nut*.—**Indian oak**, the teak-tree, *Tectona grandis*. See *teak*.—**Indian ocher**. Same as *Indian red* (which see, under *red*).—**Indian ox**, the brahminy bull.—**Indian physic**. See *Gillenia*.—**Indian pipe**. See *Indian-pipe*.—**Indian plague**. See *plague*.—**Indian plantain**. See *Cassilla*.—**Indian pudding**. (*a*) Same as *hasty-pudding*, 2. [Rare.]

He was making his breakfast from a prodigious earthen dish, filled with milk and *Indian pudding*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 182.

(b) A baked, boiled, or steamed pudding made with Indian meal, molasses, and suet, and in New England in former times almost universally, and still quite extensively, forming a part of the Sunday dinner.

The *Indian pudding*, with its gelatinous softness, matured by long and patient brooding in the motherly old oven. *H. B. Stowe*, Minister's Wooing, xvi.

Indian red, reed, reservation, rice, etc. See the nouns. —**Indian ringworm.** Same as *dhobie's itch* (which see, under *dhobie*).—**Indian shot.** See *Indian-shot*.—**Indian steel.** Same as *wootz*.—**Indian summer**, in the United States, a period in autumn characterized by calm and absence of rain. This condition is especially well manifested in the upper Mississippi valley, where it is in conspicuous contrast with the climatic phenomena which precede and follow it. West of the bolt of States lying adjacent to the Mississippi the rainfall is so small that the chief characteristic of the Indian summer is not exceptional enough to excite attention; and from the Mississippi valley eastward, the autumnal periods of calm and dryness become more and more irregular in their occurrence, and are, on the whole, of shorter duration. Hence in the Eastern States any period of unusually quiet, dry, and hazy weather, even if it lasts only a few days, may be designated the Indian summer, provided it occurs at any time between the middle of September and the early part of December. The haze which fills the air at such times is simply the dust and smoke which are not blown away by the wind, but float near the earth's surface. The name is due to the fact that the phenomena of the Indian summer are much more distinctly marked in the region chiefly occupied by the Indians at the time this term became current than they are in the more eastern regions, to which the white population was chiefly limited prior to the beginning of the present century.

That delicious season known as "*Indian Summer*" is often prolonged into December, when a calm, soft, hazy atmosphere fills the sky, through which, day after day, the sun, shorn of his beams, rises and sets like a globe of fire. *J. W. Foster*, The Mississippi Valley, p. 205.

What visionary tints the year puts on,
When falling leaves falter through motionless air!
Lowell. An *Indian-Summer* Reverie.

The warm, late days of *Indian Summer* came in, dreamy and calm and still, with just frost enough to crisp the ground of a morning, but with warm trances of benignant, sunny hours at noon. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 337.

Indian tobacco, a plant, *Lobelia inflata*: same as *gagroot*. —**Indian turnip**, a North American plant, *Arisæma triphyllum*, which has a very acrid root resembling a small turnip, one or two leaves, divided into three leaflets, and blossoms resembling those of plants of the genus *Arum*.—**Indian walnut.** See *walnut*.—**Indian yellow.** See *yellow*.—**Order of the Indian Empire**, an order instituted in 1878 for British subjects in India, to commemorate the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title of Empress of India, and open to natives as well as to persons of European extraction.—**West Indian bark.** See *bark*[2].

Indian Turnip (*Arisæma triphyllum*). *a*, inflorescence, the spathe turned back; *b*, male, and *c*, female spadix.

II. *n.* 1. A member of one of the native races of India or the East Indies; an East Indian.

The fig-tree, not that kind for fruit renown'd,
But such as at this day, to *Indians* known,
In Malabar or Decan spreads her arms.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1102.

2. A European who resides or has resided in the East Indies; an Anglo-Indian.

He [Colonel Newcome] appeared at Bath and at Cheltenham, where, as we know, there are many old *Indians*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxi.

Our best *Indians*, . . . in the idleness and obscurity of home [Great Britain] . . . look back with fondness to the country where they have been useful and distinguished. *Elphinstone*, in Colebrooke, I. 366.

3. An aboriginal native of North or South America: so named by Columbus and other early navigators, who thought that the lands discovered by them were parts of India. In English writers of the sixteenth century this name is confined to those tribes with whom the Spaniards came in contact; after 1600 it is applied also to the aboriginal inhabitants of North America generally.

Now we are ready, I think, for any assault of the *Indians*; . . .
Let them come, if they like, be it sagamore, sachem, or pow-wow. *Longfellow*, Courtship of Miles Standish, i.

He was an *Indian* of the Llanos, . . . and had actually been upon the Orenoco. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxi.

Mr. Prescott, in Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, also states that the North American *Indians* do not pray to the Great Spirit. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 254.

East Indian, a native or an inhabitant of the East Indies. —**Red Indian**, one of the aborigines of America: so called from the copper color of their skin. Also called *red man* and, colloquially, *redskin*.—**West Indian**, a native or an inhabitant of the West Indies.

Indian (in'di-an), *v. i.* [< *Indian*, *n.*, 3.] To prowl about or live like an Indian. [Colloq., U. S.]

Jake Marshall and me has been *Indianing* round these 'ere woods more times 'n you could count. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 189.

indianaite (in-di-an'a-īt), *n.* [< *Indiana* + *-ite*[2].] A kind of white clay found in Lawrence county, Indiana, and used in making porcelain.

Indian-arrow (in'di-an-ar''ō), *n.* The burning-bush, *Euonymus atropurpurea*, a small ornamental American shrub.

Indian-cup (in'di-an-kup), *n.* A plant of the genus *Sarracenia*; a pitcher-plant.

Indianeer (in'di-a-nēr'), *n.* [< *Indian* + *-eer*.] An Indiaman. [Rare.]

Indian-eye (in'di-an-ī), *n.* A pink, *Dianthus plumarius*: so called from the eye-shaped marking of the corolla.

Indian-heart (in'di-an-härt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cardiospermum*, particularly *C. corindum*: so called from the prominent, white, heart-shaped scars on the seed, which mark the point of attachment.

Indianian (in-di-an'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Indiana* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Indiana, one of the interior States of the United States.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of the State of Indiana.

Indianist (in'di-an-ist), *n.* [< *Indian* + *-ist*.] A student of, or an expert in, the languages and history of India.

The problems remained unsolved, because the Sinologues had known no Sanskrit and the *Indianists* had known no Chinese. *F. W. Farrar*, Families of Speech, p. 13.

indianite (in'di-an-īt), *n.* [< *Indian*, *a.*, 1, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a variety of anorthite found in the Carnatic, where it is the gangue of corundum.

Indian-pipe (in'di-an-pīp), *n.* The corpse-plant or pine-sap, *Monotropa uniflora*: so named from the resemblance of the plant when in flower to a white clay pipe. See cut under *Monotropa*.

Indian-poke (in'di-an-pōk), *n.* The American white or false hellebore, *Veratrum viride*.

Indian-root (in'di-an-röt), *n.* The American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa*.

Indian-sal, Indian-saul (in'di-an-sal, -sâl), *n.* A large East Indian tree, *Shorea robusta*, the wood of which is widely used in Bengal, and ranks next to teak. Also called *sal-tree*.

Indian's-dream (in'di-anz-drēm), *n.* A North American fern, *Pellæa atropurpurea*.

Indian-shoe (in'di-an-shö), *n.* The moccasin-flower, *Cypripedium*: so called from the resemblance of the inflated lip to a moccasin.

Indian-shot (in'di-an-shot), *n.* A plant of the genus *Canna*, particularly *C. Indica*: so called from the hard shot-like seeds, of which there are several in the pod. See cut under *Canna*.

india-rubber (in'di-a-rub'ėr), *n.* 1. An elastic gummy substance, the inspissated juice of various tropical plants; caoutchouc; gum elastic. There are several plants which produce india-rubber: an Indian plant, *Ficus elastica*; several African plants of the genus *Landolphia*, the most important of which are *L. Kirkii* and *L. Petersiana*; and a Central American species, *Castilloa elastica*. Brazilian or Ceara rubber is the product of *Manihot Glaziovii*. The Para rubber is the product of several species of the genus *Hevea*, particularly *H. Brasiliensis* and *H. Guianensis*. Pure india-rubber is whitish, and in thin sheets is semi-transparent. Its specific gravity is given as 0.925; its density is not permanently increased by pressure. It is the most freely elastic of all known substances. Its elasticity may be removed by stretching it and placing it in this condition in cold water, but is regained by immersion in warm water. It yields to pressure in any direction, and returns instantly to its original form when the pressure is removed. Cold renders it hard and stiff, but never brittle. Heat makes it supple. It melts at a temperature of 248° F., partially decomposing, and forming a viscous mass which does not again become solid when cold. It vaporizes at 600° F. At a red heat it yields a gas at the rate of 30,000 cubic feet per ton, which has a high illuminating power. When ignited in contact with the air it burns freely, with a bright flame and a great deal of smoke. India-rubber dissolves in bisulphid of carbon, naphtha, benzol, washed ether, and chloroform, and in the oils of cajeput, lavender, sassafras, and in turpentine. An oily liquid which is an excellent solvent is obtained from the gum itself by exposing it to a temperature of 600° F. in a close vessel. When treated with sulphur, as in the process of vulcanizing, india-rubber becomes black and takes a horny consistence, retaining its elasticity even when cold, and is more easily worked, so that its value for many commercial purposes is greatly increased. Since the process of vulcanization was discovered (by Charles Goodyear in 1844), pure rubber is rarely used, the vulcanized or changed rubber being far preferable for almost every use.

2. An overshoe made of india-rubber. [Colloq., U. S.]—**India-rubber tree**, the name of several trees which produce india-rubber, but particularly of *Ficus elastica*. In Florida and the West Indies *F. pedunculata* is so designated.—**India-rubber vine**, an East Indian twining asclepiadaceous plant, *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, now also introduced sparingly into the West Indies. It yields a very pure caoutchouc.

Indic (in'dik), *a.* [< L. *Indicus*, < Gr. *Ἰνδικός*, pertaining to India or the Indians, < *Ἰνδία*, India, *Ἰνδός*, Indian: see *Indian*.] Originating or flourishing in India: a comprehensive epithet sometimes applied to the Indo-European (Aryan) languages of India, including the ancient Sanskrit, Prakrit, and Pali, and the modern Hindi, Hindustani, Marathi, Bengali, etc.

indical† (in'di-kal), *a.* [< L. *index* (*indic-*), an index, + *-al*.] Related to or derived from indexes.

I confess there is a lazy kind of Learning which is only *indical*. *Fuller*, Worthies, Norfolk.

indican (in'di-kan), *n.* [< NL. *indicum*, indigo (see *indigo*), + *-an*.] The natural glucoside ($C_{26}H_{31}NO_{17}$) by the decomposition of which indigo blue is produced from the various species of indigo-producing plants. It forms a transparent brown syrup, the aqueous solution of which has a yellow color, bitter taste, and slightly acid reaction. By the action of dilute mineral acids it splits up, forming indigo blue, indigo red, and indiglucin.

indicant (in'di-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *indican(t-)s*, ppr. of *indicare*, show, point out: see *indicate*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to indicate, point out, or suggest.

II. *n.* That which serves to point out or indicate; specifically, in *med.*, that which indicates a suitable remedy or treatment, as a symptom or combination of symptoms, or the history of the case.

indicate (in'di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indicated*, ppr. *indicating*. [< L. *indicatus*, pp. of *indicare* (> It. *indicare* = Sp. Pr. *indicar* = F. *indiquer*), point out, indicate, < *in*, in, to, + *dicare*, declare, orig. point: see *diction*. Cf. *index*.] 1. To point out; show; suggest, as by an outline or a word, etc.: as, the length of a shadow *indicates* the time of day; to *indicate* a picture by a sketch.

Above the steeple shines a plate
That turns and turns to *indicate*
From what point blows the weather.
Cowper, The Jackdaw (trans.).

A white-washed, high-roofed, one-storied building in front was *indicated* as the dák bungalow and posting station. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 135.

2. Especially, to give a suggestion of; serve as a reason or ground for inferring, expecting, using, etc.; also, merely suggest; hint: as, a falling barometer *indicates* rain or high wind; certain symptoms *indicate* certain remedies in the treatment of disease.

Surely the uniformity of the phænomenon *indicates* a corresponding uniformity in the cause. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Indicated duty, the work done by a steam-engine per unit weight of coal consumed, as shown by the steam-engine indicator.—**Indicated horse-power.** See *horse-power*.—**Indicated power**, the power of the steam-engine as measured by the instrument called an *indicator*.—**Syn.** To mark, signify, denote, manifest, evidence, betoken.

indication (in-di-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *indication* = Pr. *indicatio* = Sp. *indicacion* = Pg. *indicação* = It. *indicazione*, < L. *indicatio(n-)*, a showing, < *indicare*, show: see *indicate*.] 1. The act of indicating or pointing out; a showing; exhibition; manifestation; prognostication.

Without which you cannot make any true analysis and *indication* of the proceedings of nature. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. That which serves to indicate or point out; intimation; information; mark; token; sign; symptom.

And that in the plain table there had not been only the description and *indication* of hours, but the configurations and *indications* of the various phases of the moon, the motion and place of the sun in the ecliptick, and divers other curious *indications* of celestial motions. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 340.

There is a wonderful passion, if I may so speak, in human nature for the Immutable and Unchangeable, that gives no slight *indication* of its own Immortality. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 109.

indicative (in-dik'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *indicatif* = Pr. *indicatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *indicativo* = G. *indicativ*, < LL. *indicativus*, serving to point out, < L. *indicare*, pp. *indicatus*, point out.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pointing out; bringing to notice; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious; showing.

And I understand . . . the truth of this manner of operation in the instance of Isaac blessing Jacob, which in the several parts was expressed in all forms, *indicative*, optative, enunciative.
Jer. Taylor, Divine Institution of the Office Ministerial.

It often happens that clouds are not so *indicative* of a storm as the total absence of clouds.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXV. 674.

2. In *gram.*, noting that mode of the verb which indicates (that is, simply predicates or affirms), without any further modal implication: as, he *writes*; he *is writing*; they *run*; *has* the mail *arrived*?

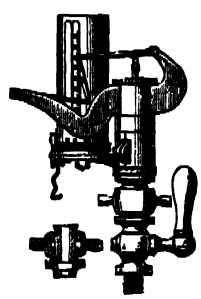
II. *n.* In *gram.*, the indicative mode. See I., 2. Abbreviated *ind.*

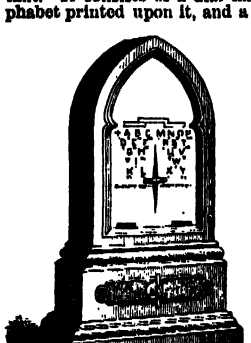
indicatively (in-dik'ạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner to show or signify.

indicator (in'di-kā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *indicateur* = Sp. Pg. *indicador* = It. *indicatore*, < LL. *indicator*, one who points out, < L. *indicare*, point out: see *indicate*.] **1.** One who indicates or points out; that which points out, directs, or reports, as a grade-post on a railroad, the pointer on a steam-gage, etc. It is used in compound names to describe a number of gaging or indicating appliances: as, leak-*indicator*, speed-*indicator*, etc.

Reasoning by analogy, we find that, in many cases of bodily disease, the state of the mind is the first *indicator* of the mischief going on in the system.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 213.

Specifically—(*a*) A steam (cylinder) pressure-gage. It is an apparatus for recording the variations of pressure or vacuum in the cylinder of a steam-engine. The accompanying cut represents a type of the indicator. The pipe with the stop-cock is screwed to the cylinder so that when the cock is opened the pressure of the steam within may enter the cylinder above, press the piston upward against the action of a spring constructed to give a definite resistance in pounds per square inch, and cause the lever-arm to rise and mark on the hollow cylinder at the left a vertical trace, the altitude of which measures the pressure. A card or a sheet of paper may be fitted to this cylinder, and the trace be made on the paper. The hollow cylinder is free to revolve, if drawn by the loose cord hanging from it. To operate the indicator, the cord is connected with some moving part of the engine so that a single stroke of the piston causes the cylinder and the card to revolve once (the return being secured by a spring) as the pencil makes one mark. Since the pencil-mark is timed to one stroke of the engine, the resulting curved line on the card gives a graphic report of the pressure or vacuum of the steam during one complete stroke. Such graphic curves are called *indicator-diagrams*, the marked card being called an *indicator-card*. See *indicator-diagram*, under *diagram*. (*b*) The dial and pointer of a signal-telegraph used on private lines, where rapidity of delivery of the messages is not important. It consists of a dial having the letters of the alphabet printed upon it, and a pointer that traverses the circle, pausing before the letters of the word transmitted, thus spelling out the message. See *telegraph*. (*c*) In a microscope, an arrangement for marking the position of a particular object in the field of view. Quekett's indicator was a steel finger connected with the eyepiece. (*d*) In *mining*, an arrangement by means of which the position of the cage in the shaft is known to the man in charge of the winding-engine. (*e*) In the *theory of numbers*, the exponent of that power of any number less than and prime to any modulus, which power is the least power of the same number congruous to unity. (*f*) In *anat.*, the extensor indicis, a muscle which extends the forefinger, as in the act of pointing. It arises from the back of the ulna, and is inserted into the index-finger, which can thus be straightened independently of the other fingers. [In this sense only the plural is *indicatores*.]


Indicator.


Wheatstone's Indicator-telegraph.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A honey-guide; a species of the genus *Indicator* or family *Indicatoridæ*. (*b*) [*cap.*] The typical and leading genus of *Indicatoridæ*, established by Vieillot in 1816. *I. major* and *I. minor* are examples. See *Indicatoridæ*.—**Celestial indicator**, an apparatus for finding the relative positions of the principal stars and constellations.—**Hydraulic indicator**. See *hydraulic*.—**Indicator-card**. See def. 1 (*a*), above.—**Indicator-diagram**. See def. 1 (*a*), above.—**Indicator muscle**, the extensor indicis.—**Low-water indicator**, a device for showing the depth of water in a steam-boiler. The usual form is a glass tube, placed vertically at the end of the boiler, in which the water rises: commonly called a *water-gage*. In another form the depth of water is indicated by a pointer on a dial.—**Stock indicator**, an electric-telegraph machine which records automatically in letters and figures, on a strip of paper called a tape, the names and prices of stock and other funds sent out from a central office, and, in general, news of a character likely to affect the money-market. Also called *ticker*.

Indicatoridæ (in'di-kā-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Indicator* + *-idæ*.] A family of zygodactyl picarian birds, related to the barbets (*Capitonidæ*) and woodpeckers (*Picidæ*); the honey-guides or indicators. It is a small family of about 12 species of small dull-colored birds, noted for serving as guides to places where honey may be found. They build pensile nests, lay white eggs, and some are said to be parasitic, like cuckoos. Three species inhabit the Oriental region, *Indicator xanthonotus* of India, *I. malayanus* of Malacca, and *I. archipelagicus* of Borneo. The rest are African, as *I. major*, etc.

Indicatorinæ (in-di-kā-tō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Indicator* + *-inæ*.] The honey-guides as a subfamily of *Cuculidæ*, or of some other family of zygodactyl birds. *W. Swainson; G. R. Gray; A. H. Garrod.*

indicatory (in'di-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *indicate* + *-ory*.] Serving to show or make known; showing.

The box which covers the coil and *indicatory* part of the thermometer is merely to protect it from accidental injury. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 294.

indicatrix (in-di-kā'triks), *n.* [NL., fem. to *indicator*.] **1.** In *geom.*, the curve of intersection of any surface with a plane indefinitely near and parallel to the tangent-plane at any point. The indicatrix is a hyperbola, a pair of parallel lines, or an ellipse, according as the surface is anticlastic, cylindrical, or synclastic, at the point of tangency.

2. In the theory of equations, a curve which exhibits the joint effect of the two middle criteria of Newton's rule, in the case of an equation of the fifth degree having all its roots imaginary.—**Spherical indicatrix**, the spherical curve traced on a unit sphere by the extremity of a radius drawn parallel to the tangent of a tortuous curve.

indicavit (in-di-kā'vit), *n.* [L., he has shown, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *indicare*, show: see *indicate*.] In *Eng. eccles. law*, a variety of the writ of prohibition.

indice† (in'dis), *n.* [< F. *indice*, < L. *index*, index: see *index*.] An index.

Too much talking is over the *indice* of a foole.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

indices, *n.* Latin plural of *index*.

indicia (in-dish'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *indicium*, a notice, information, discovery, sign, mark, token, < *index* (*indic-*), index: see *index*.] Discriminating marks; badges; tokens; indications; symptoms: as, *indicia* of fraud; *indicia* of disease.

indicible† (in-dis'i-bl), *a.* [< F. *indicible*, < ML. *indicibilis*, that cannot be said, < *in-* priv. + *dicibilis*, < L. *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] Unspeakable; inexpressible.

If the malignity of this sad contagion spend no faster before winter, the calamity will be *indicible*.
Evelyn, To Lord Cornebery, Sept. 9, 1665.

indico†, *n.* An obsolete form of *indigo*.

indicolite (in-dik'ọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰνδικόν*, indigo, + *λίθος*, stone.] In *mineral.*, a variety of tourmaline of an indigo-blue color, sometimes with a tinge of azure or green. Also *indigolite*.

indict (in-dīt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *endict*; the *e* is a mod. insertion, in imitation of the orig. L.; prop., as the pron. shows, *indite*, *endite*, the older form being now differentiated in sense; < OF. *enditer*, *endicter*, *inditer*, *indicter*, indict, accuse, point out, < L. *indictare*, declare, accuse, freq. of *indicere*, pp. *indictus*, declare, appoint (in sense appar. in part confused with L. *indicare*, point out), < *in*, in, + *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] **1.** To compose; write: properly and still usually written *indite* (which see.) [Obsolete or archaic.]—**2**†. To appoint publicly or by authority; proclaim.

And therefore, as secular princes did use to *indict* or permit the indiction of synods of bishops, so, when they saw cause, they confirm'd the sentences of bishops and pass'd them into laws. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 4.

I am told we shall have no Lent *indicted* this year.
Evelyn.

3. To find chargeable with a criminal offense, and in due forms of law to accuse of the same, as a means of bringing to trial: specifically said of the action of a grand jury. See *indictment*.

No matter in the phrase that might *indict* the author of affectation. *Shak.*, Hamlet (Globe ed.), ii. 2.

About the same Time, Robert Tresilian, Chief Justice, came to Coventry, where he *indicted* two thousand Persons. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 143.

You are here *indicted* by the names of Guildford Dudley, Lord Dudley, Jane Gray, Lady Jane Gray, of capital and high treason against our most sovereign lady the queen's majesty. *Dekker and Webster*, Sir Thomas Wyat.

=**Syn. 3.** *Charge*, *Indict*, etc. See *accuse*.

indictable (in-dī'ta-bl), *a.* [< *indict* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being indicted; liable to indictment: as, an *indictable* offender.—**2.** That may subject one to an indictment; that may be punished by a proceeding commenced by indictment: as, an *indictable* offense.

indictee (in-dī-tē'), *n.* [< *indict* + *-ee*[1].] One who is indicted.

indicter, indictor (in-dī'tėr, -tọr), *n.* One who indicts.

And then maister More saith yet further that vpon indightmentes at Sessions the *indighters* vse not to shewe ye names of them that gaue them informacion.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 987.

indiction (in-dik'shọn), *n.* [= F. *indiction*, < L. *indictio(n-)*, a declaration of imposition of a tax, LL. a space of 15 years, < *indicere*, declare: see *indict*.] **1**†. A declaration; proclamation.

After a legation "ad res repetendas," and a refusal, and a denunciation, and *indiction* of war, the war is left at large. *Bacon.*

The emperor subscribed with his own hand, and in purple ink, the solemn edict or *indiction*.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xvii.

2. A fiscal period of fifteen years, established by Constantine the Great after the reorganization of the Roman Empire, being the term during which the annual tax on real property was paid on the basis of a valuation made and proclaimed at the beginning of each quindecennial period. This became a common and convenient means for dating ordinary transactions.

By a very easy connection of ideas, the word *indiction* was transferred to the measure of tribute which it prescribed, and to the annual term which it allowed for payment. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, xvii.

Hence—**3.** In *chron.*, a year bearing a number, or the number attached to the year, showing its place in a cycle of fifteen years, counting from A. D. 313. To find the indiction, add 3 to the number of the year in the vulgar era, and divide by 15; the remainder is the indiction, or, if there is no remainder, the indiction is 15. There were three varieties, differing only in the commencement of the year: the original *Greek* or *Constantinopolitan*, reckoned from September 1st of what we consider the previous year; the *Roman* or *Pontifical* (a bad designation, since it was not used preferentially in the bulls of the popes), beginning with the civil year, January 1st, December 25th, or March 25th; and the *Constantinian*, *Imperial*, or *Cæsarean* (due to a blunder of the Venerable Bede), beginning September 24th.

Given in the moneth of November, and vpon the tenth *Indiction*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 20.

The name and use of the *Indictions*, which serve to ascertain the chronology of the middle ages, was derived from the regular practice of the Roman Tributes.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xvii.

indictive† (in-dik'tiv), *a.* [< LL. *indictivus*, < L. *indicere*, pp. *indictus*, declare: see *indict*, *indiction*.] Proclaimed; declared.

In all the funerals of note, especially in the publick or *indictive*, the corpse was first brought, with a vast train of followers, into the forum.
Kennet, Antiquities of Rome, ii. 5.

indictment (in-dīt'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *endictment*; < *indict* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of indicting; accusation; formal charge or statement of grievances; formal complaint before a tribunal.

All their lives,
That by *indictment*, and by dint of sword,
Have since miscarried under Bolingbroke.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. In *law*, the formal complaint by which a criminal offense, found by the grand jury to have been committed, is by it charged against the supposed offender for presentation to the court, that he may be put on trial. It is generally drafted by the public prosecutor, and is termed a *bill* until it has received the sanction of the grand jury, which must be by the concurrence of at least twelve of the jurors, attested by oath or affirmation.

An *indictment* is a written accusation of one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred to, and presented upon oath by, a grand jury.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xxiii.

3. In *Scots law*, a form or process by which a criminal is brought to trial at the instance of the lord advocate. It runs in the name of the lord advocate, and, addressing the panel by name, charges the latter with being guilty of the crime for which he is to be brought to trial.—**Bill of indictment**. See def. 2.—**Finding an indictment**, the act of the grand jury, on investigating an offense, in approving an indictment of the supposed offender.

indictor, *n.* See *indicter*.

indienne (F. pron. an-di-en'), *n.* [F., fem. of *Indien*, Indian: see *Indian*.] Printed calico, especially that printed in bright colors with a rather small pattern: the French term, often used in English.

indifference (in-dif'ẹ-rens), *n.* [< F. *indifférence* = Sp. *indiferencia* = Pg. *indifferença* = It. *indifferenza*, < L. *indifferentia*, < *indifferen(t-)s*, indifferent: see *indifferent*.] **1.** The state of

being indifferent, as between persons or things; absence of prepossession or bias; impartiality.

He is through such pryde farre fro such *indifference* & equitie as ought and must be in the judges which he sayth I assigne. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1008.

After praise and scorn,
As one who feels the immeasurable world,
Attain the wise *indifference* of the wise.
Tennyson, A Dedication.

2. The state of being indifferent or apathetic; the absence of definite preference or choice; want of differentiation or variation of feeling; absence of special interest; apathy; insensibility.

Many, we may easily suppose, have manifested this willingness to die from an impatience of suffering, or from that passive *indifference* which is sometimes the result of debility and bodily exhaustion. *Sir H. Halford.*

This absolute *indifference* to the sight of human suffering does not represent the full evil resulting from the gladiatorial games. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 295.

3. The character of being indifferent or immaterial; want of essential difference with respect to choice, use or non-use, etc.; immateriality; unimportance: as, the *indifference* of particular actions or things.—4. The condition of being indifferent in character or quality; a falling short of the standard of excellence; comparative mediocrity: as, the *indifference* of one's penmanship or work.

Also *indifferency*.

Doctrine of indifference, an opinion current in the twelfth century concerning the question of the nature of universals: namely, that nothing exists except individuals, but that, if the mind neglects the peculiar properties of this or that individual, and considers only those characters wherein one individual agrees with others, the object of thought, though still the individual, is in the state of being a species or genus.—**Liberty of indifference**, freedom from necessity; the freedom of the will: so called because before the choice or election is made the action of the will is undetermined as to acting or not acting, a state called *indifference of action*.—**Point of magnetic indifference**. See *magnetic*.=**Syn. 1.** *Neutrality*, etc. See *neutrality*.—2. *Insensibility, Impassibility*, etc. (see *apathy*); *Inattention*, etc. (see *negligence*); carelessness, coolness, coldness, heedlessness, nonchalance.—4. Poorness, low grade.

indifferenced† (in-dif'e-renst), *a.* Having an appearance of indifference. *Davies.*

I again turned to her, all as *indifferenced* over as a girl at the first long-expected question, who waits for two more. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 186.

indifferency (in-dif'e-ren-si), *n.* Same as *indifference*.

An I had but a belly of any *indifferency*, I were simply the most active fellow in Europe. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Thus do all things preach the *indifferency* of circumstances. The man is all. *Emerson*, Compensation.

indifferent (in-dif'e-rent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *indifferent*, < OF. *indifferent*, F. *indifférent* = Sp. *indiferente* = Pg. It. *indifferente*, < L. *indifferen(t-)s*, not different, < *in-* priv. + *differen(t-)s*, different: see *different*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Without difference of inclination; not preferring one person or thing to another; neutral; impartial; unbiased; disinterested: as, an *indifferent* judge, juror, or arbitrator.

My lords, be as the law is,
Indifferent, upright; I do plead guilty.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

This general and *indifferent* temper of mine doth more nearly dispose me to this noble virtue.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

2. Feeling no interest, anxiety, or care; unconcerned; apathetic: as, a man *indifferent* to his eternal welfare.

I'll give you your Revenge another time, when you are not so *indifferent*; you are thinking of something else now, and play too negligently.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 1.

In every man's career are certain points
Whereon he dares not be *indifferent*.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

3. Not making a difference; having no influence or preponderating weight; immaterial; of no account: as, it is *indifferent* which road we take.

Dangers are to me *indifferent*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

4. Regarded without difference of feeling; not exciting special interest; uninteresting.

Mutual love gives an importance to the most *indifferent* things, and a merit to actions the most insignificant.
Steele, Spectator, No. 263.

I cannot say that I particularly wish him to have more affection for me than he has. . . . When people are long *indifferent* to us, we grow indifferent to their indifference.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxi.

5. Falling short of any standard of excellence; of common or mediocre quality or kind; only passable or tolerable; ordinary.

Hum. Good lads, how do ye both?
Ros. As the *indifferent* children of the earth.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

I am myself *indifferent* honest; but yet I could accuse me of such things that it were better my mother had not borne me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

A man who has been brought up among books, and is able to talk of nothing else, is a very *indifferent* companion. *Addison*, The Man of the Town.

6. In *biol.*, undifferentiated; primitive; common; not specialized.—**Indifferent cells or tissues**. See *cell*.—**Indifferent equilibrium**. See *equilibrium*, 1.=**Syn. 2.** Cold, cool, lukewarm, inattentive, heedless.

II. *n.* 1. One who is indifferent or apathetic.

The mass of Christians throughout the world are even now no better than *indifferents*.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 180.

2. That which is indifferent or an object of indifference; that which affords no decisive ground of choice.

Now, where there are no *indifferents* and no choice between them, rights are never wider than duties.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 191.

indifferentiated (in-dif-e-ren'shi-ā-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *differentiate* + *-ed*[2].] Not differentiated.

indifferentism (in-dif'e-ren-tizm), *n.* [< *indifferent* + *-ism*.] 1. Systematic indifference; avoidance of choice or preference; specifically, the principle that differences of religious belief are essentially unimportant; adiaphorism.

The zeal for liberal studies, the luxury of life, the religious *indifferentism*, the bureaucratic system of state government, which mark the age of the Italian Renaissance. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 171.

A large number of voters abstained from *indifferentism* rather than from real hostility to Home Rule.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 599.

2. In *metaph.*, the doctrine of absolute identity; the doctrine that to be in idea or thought and to exist are one and the same thing. See *absolute identity*, under *absolute*.

indifferentist (in-dif'e-ren-tist), *n.* [< *indifferent* + *-ist*.] One who is indifferent or neutral in any cause; specifically, one who adopts the attitude of religious indifferentism.

indifferently (in-dif'e-rent-li), *adv.* 1. In an indifferent manner; without difference or distinction; impartially; without concern or preference.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' the other,
And I will look on both *indifferently*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

You are both equal and alike to me yet, and so *indifferently* affected by me as each of you might be the man if the other were away. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

Grant . . . that they may truly and *indifferently* minister justice.
Book of Common Prayer, [English] Communion Service, [Prayer for Church Militant.

2. Not particularly well, but still not ill; tolerably; passably.

I hope we have reformed that *indifferently* with us.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

But I am come to myself *indifferently* well since, I thank God for it. *Howell.*

I took my leave very *indifferently* pleased, but treated with wondrous good breeding. *Gray*, Letters, I. 122.

indiffusible (in-di-fū'zi-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *diffusible*.] Not diffusible.

indigence (in'di-jens), *n.* [< F. *indigence*, < L. *indigentia*, need, want, < *indigen(t-)s*, needy: see *indigent*.] The condition of being indigent; insufficiency of means of subsistence; poverty; penury.

It is the care of a very great part of mankind to conceal their *indigence* from the rest. *Johnson.*

=**Syn.** *Penury, Want*, etc. See *poverty*.

indigency (in'di-jen-si), *n.* Same as *indigence*. *Bentley.*

indigene (in'di-jēn), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *indigène*, < L. *indigenus*, born in a country, native: see *indigenous*.] **I.** *a.* Indigenous; native.

They were *Indigene*, or people bred vpon that very soyle. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 491.

II. *n.* One who or that which is native or indigenous; a native or aborigine; an autochthon.

It might have been expected that the plants which would succeed in becoming naturalised in any land would generally have been closely allied to the *indigenes*; for these are commonly looked at as specially created and adapted for their own country.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 112.

indigenous (in-dij'e-nus), *a.* [= F. *indigène* = Sp. *indígena* = Pg. *indigena* = It. *indigeno*, < LL. *indigenus*, born in a country, native, L. *indigena*, a native, < *indu*, within (< *in*, in), + *gignere, genere*, bear: see *-genous*.] 1. Born or originating in a particular place or country; produced naturally in a country or climate; native; not exotic.

Negroes . . . are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Sir T. Browne.*

He belonged to the genuinely *indigenous* school of Spanish poetry. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 295.

Under the Frankish law, "the tything-man is Decanus, the hundred-man Centenarius"; and whatever may have been their *indigenous* names, divisions into tens and hundreds appear to have had . . . an independent origin among Germanic races. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 512.

2. Figuratively, innate; inherent; intrinsic.

Joy and hope are emotions *indigenous* to the human mind. *Je. Taylor.*

=**Syn.** *Native*, etc. See *original*, *a.*

indigenously (in-dij'e-nus-li), *adv.* In an indigenous manner; by indigenous means.

The art seems not to have *indigenously* extended beyond that stage in any but arid regions. *Science*, XI. 220.

indigent (in'di-jent), *a.* [< F. *indigent* = Sp. Pg. It. *indigente*, < L. *indigen(t-)s*, needy, ppr. of *indigere*, need, be in want of, < *indu*, in, + *egere*, need, be in want.] 1†. Wanting; lacking: followed by *of*.

Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent of* moisture. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

How do I see that our Sex is naturally *indigent of* Protection? *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

2. Lacking means of comfortable subsistence or support; wanting necessary resources; needy; poor.

The nakedness of the *indigent* world may be clothed from the trimmings of the vain. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv.

=**Syn.** Destitute, necessitous, reduced.

indigently (in'di-jent-li), *adv.* In an indigent or destitute manner.

indigest† (in-di-jest'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *indigeste* = Pr. *indigest* = Sp. Pg. It. *indigesto*, < L. *indigestus*, unarranged, < *in-* priv. + *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, arrange, digest: see *digest*.] **I.** *a.* Not digested; crude; unformed; shapeless.

To fortify the most *indigest* and crude stomach.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

Me thinkes a troubled thought is thus exprest,
To be a chaos rude and *indigest*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

II. *n.* A crude mass; a disordered state of affairs.

Be of good comfort, prince; for you are born
To set a form upon that *indigest*
Which he hath left so shapeless and so rude.
Shak., K. John, v. 7.

indigested (in-di-jes'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *digested*.] 1. Not digested in the stomach; not changed or prepared for nourishing the body; undigested; crude.

All dreams, as in old Galen I have read,
Are from repletion and complexion bred,
From rising fumes of *indigested* food.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 142.

2. Not regularly disposed or arranged; not reduced to form and method; mentally crude: as, an *indigested* scheme.

They cannot think any doubt resolv'd, and any doctrine confirm'd, unlesse they run to that *indigested* heap and frie of Authors which they call Antiquity.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

In hot reformations, in what men more zealous than considerate call making clear work, the whole is generally crude, harsh, and *indigested*. *Burke*, Economical Reform.

3. In *phar.*, not digested; not prepared or softened with the aid of heat, as chemical substances.—4†. In *med.*, not advanced to suppuration: as, an *indigested* wound.

indigestedness (in-di-jes'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being indigested.

They looked on the Common Law as a study that could not be brought into a scheme, nor formed into a rational science, by reason of the *indigestedness* of it.
Quoted in *Bp. Burnet's* Life of Hale.

indigestibility (in-di-jes-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indigestibilité* = Pr. *indigestibilitat* = It. *indigestibilità*; as *indigestible* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being indigestible.

indigestible (in-di-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [< F. *indigestible* = Sp. *indigestible* = It. *indigestibile*, < LL. *indigestibilis*, < *in-* priv. + *digestibilis*, digestible: see *digestible*.] 1. Not digestible physically; unassimilable, as food.

Brown bread, oatmeal porridge, etc., are taken for the very aperient action they induce, owing to the irritating nature of the *indigestible* husks they contain.
Quain, Med. Dict.

2. Not digestible mentally; not to be assimilated by the mind; not to be stomached or brooked; incomprehensible or unendurable: as, an *indigestible* statement; an *indigestible* affront.

Who but a boy, fond of the florid and the descriptive, could have poured forth such a torrent of *indigestible* similes? *T. Warton*, Poems attributed to Rowley, p. 79.

indigestibleness (in-di-jes'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Indigestibility.

indigestibly (in-di-jes'ti-bli), *adv.* Not digestibly; so as not to be digested.

indigestion (in-di-jes'chon), *n.* [= F. *indigestion* = Sp. *indigestion* = Pg. *indigestão* = It. *in-*

digestione, < LL. *indigestio(n-)*, indigestion, < *in-* priv. + *digestio(n-)*, digestion.] Want of digestion; incapability of or difficulty in digesting food; dyspepsia.

Fat Brom Van Bummel, who was suddenly carried off by an *indigestion*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 393.

indigestive (in-di-jes'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *indigestif*; as *in-*[3] + *digestive*.] Affected by indigestion; dyspeptic.

She was a cousin, an *indigestive* single woman, who called her rigidity religion. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxv.

indigitate† (in-dij'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *indigitatus*, pp. of *indigitare*, < L. *in*, in, on, + *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] To indicate with or as if with the finger; point out.

Horace, . . . Juvenal, and Persius were no prophets, although their lines did seem to *indigitate* and point at our times. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 6.

We are not to *indigitate* the parts transmitted. *Harvey*.

indigitation† (in-dij-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *indigitate* + *-ion*.] The act of pointing out with or as if with the finger; indication.

We shall find them [the stewards of Christ] out by their proper direction and *indigitation*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 30.

Which things I conceive no obscure *indigitation* of providence. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

indiglucin (in-di-glō'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰνδικόν*, indigo, + *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *-in*[2].] A pale-yellow syrupy mass ($C_8H_{10}O_8$) obtained from the liquid from which indirubin has been separated, by adding excess of acetate of lead, filtering, and treating with excess of ammonia. This precipitate is decomposed with sulphureted hydrogen and purified with animal charcoal.

indign† (in-dīn'), *a.* [< ME. *indign*, *indigne* (also *undign*), < OF. (also F.) *indigne* = Sp. Pg. *indigno* = It. *indegno*, < L. *indignus*, unworthy, < *in-* priv. + *dignus*, worthy: see *digne*, and cf. *condign*.] Unworthy.

It were the most *indigne* and detestable thinge that good lawes shulde be subiecte and under euyll men.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, vi.

And all *indign* and base adversities
Make head against my estimation!
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

She her selfe was of his grace *indigne*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 30.

indignance† (in-dig'nans), *n.* [< ML. *indignantia*, indignation, < L. *indignan(t-)s*, indignant: see *indignant*.] The quality of being indignant; indignation.

With great *indignaunce* he that sight forsook.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 13.

indignancy† (in-dig'nan-si), *n.* Same as *indignance*.

Engrossed by the pride of self-defence, and the *indignancy* of unmerited unkindness, the disturbed mind of Camilla had not yet formed one separate reflection.
Miss Burney, Camilla, iii. 1.

indignant (in-dig'nant), *a.* [< L. *indignan(t-)s*, ppr. of *indignari* (> It. *indignare*, *indegnare* = Sp. Pg. *indignar* = Pr. *indignar*, *endignar* = F. *indigner*), consider as unworthy, be angry or displeased at (cf. *indignus*, unworthy: see *indign*), < *in-* priv. + *dignari*, consider as worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *digne*.] Affected with indignation; moved by mixed emotions of anger and scorn; provoked by something regarded as unjust, ungrateful, or unworthy.

When the British warrior queen,
Bleeding from the Roman rods,
Sought, with an *indignant* mien,
Counsel of her country's gods.
Cowper, Boadicea.

=Syn. Incensed, provoked, exasperated.

indignantly (in-dig'nant-li), *adv.* 1. In an indignant manner; with indignation.—2†. Unworthily; disgracefully; with indignity. [An erroneous use.]

To others he wrote not, especially the mayor, because he took himself so *indignantly* used by him as he disdained so far to grace him.
Strype, Abp. Whitgift, an. 1602.

indignation (in-dig-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *indignacion*, *indignacioun*, < OF. (also F.) *indignation* = Pr. *indignacio*, *endignacio* = Sp. *indignacion* = Pg. *indignação* = It. *indignazione*, < L. *indignatio(n-)*, displeasure, < *indignari*, pp. *indignatus*, be displeased at: see *indignant*.] 1. Anger, especially anger excited by that which is unjust, ungrateful, or base; anger mingled with contempt or abhorrence; scornful displeasure.

And why that he maked hyt thus,
This was the resoun y-wys—
That no man schulde sytt aboue other,
Ne haue *indignacioun* of hys brother.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 48.

When Haman saw Mordecai in the king's gate, that he stood not up, nor moved for him, he was full of *indignation* against Mordecai. Esther v. 9.

The resentful feeling sometimes receives the name of "Righteous *Indignation*," from the circumstance that some great criminality or flagrant wrong has been the instigating cause. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 144.

2. Effect of indignant feeling; anger expressed or manifested in judgment, punishment, or violence.

O, let them [the heavens] . . . hurl down their *indignation*
On thee, the troubler of the poor world's peace!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

The face [of the Colossus] is something disfigured by time, or *indignation* of the Moores, detesting images.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 102.

Indignation meeting, a meeting of the public, or of any particular class of citizens, called for the purpose of giving formal expression to indignation against something done or threatened, and to devise means to correct or prevent it. [U. S.]

Instead of those *indignation meetings* set on foot in the time of William the Testy, where men met together to rail at public abuses, groan over the evils of the time, and make each other miserable, there were joyous meetings of the two sexes to dance and make merry.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 404.

=Syn. 1. *Vexation*, *Indignation*, etc. See *anger*[1].

indignify† (in-dig'ni-fī), *v. t.* [< *in-*[3] + *dignify*; or as *indign* + *-i-fy*.] To treat unworthily or unbecomingly.

Where that discourteous Dame with scornfull pryde
And fowle entreaty him *indignifyde*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 30.

indignity (in-dig'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *indignities* (-tiz). [= F. *indignité* = Sp. *indignidad* = Pg. *indignidade* = It. *indignità*, *indegnità*, < L. *indignita(t-)s*, unworthiness, unworthy behavior, < *indignus*, unworthy: see *indign*.] 1†. Unworthiness; shamefulness; base character or conduct.

Fie on the pelfe for which good name is sold,
And honour with *indignitie* debased!
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 63.

He had rather complaine than offend, and hates sin more for the *indignity* of it than the danger.
Bp. Hall, An Humble Man.

2. Contemptuous conduct unjustly directed toward another; any action designed to lower the dignity of another; injury accompanied with insult.

Stung with the thousand *indignities* I had met with, I was willing to cast myself away. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

To a native of rank, arrest was not merely a restraint, but a foul personal *indignity*.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

=Syn. *Insult*, *Indignity*, etc. (see *affront*); contumely, slight, disrespect, dishonor.

indignly† (in-dīn'li), *adv.* In an indign manner; unworthily.

O Saviour, didst thou take flesh for our redemption to be thus *indignly* used? *Bp. Hall*, The Crucifixion.

The Israelites were but slaues, and the Philistins were theire masters: so much more *indignely*, therefore, must they needs take it, to be thus affronted by one of theire owne vassals. *Bp. Hall*, Samson's Victory.

indigo (in'di-gō), *n.* [Formerly also *indico*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *indigo* = F. *indigo*, < Sp. *indigo*, *indico*, OSp. *endico* = Pg. *indico* = It. *indico*, OIt. *indigo*, *endego* = MHG. *indich*, G. *indich*, < L. *indicum*, < Gr. *ἰνδικόν*, indigo, lit. Indian (sc. *φάρμακον*, dye), neut. of *Ἰνδικός*, L. *Indicus*, Indian, < *Ἰνδία*, India: see *Indic*, *Indian*.] 1. A substance obtained in the form of a blue powder from leguminous plants of the genus *Indigofera*, and used as a blue dye. See *indigo-plant*. Indigo does not exist ready-formed in the indigo-plant, but is produced by the decomposition of a glucoside called *indican*. The plant is bruised and fermented in vats of water, depositing a blue substance, which is collected and dried in the form of the cubic cakes seen in commerce. In this state indigo has an intensely blue color and an earthy fracture, the kind most esteemed being that which, when rubbed by a hard body, assumes a fine copper-red polish. The indigo of commerce, besides indigo blue, consists of indigo red, indigo brown, and some earthy glutinous matters. Also called *Indian blue*.

2. The violet-blue color of the spectrum, extending, according to Helmholtz, from G two thirds of the way to F in the prismatic spectrum. The name was introduced by Newton, but has lately been discarded by the best writers.—**Bastard indigo** or **false indigo**, an American leguminous shrub, *Amorpha fruticosa*. Also called *wild indigo*. See *Amorpha*.—**Carmine of indigo**. See *indigo carmine*.—**Egyptian indigo**, a leguminous plant, *Tephrosia Apollinea*, a native of Egypt. It is narcotic, and yields a fine blue dye. The leaves are occasionally mixed with Alexandrian senna, and the plant is commonly cultivated in Nubia for its indigo.—**False indigo**. (*a*) See *bastard indigo*. (*b*) An American leguminous plant, *Baptisia australis*. See *Baptisia*. Also called *blue false indigo* and *wild indigo*.—**Indian indigo**, the common indigo of cultivation, *Indigofera tinctoria*.—**Indigo blue**, the blue coloring matter of indigo, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$; the constituent on which the value of commercial indigo depends. It is a crystalline solid, without odor or taste, and insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether; but when exposed to the action of certain deoxidizing agents, it becomes soluble in alkaline solutions, losing its blue color. It is precipitated without color by the acids, and instantly becomes blue again on exposure to the air. Indigo blue may be prepared from commercial indigo by treating it with dilute acids, alkalis, and alcohol, or by acting with oxidizing agents upon indigo white. It forms fine right rhombic prisms which have a blue color and metallic luster. In solution it is employed occasionally in dyeing, under the name of *Saxony* or *liquid blue*. Also called *vat-blue* and *indigotin*.—**Indigo brown**, a brown resinous compound obtained by boiling an aqueous solution of indican for some time, and then treating with an acid. It consists of a mixture of indihumin, $C_8H_8NO_3$, soluble in alcohol, and indirotin, $C_{16}H_{17}NO_{10}$, insoluble in alcohol. Indihumin is probably the indigo brown of Berzelius.—**Indigo carmine**, the sodium salt of indigotin disulphonic acid (see *indigo extract*, below), which is used for dyeing silk in a sulphuric-acid bath. It is sometimes used as a water-color in painting, and as a washing-blue in laundries.—**Indigo extract**, the solution obtained by dissolving indigo in strong sulphuric acid. It is the indigotin disulphonic acid. It is used in dyeing wool.—**Indigo red**, a substance (C_8H_5NO) obtained by the decomposition of indican, especially when oxalic or tartaric acid is used. It forms long red needles, insoluble in caustic alkalis, but soluble in cold concentrated sulphuric acid, giving a beautiful purple color. This solution, on dilution with water, can be used for dyeing silk, cotton, and wool. It is not affected by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid and bichromate of potassium, a character which distinguishes it from indigotin. Also called *indigo purple* and *indirubin*.—**Indigo white**, a crystalline substance ($C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_2$) obtained by subjecting commercial indigo to the action of reducing agents, such as alkaline fluids containing iron protosulphate, or a mixture of grape-sugar, alcohol, and strong soda lye. It forms a yellow solution in alkaline fluids, but on free exposure to the air absorbs oxygen and is reconverted into indigo blue. This is the best method of obtaining the latter in a pure state, whence indigo white is also called *indigogen*.—**Soluble indigo**, Same as *indigo carmine*.—**Sulphate of indigo**, a dyers' name for *indigo extract*. (See above.)—**Wild indigo**. See *Amorpha* and *Baptisia*.

indigo-berry (in'di-gō-ber'i), *n.* 1. The name of the fruit of several species of East Indian rubiaceous trees of the genus *Randia*, particularly *R. dumetorum* and *R. uliginosa*. The name is of no obvious application, as the berry is yellow.—2. The fruit of the South American plant *Passiflora tuberosa*.

indigo-bird (in'di-gō-bėrd), *n.* A painted-finch of North America, *Cyanospiza* or *Passerina cyanea*, belonging to the family *Fringillidæ*. It is about 6¼ inches long. The male is indigo-blue, rich and constant on the head, glancing greenish on some parts, and the face, back, wings, and tail are blackish. The female is plain brown, with a black stripe along the gonys. It inhabits the eastern United States and Canada, nests in bushes, lays 4 or 5 bluish-white eggs, and is often kept as a cage-bird for the beauty of its plumage and song. Also called *indigo-finch*.

Indigo-bird
(*Cyanospiza* or *Passerina cyanea*).

indigo-broom (in'di-gō-bröm), *n.* The wild indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*.

indigo-copper (in'di-gō-kop'ėr), *n.* In *mineral.*, same as *covellin*.

Indigofera (in-di-gof'ę-rą), *n.* [NL., < *indigo* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] A large genus of plants, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, tribe *Galegeæ*, and type of the subtribe *Indigoferæ*, including about 220 species, indigenous in the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, and America. They are herbs or shrubs, with pinnate or digitate leaves, and small rose-colored or purplish flowers in axillary spikes or racemes. Some of the species yield indigo. See *indigo-plant*.

Indigoferæ (in'di-gō-fer'ę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham), < *Indigofera* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants, of the natural order *Leguminosæ* and tribe *Galegeæ*, typified by the genus *Indigofera*. They are herbs or shrubs having axillary flowers in racemes or spikes, and a two-valved legume. Also called *Indigoferæ*.

indigo-finch (in'di-gō-finch), *n.* Same as *indigo-bird*.

indigogen, **indigogene** (in'di-gō-jen, -jēn), *n.* [= F. *indigogène*; as *indigo* + *-gen*.] Same as *indigo white*.

indigolite (in'di-gō-līt), *n.* Same as *indicolite*.

indigometer (in-di-gom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *indigo* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the coloring power of indigo.

indigometry (in-di-gom'e-tri), *n.* [< *indigo* + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The art or

method of determining the coloring power of indigo.

indigo-mill (in'di-gō-mil), *n.* A mill for grinding indigo into a paste. It is a quadrangular tank with semi-cylindrical bottom, having two lids so arranged as to leave between their inner margins a parallel-sided opening. A set of six iron rollers pivoted to a swinging frame operate upon the indigo at the bottom of the tank, the frame being caused to oscillate by a bar attached to it and extending upward through the opening between the lids, the bar being pivoted to a support at the upper end and actuated by a crank-mechanism. The paste when sufficiently triturated is drawn off through a stop-cock.

indigo-plant (in'di-gō-plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Indigofera*, from which indigo is obtained. The species most commonly cultivated under this name is *I. tinctoria*, a native of the East Indies and other parts of Asia, and grown in many parts of Africa and America. It is a shrubby plant about 3 or 4 feet high, with narrow pinnate leaves and long narrow pods. The West Indian indigo-plant is *I. Anil*, a short-podded plant, native of the West Indies and the warmer parts of America, and cultivated in Asia and Africa. Both are extensively grown for making indigo.

Indigo-plant (*Indigofera tinctoria*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

indigo-snake (in'di-gō-snāk), *n.* The gopher-snake, *Spilotes couperi*. [Local, southern U. S.]

indigotate (in'di-gō-tāt), *n.* [= F. *indigotate*; as *indigot(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of indigotic acid with a salifiable base or a metallic oxid: as, *indigotate* of ammonia or of mercury.

indigotic (in-di-got'ik), *a.* [= F. *indigotique* = Sp. *indigótico*; as *indigot(in)* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or derived from indigotin.—2. In *bot.*, very deep blue.—**Indigotic acid**, an acid prepared by treating indigotin with oxidizing agents.

indigotin (in'di-gō-tin), *n.* [< *indigo* + *-t-* inserted + *-in*[2].] Same as *indigo blue* (which see, under *indigo*).

indigo-weed (in'di-gō-wēd), *n.* The wild or false indigo. See *Baptisia*.

indihumin (in-di-hū'min), *n.* [< *indi(go)* + *humus* + *-in*[2].] See *indigo brown*, under *indigo*.

indilatory† (in-dil'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *dilatory*.] Not dilatory or slow.

Since you have firmed — new orders — you would be pleased in like manner to give them a new form of *indilatory* execution.
Cabbala, Sup., Cornwallis to the Span. King, an. 1654.

indiligence† (in-dil'i-jens), *n.* [= F. *indiligence* = Sp. Pg. *indiligencia* = It. *indiligenza*; as *in-*[3] + *diligence*[1].] Lack of diligence; slothfulness.

If we put off our armour too soon, we . . . are surprised by *indiligence* and a careless guard.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 641.

Is it not . . . an indignity, that an excellent conceit and capacity, by the *indiligence* of an idle tongue, should be disgrac'd?
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

indiligent† (in-dil'i-jent), *a.* [= F. *indiligent* = Pg. *indiligente*; as *in-*[3] + *diligent*.] Not diligent; idle; slothful.

A person that hath right on his side is cold, *indiligent*, lasie, and unactive, trusting that the goodness of his cause will do it alone.
Jer. Taylor, Works, II. vii.

indiligently† (in-dil'i-jent-li), *adv.* Without diligence.

I had spent some years (not altogether *indiligently*) under the ferule of such masters as the place afforded.
Bp. Hall, Account of Himself.

indiminishable† (in-di-min'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *diminishable*.] Undiminishable.

Have they not been bold of late to check the Common Law, to slight and brave the *indiminishable* Majestie of our highest Court, the Law-giving and Sacred Parliament?
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

indin (in'din), *n.* [< *ind(igo)* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline substance ($C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$) of a beautiful rose color, isomeric with indigo blue.

indirect (in-di-rekt'), *a.* [= F. Pr. *indirect* = Sp. Pg. *indirecto* = It. *indiretto*, < L. *indirectus*, not direct, < *in-* priv. + *directus*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. Not direct in space; deviating from a straight line; devious; circuitous: as, an *indirect* course in sailing.

O pity and shame, that they, who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside to tread
Paths *indirect*, or in the midway faint!
Milton, P. L., xi. 681.

2. Not direct in succession or descent; not lineal; of irregular derivation; out of direct line from the prime source or origin: as, *indirect* descent or inheritance; an *indirect* claim; *indirect* information.

His title, the which we find
Too *indirect* for long continuance.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

3. Not direct in relation or connection; not having an immediate bearing or application; not related in the natural way; oblique; incidental; inferential: as, an *indirect* answer; an *indirect* effect; *indirect* taxes.

The direct effect of this change was important. The *indirect* effect has been more important still.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

The second kind of *indirect* labour is that employed in making tools or implements for the assistance of labour.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. ii. § 4.

The direct losses occasioned by the decay of our ocean commercial marine are insignificant in comparison with the *indirect* losses due to the loss of trade from an inability to make exchanges promptly, regularly, and cheaply with foreign countries.
D. A. Wells, Merchant Marine, p. 39.

4. Not direct in action or procedure; not in the usual course; not straightforward; not fair and open; equivocal: as, *indirect* means of accomplishing an object.

He needs no *indirect* or lawless course
To cut off those that have offended him.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

They [the covetous] made new principles, and new discourses, such which were reasonable in order to their private *indirect* ends, but not to the public benefit.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 11, Pref.

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other.
Tillotson.

The judges ought to be plentifully provided for, that they may be under no temptation to supply themselves by *indirect* ways.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, Conclusion.

Indirect demonstration. See *demonstration*.—**Indirect discourse**, the form in which, in any language, the words or thoughts of another are reported, as distinguished from *direct discourse*, or the reporting of them in the other's own words. It involves subordinate or dependent construction, the use of certain tense or mode forms, etc. Thus, *he said he was on the way and should soon arrive* is indirect discourse; *he said, "I am on the way and shall soon arrive,"* is direct. Also called, in Latin, *oratio obliqua*.—**Indirect equilibration**, the adjustment of a group of organisms to changing circumstances by the destruction of members of the group or by atrophy of organs which are not adapted to those circumstances.—**Indirect evidence**, in *law*, evidence which raises an inference as to the truth of a matter in dispute, not by means of the actual knowledge which any witness had of the fact, or actual statement of it by a competent document, but by showing collateral facts which render the main fact more or less probable or certain.—**Indirect inference.** See *inference*.—**Indirect object**, in *gram.*, a substantive word dependent on a verb less immediately than an accusative governed by it: usually said of a dative, answering to an English noun with *to* or *for*.—**Indirect predication.** See *direct predication*, under *direct*.—**Indirect proof**, in *logic*, same as *apagoge*, 1 (*b*).—**Indirect syllogism**, a syllogism whose cogency can be made more evident by a reduction.—**Indirect tax.** See *tax*.—**Indirect testimony**, testimony given for another purpose than that of making known the fact directly testified to.—**Syn. 1–3.** Roundabout, tortuous.—**4.** Unfair, dishonest, dishonorable.

indirection (in-di-rek'shon), *n.* [= F. *indirection*; as *indirect* + *-ion*.] Oblique or irregular course or means; unfair or deceitful action or proceeding; indirectness.

I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachmas, than to wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash
By any *indirection!*
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

He [Franklin] was . . . a Statesman . . . who never solicited an office, nor used any *indirection* to retain one when it was in his possession.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 16.

indirectly (in-di-rekt'li), *adv.* 1. In an indirect manner; not in a straight line or course; not expressly; not by direct or straightforward means.

St. Paul, that calls the Cretans liars, doth it but *indirectly*, and upon quotation of their own poet.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

Political control *indirectly* entails evils on those who exercise it, as well as on those over whom it is exercised.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

The University of Oxford finds in Aristotle one of her most powerful engines of ethical, and *indirectly* of Christian teaching.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 129.

2. Unfairly; crookedly.

If any reports have come unto your Lordship's ears that in the causes of my Lord of Essex I have dealt *indirectly*, I assure your Lordship they have done me wrong.
E. Waterhouse (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 472).

indirectness (in-di-rekt'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being indirect; obliquity; unfairness; dishonesty.

indiretin (in-di-rē'tin), *n.* [< *indi(go)* + *ret-* for *res(in)* + *-in*[2].] See *indigo brown*, under *indigo*.

indirubin (in-di-rō'bin), *n.* Same as *indigo red* (which see, under *indigo*).

indiscernible (in-di-zėr'ni-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *indiscernable* = Sp. *indiscernible* = Pg. *indiscernivel* = It. *indiscernibile*; as *in-*[3] + *discernible*.] I. *a.* Not discernible; incapable of being discerned; not visible or perceptible.

These small and almost *indiscernible* beginnings and seeds of ill humour have ever since gone on in a very visible increase and progress.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1689.

II. *n.* That which is not discernible.—**Principle of the identity of indiscernibles**, the doctrine of Leibnits that things altogether alike are one and the same individual.

indiscernibleness (in-di-zėr'ni-bl-nes), *n.* Incapability of being discerned.

I should have shew'd you also the *indiscernibleness* (to the eye of man) of the difference of these distant states, till God by his promulgate sentence have made the separation.
Hammond, Works, IV. 494.

indiscernibly (in-di-zėr'ni-bli), *adv.* In an indiscernible manner; so as not to be seen or perceived.

indiscerpibility (in-di-sėr-pi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *indiscerpible*: see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being indiscerpible.

Endowing it [a being] with such attributes as are essential to it, as *indiscerpibility* is to the soul of man.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, Pref.

indiscerpible (in-di-sėr'pi-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discerpible*.] Not discerpible; incapable of being destroyed by dissolution or separation of parts.

I have taken the boldness to assert, that matter consists of parts *indiscerpible*, understanding by *indiscerpible* parts particles that have indeed real extension, but so little that they cannot have less and be anything at all, and therefore cannot be actually divided.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, Pref.

Which supposition is against the nature of any immaterial being, a chief property of which is to be *indiscerpible*.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, iii.

indiscerpibleness (in-di-sėr'pi-bl-nes), *n.* Indiscerpibility. Also *indiscerptibleness*.

indiscerpibly (in-di-sėr'pi-bli), *adv.* In an indiscerpible manner. Also *indiscerptibly*.

indiscerptibility (in-di-sėrp-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *indiscerptible*: see *-bility*.] Same as *indiscerpibility*.

indiscerptible (in-di-sėrp'ti-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discerptible*.] Same as *indiscerpible*.

Truth or absolute existence is one, immutable, unconditioned, *indiscerptible*.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 124.

He also [E. Montgomery], taught by biological research, is quite convinced that the feeling and thinking subject is an identically enduring, *indiscerptible* unity.
Mind, IX. 367.

indisciplinable (in-dis'i-plin-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *indisciplinable* = Sp. *indisciplinable* = Pg. *indisciplinavel* = It. *indisciplinabile*, < ML. *indisciplinabilis*, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *disciplinabilis*, disciplinable: see *disciplinable*.] Incapable of being disciplined, or subjected to discipline; undisciplinable.

Necessity renders men of phlegmatick and dull natures stupid and *indisciplinable*.
Sir M. Hale, Provision for the Poor, Pref.

indiscipline (in-dis'i-plin), *n.* [= F. *indiscipline* = Sp. Pg. *indisciplina*, < LL. *indisciplina*, want of education, < L. *in-* priv. + *disciplina*, education: see *discipline*.] Lack of discipline or instruction; disorder.

The [army of the] Scots . . . not only exacting contributions, but committing . . . great excesses of *indiscipline*.
Hallam, Const. Hist., II. 176.

But there were degrees in demoralization; the émigrés and the English contended for the prize of *indiscipline*.
Athenæum, No. 3074, p. 398.

indiscoverable (in-dis-kuv'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discoverable*.] Undiscoverable.

Nothing can be to us a law which is by us *indiscoverable*.
Conybeare, Sermons, II. 166.

indiscovery† (in-dis-kuv'ėr-i), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *discovery*.] Want of discovery; failure of a search or an inquiry.

Although in this long journey we miss the intended end, yet are there many things of truth disclosed by the way; and the collateral verity may, unto reasonable speculations, requite the capital *indiscovery*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

indiscreet (in-dis-krēt'), *a.* [= F. *indiscret* = Sp. Pg. It. *indiscreto*; as *in-*[3] + *discreet*.] Not discreet; wanting in discretion or prudence; not in accordance with sound judgment.

By the *indiscreet* steering of Ralph Skinner, their boat was overset. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 103.

A devotee is one of those who disparage religion by their *indiscreet* and unseasonable introduction of the mention of virtue on all occasions.
Steele, Spectator, No. 354.

It is on these occasions that the wise man shows his wisdom above the *indiscreet*, who must needs tell all he knows at all times. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 88.

=Syn. Imprudent, unwise, injudicious, inconsiderate, rash.

indiscreetly (in-dis-krēt'li), *adv.* In an indiscreet manner; without prudence or judgment.

To speak *indiscreetly* what we are obliged to hear, by being hasped up with thee in this publick vehicle, is in some degree assaulting us on the high road. *Spectator*, No. 132.

indiscreetness (in-dis-krēt'nes), *n.* Want of discreetness; indiscretion.

indiscrete (in-dis-krēt'), *a.* [< L. *indiscretus*, not separated, < *in-* priv. + *discretus*, separated: see *discrete*.] Not discrete or separated.

The terrestrial elements were all in an *indiscrete* mass of confused matter. *Pownall*, Antiquities, p. 132.

indiscretion (in-dis-kresh'on), *n.* [= F. *indiscrétion* = Pr. *indiscretio* = Sp. *indiscrecion* = Pg. *indiscreção* = It. *indiscrezione, indiscrizione;* as *in-*[3] + *discretion*.] 1. The condition or quality of being indiscreet; want of discretion or judgment; imprudence; rashness.

My friend's rash *indiscretion* was the bellows
Which blew the coal, now kindled to a flame.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

Misfortune is not crime, nor is *indiscretion* always the greatest guilt. *Burke.*

2. An indiscreet or imprudent act; a step showing lack of judgment or caution.

By what they have done in his absence, the world may see what they would have done in his presence, had he not prevented their *indiscretions*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 233.

indiscriminate (in-dis-krim'i-nāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discriminate*.] Not discriminate; not carefully discriminated or discriminating; undistinguishing; promiscuous: as, *indiscriminate* praise; an *indiscriminate* faultfinder.

Could ever wise man wish, in good estate,
The use of all things *indiscriminate?*
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. iii. 25.

All parties strangely rushed into a war, destined . . . to subvert, crush, and revolutionize, with *indiscriminate* fury, every continental party and government drawn into its vortex. *Everett*, Orations, I. 497.

indiscriminately (in-dis-krim'i-nāt-li), *adv.* In an indiscriminate manner; without distinction; confusedly; promiscuously.

The common people call wit mirth, and fancy folly: fanciful and follifal they use *indiscriminately*. *Shenstone.*

Luxurious mansions are dropped down *indiscriminately* among mean abodes and the homes of dirt.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 104.

indiscriminating (in-dis-krim'i-nā-ting), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discriminating*.] Undiscriminating; not making distinctions.

Undeveloped intellectual vision is just as *indiscriminating* and erroneous in its classings as undeveloped physical vision. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 5.

The confiscation was absolutely *indiscriminating*.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

indiscrimination (in-dis-krim-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *discrimination*.] The quality of being indiscriminate; want of discrimination or distinction.

Since God already had hindered him [Herod] from the executions of a distinguishing sword, he resolved to send a sword of *indiscrimination* and confusion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

indiscriminative (in-dis-krim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discriminative*.] Not discriminative; making no distinction.

indiscussed† (in-dis-kust'), *a.* [< LL. *indiscussus*, not discussed, < L. *in-* priv. + *discussus*, pp. of *discutere*, discuss: see *discuss*.] Not discussed.

But upon reasons light in themselves or *indiscussed* in me I might mistake your often long and busie letters.
Donne, To Sir H. G.

indisin (in'di-sin), *n.* [Irreg. < *indi(go)* + *-s-* inserted + *-in*[2].] A violet coloring matter obtained when aniline containing toluidine is oxidized. Also called *mauvein* and *Perkin's violet*, having been discovered by Perkin in 1856. It is little used in dyeing at the present day.

in disparte (in dis-pär'tē). [It.: *in*, in; *disparte*, apart, aside; cf. *dispart*.] In *dramatic music*, aside.

indispensability (in-dis-pen-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indispensabilité* = Sp. *indispensabilidad* = Pg. *indispensabilidade* = It. *indispensabilità;* as *indispensable* + *-ity:* see *-bility*.] 1. The state or quality of being indispensable; indispensableness.

Contrary to all their notions about the eternity and *indispensability* of the natural law.
P. Shelton, Deism Revealed, iii.

I have nothing to do with its possibility, but only with its *indispensability*. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art.

2†. The condition of being without dispensation or license.

The *indispensability* of the first marriage.
Lord Herbert.

indispensable (in-dis-pen'sa-bl), *a.* [Formerly also, improp., *indispensible;* = F. *indispensable* = Sp. *indispensable* = Pg. *indispensavel* = It. *indispensabile*, < ML. "*indispensabilis* (in adv. *indispensabiliter*), < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *dispensabilis*, dispensable: see *dispensable*.] 1†. Not to be set aside, evaded, or escaped; inevitable.

Age and other *indispensable* occasions. *Fuller.*

All other learned men thought the law was moral and *indispensable*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1532.

2. Not to be dispensed with; not to be omitted or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite.

I went as far as Hounslow with a sad heart, but was obliged to return upon some *indispensible* affairs.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 17, 1678.

I find from experiments that humble-bees are almost *indispensable* to the fertilisation of the heart's-ease (Viola tricolor), for other bees do not visit this flower.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 79.

All of us alike, Pagan, Mussulman, Christian, have practised the arts of public speaking as the most *indispensable* resource of public administration and of private intrigue. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

3†. Not permissible by dispensation or license; incapable of being legalized.

Zanchius . . . absolutely condemns this marriage, as incestuous and *indispensable*.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, Add. 1.

indispensableness (in-dis-pen'sa-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indispensable or absolutely necessary.

Thus these fathers bore witness to the *indispensableness* of classical literature for a higher Christian education, and the church has ever since maintained the same view.
P. Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 4.

The Presbyterians in England were the first to assert the *indispensableness* of a particular form of organisation.
The Century, XXXII. 488.

indispensably (in-dis-pen'sa-bli), *adv.* In an indispensable manner; necessarily; unavoidably.

It was thought *indispensably* necessary that their appearance should equal the greatness of their expectations.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xiv.

indispersed†, *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *dispersed*.] Unscattered; not dispersed abroad. *Dr. H. More.*

indispose (in-dis-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indisposed*, ppr. *indisposing*. [< F. *indisposer* (cf. Sp. *indisponer* = Pg. *indispor*), indispose, < *in-* priv. + *disposer*, dispose: see *dispose*.] 1. To render averse or unfavorable; disincline.

The capricious operation of so dissimilar a method of trial in the same cases, under the same government, is of itself sufficient to *indispose* every well regulated judgment towards it. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. lxxxiii.

When our hearts are in our work, we shall be *indisposed* to take the trouble of listening to curious truths (if they are but curious), though we might have them explained to us. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 214.

Professor Dowden's pleadings for Shelley, though they may sometimes *indispose* and irritate the reader, produce no obscuring of the truth.
M. Arnold, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 25.

2. To render unfit or unsuited; disqualify.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life any farther than that it prepares or *indisposes* us for the enjoyments of another. *Bp. Atterbury.*

indisposed (in-dis-pōzd'), *p. a.* Affected with indisposition or illness; somewhat ill; slightly disordered.

It made him rather *indisposed* than sick. *I. Walton.*

Acres. Odds blushes and blooms! she has been as healthy as the German spa.
Faulk. Indeed!—I did hear that she had been a little *indisposed*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

indisposedness (in-dis-pō'zed-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being indisposed; disinclination; indisposition.

Not that we should in the midst of a sensible *indisposedness* of heart fall suddainly into a fashionable devotion. *Bp. Hall*, Extremes of Devotion.

indisposition (in-dis-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *indisposition* = Sp. *indisposicion* = Pg. *indisposição* = It. *indisposizione*, < ML. *indispositio(n-)*, unsuitableness, < L. *in-* priv. + *dispositio(n-)*, disposition: see *disposition, indispose*.] 1. The state of being indisposed in mind; disinclination; unwillingness; aversion; dislike: as, an *indisposition* to travel.

The mind by every degree of affected unbelief contracts more and more of a general *indisposition* towards believing. *Bp. Atterbury.*

2. Lack of tendency or appetency: as, the *indisposition* of two substances to combine.—3†. Unsuitableness; inappropriateness.

This is not from any failure or defect in the illumination itself, but from the *indisposition* of the object, which, being thus blacken'd, can neither let in nor transmit the beams that are cast upon it. *South*, Works, III. ii.

4. Slight illness or ailment; tendency to sickness.

He [the Prince] came back with Victory, yet he brought back with him such an *Indisposition* of Body that he was never thoroughly well after. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 125.

Two kinds of disease are apt to beset the emigrant: the first is the climatic *indisposition* already mentioned; the second, the real climatic disease. *Science*, VII. 169.

=Syn. 1. Reluctance, backwardness.—4. *Distemper, Malady*, etc. See *disease*.

indisputability (in-dis-pū'- or in-dis'pū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indisputabilité* = Pg. *indisputabilidade;* as *indisputable* + *-ity*.] Indisputableness.

indisputable (in-dis-pū'- or in-dis'pū-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *indisputable* = Sp. *indisputable* = Pg. *indisputavel* = It. *indisputabile*, < LL. *indisputabilis*, indisputable, < L. *in-* priv. + *disputabilis*, disputable: see *disputable*.] Not disputable; not to be disputed; undoubtedly true; incontrovertible; incontestable.

For it shall be sufficient for him to have . . . the king's *indisputable* prerogative. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Introd. Dia.

The two regions of *indisputable* certainty are the two extremes of the mental world, Sensation and Abstraction.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind (ed. 1874), I. 206.

=Syn. Unquestionable, undeniable, irrefragable, indubitable, certain, positive, obvious.

indisputableness (in-dis-pū'- or in-dis'pū-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indisputable.

indisputably (in-dis-pū'- or in-dis'pū-ta-bli), *adv.* In an indisputable manner; in a manner or degree not admitting of dispute; unquestionably.

Physical pain is *indisputably* an evil, yet it has been often endured, and even welcomed.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

indisputed† (in-dis-pū'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *disputed*.] Undisputed.

This moral principle of doing as you would be done by is certainly the most *indisputed* and universally allowed of any other in the world, how ill soever it may be practised by particular men.
Sir W. Temple, Popular Discontents.

indissipable (in-dis'i-pa-bl), *a.* [= It. *indissipabile;* as *in-*[3] + *dissipable*.] Incapable of being dissipated. *Imp. Dict.*

indissociable (in-di-sō'shia-bl), *a.* [< LL. *indissociabilis*, inseparable, < L. *in-* priv. + *dissociabilis*, separable: see *dissociable*.] Incapable of being dissociated or separated; inseparable: as, *indissociable* states of consciousness. *H. Spencer.*

indissolubility (in-dis'ō-lū-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indissolubilité* = Sp. *indisolubilidad* = Pg. *indissolubilidade* = It. *indissolubilità;* as *indissoluble* + *-ity*.] The quality of being indissoluble. (*a*) Incapability of being dissolved or liquefied. See *dissolve*, 1, and *solution*.

From whence steel has its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and *indissolubility*. *Locke.*

(*b*) Perpetuity of obligation or binding force.

To give this contract [marriage] its most essential quality, namely *indissolubility*. *Warburton*, Works, IX. xvii.

indissoluble (in-dis'ō-lū-bl), *a.* [= F. *indissoluble* = Sp. *indisoluble* = Pg. *indissoluvel* = It. *indissolubile*, < L. *indissolubilis*, that cannot be dissolved, < *in-* priv. + *dissolubilis*, that can be dissolved: see *dissoluble*.] 1. Not dissoluble or dissolvable; incapable of being dissolved. See *dissolve*, 1, and *solution*.

Their union will be so *indissoluble* that there is no possible way of separating the diffused elixir from the fixed lead. *Boyle.*

2. Not dissoluble in force or obligation; not to be rightfully broken or violated; perpetually binding or obligatory; firm; stable: as, an *indissoluble* covenant.

I do not find in myself such a necessary and *indissoluble* sympathy to all those of my blood.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

The most distant provinces of the Peninsula were knit together by a bond of union which has remained *indissoluble*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

Indissoluble association. See *association*.

indissolubleness (in-dis'ō-lū-bl-nes), *n.* Indissolubility.

The most durable perseverance of the *indissolubleness* of the alcalisate salt . . . is (in great part) a lasting effect of the same violence of the fire. *Boyle*, Works, V. 208.

indissolubly (in-dis'ō-lū-bli), *adv.* In an indissoluble manner; so as not to be dissolved, sundered, or broken.

On they move
Indissolubly firm. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 68.

indissolvable (in-di-zol'va-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *indissolvible*; < *in-*[3] + *dissolvable*.] That cannot be dissolved or loosened; indissoluble.

It is from God that two are made one by an *indissolvable* tie. *Warburton*, Works, IX. xvii.

indissolvableness (in-di-zol'va-bl-nes), *n.* Indissolubility.

indistancy† (in-dis'tan-si), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *distance*.] Lack of distance or separation; closeness.

By way of determination and *indistancy*. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, v.

indistinct (in-dis-tingkt'), *a.* [< ME. **indistinct* (in adv. *indistinctly*); = F. Pr. *indistinct* = Sp. *indistinto* = Pg. *indistincto* = It. *indistinto*, < L. *indistinctus*, not distinguishable, obscure, < *in-* priv. + *distinctus*, distinct: see *distinct*.] 1. Not distinct to the senses; not clearly distinguishable or perceptible; not to be discriminated; confused; blurred; obscure: as, *indistinct* outlines; an *indistinct* sound.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The rack dislimns, and makes it *indistinct*,
As water is in water. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 12.

Nature speaks her own meaning with an *indistinct* and faltering voice. *J. Caird.*

2. Not distinct to the mind; not clearly defined as to parts or details; indefinite; confused: as, *indistinct* notions. See *clear*, 6.—3. Not giving or having distinct impressions, images, or perceptions; dim; dull; imperfect: as, *indistinct* vision; an *indistinct* remembrance.

Thy *indistinct* expressions seem
Like language utter'd in a dream.
Cowper, To Mary (1793).

=**Syn.** Undefined, indistinguishable, dim, vague, uncertain, ambiguous.

indistinctible† (in-dis-tingk'ti-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distinct* + *-ible*.] Indistinguishable.

A favourite old romance is founded on the *indistinctible* likeness of two of Charlemagne's knyghtes, Amys and Amelion. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III., Dis. on [the Gesta Romanorum.

indistinction (in-dis-tingk'shon), *n.* [= F. *indistinction* = Sp. *indistincion* = Pg. *indistincção* = It. *indistinzione*; as *in-*[3] + *distinction*.] 1. Lack of distinction in kind or character; confusion; indiscrimination.

The *indistinction* of many of the same name . . . hath made some doubt. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

There is nothing in any one of these so numerous love songs to indicate who or what the lady was. . . . Was it always one woman? or are there a dozen here immortalised in cold *indistinction*?
R. L. Stevenson, Charles of Orleans.

2. Absence of distinction in condition or rank; equality; sameness.

An *indistinction* of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from agreeable to the will of God. *Bp. Sprat.*

3. Indistinctness; obscurity; dimness. [Rare.]

The winds bore the warning sounds away;
Wild *indistinction* did their place supply;
Half heard, half lost, th' imperfect accents die.
W. Harte, Eulogius.

indistinctive (in-dis-tingk'tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distinctive*.] 1. Indistinguishable from others.—2. Not capable of distinguishing or of making distinction.

indistinctiveness (in-dis-tingk'tiv-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being indistinguishable from others.

The general *indistinctiveness* from distance.
De Quincey.

2. Incapacity for distinguishing or making distinctions. *Worcester*, Supp.

indistinctly (in-dis-tingkt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *indistinctly*; < *indistinct* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In an indistinct manner; not clearly or definitely; obscurely; dimly: as, the border is *indistinctly* marked; the words were *indistinctly* pronounced.

In its sides it was bounded distinctly, but on its ends confusedly and *indistinctly*. *Newton*, Opticks.

2†. Without distinction or preference.

The hoore [white]
And every hewe [of swine] to have in places warme
Is *indistinctly* good, and may not harme.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

indistinctness (in-dis-tingkt'nes), *n.* 1. The quality or condition of being indistinct; confusion; uncertainty; obscurity; faintness; dimness: as, *indistinctness* of vision or of voice.—2. In *psychol.*, that character of apprehension which consists in a deficiency of consciousness of the parts of the concept or idea apprehended. *Sensuous indistinctness* is the want of distinction between the parts of a sensation; *intellectual indistinctness* is the want of distinction between the parts of an intellectual cognition.

As a last source of *indistinctness* may be mentioned the intrusion of feeling into the intellectual domain.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 407.

indistinguishable (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distinguishable*.] Not distinguishable; incapable of being distinguished, separated, or discriminated.

The screams which accompany bodily suffering are *indistinguishable* from those which accompany suffering of mind. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 496.

indistinguishableness (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indistinguishable. *H. Spencer.*

indistinguishably (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* So as not to be distinguishable.

indistinguished† (in-dis-ting'gwisht), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distinguished*.] Indiscriminate; confused.

In that *indistinguisht* mass all things seemed one.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 14.

indistinguishing† (in-dis-ting'gwish-ing), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distinguishing*.] Undistinguishing; indiscriminative. *Johnson.*

indistributable (in-dis-trib'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distributable*.] Incapable of distribution or apportionment.

That in respect of which all are to count alike cannot be happiness itself, which is *indistributable*.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 236.

indisturbance (in-dis-tėr'bans), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *disturbance*.] Freedom from disturbance; repose; tranquillity; calmness.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, and by the Scepticks *indisturbance*, seems all but to mean great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

inditch (in-dich'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *ditch*.] To bury in a ditch.

Deserv'dst thou ill? well were thy name and thee,
Wert thou *inditched* in great secrecie.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 2.

One was cast dead into the Thames at Stanes, and drawne with a boat and a rope downe some part of the river, and dragged to shore and *indiched*.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

indite (in-dit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *indited*, ppr. *inditing*. [Formerly also *endite*; < ME. *enditen*, < OF. *enditer*, *enditier*, *inditer*, etc., write, accuse: see *indict*.] I. *trans.* 1. To put into verbal form; compose; write.

He cowde songes make and wel *endite*,
Juste and eek daunce, and wel purtreye and write.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 96.

Nigel writing his verses, polishing the great medieval satire Burnellus, or *inditing* the prose letter in which he castigates the faults of the secular clergy.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 145.

2. To conceive the form of; arrange for utterance or writing: only in the place cited.

My heart is *inditing* a good matter. [Revised version, "My heart overfloweth with a goodly matter."] Ps. xlv. 1.

3†. In the following passage, to invite: perhaps a misprint.

She will *indite* him to some supper.
Shak. (Globe ed.), R. and J., ii. 4.

II. *intrans.* To compose; write.

Thou art young and handsome yet, and well enough
To please a widow; thou canst sing, and tell
These foolish love-tales, and *indite* a little.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

inditement (in-dit'ment), *n.* [< *indite* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of inditing.—2†. That which is indited; an indictment.

The *inditement* was drawn, and the case pleaded before the governour of Macedon, for that the Romans did send no governours at that time into Greece.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 410.

inditer (in-dit'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *enditer*; < ME. *enditer*, *enditour*, < OF. *enditour*, < *enditer*, indite: see *indite*.] One who indites; a writer or scribbler.

The first were of *enditours*
Of olde Cronike, and eke auctours.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

Himself will be acknowledged, by all that read him, the basest and hungriest *enditer* that could take the boldness to look abroad. *Milton*, Colasterion.

The Muses are no longer invoked by every unhappy *inditer* of verse. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 367.

indium (in'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *ind(icum)*, indigo, a blue pigment (see *indigo*), + *-ium*.] Chemical symbol, In; atomic weight, 114. A rare metallic element found in the zinc-blende of Freiberg, Saxony, and some other localities, and discovered by means of the spectroscope: so called from its giving a blue line in the spectrum. It is a very soft lead-colored metal, with metallic luster, and much resembles lead in its physical qualities. Its compounds impart a violet tint to flame.

indivertible (in-di-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *divertible*.] Not divertible; incapable of being turned aside or out of a course.

Thomas Coventry, . . . *indivertible* from his way as a moving column. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 152.

individable† (in-di-vī'da-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *dividable*.] Not dividable; indivisible.

The best actors in the world . . . for . . . scene *individable*, or poem unlimited. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

individed† (in-di-vī'ded), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *divided*.] Undivided.

St. Cyril, in his first book against Julian, thinks there was a representation of the blessed *individed* Trinity.
Bp. Patrick, On Gen. xviii. 2.

individual (in-di-vid'ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *individuel* = Sp. Pg. *individual* = It. *individuale*, < ML. *individualis* (cf. F. *individu* = Sp. Pg. It. *individuo*), < L. *individuum*, an indivisible thing, neut. of *individuus*, indivisible, undivided, < *in-* priv. + *dividuus*, divisible: see *dividuous*.] I. *a.* 1†. Indivisible; inseparable.

He [Don Carlos] hath neither Office, Command, Dignity, or Title, but is an *individual* Companion to the King.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 9.

To have thee by my side
Henceforth an *individual* solace dear.
Milton, P. L., iv. 486.

2. Not susceptible of logical subdivision; determinate in every respect; having a continuity of existence in all its changes; not divisible without loss of identity.

Under his great vicegerent reign abide
United, as one *individual* soul.
Milton, P. L., v. 610.

Everything in nature is *individual*, and 'tis utterly absurd to suppose a triangle really existent which has no precise proportion of sides and angles.
Hume, Human Nature, I. § 7.

3. Of but one person or thing; pertaining or peculiar to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing, or each separate person or thing: opposed to *collective*: as, *individual* character; *individual* labor or effort; *individual* action.

As touching the manners of learned men, it is a thing personal and *individual*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 29.

Their *individual* imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their aggregation.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The members of a primitive horde, loosely aggregated, and without distinctions of power, coöperate for immediate furtherance of *individual* sustentation, and in a comparatively small degree for corporate sustentation.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

4. Serving or intended for the use of one person only: as, an *individual* salt-cellar. [Colloq.]—5. Of which each is different or of a different design from the others: as, a set of *individual* coffee-cups (that is, a harlequin set).—**Individual difference, liability**, etc. See the nouns.—**Individual property**, property which belongs to one person and is not shared by others with whom he is united: as, the *individual property* of a partner.

II. *n.* A single thing; a being, animate or inanimate, that is or is regarded as a unit.

And the *individual* withers, and the world is more and more. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

(*a*) That which is not susceptible of logical subdivision, but is completely determinate, so that only one of a pair of contradictory attributes can be possessed by it.

Every genus, though one, is multiplied into many; and every species, though one, is also multiplied into many, by reference to those beings which are their proper subordinates. Since then no *individual* has any such subordinates, it can never in strictness be considered as many, and so is truly an *individual* as well in nature as in name.
Harris, Hermes, iv.

(*b*) A thing which by being in only one place at one time, or otherwise, has a continuity of existence in time. (*c*) Especially, a human being; a person.

The tyranny of an *individual* is far more supportable than the tyranny of a caste. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

A "nation" is really changed, so far as the *individuals* composing it are concerned, every moment of time by the operation of the laws of population.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 464.

(*d*) In *biol.*, any organism or part of an organized whole regarded as having (actually or in certain relations) an independent existence. The word is often applied specifically to one of a group or colony of organisms to distinguish it from the colony or group. Thus, many botanists regard each bud as a true individual, the whole plant or tree constituting a colony or compound organism.

A biological *individual* is any concrete whole having a structure which enables it, when placed in appropriate conditions, to continuously adjust its internal relations to external relations, so as to maintain the equilibrium of its functions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 74.

(*e*) A person merely; a man. [Colloq.]—**Vague individual**, something indicated as individual, but not explicitly designated, as "that man": opposed to *determinate individual*. See *determinate*.=**Syn.** *Personage*, etc. See *person*.

individualisation, individualise, etc. See *individualization*, etc.

individualism (in-di-vid'ū-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *individualisme* = Sp. Pg. *individualismo*; < *individual* + *-ism*.] 1. The quality of being dis-

tinct or individual; subsistence as a distinct entity; individual character.—2. Individuality or independence in action; the principle of acting according to one's own will or for one's own ends; individual as opposed to associate action or common interests.

The institution [communism] provides that there shall be no quarrelling about material interests; *individualism* is excluded from that department of affairs.
J. S. Mill, Socialism, p. 114.

Human progress has been by strong societies with a well-developed social and public virtue. The excessive development of *individualism* within a society has been its weakness and ruin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 219.

Hence—3. That theory of government which favors the non-interference of the state in the affairs of individuals: opposed to *socialism* or *collectivism*.

Socialism and *individualism* are merely two contrary general principles, ideals, or methods, which may be employed to regulate the constitution of economical society.
Rae, Contemporary Socialism, p. 209.

4. In *logic*: (*a*) The tendency to the doctrine that nothing is real but individual things. The doctrine is, for example, that the laws of nature are not real, but only the things whose mode of behavior is formulated in these laws.

Is such a more adequate philosophy to be found in the idealistic *individualism* of Leibnitz?
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 71.

(*b*) The doctrine of pure egoism, or that nothing exists but the individual self.

individualist (in-di-vid'ū-ạl-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *individualiste* = Sp. Pg. *individualista*; as *individual* + *-ist*.] I. *n.* One who accepts any theory or doctrine of individualism.

The extremest *individualist* would shrink from destroying government altogether, and repealing the whole of the criminal law. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 148.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to individualism; individualistic.

The world has not been made on this Socialist principle alone, nor on this *individualist* principle alone.
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 880.

individualistic (in-di-vid'ū-ạ-lis'tik), *a.* [< *individual* + *-ist-ic*.] Of or pertaining to individualism or to individualists.

English socialism is *individualistic*, but tends toward a gradual elimination of the personal element from politics, industry, and commerce. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 280.

individuality (in-di-vid-ū-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *individualities* (-tiz). [= F. *individualité* = Sp. *individualidad* = Pg. *individualidade* = It. *individualità*, < ML. *individualita(t-)s*, < *individualis*, individual: see *individual* and *-ity*.] 1. The condition or mode of being individual. (*a*) The being individual in contradistinction to being general. (*b*) Existence independent of other things; that which makes the possession of characters by the subject a distinct fact from their possession by another subject. (*c*) The unity of consciousness; the connection between all the different feelings and other modifications of consciousness which are present at any one instant of time. (*d*) The simplicity of the soul; the indivisible unity of the substance of the mind as it exists at any instant. (*e*) Personality; the essential characters of a person. [This use of the word, which has not a wide currency, tends to vagueness, owing to confusion with the meaning (*b*).]

According to Kant, it cannot be properly determined whether we exist as substance or as accident, because the datum of *individuality* is a condition of the possibility of our having thoughts and feelings.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xix.

Individuality, like personal identity, belongs properly to intelligent and responsible beings. Consciousness reveals it to us that no being can be put in our place, nor confounded with us, nor we with others. We are one and indivisible. *Fleming*, Vocab. of Philos.

Any one of the myriads of millions of molecules might take the place of any other. But if each is considered as having some destiny to fulfill, some end to which it is adapted, that end defines its *individuality*.
N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 627.

Individuality in its highest form is not merely negative and exclusive, but also positive and inclusive; it is not merely the consciousness of a self in opposition to other things and beings, but also the consciousness of a self in relation to and unity with them.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 80.

2. The particular or distinctive character of an individual; that quality, or aggregate of qualities, which distinguishes one person or thing from another; idiosyncrasy: as, a person of marked *individuality*.

I have heretofore been proud of my *individuality*, and resisted, so far as one may, all the world's attempts to merge me in the mass.
G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 2.

3. A personality; a personage; an individual. [Rare.]

Crispi's . . . tall figure and snow-white mustache make him one of the striking *individualities* of the Chamber, and he has in his face the unmistakable look of a man of power and courage. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 133.

4. The existence, efforts, interests, or concerns of the individual as distinguished from the interests or concerns of the community.

To them the will, the wish, the want, the liberty, the toil, the blood of individuals is as nothing. *Individuality* is left out of their scheme of government. The state is all in all. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, ii.

individualization (in-di-vid'ū-ạl-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *individualisation* = Sp. *individualizacion* = Pg. *individualisação*.] The act of individualizing, or the state of being individualized. Also spelled *individualisation*.

That minuteness of *individualization* which we have no sufficient store of similars to entrap.
Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, II. v. § 2.

individualize (in-di-vid'ū-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *individualized*, ppr. *individualizing*. [= F. *individualiser* = Sp. *individualizar* = Pg. *individualisar*; as *individual* + *-ize*.] 1. To note or consider separately or as individuals: as, careful observation *individualizes* the features of a landscape.—2. To stamp with individual character; give a distinctive character to; distinguish: as, Carlyle's peculiar style strongly *individualizes* his works.

Also spelled *individualise*.

individualizer (in-di-vid'ū-ạl-ī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which individualizes. Also spelled *individualiser*. *Imp. Dict.*

individually (in-di-vid'ū-ạl-i), *adv.* 1. In an individual or distinctive manner; as individuals; separately: as, apple-trees differ *individually*, but not specifically; all were *individually* summoned.

How should that subsist solitarily by itself which hath no substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others subsist with it? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. Indivisibly; incommunicably.

I dare not pronounce him omniscious, that being an attribute *individually* proper to the Godhead.
Hakewill, Apology.

3. Personally; in an individual capacity, as distinguished from official or corporate capacity. See *individual*, *a.*, 3.

individuand (in-di-vid'ū-and), *a.* [< ML. *individuandus*, gerundive of *individuare*, individuate: see *individuate*.] In *logic*, capable of being embodied in an individual; bringing a general form into individual existence.—**Individuand nature**, any general form or character constituting the essence of a species or other general class.

individuant (in-di-vid'ū-ant), *a.* [< ML. *individuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *individuare*: see *individuate*.] Bringing a general form into individual existence.—**Individuant difference**, a special form or individual difference, conceived as the principle of individuation.

individuate (in-di-vid'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *individuated*, ppr. *individuating*. [< ML. *individuatus*, pp. of *individuare* (> It. *individuare* = Sp. Pg. *individuar* = F. *individuer*), make individual, < L. *individuus*, individual: see *individual*.] To make individual; give the character of individuality to; discriminate or mark as distinct; individualize.

Two or more such aggregates, . . . well *individuated* by their forms and structures, are united together.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 185.

The conception of the most complex matter and its manifold energies *individuated* as a living organism.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 18.

individuate (in-di-vid'ū-āt), *a.* [< ML. *individuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1†. Undivided; indivisible.

O Thou, the third in that eternal trine,
In *individuate* unity divine!
The Student (1751), II. 311.

2. In *metaph.*, rendered individual; brought down from the ideal world of forms to the world of individual existence; individuated.

See the wonder of beauty matched with the *individuate* [*i. e.*, peculiar to this individual] adjunct, unsoiled constancy. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, iii.

Individuate nature, a general form as it exists in an individual.

individuation (in-di-vid-ū-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *individuation* = Sp. *individuacion* = Pg. *individuação* = It. *individuazione*, < ML. *individuatio(n-)*, < *individuare*, individuate: see *individuate*.] 1. In *metaph.*, the determination or contraction of a general nature to an individual mode of existence; the development of the individual from the general. The *principle of individuation* is the (supposed) general cause of such transformation of the general into the individual. During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries there was much controversy among the scholastic philosophers as to what this principle may be, whether matter or form, or a peculiar and indescribable haecceity. The difficulty has reappeared in later metaphysical thought, as in the philosophy of Schopenhauer; it is, indeed, inherent in every idealistic system which begins with thought, or the general, as the first principle.

What is the *individuation* of the soul in the state of separation? *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 62.

2. Separate or individual existence or independence; that by which such individuality is developed and maintained.

Grouping under the word *Individuation* all processes by which individual life is completed and maintained, and enlarging the meaning of the word Genesis so as to include all processes aiding the formation and perfecting of new individuals, we see that the two are fundamentally opposed. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 327.

individuator (in-di-vid'ū-ā-tọr), *n.* One who or that which individuates.

He is composed of the same individual matter, for it hath the same distinguisher and *individuator*, to wit, the same form or soul.
Sir K. Digby, On Browne's Religio Medici.

individuify† (in-di-vid'ū-i-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *individuus*, individual, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy*.] To individualize.

The statute of additions was made in the first of King Henry the Fifth to *individuify* (as I may say) and separate persons from those of the same name.
Fuller, General Worthies.

individuity† (in'di-vi-dū'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *individuité* = Sp. (obs.) *individuidad* = It. *individuità*, < LL. *individuita(t-)s*, indivisibility, < L. *individuus*, indivisible: see *individual*.] Separate existence; individual character.

Zorobabel's Temple, acquiring by Herod's bounty more beauty and bigness, continued the same Temple, God's unintermitted service (the life and soul thereof) preserving the *individuity* or oneness of this Temple with the former. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, III. iv. § 6.

indivine† (in-di-vīn'), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *divine*.] Ungodly; unholy.

His brother Clarence (O crime capitall!)
He did rebaptise in a butt of wine,
Being jelous of him (how soere loiall):
A Turkish providence most *indivine*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 57.

indivinity† (in-di-vin'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indivinité*; as *in-*3 + *divinity*.] Lack of divinity or divine power.

How openly did he [Ammon] betray his *indivinity* unto Crœsus . . . [with] the excuse of his impotency upon the contradiction of fate! *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

indivisibility (in-di-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indivisibilité* = Sp. *indivisibilidad* = Pg. *indivisibilidade* = It. *indivisibilità*; < *indivisible* + *-ity*.] The state or property of being indivisible.

When I speak of *indivisibility*, that imagination create not new troubles to herself, I mean not such an *indivisibility* as is fancied in a mathematical point; but as we conceive in a sphere of light made from one lucid point or radiant center.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, App., x.

A pestle and mortar will as soon bring any particle of matter to *indivisibility* as the acutest thought of a mathematician. *Locke*.

indivisible (in-di-viz'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *indivisible* = Pr. *endivisible* = Sp. *indivisible* = Pg. *indivisivel* = It. *indivisibile*, < LL. *indivisibilis*, not divisible, < *in-* priv. + *divisibilis*, divisible: see *divisible*.] I. *a.* Not divisible into parts or fragments; incapable of being divided, separated, or broken; inseparable.

Let there be, therefore, betweene our selves and our subjects, an *indivisible* vnitie of friendship and peace, and safe trade of marchandise. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 128.

The right of sovereignty in all nations is inalienable and *indivisible*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 308.

II. *n.* That which is indivisible; specifically, in *geom.*, one of the elements, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved.

It is not with evidences of fact as it is with logical or mathematical demonstrations, which seem to consist in *indivisibles*, for that which thus is demonstratively true is impossible to be false.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 129.

The method of indivisibles, a method of calculating areas, volumes, centers of gravity, etc., invented by Bonaventura Cavalieri in 1635, and more or less used until the invention of the integral calculus. It is a modification of the ancient method of exhaustions.

indivisibleness (in-di-viz'i-bl-nes), *n.* Indivisibility.

indivisibly (in-di-viz'i-bli), *adv.* In an indivisible manner; so as not to be capable of division.

indivision (in-di-vish'ọn), *n.* [= OF. *indivision* = Sp. *indivision*; < L. *in-* priv. + *divisio(n-)*, division: see *division*.] The state of being undivided. [Rare.]

I will take leave to maintain the *indivision* of the Church of England in the dogmatical point of faith. *Bp. Hall*.

indivulsively† (in-di-vul'siv-li), *adv.* [< *in-*3 + *divulsive* + *-ly*2.] Inseparably; so as not to be torn or rent asunder.

They [the highest souls] are so near akin to that highest good of all as that they so naturally and *individuatively* cleave to the same. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 566.

Indo-. [< Gr. 'Ινδο-, stem of 'Ινδός, Indian: see *Indian*.] An element in compound geographical or ethnological adjectives and nouns, meaning 'Indian,' concerning or involving India (together with some other country or people): as, *Indo*-Chinese, Indian and Chinese, relating to India and China.

Indo-Briton (in'dō-brit'on), *n.* A person of British parentage born in India.

Indo-Chinese (in'dō-chī-nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Indo-China, the southeastern peninsula of Asia, or to its people or their languages.

indocibility (in-dos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *indocibilita(t-)s*, unteachableness, < *indocibilis*, unteachable: see *indocible*.] The state or quality of being indocible or unteachable; indocility; unteachableness. [Rare.]

indocible† (in-dos'i-bl), *a.* [= OF. *indocible*, < LL. *indocibilis*, unteachable, < *in-* priv. + *docibilis*, teachable: see *docible*.] Not docible; not capable of being taught or trained, or not easily instructed; intractable; unteachable. [Rare.]

Enough, if nothing else, to declare in them a disposition not only sottish, but *indocible*, and averse from all civility and amendment. *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

They are as ignorant and *indocible* as any fool. *M. Griffith*, Fear of God and the King (1660), p. 72.

indocibleness† (in-dos'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indocible. [Rare.]

Peevishness and *indocibleness* of disposition. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 312.

indocile (in-dos'il or in-dō'sil), *a.* [= F. *indocile* = Sp. *indócil* = Pg. *indocil* = It. *indocile*, < L. *indocilis*, unteachable, < *in-* priv. + *docilis*, teachable: see *docile*.] Not teachable; not submissive to instruction or guidance; intractable.

Some of the Elephants are very gentle and governable, others are more *indocil* and unruly. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 69.

It was an *indocile*, a scornful, and a sarcastic face; the face of a man difficult to lead, and impossible to drive. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, iv.

indocility (in-dō-sil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indocilité* = Sp. *indocilidad* = Pg. *indocilidade* = It. *indocilità*, < LL. *indocilita(t-)s*, < L. *indocilis*, unteachable: see *indocile*.] The state or quality of being indocile; unteachableness; intractableness.

If I still persevere in my old opinions, it is no small comfort to me that it is not with regard to doctrines properly yours that I discover my *indocility*. *Burke*, To Sir H. Langrishe.

indoct† (in-dokt'), *a.* [= Sp. *indocto* = It. *indotto*, < L. *indoctus*, unlearned, < *in-* priv. + *doctus*, learned, taught, pp. of *docere*, teach: see *docile*.] Unlearned.

Sick stomachs much receive, not much concoct;
So thou know'st much, I know, yet art *indoct*.
Owen, Epigrams (1677).

indoctrinate (in-dok'tri-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indoctrinated*, ppr. *indoctrinating*. [Formerly also *endoctrinate*; < ML. **indoctrinatus*, pp. of **indoctrinare* (> It. *indottrinare* = Sp. *indoctrinar* = OF. *endoctriner*, *endotriner*), indoctrinate, < *in*, in, + *doctrinare*, teach, < *doctrina*, teaching: see *doctrine*.] To imbue with learning, or with a particular doctrine or principle; cause to hold as a doctrine or belief; instruct.

A master that . . . took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite. *Clarendon*.

If a teacher have any opinion which he wishes to conceal, his pupils will become as fully *indoctrinated* into that as into any which he publishes. *Emerson*, Spiritual Laws.

indoctrination (in-dok-tri-nā'shon), *n.* [< *indoctrinate* + *-ion*.] The act of indoctrinating, or the state of being indoctrinated; instruction in doctrines or principles.

indoctrinator (in-dok'tri-nā-tor), *n.* [< *indoctrinate* + *-or*.] One who indoctrinates, or instructs in principles or doctrines.

indoctrine† (in-dok'trin), *v. t.* [Also *endoctrine*; < ML. **indoctrinare*, indoctrinate: see *indoctrinate*.] To indoctrinate.

Ptolemæus Philadelphus was *endoctrined* in the science of good letters by Strabo. *Donne*, Hist. Septuagint (1633), p. 2.

indoctrinization (in-dok'tri-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *indoctrine* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Instruction in doctrine; indoctrination.

We have, Protestant and Romanist alike, a common essential Christianity, abundantly sufficient for the purposes of the public schools, and all that remains for specific *indoctrination* may easily be left to the Sabbath-schools and the churches respectively. *A. A. Hodge*, New Princeton Rev., III. 32.

Indo-English (in'dō-ing'glish), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the English who are born or reside in India.

II. *n. pl.* English who are born or reside in India.

Indo-European (in'dō-ū-rō-pē'an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of India and Europe: a term applied to a family of languages also called *Aryan* and sometimes *Japhetic* or *Sanskritic* or (by the Germans) *Indo-Germanic*, and generally classified into seven chief branches, viz. Indic or Indian (Sanskrit, Hindustani, etc.), Iranian or Persic (Zend, Pehlevi, Parsi, Persian, etc.), Celtic, Greek, Italic (Latin, Oscan, Umbrian, and the Romance tongues), Slavo-Lettic (Russian, Lithuanian, Lettish, etc.), and Teutonic or Germanic (including English, German, etc.). But the Slavo-Lettic branch is also divided into two, Slavic and Lettish; the Armenian is better separated from the Iranian, in which it has been generally included; and the Albanian is now regarded as belonging to the family, and an independent branchlet.

II. *n.* A member of one of the races speaking the Indo-European languages; an Aryan.

Indogæa (in-dō-jē'ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *Indus* (*India*) + Gr. *γαία*, earth.] In *zoögeog.*, the Indogæan realm. See *Indogæan*.

Indogæan (in-dō-jē'an), *a.* [< *Indogæa* + *-an*.] In *zoögeog.*, Indian or Oriental: noting a prime division or zoölogical realm of the earth's land-surface, including in general terms Asia south of the Himalayas (south of the isotherm separating the Eurygæan realm) and eastward through Farther India and the Indomalayan archipelago to Wallace's line.

indogene (in'dō-jēn), *n.* [For **indigene*, < *indigo* + *-ene*; or for **indigogene*, < *indigo* + *-gene*, *-gen*.] An intermediate product obtained from propiolic acid, which is converted into indigo-blue by dilute acids and alkalis in the presence of air.

Indo-Germanic (in'dō-jėr-man'ik), *a.* A word sometimes used, especially by German scholars, as equivalent to *Indo-European* or *Aryan*.

indoin (in'dō-in), *n.* [< *ind(ig)o* + *-in*2.] A blue flocculent precipitate obtained when propiolic acid in sulphuric-acid solution is treated with reducing agents such as metallic iron, zinc, or copper. It differs from indigo in not easily yielding a sulphonic acid on heating.

indol (in'dol), *n.* [< *ind(igo)* + *-ol*.] A crystalline compound, having feeble basic properties, formed artificially in the reduction of indigo-blue by zinc-dust. It is also produced in the putrefaction of albuminoids, but is antiseptic in its effect. It is largely used in an aqueous solution as a test for lignified cell-walls, staining them a bright red.

indolence (in'dō-lens), *n.* [= F. *indolence* = Sp. Pg. *indolencia* = It. *indolenza*, *indolenzia*, idleness, < L. *indolentia*, freedom from pain, < **indolen(t-)s*, free from pain: see *indolent*.] The state of being indolent. (*a*) Freedom from pain, grief, care, or trouble. [Obsolete except in medical use. See *indolent*, 1.]

I have ease, if it may not rather be called *indolence*. *Bp. Hough*.

Indolence is methinks an intermediate state between pleasure and pain, and very much unbecoming any part of our life after we are out of the nurse's arms. *Spectator*, No. 100.

For mere *indolence* resulting from insensibility, or join'd with it, if it be happiness, is a happiness infinitely diminish'd: that is, it is no more a happiness than an unhappiness, upon the confine of both, but neither. *Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, § 17.

(*b*) Love of ease; indisposition to labor; avoidance of exertion of mind or body; idleness; laziness.

Their houses [in Nicomedia] are mostly up the side of the hills, and the Christians live towards the top, as it does not suit so well with the Turkish *indolence* to take the pains to ascend so high. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 96.

They passed their lives in voluptuous *indolence*. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 332.

=**Syn.** Sloth, slothfulness, inertness, sluggishness. See *idle*.

indolency (in'dō-len-si), *n.* Same as *indolence*.

As there must be *indolency* where there is happiness, so there must not be indigency. *Bp. Burnet*.

Let Epicurus give *indolency* as an attribute to his gods, and place in it the happiness of the blest. *Dryden*.

Even these men themselves have had recourse to *indolency* [ἀοχλησία], and the good state and disposition of the body. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 480.

Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good, which works differently in men's minds; sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and *indolency*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xx. 11.

indolent (in'dō-lent), *a.* [= F. *indolent* = Sp. Pg. It. *indolente*, < L. **indolen(t-)s*, free from pain, < *in-* priv. + *dolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dolēre*, be in pain, grieve: see *dolent*.] 1. In *med.*, causing little or no pain: as, an *indolent* tumor.—2. Avoiding, or characterized by the avoidance of, exertion; indulging or given to indulgence in ease; indisposed to labor; lazy; listless; sluggish: as, an *indolent* person or life.

Ill fits a chief who mighty nations guides . . .
To waste long nights in *indolent* repose.
Pope, Iliad, ii. 30.

Some are too *indolent* to read anything till its reputation is established. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 2.

They [Indians] become drunken, *indolent*, feeble, thievish, and pusillanimous. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 344.

=**Syn.** *Lazy*, *Slothful*, etc. (see *idle*); *Supine*, *Careless*, etc. (see *listless*).

indolently (in'dō-lent-li), *adv.* In an indolent manner; without activity or exertion; lazily.

Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Addison*.

indoles (in'dō-lēz), *n.* [L., an inborn or native quality, < *indu*, within (< *in*, in), + **olere*, grow: see *adolescent*.] Natural disposition or temperament; natural tendencies or proclivities, whether of mind or body. [Rare.]

indomable† (in-dom'a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *indomable* = Sp. *indomable* = Pg. *indomavel* = It. *indomabile*, < L. *indomabilis*, untamable, < *in-* priv. + *domabilis*, tamable: see *domable*.] Indomitable. *Coles*, 1717.

indomitable (in-dom'i-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *indomptable*, < ML. **indomitabilis*, untamable, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. **domitabilis*, tamable, < *domitare*, tame: see *domable*.] That cannot be tamed, subdued, or repressed; untamable: applied chiefly to human beings and their attributes: as, *indomitable* energy, obstinacy, courage, etc.

He [Warren Hastings] pursued his plan with that calm but *indomitable* force of will which was the most striking peculiarity of his character. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Of his perilous adventures,
His *indomitable* courage.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, iv.

indomptable† (in-domp'ta-bl), *a.* [< F. *indomptable*, < ML. *indomitabilis*, untamable: see *indomitable*.] Indomitable. *Tooke*.

indomptible† (in-domp'ti-bl), *a.* An erroneous form of *indomptable*. *Irving*.

Indonesian (in-dō-nē'si-an), *a.* [< L. *Indi*, < Gr. 'Ινδός, Indian, + *νῆσος*, island.] Of or from the East Indian islands. [Rare.]

The presence of this [pre-Malay Caucasic] *Indonesian* element, as it is called by Dr. Hamy, may now be regarded as an ascertained fact. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 824.

indoor (in'dōr), *a.* [< *in doors*, prep. phrase.] 1. Situated, carried on, performed, employed, etc., within doors, and not in the open air: as, an *indoor* service.

Indoor amusements only became more lively and varied in consequence of the stop put to outdoor gayety. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xviii.

2. Downward (into the cylinder): as, the *indoor* stroke of the piston of a Cornish engine. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**Indoor relief, stroke**, etc. See the nouns.

indoors (in'dōrz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *in*1 + *doors*; cf. *adoors* and *outdoors*.] Within doors; into or inside a house or building.

A pretty face is well, and this is well,
To have a dame *indoors*, that trims us up,
And keeps us tight. *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

Indo-Pacific (in'dō-pą-sif'ik), *a.* Relating to the Indian and Pacific oceans.—**Indo-Pacific region**, the tropical portion of the confluent Indian and Pacific oceans regarded as a continuous ocean or area.

indophenol (in-dō-fē'nol), *n.* [< *ind(ig)o* + *phenol*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, produced by the simultaneous oxidation of a phenol and a paradiamine. It comes into commerce as a blue powder resembling indigo. It produces on cotton and wool indigo-blue shades, fast to light and bleaching-powder, but destroyed by even weak acids.—**Indophenol blue**. Same as *naphthol blue* (which see, under *naphthol*).

indorsable, endorsable (in-, en-dôr'sa-bl), *a.* [< *indorse, endorse*, + *-able*.] Capable of being indorsed.

indorsation, endorsation (in-, en-dôr-sā'shon), *n.* [< *indorse, endorse*, + *-ation*.] The act of indorsing.

Endorsation means the act of endorsing, endorsement the result of that act. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 96.

indorse, endorse (in-, en-dôrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indorsed, endorsed*, ppr. *indorsing, endorsing*. [= F. *endosser*, OF. *endosser*, *endoser* = Pr. *endossar* = Sp. *endosar* = Pg. *endossar* = It. *indossare*, < ML. *indorsare* (also *indossare*, after Rom.), put on the back, indorse, < L. *in*, on, + *dorsum*, the back: see *dorse*1.] 1†. To place something on the back of; burden; load.

For wanted . . . elephants *indorsed* with towers
Of archers. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 329.

2. To write one's name, or some brief remark, statement, or memorandum, on the back of (a paper or document), as in assigning, or guaranteeing the payment of, a note or bill of exchange, or in briefing or docketing legal papers, invoices, etc.: as, the bill was *indorsed* to the bank; he was looking for a friend to *indorse* his note; a letter *indorsed* "London, 1868": loosely used of writing added upon any part of a document.

The direction is individuall, as Beza himself takes it; as if a letter be *indorsed* from the lords of the counsell to the Bishop of Durham or Salisbury.
Bp. Hall, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

What he [Hastings] has *endorsed* on the bonds, or when he made the endorsement, or whether in fact he has made it at all, are matters known only to himself.
Burke, Affairs of India.

3. To sanction; ratify; approve: as, to *indorse* a statement or the opinions of another.

This perchance may be your policy, to *endorse* me your brother, thereby to endear me the more to you.
Howell, Letters, iv. 1.

Mr. Mill does not *endorse* the Berkeleian denial of the objective reality. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 82.

4. In *her.*, to place back to back.

Terrible creatures to the rabble rout, but which couch or rise, turn the head regardant or extend the paw, display or *indorse* their wings, at Merlin's beck.
The Century, XXIX. 178.

Indorsed writ, in *Eng. law practice*, a process for commencing an action, bearing an indorsement showing the demand sued for: used in some cases to dispense with the formality and delay of pleading.

indorse, endorse (in-, en-dôrs'), *n.* [< *indorse, endorse, v.*] In *her.*, a bearing like the pale, but of one fourth its width. It may be borne in any part of the field, and is commonly charged one indorse on each side of the pale. It is often considered a subordinary.

indorsed, endorsed (in-, en-dôrst'), *a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Placed back to back: same as *adorsed*. (*b*) Having an indorse on each side: said of the pale.

indorsee, endorsee (in-, en-dôr-sē'), *n.* [< *indorse, endorse*, + *-ee*[1].] The person or party to whom any right is assigned or transferred by indorsement, as by indorsing a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument.

indorsement, endorsement (in-, en-dôrs'-ment), *n.* [= F. *endossement* = Pg. *endosamento*, < ML. "*indorsamentum* (also, after Rom., *indossamentum*), < *indorsare*, indorse: see *indorse*.] 1. Superscription; a noting of the contents of any paper on its back; a docketing; briefing.

As this collection will grow daily, I have digested it into several bundles, and made proper *endorsements* on each particular letter. *Tatler*, No. 164.

2. In *law*, an incidental or subsidiary writing upon the back of a paper, writing, or other document, to the contents of which it relates or pertains. A memorandum indorsed is more permanently and inseparably connected with the principal document than one made upon another paper and annexed. More specifically—3. In *commercial law*: (*a*) The signature of the payee of a note, bill, or check, or that of a third person, written on the back of the note or bill in evidence of his transfer of it, or of his assuring its payment, or both. An indorsement may be: (1) *in full*, mentioning the name of the person in whose favor the indorsement is made; (2) *in blank*, consisting simply of the name of the indorser written on the back of the instrument without qualifying words; (3) *absolute*, binding the indorser to pay on no other condition than the failure of the prior parties to do so, and of due notice to him of their failure (an indorsement in blank by a party or holder is in legal effect absolute); (4) *conditional*, containing some other condition to the indorser's liability; (5) *restrictive*, so worded as to restrict the further negotiability of the instrument; (6) *qualified*, without recourse; (7) *joint*, made when a note is payable to several persons who are not partners. *Successive indorsements* are made by several persons rendering themselves liable in the order in which they indorse. (*b*) The transfer or assurance so manifested.—4. Ratification; sanction; approval.

It has so narrow a basis, therefore, that it can never receive the *endorsement* of the public.
American Publishers' Circular.

He [Classen] gives Botticher's work a hearty *indorsement*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 506.

Accommodation indorsement. See *accommodation bill*, under *accommodation*.—**Blank indorsement.** See def. 3 (*a*) (2).—**Indorsement without recourse**, an indorsement by which a payee or holder, by writing "without recourse," or similar words, with his name, merely transfers the paper without assuming any liability upon it.—**Irregular indorsement**, an indorsement made by a stranger before indorsement by the payee, and usually intended to be a mere assurance of payment to the payee without the indorser becoming an apparent party to any transfer of the paper.—**Special indorsement**, an indorsement with qualifying words, such as, "pay to A. B. or order," or "for collection."

indorser, endorser (in-, en-dôr'sėr), *n.* The person who indorses or writes his name on the back of a note or bill of exchange.

indorsor, endorsor (in-, en-dôr'sọr), *n.* Same as *indorser*.

indotint (in'dō-tint), *n.* and *a.* [< *Ind(ia ink)* + *tint*.] I. *n.* In *photog.*, a print produced in printing-ink by a special process from a gelatin surface bearing an image in relief, or the process by which such prints are produced: as, an *indotint*, or a picture in *indotint*.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or noting such pictures, or the process by which they are produced.

indowt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endow*.

Indra (in'drä), *n.* [Skt., of unknown derivation.] In *Hindu myth.*, in the oldest or Vedic religion, the god of the thunder-storm, whose office it is to transfix the demon that hides and keeps back the rain, and to pour this out upon the earth. He is the most conspicuous and most lauded god in the Vedic pantheon. In the later religion he is the chief of the gods of second rank. He is represented in various ways in painting and sculpture.

indraft, indraught (in'drâft), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *draft*[1], *draught*[1].] 1. A drawing in; a draft or drawing of something into a place or situation; an inward flow or current, as of air, caused by some attracting or impelling force or an undercurrent of sea-water.

Those foure *Indraughts* were drawne into an inward gulfe or whirlepoole. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 122.

Having been long tossed in the ocean of this world, he will by that time feel the *indraught* of another.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 22.

A new *indraft* of rough barbaric blood was poured into the population. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 35.

2†. An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet; a passage inward.

Ebbs and floods there could be none when there were no *indraughts*, bays, or gulphs to receive a flood. *Raleigh*.

Navigable rivers are *indraughts* to obtain wealth.
Bacon.

indraw (in-drâ'), *v. i.* [< *in*[1] + *draw*.] To draw in or inward.

He trauailed alone, and purposely described all the Northerne Islands, with the *indrawing* seas.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 122.

The moon is continually moving faster and faster, as if upon an *indrawing* spiral which ultimately would precipitate her upon the earth. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 51.

indrawn (in'drân), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *drawn*.] Drawn in; introverted; manifesting or indicative of mental abstraction or introspection: as, an *indrawn* look. [Rare.]

"Lancaster—the name is not unknown to me," remarked Mr. Grant, but in an *indrawn* tone, characteristic of a man accustomed to communing with himself.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 17.

A pace or two behind him stood Mr. Peck, regarding the effect of this apparition upon the company with the same dreamy, *indrawn* presence he had in the pulpit.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xviii.

indread† (in-dred'), *v. i.* [< *in*-[2] + *dread*. Cf. *adread*.] To fear or be afraid.

So Isaak's sonnes *indreading* for to feel
This tyrant, who pursued him at the heel,
Dissundring fled.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, i. 57.

indrench† (in-drench'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *drench*[1].] To overwhelm with water; drown; drench.

Reply not in how many fathoms deep
They lie *indrench'd*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1.

indri (in'dri), *n.* [= F. *indri*, < Malagasy *indri*, man of the woods.] The babakoto, *Indris* or *Lichanotus brevicaudatus*, a lemurine quadruped of Madagascar, belonging to the subfamily *Indrisinæ* and family *Lemuridæ*. The tail is extremely short; the hind limbs are disproportionately long; and both hands and feet are, on account of their large size and the separation of the thumbs and great toes, well fitted for grasping. The muzzle is short and nearly naked; the pelage is soft and woolly, and very variable in coloration. The animal is of about the size of a cat, lives in trees, and has a wailing cry.

Indri, or Babakoto (*Indris brevicaudatus*).

Indris (in'dris), *n.* [NL., < *indri*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Indrisinæ*, having 30 teeth, a rudimentary tail, long hind limbs, prehensile paws, a short snout, and a woolly coat. *Geoffroy St. Hilaire.* See *indri*. Also called *Lichanotus*.

Indrisinæ (in-dri-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Indris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lemuridæ*, comprising the genera *Indris* or *Lichanotus*, *Avahis* or *Microrhynchus*, and *Propithecus*. The indri and avahi are leading representatives.

indubious (in-dū'bi-us), *a.* [< L. *indubius*, not doubtful, < *in-* priv. + *dubius*, doubtful: see *dubious*.] 1. Not dubious or doubtful; certain. —2. Not doubting; unsuspecting.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious* confidence in those antipestilential spirits. *Harvey.*

indubiously (in-dū'bi-us-li), *adv.* Without doubt; undoubtedly.

Clearly and *indubiously* the election of bishops and presbyters was in the apostles' own persons.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 219.

indubitable (in-dū'bi-tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *indubitable* = Sp. *indubitable* = Pg. *indubitavel* = It. *indubitabile*, < L. *indubitabilis*, that cannot be doubted, < *in-* priv. + *dubitabilis*, that can be doubted: see *dubitable*.] Not dubitable; too plain to admit of doubt: as, *indubitable* proof.

There may be an *indubitable* certainty where there is not an infallible certainty.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 3.

When general observations are drawn from so many particulars as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of knowledge. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

=Syn. See list under *indisputable*.

indubitableness (in-dū'bi-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indubitable.

indubitably (in-dū'bi-tạ-bli), *adv.* In an indubitable manner; unquestionably; without or beyond doubt; evidently.

These are oracles *indubitably* clear and infallibly certain. *Barrow.*

Had he lived in the age of the crusades, he would *indubitably* have headed one of those expeditions himself.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 21.

An inference of this kind could not so *indubitably* be drawn. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, ii.

indubitate[1]† (in-dū'bi-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *indubitatus*, pp. of *indubitare*, doubt of, < *in*, in, + *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*.] To cause to be doubted; bring into doubt. *Sir T. Browne.*

indubitate[2]† (in-dū'bi-tāt), *a.* [< L. *indubitatus*, not doubted, < *in-* priv. + *dubitatus*, pp. of *dubitare*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *n.*] Undoubted; evident; certain.

Thou hast an heir *indubitate*,
Whose eyes already sparkle majesty.
Chapman, Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, iv. 3.

induce (in-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *induced*, ppr. *inducing*. [< ME. *enducen* (= OF. *induire* (> E. *endue*[3]), F. *enduire* = Pr. *enduire, endurre* = Sp. *inducir* = It. *indurre, inducere*), < L. *inducere*, lead in, bring in or to, introduce, < *in*, in, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*. Cf. *abduce, adduce, conduce, produce*, etc. Cf. also *induct*.] 1†. To lead in; bring in; introduce.

In til a potte of erthe *enduce* a floure,
Upon his bough downe bounden ther to dwelle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

In place of these foure Trocheus ye might *induce* other feete of three times, as to make the three sillables.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 105.

These *induced* the masquers, which were twelve nymphs.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

2†. To draw on; place upon.

There are who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mould on their ill-natur'd land
Induce laborious. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

And o'er the seat, with plenteous wadding stuff'd,
Indu'd a splendid cover. *Cowper*, Task, i. 22.

3. To lead by persuasion or influence; prevail upon; incite.

I do believe,
Indu'd by potent circumstances, that
You are mine enemy. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

Pray what could *induce* him to commit so rash an action? *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

4. To lead to; bring about by persuasion or influence; bring on or produce in any way; cause: as, his mediation *induced* a compromise; opium *induces* sleep.

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we strive space to exceed our pattern. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

Apoplexy, *induced* by the excesses of the preceding night, Sir Giles's confidential leech pronounced to be the cause of his sudden dissolution.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 18.

Solitude *induced* reflection, a reliance of the mind on its own resources, and individuality of character.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 205.

5. In *physics*, to cause or produce by proximity without contact or apparent transmission, as a particular electric or magnetic condition in a body, by the approach of another body which is in an opposite electric or magnetic state.—**6.** To infer by induction.

From a sufficient number of results a proposition or law is *induced*, the authority of which increases with the number and weight of those results. *Science*, XII. 304.

=Syn. 3 and **4**. *Impel*, *Induce*, etc. See *actuate*, and list under *incite*.

induced (in-dūst'), *p. a.* Caused by induction. —**Induced current**, in *elect.*, a current excited by the variation of an adjacent current or of the surrounding magnetic field. See *induction*, 6.—**Induced magnetism**, magnetism produced in soft iron when a magnet is held near, or a wire through which a current is passing is coiled round it. See *induction*, 6.

inducement (in-dūs'ment), *n.* [< *induce* + *-ment*.] **1.** That which induces; anything that leads the mind to will or to act; that which influences one's conduct; motive; incentive.

If this *inducement* move her not to love,
Send her a letter of thy noble deeds.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

All Mankind abhorr suffering so much that one of the great *Inducements* to the study of Morality of old was to find out some Antidotes against the common Accidents of Life. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. v.

2†. A preamble, preface, or introductory explanation; an induction. See *induction*, *n.*, 4.

Howsoever (in these wretched dales) the dedication of Bookes is growne into a wretched respect; because the *Inducements* looke a wrie, sometimes from vertue, pointing at ostentation (which is grosse), or at flatterie (which is more base), or else at gaine, which is the most sordid of all other. *Sir T. More*, Dedication, Int. to Utopia, p. clxxi.

3. In *law*, a statement which leads to the main statement; facts and circumstances stated by way of preliminary to show out of what the act or transaction directly in question arose.—**Syn. 1.** *Incentive*, *etc.* (see *motive*), incitement. See *actuate*.

inducer (in-dū'sėr), *n.* One who or that which induces, persuades, or influences.

inducise (in-dū'shi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., more correctly *indutiæ*, a cessation of hostilities, a cessation, pause, delay.] In *Scots law*, the days which intervene between the citation of a defender and the day of his appearance in the action or process: more fully called *inducise legales*.

inducible (in-dū'si-bl), *a.* [< *induce* + *-ible*.] **1.** Capable of being induced; that may be caused, brought about, or made to take place. —**2.** Capable of being inferred by induction; that may be concluded or inferred.

That the extreme and remote parts of the earth were in this time inhabited is also *inducible* from the like testimonies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

induct (in-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *inductus*, pp. of *inducere*, lead in: see *induce*, *induct*.] **1.** To introduce; initiate.

We may be pretty certain that Mr. Rowson profited, in his turn, by his young master's liberality and gratitude for the pleasures to which the footman *inducted* him.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lvi.

2. To introduce, especially into an office or employment; put formally in possession; inaugurate or install.

The prior, when *inducted* into that dignity, took an oath not to alienate any of their lands.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1553.

Malone . . . *inducted* himself into the corresponding seat on the other side. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vii.

inductance (in-duk'tans), *n.* [< *induct* + *-ance*.] Power of induction; specifically, the coefficient of self-induction. See *induction*, 6.

The term commonly employed to denote the electrical inertia-like effect is "self-induction," which is becoming gradually shortened to *inductance*. *Science*, XII. 18.

inductative† (in-duk'tā-tiv), *a.* [ME. *inductatif*; appar. < *induct* + *-ative*, but prob. intended for *inductive*.] Serving to induct.

Or natural goodnes of euery substance, is nothing els than his substaunciall being, which is ycleaped goodnes, so as it is *inductatif*, by meanes into the first goodnes.
Chaucer, Testament of Love, ii.

inducteous (in-duk'tē-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *induct* + *-eous*.] In *elect.*, rendered electropolar by induction, or brought into the opposite electric state by the influence of inductive bodies.

inductile (in-duk'til), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *ductile*.] Not ductile; not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal.

inductility (in-duk-til'i-ti), *n.* [< *inductile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being inductile.

induction (in-duk'shon), *n.* [< ME. *induccion*, < OF. (also F.) *induction* = Pr. *inductio* = Sp. *induccion* = Pg. *inducção* = It. *induzione*, < L. *inductio(n-)*, a leading in, bringing in or upon, an inference (tr. Gr. *ἐπαγωγή*), < *inducere*, lead in: see *induce*, *induct*.] **1.** The act of inducting or bringing in.—**2.** Specifically, the introduction of a person into an office with the customary forms and ceremonies; installation; especially, the introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or the official act of putting a clergyman in actual possession of the church and its temporalities, to which he has been presented: usually performed by virtue of a mandate under the seal of the bishop.—**3†.** Beginning; commencement; introduction.

These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosperous hope.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Plots have I laid, *inductions* dangerous,
By drunken prophecies, libels, and dreams,
To set my brother Clarence and the king
In deadly hate the one against the other.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

Some straight way said (their tungs with enuy fret)
Those wanton layes *inductions* were to vice.
G. Whetstone, Remembrance of Gascoigne. (*Arber*.)

4. In a literary work, an introduction or preface; a preamble; a prologue; a preliminary sketch or scene; a prelude, independent of the main performance, but exhibiting more or less directly its purpose or character: as, the *induction* to Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew."

Gentlemen, *Inductions* are out of date, and a prologue in verse is as stale as a black velvet cloak and a bay garland. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, Prol.

The opening or *induction* to these tales contains perhaps the most poetical passages in Berceo's works.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 23.

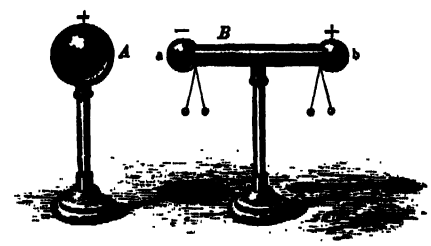
5. In *logic*, the process of drawing a general conclusion from particular cases; the inference from the character of a sample to that of the whole lot sampled. Aristotle's example is: Man, the horse, and the mule are animals lacking a gall-bladder; now, man, the horse, and the mule are long-lived animals; hence, all animals that lack the gall-bladder are long-lived. Logicians usually make it essential to induction that it should be an inference from the possession of a character by all the individuals of the sample to its possession by the whole class; but the meaning is to be extended so as to cover the case in which, from the fact that a character is found in a certain proportion of individuals of the sample, its possession by a like proportion of individuals of the whole lot sampled is inferred. Thus, if one draws a handful of coffee from a bag, and, finding every bean of the handful to be a fine one, concludes that all the beans in the bag are fine, he makes an induction; but the character of the inference is essentially the same if, instead of finding that all the beans are fine, he finds that two thirds of them are fine and one third inferior, and thence concludes that about two thirds of all the beans in the bag are fine. On the other hand, induction, in the strict sense of the word, is to be distinguished from such methods of scientific reasoning as, first, reasoning by signs, as, for example, the inference that because a certain lot of coffee has certain characters known to belong to coffee grown in Arabia, therefore this lot grew in Arabia; and, second, reasoning by analogy, where, from the possession of certain characters by a certain small number of objects, it is inferred that the same characters belong to another object, which considerably resembles the objects named, as the inference that Mars is inhabited because the earth is inhabited. But the term *induction* has a second and wider sense, derived from the use of the term *inductive philosophy* by Bacon. In this second sense, namely, every kind of reasoning which is neither necessary nor a probable deduction, and which, though it may fail in a given case, is sure to correct itself in the long run, is called an *induction*. Such inference is more properly called *ampliative inference*. Its character is that, though the special conclusion drawn might not be verified in the long run, yet similar conclusions would be, and in the long run the premises would be so corrected as to change the conclusion and make it correct. Thus, if, from the fact that female births are generally in excess among negroes, it is inferred that they will be so in the United States during any single year, a probable deduction is drawn, which, even if it happens to fail in the special case, will generally be found true. But if, from the fact that female births are shown to be in excess among negroes in any one census of the United States, it is inferred that they are generally so, an induction is made, and if it happens to be false, then on continuing that sort of investigation, new premises will be obtained from other censuses, and thus a correct general conclusion will in the long run be reached. Induction, as above defined, is called *philosophical* or *real induction*, in contradistinction to *formal* or *logical induction*, which rests on a complete enumeration of cases and is thus induction only in form. A real induction is never made with absolute confidence, but the belief in the conclusion is always qualified and shaded down. *Socratic induction* is the formation of a definition from the consideration of single instances. *Mathematical induction*, so called, is a peculiar kind of demonstration introduced by Fermat, and better termed *Formatian inference*. This demonstration, which is indispensable in the theory of numbers, consists in showing that a certain property, if possessed by any number whatever, is necessarily possessed by the number next greater than that number, and then in showing that the property in question is in fact possessed by some number, N; whence it follows that the property is possessed by every number greater than N.

Socrates used a kind of *inducsion* by askyng many questions, the whiche when thei were graunted he broughte therupon his confirmacion concerning the present controversie; which kinde of argumente hath his name of Socrates himself, called by the learned *Socrates induction*.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Our memory, register of sense,
And mould of arts, as mother of *induction*.
Lord Brooke, Human Learning (1633), st. 14.

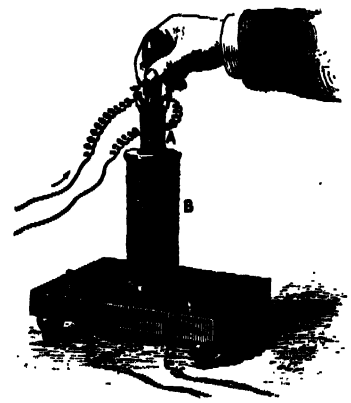
Inductions will be more sure, the larger the experience from which they are drawn. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 5.

6. In *physics*, the process by which a body having electrical or magnetic properties calls forth similar properties in a neighboring body without direct contact; electrical influence. *Statical* or *electrostatic induction* is the production of an electrical charge upon a body by the influence of another body which is charged with statical electricity. For example, if a brass sphere *A* charged with electricity is brought near to a neutral conductor *B*, it calls forth or induces in it a state of electrification opposite to that of *A* on the nearer end *a*, and of the same kind on *b*. The presence of electricity on the surface of *B* may be shown by the divergence of the pith balls. The electricity at *a* is bound by the charge on *A*, while that at *b* is free. If a ground connection is made, as by touching *B* with the finger, that at *b* will pass off, leaving only the opposite kind of electricity on *B*, which, if the sphere *A* is removed, will then diffuse itself over the whole surface and be free, *B* becoming charged by



Statical Induction.

induction with negative electricity if that of *A* be positive. It can be shown by experiment that the inductive influence is transmitted through the non-conducting medium, which may be considered as in a state of strain or tension. It is found, further, that the character of the medium determines the amount of induced electricity. The power of a non-conducting substance to transmit this influence, as compared with that of dry air, is called its *specific inductive capacity*, or *dielectric capacity*. For example, for glass it is several times that of dry air. The principle of *statical induction* is involved in the electrophorus, in the Holtz and other influence or induction machines, and in the condenser, as in the Leyden jar. *Voltaic* or *electrodynamic induction* is the production of an electric



Voltaic Induction.

current by the influence of another independent current. When the current is induced by the action of a magnet, or when a magnetic condition is induced by an electric current, the phenomenon is spoken of as *electromagnetic induction*. Suppose we have a small coil or bobbin of rather coarse insulated copper wire connected with a voltaic battery, called the *primary coil*, *A*, and another larger hollow coil of finer wire, also insulated, called the *secondary coil*, *B*, whose poles are connected with a galvanometer. It will be found that if *A* is first inserted within *B*, and then a current is sent through *A*, at the instant when the circuit is made a momentary current (*induced current*) will be induced in *B*, opposite in direction to that of *A*; also that, when the primary circuit is broken, there will be a momentary induced current in the same direction as that in *A*—that is, a *direct current* will be induced in *B*. If, further, the primary current is rapidly made and broken, the wire of the secondary coil will be continually traversed by a current, but one whose direction is continually alternating. A similar result will be produced if the primary current is varied rapidly in strength, an increase in strength producing an inverse, and a decrease a direct current. Thirdly, if while *A* is continually traversed by a current it is first inserted within *B* and then withdrawn, an induced current will be caused in *B*, first inverse and on the withdrawal direct, and so on. Similarly, if a magnet is first introduced within *B* and then withdrawn, the result is to induce in *B* a current respectively inverse and direct to the amperian currents of the magnet considered as a solenoid. (See *Ampère's theory*, under *theory*.) Again, if a piece of soft iron is placed within the coil *B*, and a magnet is rapidly approached and withdrawn from it, the

effects (see *magnetic induction*, below) is to magnetize the soft iron, and with the approach of the magnet this magnetism increases in strength, and (analogous to case 3, above) a current inverse to the amperian current is induced, and conversely when the magnet is taken away. The principles of *voltaic* and *electromagnetic induction* are used in the induction-coil (which see), in all magneto-electric and dynamo-electric machines (see under *electric*), and also in the telephone (which see), and in many other devices. Induced currents can be made to have a very high electromotive force, it being in many cases comparable with that produced by a Holtz machine; but this depends upon the relative fineness of the wire of the secondary coil as compared with that of the primary coil. An electric current may also induce (as when it is made and broken) a current, called an *extra current*, in the conductor through which it itself passes; this is called *self-induction*. *Magnetic induction* is the production of magnetic properties in a mag-

Magnetic Induction.

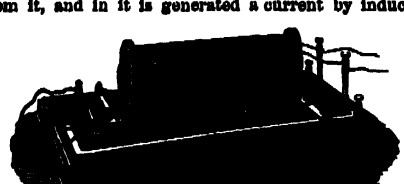
netic substance, as a bar of soft iron, by a neighboring magnet. The effect of the magnet is to develop the magnetic polarity of each molecule of the soft iron, and hence to make the whole bar a magnet, with poles reversed as compared with the inducing magnet. If several pieces of soft iron are placed near together, the inductive effect is transmitted from the first to the second, and so on. The *magnetic induction* in a magnet, or magnetic medium, is the force which would exist within a narrow crevice cut out of the magnet with its plane sides normal to the direction of force. See *magnetic*.—**Flow of induction.** See *flow*[1].—**Induction by simple enumeration.** See *enumeration*.—**Mutual induction**, the reaction of two electric circuits upon each other, due to variations in the distance between them or in the strength of the current carried by them.—**Peristaltic induction**, a term applied by Thomson to the mutual electrostatic induction between the wires of a multiple cable.—**Self-induction**, the reaction of different parts of the same circuit upon one another, due to variations in distance or current strength. See def. 6, above.

inductional (in-duk'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *induction* + *-al*.] Relating to or characterized by induction; inductive.

induction-balance (in-duk'shọn-bal'ạns), *n.* An electrical device consisting of two primary coils through which an alternating current is sent, and two secondary coils so connected that the currents induced in them just balance or neutralize each other. This condition is indicated by the silence of a telephone connected with the secondary coils; but if the current in one of the coils is varied in intensity, as by introducing within it a piece of metal, the balance will be disturbed, and this is announced by the telephone. The instrument has been used to measure the change of conductivity of metals by certain alloys. A simplified modification of it was employed to search for a bullet in a human body, the proximity of the metal being sufficient to disturb the balance.

induction-bridge (in-duk'shọn-brij), *n.* An induction-balance arranged in a manner similar to a Wheatstone's bridge and used for induction and other electrical measurements.

induction-coil (in-duk'shọn-koil), *n.* In *elect.*, an apparatus for producing currents by induction, and for utilizing them. It consists essentially of two coils wound on a hollow cylinder, within which is a core formed of a bar of soft iron or a bundle of soft iron wires. One of the coils (see *induction*, 6), called the *primary coil*, of comparatively coarse wire, is connected with the battery by means of an arrangement for making and breaking connection with it, so as to produce temporary currents; the other, the *secondary coil*, of very fine wire, is wound round the first, but carefully insulated from it, and in it is generated a current by induction



Induction-coil.

every time the current begins or stops in the primary coil. The currents produced by the induction-coil may have a very high electromotive force and hence great power of overcoming resistance. With a very large induction-coil, in the construction of the secondary coil of which nearly 300 miles of wire were used, sparks over 40 inches in length have been obtained. The induction-coil is often called the *Ruhmkorff coil*, or *inductorium*. See *transformer*.

induction-machine (in-duk'shọn-mạ-shēn'), *n.* A machine for generating electricity by means of induction: generally applied to machines generating static electricity by induction.

induction-pipe (in-duk'shọn-pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, the pipe through which the live steam passes to the steam-chest.

induction-port (in-duk'shọn-pōrt), *n.* The opening from the steam-chest of a steam-engine, into the cylinder through which live steam flows: also analogously used for similar openings in air-engines, gas-engines, etc.

induction-valve (in-duk'shọn-valv), *n.* In an engine, the valve controlling the induction of live steam to the cylinder.

inductive (in-duk'tiv), *a.* [= OF. and F. *inductif* = Pr. *inductiu* = Sp. Pg. *inductivo* = It. *induttivo*, < LL. *inductivus*, serving to induce or to infer, < L. *inducere*, pp. *inductus*, induce, induct: see *induce*, *induct*.] 1. Leading or drawing; inducing; tempting: with *to*. [Rare.]

> A brutish vice,
> *Inductive* mainly *to* the sin of Eve.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 519.

2. Tending to induce or cause; productive: with *of*. [Rare.]

> They may be probable and *inductive of* credibility.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

3. In *logic*, pertaining to or of the nature of induction: as, *inductive* syllogism, reasoning, or proof.

> To fulfil the conditions of *inductive* inquiry, we ought to be able to observe the effects of a cause coming singly into action, while all other causes remain unaltered.
> *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 20.

4. Having the character of an induction or prologue; introductory.

> The introduction or exposition forms an integral part of the action, even if (as with the Greeks) it be presented in the form of a Prologue, or (as in some of our older English plays and in many modern dramas) by means of a separate Induction, or even by an *inductive* Dumb-show.
> *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xi.

5. In *elect.*: (*a*) Able to produce electricity by induction: as, *inductive* force. (*b*) Operating by induction: as, an *inductive* electrical machine. (*c*) Facilitating induction; susceptible of being acted on by induction: as, certain substances have a great *inductive* capacity. See *induction*, 6.

> Those substances which are good dielectrics are said to possess a high *inductive* capacity.
> *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 56.

> Dr. John Hopkinson is pursuing his examination of the specific *inductive* capacity of oils and other liquids.
> *Nature*, XXXVII. 303.

Inductive inference. See *induction*, 5.—**Inductive philosophy**, the name given by Bacon to science founded on induction or observation; experimental science.—**Inductive reasoning.** See *deductive reasoning*, under *deductive*.—**Inductive retardation**, in *telegraphy*, the retardation of speed, or the slowness of signaling, caused by the electrostatic capacity of the line.—**Inductive science**, any special branch of science founded on positive observed fact. Formerly, when induction was supposed to be peculiarly appropriate to physics and natural history, the phrase was usually restricted to those sciences, but at the present day it would be understood to embrace almost every science, when properly pursued, except mathematics and perhaps theology and law.—**Specific inductive capacity.** See *capacity* and *induction*.

inductively (in-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* In an inductive manner; by induction or inference.

> It [reviling] is utterly useless to all rational intents and purposes, and this I shall make appear *inductively*, by recounting the several ends and intents to which with any colour of reason it may be designed; and then, by showing how utterly unfit it is to reach or affect any of them.
> *South*, Works, VIII. vii.

inductivity (in-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *inductive* + *-ity*.] The power or capacity for induction; specifically, a measure or coefficient of induction, as of magnetic induction; specific inductive capacity.

> When the *inductivities* are equal, there is a material simplification.
> *Philos. Mag.*, XXVI. 367.

inductometer (in-duk-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *induct*(*ion*) + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used by Faraday for measuring the degree or rate of electric induction, or for comparing the specific inductive capacities of various substances, consisting of three insulated metallic plates, placed parallel to and at equal distances from one another, each exterior plate being connected with an insulated gold leaf of an electroscope.

inductor (in-duk'tọr), *n.* [< L. *inductor*, one who stirs up, an instigator, lit. 'one who leads in,' < *inducere*, pp. *inductus*, lead in: see *induce*, *induct*.] 1. One who inducts; the person who inducts another into an office or charge.—2. In *elect.*, any part of an instrument or apparatus which acts inductively on another or is so acted upon. See *earth-inductor*.

inductorium (in-duk-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *inductoria*, *inductoriums* (-ạ, -umz). [NL. (cf. L. *inductorium*, a covering), < L. *inducere*, pp. *inductus*, lead in, bring on: see *induce*, *induct*.] Same as *induction-coil*.

> A large *inductorium*, capable of giving a spark in air of about twenty inches in length.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI., Supp., p. 42.

inductoscope (in-duk'tọ-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < *induct*(*ion*) + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for detecting magnetic or electric induction.

induct-pipe (in-dukt'pīp), *n.* A pipe which inducts or lets in air, etc.

inductric (in-duk'trik), *a.* [Irreg. < *induc*(*tion*) + (*elec*)*tric*.] In *elect.*, acting on other bodies by induction, as an electrified body; relating to induction. *Faraday.*

indue[1] (in-dū'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indued*, ppr. *induing*. [Also *endue* (see *endue*[1]); < L. *induere*, put on (dress), get into, prob. < *indu*, in, < *in*, in: see *in*[1]. Cf. Gr. *ἐνδύειν*, get into.] 1. To put on, as a garment. [Archaic.]

> That with a clean and purified heart
> The fitlier I may *indue* my robe.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, v. 2.

> By this time the baron had *indued* a pair of jackboots of large dimensions. *Scott.*

2. To clothe; invest. [Archaic.]

> *Indu'd* with robes of various hue she flies,
> And flying draws an arch (a segment of the skies).
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

> See where she stands! a mortal shape *indued*
> With love and life and light and deity.
> *Shelley*, Epipsychidion.

> The more I strove to *indue* myself in actual righteousness, the wider gaped the jaws of hell within me.
> *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 126.

indue[2] (in-dū'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indued*, ppr. *induing*. [A var. of *endue*[2], q. v.] 1. To furnish; supply; endow.

> He it *indued*, of his liberality,
> With pleasant possessions & large liberty.
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, II. 597, App.

> Of those, some were so from their source *indewed*
> By great Dame Nature. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 6.

> Lords of the wide world, and wild watery seas,
> *Indued* with intellectual sense and souls.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 1.

2†. To inure; accustom.

> Her clothes spread wide;
> And, mermaid-like, a while they bore her up:
> Which time she chanted snatches of old tunes,
> As one incapable of her own distress,
> Or like a creature native and *indued*
> Unto that element. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

induement (in-dū'mẹnt), *n.* [< *indue*[1] + *-ment*.] Same as *endowment*.

> They sit still, and expect guifts, and prostitute every *induement* of grace, every holy thing to sale.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

indulge (in-dulj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *indulged*, ppr. *indulging*. [= It. *indulgere*, < L. *indulgere*, be kind or complaisant to, give oneself up to, appar. < *in*, in, on, + **dulgere*, of uncertain origin, connected by some with *dulcis*, sweet, gracious, by others with Gr. *δολιχός*, long, Skt. *dīrgha*, long.] I. *trans.* 1. To be kind or complaisant to; yield to the wish or humor of; gratify by compliance; refrain from restraining; humor: as, to *indulge* a child.

> Pelham . . . felt that an ally [like Pitt] so little used to control, and so capable of inflicting injury, might well be *indulged* in an occasional fit of waywardness.
> *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

> Georgiana, who had a spoiled temper, a very acrid spite, a captious and insolent carriage, was universally *indulged*.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, ii.

2†. To grant, as a favor; bestow in compliance with desire or petition; accord.

> But we *indulge* ourselves no such liberties as these.
> *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

> Ancient privileges, favours, customs, and acts of grace *indulged* by former kings to their people must not without high reason and great necessities be revoked by their successors. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iii. § 2.

3. To give way to; give free course to: as, to *indulge* a propensity or a passion.

> In the first ranks *indulge* thy thirst of fame;
> Thy brave example shall the rest inflame.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xv. 558.

> [They] think if they are abstemious with regard to . . . wine, they may *indulge* their other appetites.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lviii.

The Indulged, in *Scottish hist.*, those ministers of the Presbyterian Church who in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. accepted government toleration and protection. See *indulgence*, 5.

> The feud between *the Indulged* and the "non-Indulged" took the place of that between Resolutioners and Protesters. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 668.

=Syn. 1. *Humor*, etc. (see *gratify*); favor, pamper.

II. *intrans.* 1. To gratify one's self freely; give free course to the gratification of one's desires or appetites: followed by *in* before the object of desire, etc.: as, to *indulge in* the use of tobacco.

Most men are more willing to *indulge* in easy vices than to practise laborious virtues. *Johnson.*

2†. To yield; give way: with *to*.

He must, by *indulging to* one sort of reprovable discourse himself, defeat his endeavours against the rest. *Government of the Tongue.*

indulgement (in-dulj'ment), *n.* [< *indulge* + *-ment*.] Indulgence. [Rare.]

indulgence (in-dul'jens), *n.* [< ME. *indulgence* = F. *indulgence* = Pr. *indulgencia, endulgencia, endulgensia* = Sp. Pg. *indulgencia* = It. *indulgenza*, < L. *indulgentia*, < *indulgen(t-)s*, indulgent: see *indulgent*.] 1. The act of indulging; forbearance of restraint or control; gratification of desire or humor; also, the character of being indulgent.

As you from crimes would pardon'd be,
Let your *indulgence* set me free.
Shak., Tempest, Epil.

Some sons
Complain of too much rigour in their mothers:
I of too much *indulgence*.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, i. 1.

It was by this *indulgence* of men in their sins, that vile Sect of the Gnosticks gained so much ground in the beginnings of Christianity. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

2. Something with which one is indulged or gratified; a favor granted; an act of grace.

Hee was for his blinde zeal punished with blindnesse; of which, soone after hee recovered by divine *indulgence*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 327.

3. In *com.*, forbearance of present payment; an extension, through favor, of the time in which a debt can be paid: as, to grant an *indulgence* of three months on a note.—4. In *Rom. Cath. theol.*: (*a*) Remission of sins: used in this sense by the earlier ecclesiastical writers. (*b*) A remission of the punishment which is still due to sin after sacramental absolution, this remission being valid in the court of conscience and before God, and being made by an application of the treasure of the church on the part of a lawful superior. *Eusebius Amort*, History of Indulgences, quoted in Cath. Dict.

Indulgences are classed as *plenary* or *partial*, *general* (that is, for the whole church) or *particular*, etc.

An *Indulgence* is a remission, granted out of the Sacrament of Penance, of that temporal punishment which, even after the sin is forgiven, we have yet to undergo either here or in Purgatory. *Full Catechism of Catholic Religion* (1863).

Indulgence cannot be obtained for unforgiven sin. Before any one can obtain for himself the benefit of an *indulgence* the guilt must have been washed away and the eternal punishment, if his sin has been mortal, must have been forgiven. *Cath. Dict.*

(*c*) Relaxation of an ecclesiastical law, or exemption of a particular individual from its provisions: properly called *dispensation*.—5. In *Scottish hist.*, in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., permission to hold religious services.

His uncle's family attended the ministry of one of those numerous Presbyterian clergymen who, complying with certain regulations, were licensed to preach without interruption from the government. This *indulgence*, as it was called, made a great schism among the Presbyterians, and those who accepted of it were severely censured by the more rigid sectaries, who refused the proffered terms. *Scott*, Old Mortality, v.

Congregation of Indulgences. See *congregation*, 6 (*a*). —**Declaration of Indulgence**, in *Eng. hist.*, a royal proclamation promising greater religious freedom to nonconformists. The principal were: (*a*) A proclamation by Charles II. in 1671 or 1672, promising the suspension of penal laws relating to ecclesiastical matters which were directed against nonconformists. It was rejected by Parliament. (*b*) A proclamation by James II. in 1687, annulling penal laws against Roman Catholics and nonconformists, and abolishing religious tests for office. The refusal to read this declaration by several prelates led to their trial, and was one of the causes of the revolution of 1688.—**Sale of indulgences**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, formerly, the granting of the remission of temporal penalties for sins by authorized agents of the Pope in return for certain payments. This was at times largely practised to raise money for various ecclesiastical purposes, and was often accompanied by great abuses. The sale of indulgences by the Dominican preacher Tetzel in 1517 called forth the opposition of Luther and the publication of his theses, and thus led to the German Reformation. =Syn. 1. Lenience, tenderness, kindness. See *gratify*.

indulgencyt (in-dul'jen-si), *n.* Indulgence.

indulgent (in-dul'jent), *a.* [= F. *indulgent* = Sp. Pg. It. *indulgente*, < L. *indulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *indulgere*, indulge: see *indulge*.] Disposed or prone to indulge, humor, gratify, or give way to one's own or another's desires, etc., or to be compliant, lenient, or forbearing; showing or ready to show favor; favorable; indisposed to be severe or harsh, or to exercise necessary restraint: as, an *indulgent* parent; to be *indulgent* to servants.

God or angel guest
With man, as with his friend, familiar used
To sit *indulgent*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 3.

The feeble old, *indulgent* of their ease.
Dryden, Æneid, v. 986.

Indulgent gales,
Supply'd by Phœbus, fill the swelling sails.
Pope, Iliad, i. 624.

He was quick to discern the smallest glimpse of merit; he was *indulgent* even to gross impropriéties, when accompanied by any redeeming talent. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

=Syn. Lenient, forbearing, tolerant, gentle. See *gratify*.

indulgential (in-dul-jen'shal), *a.* [< L. *indulgentia*, indulgence, + *-al*.] Relating to ecclesiastical indulgences.

'Tis but getting some of those rusty pieces which Pope Sixtus the Fifth found once under the rubbish of an old wall, then presently you are fitted with rare *indulgential* privileges. *Brevint*, Saul and Samuel, x.

indulgently (in-dul'jent-li), *adv.* In an indulgent manner; with indulgence, leniency, or compliance, or without severity or restraint.

My mother, father,
And uncle love me most *indulgently*,
Being the only branch of all their stocks.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

indulger (in-dul'jėr), *n.* One who indulges.

And if (as Saint Peter saith) the severest watchers of their nature have task hard enough, what shall be hoped of the *indulgers* of it? *W. Montagu*, Devoute Essays, I. xiii. § 5.

indulgiatet, *v. t.* [Irreg. < *indulge* + *-ate*2.] To indulge. *Davies.*

Sergius Oratus was the first that made pits for them about his house here, more for profit than to *indulgiate* his gluttony. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 293.

induline (in'dū-lin), *n.* [< *ind(igo)* + *-ul-*, L. dim. suffix, + *-ine*2.] A name of various coal-tar colors used in dyeing. The various members of the group called *indulines* are made by different processes, but all possess somewhat similar dyeing properties. Those used for dyeing cotton are insoluble in water, and require to be dissolved in alcohol. For dyeing wool and silk they are made soluble in water by strong sulphuric acid. They all yield dark dull-blue colors similar to indigo. They are fairly fast to light, only moderately so to weak alkalis, but withstand the action of acids perfectly. These colors are all closely related to violaniline (which see). Those soluble in alcohol are obtained by phenylizing violaniline. They are known by a variety of commercial names, as *violaniline, nigrosine, Elberfeld blue, bengaline, aniline gray*), *Coupier's blue, Roubaix blue*, etc.

indult (in-dult'), *n.* [= F. *indult* = Sp. Pg. It. *indulto*, < LL. *indultum*, an indulgence, privilege, neut. of L. *indultus*, indulged, pp. of *indulgere*, indulge: see *indulge*.] 1†. An indulgence; license; permission; grant.

The free and voluntary *indult* of temporal princes. *Bp. Sanderson*, Works, II. 246.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a license or permission granted by the Pope for the performance of some act not sanctioned by the common law of the church; an exemption; a privilege.

In former times *indults* chiefly related to the patronage of church dignities or benefices. *Cath. Dict.*

Of course every Roman Catholic knows that now mass may not be said after midday, except by a special *indult*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 271.

3. In Spain, an impost formerly paid to the king on everything brought in galleons from America.

indultt (in-dult'), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *indultar* = It. *indultare*, < L. *indultus*, pp. of *indulgere*, indulge: see *indulge*.] To indulge; grant; permit; accord.

So many magnificent colleges, athenæes, houses and schooles, founded and erected for them and their professors, and endowed with lands, . . . and vnto them royale priuiledges *indulted*. *Stow*, Universities, xlviii.

indultit, *n.* [ME., < OF. **indultif*, < L. *indultus*, pp. of *indulgere*, indulge: see *indult*, *indulge*.] Indulgence; luxury.

Than of brod cloth a gerde, be my lyf;
Me thinketh this is a verry *indultif*.
Occleve. (*Halliwell.*)

indulto (in-dul'tō), *n.* [< It. *indulto*, indult: see *indult*.] Same as *indult*.

indumentum (in-dū-men'tum), *n.* [L., a garment, < *induere*, put on (clothes): see *indue*1.] 1. In *bot.*, any hairy covering or pubescence which forms a coating. *Gray.*—2. In *ornith.*, plumage; a bird's feathers, collectively considered.

induperator (in-dū'pe-rā-tor), *n.* [L., var. of *imperator*, emperor: see *imperator*, *emperor*.] An emperor: used affectedly in the passage quoted.

To chaunt and carroll forth the altesa and excelsitude of this monarchall fiudy *induperator*. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 157).

induplicate (in-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, on, + *duplicatus*, pp. of *duplicare*, double: see *duplicate*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having the edges bent abruptly toward the axis: said of the parts of the calyx or corolla in estivation. (*b*) Having the edges rolled inward and then arranged about the axis without overlapping: said of leaves in vernation.

induplication (in-dū-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [< *induplicate* + *-ion*.] The state of being induplicate; something induplicate.

The whole *induplication* is enclosed in a transparent structureless membrane. *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 389.

induplicative (in-dū'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [As *induplicate* + *-ive*.] Same as *induplicate*.

indurablet (in-dūr'a-bl), *a.* An obsolete form of *endurable*.

indurancet, *n.* An obsolete form of *endurance*.

indurascentt (in-dū-ras'ent), *a.* [< *indur(ate)* + *-ascent*, equiv. to *-escent*.] In *bot.*, hardening by degrees, as the permanent petioles of a tragacanth-bush. *Lindley.*

indurate (in'dū-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *indurated*, ppr. *indurating*. [< L. *induratus*, pp. of *indurare*, harden, < *in*, in, + *durare*, harden: see *dure* and *endure*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To grow hard; harden; become hard: as, clay *indurates* by drying and by extreme heat.—2†. To become fixed or habitual; pass into use; inure.

And now, through custom or rather corruption, it has *indurated* that a mass priced at three or four denars or one shilling is bought and sold by a blind people and by wicked simoniacal priests. Quoted in *Pusey's* Eirenicon, p. 37.

II. *trans.* 1. To make hard: as, extreme heat *indurates* clay.

On the flood,
Indurated and fix'd, the snowy weight
Lies undissolv'd. *Cowper*, Task, v. 98.

2. To make hard in feeling; deprive of sensibility; render obdurate.

And love's and friendship's finely pointed dart
Fall blunted from each *indurated* heart.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 232.

indurate† (in'dū-rāt), *a.* [= OF. *endure*; < L. *induratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Hardened; unfeeling; indurated.

And if he persever with *indurate* minde the space of twoo yeares. *Holinshed*, Chron.

The nature of those hard and *indurate* adamant stones is to draw all to them. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 13.

indurated (in'dū-rā-ted), *p. a.* In *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *anat.*, hardened; made thick and dense; calloused: as, an *indurated* swelling: applied in entomology to hard spots or elevations on a soft surface, etc.

induration (in-dū-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *induration* = Sp. *induracion* = Pg. *induração*; as *indurate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of hardening, or the process of growing hard; the state of being indurated or of having become hard.

Fire is the cause of *induration*, but respective to clay. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 161.

2. Hardness of heart; insensibility; obduracy; want of pliancy.

A certain *induration* of character which had arisen from long habits of business. *Coleridge.*

3. An indurated, hardened, or callous part.—**Brown induration of the lungs**, a hardening or induration of the lung-tissue, which becomes red in color with brown spots scattered through it. The capillaries are dilated, and there is more or less increase of the connective tissue and epithelial proliferation. The brown spots are due to small extravasations of blood. Such tissue occurs in the lungs of persons affected with mitral disease, and is produced by the passive hyperemia consequent on the cardiac lesion.

indurative (in'dū-rā-tiv), *a.* [= It. *indurativo*; as *indurate* + *-ive*.] Producing induration; hardening: as, an *indurative* process.

Indurative changes in the solid viscera lead to venous obstruction. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 255.

induret, *v.* An obsolete form of *endure*.

indusia, *n.* Plural of *indusium*.

indusial (in-dū'zi-al), *a.* [< *indusium* + *-al*.] Composed of or containing indusia or the cases of larvæ.—**Indusial limestone**, in *geol.*, a fresh-water limestone found in Auvergne, France, supposed to be composed of the agglomerated indusia or cases of the larvæ of caddis-flies.

indusiate (in-dū'zi-āt), *a.* In *bot.*, having an indusium.

The *indusiate* sorus of this family of Ferns. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 295.

indusiated (in-dū'zi-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *indusiate*.

indusium (in-dū'zi-um), *n.*; pl. *indusia* (-ą). [L., a tunic, < *induere*, put on: see *indue*1.] 1. In

Rom. antiq., one of the two tunics commonly worn by both men and women, probably the outer tunic, though some archæologists have contended that it was the inner tunic of the women.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The covering of the sori or fruit-dots in ferns. Frequently the indusium is only an excrescence of the epidermis—that is, the epidermis is simply lifted up and forms a covering of various shapes, being sometimes lateral, sometimes shield-shaped, sometimes spherical, etc. In other cases it is formed by an outgrowth of the tissue of the frond itself, and may then be composed of several layers of cells, and its border may be entire or ciliate. In the *Lygodiese* each sporangium is inclosed in a pocket-shaped formation from the tissue of the leaf, as if in a bract. In certain genera, as *Allosorus*, *Chellanthes*, *Pteris*, etc., the margin of the frond is folded or rolled back over the sori, forming a sort of false indusium, as there is no new formation from the frond. In certain other forms it is beneath the sporangia, as in *Woodsia*, when it is said to be *inferior*. Called by Cooke *hyporporangium*. (*b*) A collection of hairs united so as to form a sort of cup, and inclosing the stigma of a flower.—**3.** In *entom.*, the coat or covering of a larval insect, as the case of a caddis-worm.—**4.** In *anat.*, the amnion, the innermost membrane enveloping the fetus.

Indusium.

1, part of a fertile pinnule of *Lygodium palmatum* showing the scale-like imbricate indusia. 2, pinnule of *Cystopteris bulbifera* with hood-like indusium. 3, part of a pinnule of *Asplenium Trichomanes* with linear indusium. 4, pinnule of *Aspidium acrostichoides* with orbicular indusium. 5, pinnule of *Woodsia obtusa* showing the inferior indusium which early bursts into irregular lobes. 6, section of a pinnule of *Lastrea filix-mas* through the sorus, showing the origin of the indusium from the tissues of the frond: *a*, *a*, indusium; *b*, frond; *c*, *c*, sporangia. (Fig. 6 highly magnified.)

industrial (in-dus'tri-al), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *industriel*, F. *industriel* = Sp. Pg. *industrial* = It. *industriale*, < ML. *industrialis*, pertaining to industry, < L. *industria*, industry: see *industry*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to industry or its results; relating to or connected with productive industry or the manufacture of commodities: as, the *industrial* arts; an *industrial* exhibition; *industrial* activity or depression.

Much of the national loan has been taken by citizens of the *industrial* classes. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 168.

The breaking down of the ancient political divisions . . . is furthered by that weakening of them consequent on the growing spirit of equality fostered by *industrial* life. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 462.

Industrial accession, in *Scots law*, the addition made to the value of a subject by human art or labor exercised thereon.—**Industrial school**, a school for teaching one or more branches of industry; also, a school for educating neglected children, reclaiming them from evil habits, and training them to habits of industry.—**Syn.** *Industrious, Industrial.* See *industrious*.

II. *n.* A person engaged in an industrial pursuit; a producer of commodities; a handicraftsman.

Of Comte's three fundamental classes of society, . . . the second or proletariate was subdivided into merchants, *industrials*, and agriculturists. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 266.

In the modest houses scattered along the mountain-slopes may be found the establishments of these *industrials*, in which the working force of the whole family finds active employment. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 350.

industrialism (in-dus'tri-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *industrialisme*; as *industrial* + *-ism*.] Devotion to industrial pursuits and interests; predominance of industrial interests or activity; also, the characteristics of industrial life, especially of the manufacturing industry.

Has he not seen the Scottish Brassmith's Idea [the steam-engine] . . . rapidly enough overturning the whole system of Society; and for Feudalism and Preservation of the Game, preparing us, by indirect but sure methods, *Industrialism* and the Government of the Wisest? *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 4.

When *industrialism* has grown predominant, the violence and the deception which warriors glory in come to be held criminal. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 88.

That vindictive and short-sighted revolution which is extirpating it [the monastic system] from Europe is destroying one of the best correctives of the excessive *industrialism* of our age. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, III. 156.

industrialist (in-dus'tri-al-ist), *a.* [= F. *industrialiste*; as *industrial* + *-ist*.] Marked by the influence of industrialism; characterized by industry.

What Saint-Simon desired . . . was an *industrialist* state directed by modern science. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 197.

industrialize (in-dus'tri-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *industrialized*, ppr. *industrializing*. [< *industrial* + *-ize*.] To imbue with the spirit of industrialism; interest in industrial pursuits.

Contempt of civilians, patronage of "trades-people," survive from the middle-age predominance of the noblesse, through this necessity, with a persistence that strikes our *industrialized* sense as puerile. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 328.

industrially (in-dus'tri-al-i), *adv.* In an industrial manner; with reference to industrial pursuits or interests.

industrious (in-dus'tri-us), *a.* [= F. *industrieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *industrioso*, < L. *industriosus*, diligent, active, industrious, < *industria*, diligence, industry: see *industry*.] **1.** Given to industry; acting or working with diligence; sedulous: as, a person *industrious* in business.

He himself, . . . being very excellently learned, and *industrious* to seeke out the trueth of these thinges concerning the originall of his owne people, hath . . . sett downe the testimonyes of the auncientes truely. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

He is not so well opinion'd of himselfe as *industrious* to make other, and thinke [thinks] no vice so prejudiciall as blushing. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Forward Bold Man.

Frugal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government. *Sir W. Temple.*

Supply
Is obvious, plac'd within the easy reach
Of temperate wishes and *industrious* hands.
Cowper, Task, i. 599.

2. Marked by industry; done with or characterized by diligence; busily pursued, performed, or employed: as, an *industrious* life; *industrious* researches.

They gape and point
At your *industrious* scenes and acts of death.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

Yet man, laborious man, by slow degrees . . .
Plies all the sinews of *industrious* toil.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 69.

3†. Expert; clever; shrewd.

They that be called *industrious* do most craftely and depely vnderstande in al affayres what is expedient, and by what meanes & wayes they may sonest exployte them. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 23.

—**Syn.** *Industrious, Industrial;* busy, laborious, active, hard-working, sedulous. *Industrious*, having the activity or the moral quality of industry; *industrial*, connected with the application of industry to manufactures: as, the *industrious* ant; *industrial* statistics.

Headlong sent
With his *industrious* crew to build in hell.
Milton, P. L., i. 751.

An *industrial* spirit creates two wholly different types of character—a thrifty character and a speculating character. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 146.

industriously (in-dus'tri-us-li), *adv.* In an industrious manner; with habitual diligence; assiduously.

Principles, let me add, which were still more *industriously* disseminated at the Revolution by Locke, at the Accession by Hoadly, and a hundred years before either by Hooker. *Mason*, Ded. to Soame Jenyns.

industriousness (in-dus'tri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being industrious; diligence.

Industrialism is not to be confounded with *industriousness*. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 1.

industry (in'dus-tri), *n.*; pl. *industries* (-triz). [Early mod. E. also *industrie*, *industree*; = D. G. *industrie* = Dan. Sw. *industri*, < F. *industrie* = Pr. *industria*, *endustria* = Sp. Pg. It. *industria*, < L. *industria*, diligence, activity, industry, < *industrius*, OL. *indostruus*, diligent, active, industrious; formation unknown.] **1.** Habitual diligence in any employment or task, whether bodily or mental; sedulous attention to business; assiduity.

During which time, in every good behest,
And godly worke of Almes and charitee,
Shee him instructed with great *industree*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 45.

Sterile with idleness, or manured with *industry*.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

2. Productive labor; specifically, labor employed in manufacturing; manufacture; hence, a particular branch of work; a trade: as, the iron *industry*; the cotton *industry*: often used, in the plural, of trades in general: as, the arts and *industries* of a country.

The food of labourers and the materials of production have no productive power; but labour cannot exert its productive power unless provided with them. There can be no more *industry* than is supplied with materials to work up and food to eat. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. v. 1.

The *industry* of making straw hats began at Hatboro', as many other *industries* have begun in New England, with no great local advantages. *Howells*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 120.

—**Syn. 1.** *Application, Diligence*, etc. (see *assiduity*); activity, laboriousness.

indute† (in-dūt'), *a.* [< L. *indutus*, pp. of *induere*, clothe: see *indue*[1].] Clothed; indued. *Halliwell.*

indutive (in-dū'tiv), *a.* [< L. *induere*, pp. *indutus*, put on: see *indue*[1].] In *bot.*, having the usual integumentary covering: said of seeds. [Rare.]

induviæ (in-dū'vi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., clothes, < *induere*, put on: see *indue*[1].] In *bot.*, the withered leaves which remain persistent on the stems of some plants.

induvial (in-dū'vi-al), *a.* [< *induviæ* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, persistent as an envelop: applied to a calyx when it is persistent and covers the fruit, as that of *Physalis Alkekengi*. [Rare.]

induviate (in-dū'vi-āt), *a.* [< *induviæ* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, covered with induviæ.

indweller (in'dwel'ėr), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *dweller*.] One who dwells in a place; an inhabitant. [Chiefly poetical.]

Since which, those Woods, and all that goodly Chase,
Doth to this day with Wolves and Thieves abound:
Which too-too true that lands *in-dwellers* since have found.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 55.

An house ready to fall on the head of the *indweller*.
Bp. Hall, Occasional Meditations, § 110.

indwelling (in'dwel'ing), *a.* Dwelling within; living interiorly; specifically, abiding in the mind or soul; having a permanent mental lodgment: as, an *indwelling* faith.

These souls may become temples for *indwelling* Divinity. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 25.

Energy . . . is the symbol expressive of that *indwelling* capacity of doing work possessed by every agent. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., V. i. § 4.

Indwelling grace. See *grace*.

indwelling (in'dwel'ing), *n.* [< ME. *indwelling*, < *in*[1] + *dwelling*.] A dwelling within; especially, lodgment or habitation in the mind or soul.

The personal *indwelling* of the Spirit in believers. *South*, Works, V. vii.

Then will humanity on earth be the partner of its Redeemer's love, the sanctuary for his *indwelling*. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 506.

ine†, *n. pl.* A Middle English form of *eyen*, former plural of *eye*[1].

-ine[1]. See *-in*[1].

-ine[2]. See *-in*[2].

inearth (in-ėrth'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *earth*[1]. Cf. *inter*[1].] To put into the earth; inter. [Poetical.]

Nor did I then comply, refusing rest,
Till I had seen in holy ground *inearth'd*
My poor lost brother. *Southey.*

The Ethiop, keen of scent,
Detects the ebony.
That deep-*inearth'd*, and hating light,
A leafless tree, and barren of all fruit,
With darkness feeds her boughs of raven grain.
Southey, Thalaba, i.

inebriacy (in-ē'bri-ā-si), *n.* [< *inebria(te)* + *-cy*.] The habit of drunkenness.

No faith in any remedy for *inebriacy*, except as an aid to . . . strong purpose . . . of the one who suffers from it. *Christian Union*, Dec. 27, 1875.

inebriant (in-ē'bri-ant), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *inebriant*, < L. *inebrian(t-)s*, ppr. of *inebriare*, make drunk: see *inebriate*.] **I.** *a.* Intoxicating.

II. *n.* Anything that intoxicates, as opium.

inebriate (in-ē'bri-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inebriated*, ppr. *inebriating*. [< L. *inebriatus*, pp. of *inebriare* (> It. *inebriare* = Sp. Pg. *inebriar* = Pr. *enieurar*, *enivrar* = F. *enivrer*), make drunk, < *in*, in, + *ebriare*, make drunk, < *ebrius*, drunk: see *ebrious*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make drunk; intoxicate.

The bubbling and loud hissing urn
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups
That cheer but not *inebriate* wait on each.
Cowper, Task, iv. 40.

2. Figuratively, to exhilarate extravagantly; intoxicate mentally or emotionally.

Let me be wholly *inebriated* with love, and that love wholly spent in doing such actions as best please thee. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

The Water blush'd, and started into Wine
Full of high sparkling vigour, taught by mee
A sweet *inebriated* extasy.
Crashaw, tr. of Grotius, quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., V. 301.

The *inebriating* effect of popular applause. *Macaulay.*

II.† *intrans.* To become intoxicated or stupefied.

Fish that come from the Euxine Sea into the fresh water do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies. *Bacon.*

inebriate (in-ē'bri-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *inebriatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Drunk; intoxicated, literally or figuratively.

Thus spake Peter as a man *inebriate* and made drounken with the sweteneese of this vision, not knowing what he sayed. *J. Udall*, On Luke ix.

II. *n.* A habitual drunkard.

Some *inebriates* have their paroxysms of inebriety terminated by much pale urine, profuse sweats etc. *Darwin.*

inebriation (in-ē-bri-ā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *inebriation, inebriacion* = It. *inebriazione*, < LL. *inebriatio(n-)*, drunkenness, < L. *inebriare*, pp. *inebriatus*, make drunk: see *inebriate*.] The act of inebriating, or the state of being inebriated; drunkenness; hence, extravagant exhilaration of any kind; mental or moral intoxication.

Reason and philosophy . . . did not preserve him [Napoleon] from the *inebriation* of prosperity, or restrain him from indecent querulousness in adversity. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

"Thou art an homunculus, Abel," responded Master Elliman, waving to and fro betwixt *inebriation* and an attempt to be merry. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 6.

inebriety (in-ē-brī'e-ti), *n.* [< L. *in-* intensive + *ebrieta(t-)s*, drunkenness: see *ebriety*, and cf. *inebrious*.] Drunkenness; intoxication.

Sudden partial loss of consciousness of variable duration he believes to occur in the majority of cases of *inebriety* when there are no symptoms of intoxication. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 518.

inebriism (in-ē'bri-izm), *n.* [Irreg. < *inebrious* + *-ism*; or abbr. of **inebriatism*.] Habitual inebriety.

Dr. —— has written an original and instructive book, and he can be congratulated upon having made a permanent contribution to the subject of *inebriism*. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VII. 716.

inebrious (in-ē'bri-us), *a.* [= It. *inebrioso*, < L. *in-* intensive + *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrious*.] 1. Drunk or partly drunk; inebriated.

The worthy but *inebrious* burgomaster Vandunk. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., II. 217.

2. Causing drunkenness; intoxicating.

Whilst thou art mixing fatal wines below,
Such that with scorching fever fill our veins,
And with *inebrious* fumes distract our brains.
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 331.

inechet, *v. t.* [ME., < *in*[1] + *eche*, now *eke*: see *eke*, *v.*] To add; insert.

If that I at loves reverence
Have any word *inecched* for the beste,
Doth therwithal ryght as youreselven leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1329.

inedia (in-ē'di-ą), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *inedia*, < L. *inedia*, abstinence from food, fasting, starvation, < *in-* priv. + *edere*, eat: see *eat*, *edible*.] 1. Starvation. — 2. Abstinence; an eating less than usual. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

inedibility (in-ed-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inedible*: see *-bility*.] The quality or condition of being inedible.

A great many species [of beetles] with a soft shell, that invites attack, are protected by their *inedibility*, and are usually lustrous and bright. *Science*, VIII. 561.

inedible (in-ed'i-bl), *a.* [< ML. *inedibilis*, not eatable, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *edibilis*, eatable: see *edible*.] Not eatable; unfit or unsuitable for food: as, *inedible* roots; an *inedible* fruit.

A very peculiar and yet widely current mode of protection is by becoming distasteful and *inedible* to the attacking animal. *Science*, VIII. 561.

inedita (in-ed'i-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *ineditus*, not made known, unpublished, < *in-* priv. + *editus*, pp. of *edere*, give out, make known: see *edit*.] Unpublished compositions; pieces written but not published.

The luminous exposition of the grammar and the happy choice of the pieces in the chrestomathy — all *inedita* — with the admirable notes drawn from an enormous reading in MS. sources, make them altogether different from ordinary text-books. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 141.

inedited (in-ed'i-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *edited*, after L. *ineditus* (> It. Pg. *inedito* = Sp. *inédito* = F. *inédit*), not made known: see *inedita*.] Not edited; unpublished; not made known by publication; not issued: as, an *inedited* manuscript.

An *inedited* coin of Michael Palæologus, Emperor of Nicæa. *Numis. Chron.*, 3d ser., I. 277.

Ineducabilia (in-ed-ū-kā-bil'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ineducabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *educabilis*, educable: see *Educabilia*.] The lower one of two main series of monodelphian or placental mammals, consisting of the orders *Chiroptera*, *Insectivora*, *Glires* or *Rodentia*, and *Bruta* or *Edentata*, whose cerebrum is comparatively small, leaving much of the olfactory lobes and of the cerebellum exposed, and whose corpus callosum is oblique, ends before the vertical of the hippocampal sulcus, and has no well-defined rostrum. The series exactly corresponds with the Archencephala of Dana, and with the *Lissencephala* of Owen. See *Educabilia*. *C. L. Bonaparte*; *T. N. Gill.*

ineducabilian (in-ed-ū-kā-bil'i-ąn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Ineducabilia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* An ineducabilian mammal.

ineducable (in-ed'ū-kā-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *educable*.] Not educable; not capable of being taught.

He is childish, not to say babyish, in intellect, and *ineducable* beyond the first standard. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 272.

ineffability (in-ef-ą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *ineffabilité* = Sp. *inefabilidad* = Pg. *ineffabilidade* = It. *ineffabilità*; as *ineffable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being ineffable; unspeakableness.

ineffable (in-ef'ą-bl), *a.* [= F. *ineffable* = Sp. *inefable* = Pg. *ineffavel* = It. *ineffabile*, < L. *ineffabilis*, unutterable, < *in-* priv. + *effabilis*, that can be uttered: see *effable*.] 1. Incapable of being expressed in words; unspeakable; unutterable; inexpressible: as, the *ineffable* joys of heaven; *ineffable* disgust.

A book which comes from God . . . is given to us, on purpose to open to us some discoveries concerning the divine nature, its essence, and *ineffable* perfections. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. x.

In their branching veins
The eloquent blood told an *ineffable* tale.
Shelley, Alastor.

2. That must not be spoken: as, the *ineffable* name. See *Jehovah*.

ineffableness (in-ef'ą-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being ineffable or unutterable; unspeakableness.

ineffably (in-ef'ą-bli), *adv.* In an ineffable manner; so as not to be expressed in words; unspeakably.

But in this indefinite description there is something *ineffably* great and noble. *Guardian*, No. 89.

ineffaceable (in-e-fā'są-bl), *a.* [= F. *ineffaçable*; as *in-*[3] + *effaceable*.] Not effaceable; incapable of being effaced.

The mediæval systems of education have left marks in history as *ineffaceable* as mediæval theories of government in Church and State. *Still*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 361.

ineffaceably (in-e-fā'są-bli), *adv.* In an ineffaceable manner; so as not to be effaceable.

ineffectible† (in-e-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [Also *ineffectable*; < *in-*[3] + *effectible*.] 1. That cannot be effected; impracticable. — 2. That cannot be effected by ordinary physical means; supernatural; occult.

There he, in an *ineffectible* manner, communicates himself to blessed spirits, both angels and men. *Bp. Hall*, Soul's Farewell to Earth.

ineffective (in-e-fek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *ineffectif* = Pg. *ineffectivo*; as *in-*[3] + *effective*.] Not effective; not producing any effect, or the effect desired; wanting effective energy or operation; inefficient; impotent: as, *ineffective* efforts; an *ineffective* blow.

An *ineffective* pity and a lazy counsel, an empty blessing and gay words, are but deceitful charity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, I. xii.

The rules and prohibitions of morality, taken by themselves, are *ineffective*, but heaven and hell all can understand. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 161.

ineffectively (in-e-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* In an ineffective manner; without effect; weakly.

ineffectiveness (in-e-fek'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being ineffective.

ineffectual (in-e-fek'tų-ąl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *effectual*.] Not effectual; not producing or not able to produce the desired effect; of no efficacy; inefficient: as, an *ineffectual* remedy.

Thou thyself with scorn
And anger wouldst resent the offer'd wrong,
Though *ineffectual* found. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 301.

Even our blessed Saviour's preaching, who spake as never man spake, was *ineffectual* to many. *Stillingfleet*, Works, II. x.

All day they [the army of the Christians] made *ineffectual* attempts to extricate themselves from the mountains. *Irving*, Granada, p. 92.

=Syn. *Fruitless, Unavailing*, etc. See *useless*.

ineffectuality (in-e-fek-tų-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *ineffectual* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being ineffectual; ineffectualness. — 2. That which is ineffectual; something that fails to produce the desired effect. [Rare.]

Lope de Vega . . . plays at best, in the eyes of some few, as a vague aurora borealis, and brilliant *ineffectuality*. *Carlyle*, Sir Walter Scott.

ineffectually (in-e-fek'tų-al-i), *adv.* In an ineffectual manner; without effect; in vain.

Hereford was surprised on the 18th of December by Colonel Birch and Colonel Morgan, after it had been besieged for about two months *ineffectually* by the Scotts. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 145.

ineffectualness (in-e-fek'tų-al-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being ineffectual; want of power to produce effect; inefficacy.

The *ineffectualness* of the mountebank's medicines was soon discovered. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1548.

ineffervescence (in-ef-èr-ves'ens), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *effervescence*.] Lack of effervescence; a state of not effervescing.

ineffervescent (in-ef-èr-ves'ent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *effervescent*.] Not effervescent or effervescing; not subject to effervescence.

ineffervescibility (in-ef-èr-ves-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *ineffervescible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being ineffervescible.

ineffervescible (in-ef-èr-ves'i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *effervescible*.] Not capable of effervescence.

inefficacious (in-ef-i-kā'shus), *a.* [< L. *inefficax* (> It. *inefficace* = Sp. *ineficaz* = Pg. *ineficaz* = Pr. *ineficax* = F. *inefficace*), inefficacious, < *in-* priv. + *efficax*, efficacious: see *efficacious*.] Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired; of inadequate force.

The authority of Parliament must become *inefficacious*, as all other authorities have proved, to restrain the growth of disorders either in India or in Europe. *Burke*, Affairs of India.

inefficaciously (in-ef-i-kā'shus-li), *adv.* In an inefficacious manner; without efficacy or effect.

inefficaciousness (in-ef-i-kā'shus-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being inefficacious; lack of effect, or of power to produce the desired effect.

To this we may probably impute that strange *inefficaciousness* we see of the word. Alas! men rarely apply it to the right place. *Lively Oracles*, p. 194.

inefficacy (in-ef'i-kā-si), *n.* [= Sp. *ineficacia* = Pg. It. *inefficacia*, < LL. *inefficacia*, < L. *inefficax*, inefficacious: see *inefficacious*.] Lack of efficacy or power to produce the desired effect; ineffectualness; failure of effect.

I suppose they must talk of assignats, as no other language would be understood. All experience of their *inefficacy* does not in the least discourage them. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

inefficiency (in-e-fish'en-si), *n.* [< *inefficien(t)* + *-cy*.] The condition or quality of being inefficient; lack of efficiency; incompetency; inadequacy.

The *inefficiency* of our own minds as causal agents. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 332.

inefficient (in-e-fish'ent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *efficient*.] Not efficient; not producing or not capable of producing the desired effect; incapable; incompetent; inadequate: as, *inefficient* measures; an *inefficient* police.

He is as insipid in his pleasures as *inefficient* in everything else. *Chesterfield.*

inefficiently (in-e-fish'ent-li), *adv.* In an inefficient or incapable manner.

inelaborate (in-ē-lab'o-rāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *elaborate*.] Not elaborate; not wrought with care. *Coles*, 1717.

inelastic (in-ē-las'tik), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *elastic*.] 1. Not elastic; not returning after a strain; lacking elasticity. — 2. Incompressible; rigid; unyielding. — **Inelastic fluids.** See *fluid*, 1.

Doubtless the period is not far distant when the elastic and the *inelastic fluids* will be distinguished by appropriate designations in English. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., lx.

inelasticate (in-ē-las'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inelasticated*, ppr. *inelasticating*. [< *inelastic* + *-ate*[2].] To make inelastic; deprive of elasticity.

Each thread [of caoutchouc] is *inelasticated* individually in the act of reeling. *Ure*, Dict., I. 701.

inelasticity (in-ē-las-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *elasticity*.] The character of being inelastic; lack of elasticity.

inelegance (in-el'ē-gans), *n.* [= F. *inélégance* = It. *ineleganza*, < LL. *inelegantia*, inelegance, < L. *in-* priv. + *elegantia*, elegance: see *elegance*.] 1. The state or character of being inelegant; want of elegance or refinement; lack of any quality required by good taste.

Whene'er his images betray'd
Too strong a light, too weak a shade,
Or in the graceful and the grand
Confess'd *inelegance* of hand.
Cawthorne, Birth and Education of Genius.

She was conspicuous from the notorious *inelegance* of her figure. *T. Hook*, Jack Brag.

2. That which is inelegant or ungraceful: as, *inelegances* of style.

inelegancy (in-el'ē-gan-si), *n.* Same as *inelegance*.

inelegant (in-el'ē-gant), *a.* [= F. *inélégant* = Sp. Pg. It. *inelegante*, < L. *inelegan(t-)s*, not elegant, < *in-* priv. + *elegan(t-)s*, elegant: see *ele-*

gant.] Not elegant; ungraceful; unrefined; deficient in any quality required by correct taste. [Obsolete as used in the first extract.]

Most ample fruit,
Of beauteous form, . . . pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue *inelegant* and flat.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

Modern critics, having never read Homer but in low and *inelegant* translations, impute the meanness of the translation to the poet. *W. Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey.

=Syn. Ungraceful, homely, plain, clumsy, ungainly, rough, awkward.

inelegantly (in-el'ē-gant-li), *adv.* In an inelegant manner; ungracefully; rudely.

Nor will he, if he have the least taste or application, talk *inelegantly*. *Chesterfield.*

The pediment of the southern transept is pinnacled, not *inelegantly*, with a flourished cross.
T. Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 8.

ineligibility (in-el'i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inéligibilité*, < ML. *ineligibilita(t-)s*, < *ineligibilis*, ineligible: see *ineligible*.] 1. Lack of eligibility in any respect; the character of being unworthy to be selected or chosen; unfitness; inexpediency: as, the *ineligibility* of a suitor.—2. Specifically, the condition of being ineligible to a specified office or employment; disqualification for election or choice: as, the *ineligibility* of a candidate.

ineligible (in-el'i-ji-bl), *a.* [= F. *inéligible* = Pg. *inelegivel* = It. *ineligibile*, < ML. *ineligibilis*, that cannot be chosen, < *in-* priv. + **eligibilis*, that can be chosen: see *eligible*.] 1. Not eligible, in general; unworthy of choice; unsuitable; inexpedient: as, an *ineligible* site for a building.

In the first view, appeals to the people at fixed periods appear to be nearly as *ineligible* as appeals on particular occasions as they emerge. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 50.

2. Specifically, not eligible to a specified office or post of honor; legally or otherwise disqualified.

He that cannot be admitted cannot be elected; and, the votes given to a man *ineligible* being given in vain, the highest number of an eligible candidate becomes a majority. *Johnson*, The False Alarm.

I wish that at the end of the four years they had made him [the President] forever *ineligible* a second time.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 266.

ineligibly (in-el'i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an ineligible manner.

ineliminable (in-ē-lim'i-na-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *eliminable*.] Not eliminable; that cannot be eliminated, thrown out, or set aside.

The number of laborers is an *ineliminable* element in the problem. What is the amount of possible wages?
F. A. Walker, N. A. Rev., CXX. 108.

ineloquence (in-el'ō-kwens), *n.* [< *ineloquen(t)* + *-ce*.] The state or quality of being ineloquent; want of eloquence; a habit of silence or reserve in speech.

To us, as already hinted, the Abbot's eloquence is less admirable than his *ineloquence*, his great invaluable talent of silence. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 11.

ineloquent (in-el'ō-kwent), *a.* [= F. *inéloquent* = Pg. It. *ineloquente*, < LL. *ineloquen(t-)s*, < L. *in-* priv. + *eloquen(t-)s*, eloquent: see *eloquent*.] Not eloquent; wanting the quality or characteristics of eloquence.

To whom thus Raphael answer'd heavenly meek:
Nor are thy lips ungraceful, sire of men,
Nor tongue *ineloquent*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 219.

ineloquently (in-el'ō-kwent-li), *adv.* In an ineloquent manner; without eloquence.

ineluctable (in-ē-luk'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *inéluctable* = Pg. *ineluctavel* = It. *ineluttabile*, < L. *ineluctabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *eluctabilis*, that may be escaped from, < *eluctari*, struggle out: see *eluctate*.] Not to be overcome or escaped from.

She realized that she and he were alike helpless—both struggling in the grip of some force outside themselves, inexorable, *ineluctable*. *Mrs. H. Ward*, Robert Elsmere, xxviii.

ineludible (in-ē-lū'di-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *ineludible*; as *in-*[3] + *eludible*.] Not eludible; not to be eluded or escaped.

One would think that an opinion so very obnoxious, and so lyable to such grand inconveniences, should not be admitted but upon most pressing reasons and *ineludible* demonstrations. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, ii.

inembryonate (in-em'bri-on-āt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *embryonate*.] Not embryonate; not formed in embryo. [Rare.]

inemendable† (in-ē-men'da-bl), *a.* [= It. *inemendabile*; as *in-*[3] + *emendable*.] Not to be emended; not to be atoned for: said formerly of certain crimes. *Kersey*, 1708.

inenarrable†, *a.* [< OF. *inenarrable*, F. *inénarrable* = Sp. *inenarrable* = Pg. *inenarravel* = It. *inenarrabile*, < L. *inenarrabilis*, that cannot be described, < *in-* priv. + *enarrabilis*, that can be described, < *enarrare*, describe, relate in detail: see *enarration*.] Incapable of being narrated or told.

This blyssed Lorde is to be set by aboue al thynge, he is to be loued best, for his *inenarrable* goodnes.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. cxlvii.

The princes then, and nauie that did bring
These so *inenarrable* troopes, and all their soyles, I sing.
Chapman, Iliad, ii.

inenchyma (in-eng'ki-mȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *in*, in, + Gr. ἔγχυμα, an infusion: see *enchymatous*.] In *bot.*, a fibrocellular tissue the elements of which have the appearance of spiral vessels. *Baillon.*

inept (in-ept'), *a.* [= F. *inepte* = Sp. Pg. *inepto* = It. *inetto*, < L. *ineptus*, unsuitable, improper, senseless, < *in-* priv. + *aptus*, suitable: see *apt*. Cf. *inapt*.] 1. Not apt, fit, or suitable; inapt.

The Aristotelian philosophy is *inept* for new discoveries, and therefore of no accommodation to the use of life.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatising, xix.

The genius of the order [of Druids] admitted of no *inept* member. For the acolyte unendowed with the faculty of study, all initiation ceased.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 18.

2. Inappropriate; out of place; foolish.

To view attention as a special state of intelligence, and to distinguish it from consciousness, is utterly *inept*.
Sir W. Hamilton.

The suggestion which from a later standpoint appears *inept* may be recognised as ingenious from the earlier.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 303.

Inepti (in-ep'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *ineptus*, stupid: see *inept*.] 1. A term proposed by Illiger (1811) to include birds related to the dodo, *Didus ineptus*.—2. In Bonaparte's system of classification (1854), the fourth order of *Aves*, of his subclass *Inessores* (see *Altrices*), consisting of the family *Dididæ*, in which he misplaces the genera *Æpyornis* and *Pezophaps*, together with his *Ornithoptera* and *Cyanornis*: the last two are equivalent to *Apterornis* of Selys. The group is thus an artificial one.

ineptitude (in-ep'ti-tūd), *n.* [= OF. and F. *inepti-tude* = Sp. *ineptitud* = It. *inettitudine*, < L. *ineptitudo*, < *ineptus*, inept: see *inept*. Cf. *inaptitude*.] The quality or state of being inept; lack of aptness or adaptation; unfitness; unsuitableness; inaptitude; foolishness.

To avoid therefore that *ineptitude* for society, which is frequently the fault of us scholars, . . . I take care to visit all publick solemnities. *Tatler*, No. 203.

The unthinking *ineptitude* with which even the routine of life is carried on by the mass of men.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 303.

It would seem likely that the French word [Topinambour] is an endeavour to imitate phonetically the red Indian name of the plant [artichoke], a process for which the French usually show an extraordinary *ineptitude*.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 110.

ineptly (in-ept'li), *adv.* In an inept manner; unsuitably; awkwardly; foolishly.

They [the Peripateticks] *ineptly* fansied . . . [the crystalline humour of the eye] to be the immediate organ of vision wherein all the species of external objects were terminated. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

ineptness (in-ept'nes), *n.* The quality of being inept; unfitness; awkwardness; ineptitude.

The feeblenesse and miserable *ineptnesse* of Infancy.
Dr. H. More, Pre-existency of the Soul, Pref.

inequable (in-ē'kwa-bl or in-ek'wa-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *equable*.] Not equable; not uniform; changeable; fitful: as, an *inequable* climate or temper.

inequal (in-ē'kwal), *a.* [< ME. *inequal*, < OF. *inequal*, F. *inégal* = Sp. *inigual* = It. *ineguale*, *inuguale*, *inequale*, < L. *inæqualis*, not equal, uneven, < *in-* priv. + *æqualis*, equal: see *equal*.] 1†. Unequal; unjust.

Welcome all toils the *inequal* fates decree,
While toils endear thy faithful charge to thee.
Shenstone, Judgment of Hercules.

Such a divulsion may be made in glass by but an *inequal* motion between the neighbouring parts.
Boyle, Works, I. 459.

2. In *entom.*, covered with irregular elevations and depressions: said of a surface.—**Inequal hour**, an hour formed by dividing the day (from sunrise to sunset) and the night (from sunset to sunrise) into twelve parts each.

inequalitarian (in-ē-kwol-i-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< *inequality* + *-arian*.] A believer in inequality; one who upholds the principle of social or political inequality. [Rare.]

In practice they [the English people] are what I may call determined *inequalitarians*.
Gladstone, N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 202.

inequality (in-ē-kwol'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *inequalities* (-tiz). [= OF. *inequalite*, F. *inégalité* = Sp. *in-igualdad* = It. *inegualità*, < L. *inæqualita(t-)s*, unequalness, unevenness, < *inæqualis*, unequal: see *inequal*.] 1. Lack of equality in character or attributes; unlikeness between things of the same kind; diversity; disparity: as, *inequality* in size, numbers, etc.; the *inequality* of the fingers.

Though human souls are said to be equal, yet is there no small *inequality* in their operations.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 14.

2. Lack of equality in the state or condition of a person or thing; want of uniformity of relation, level, surface, etc.; variation or variableness; unevenness: as, *inequalities* of temper; *inequalities* of rank or fortune; *inequalities* of the earth's surface.

An infinite variety of *inequalities* and shadowings, that naturally arise from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and valleys. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 483.

Inequality of condition is . . . indispensable to progress. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 56.

The *inequality* . . . desired by the artist and the man of science is an *inequality* in fame; that desired by the productive laborer is an *inequality* in riches.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 123.

3. Injustice; partiality.

We sometimes find men complaining of *inequalities* in events, which were indeed the effects of a most equal providence. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v. § 4.

4. In *astron.*, the deviation in the motion of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion.—5. In *alg.*, an expression of two unequal quantities connected by either of the signs of inequality > or <; thus, $a > b$, signifying that a is greater than b, and $a < b$, signifying that a is less than b, are *inequalities*.—**Diurnal inequality**. See *diurnal*.—**First inequality**† (*inæqualitas soluta*), that inequality in the motion of a planet or of the moon which is irrespective of its angular distance from the sun. In the case of a planet it is corrected by the equation of the argument, in that of the moon by the equation of the orbit (see both, under *equation*).—**Second inequality**† (*inæqualitas alligata*), that inequality in the motion of a planet or of the moon which depends upon its angular distance from the sun, and disappears at oppositions and conjunctions. In the case of the moon it is the evection (which see).—**Third inequality**† of the motion of the moon, the variation (which see).—**Fourth inequality**† of the motion of the moon, an inequality discovered by Tycho Brahe, consisting in a quicker motion of the moon while the sun is in perigee than while he is in apogee. Its greatest effect upon the longitude is about 12′.

inequation (in-ē-kwā'shon or -zhon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *equation*.] In *math.*, an inequality. See *inequality*, 5.

inequidistant (in-ē-kwi-dis'tant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *equidistant*.] Not equidistant; not equally distant.

inequilateral (in-ē-kwi-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *equilateral*.] 1. Not equilateral; having unequal sides: as, an *inequilateral* triangle.—2. In *conch.*, specifically, having the anterior and posterior ends of each valve, as divided by an imaginary vertical line from the umbones, unequal. All true or lamellibranch bivalves are more or less inequilateral, while the brachiopods, with very few exceptions, are equilateral. Those lamellibranchs which are least inequilateral, as for example the *Lucinidæ*, are described as subequilateral. See *inequivalve*.

3. In *Foraminifera*, not having the convolutions of the shell in the same plane, but obliquely wound around an axis:—4. In *bot.*, unsymmetrical from the greater development of one side, as the leaves of *Begonia*, the elm, etc.

in equilibrio (in ē-kwi-lib'ri-ō). See *equilibrium*, 1.

inequilobate (in-ē-kwi-lō'bāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *æquus*, equal, + NL. *lobus*, lobe: see *lobate*. Cf. *equilobed*.] Unequally lobed; having unequal lobes.

inequipotential (in-ē'kwi-pō-ten'shal), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *equipotential*.] In a condition of unequal stresses; potentially unstable.

inequipotentiality (in-ē'kwi-pō-ten-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *inequipotential* + *-ity*.] A condition of potential instability, as that of a glacier.

inequitable (in-ek'wi-ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *equitable*.] Not equitable; not according to the principles of equity; unjust.

Nor when they were in partnership with the farmer, as often was the case, have I heard that they had taken the lion's share. The proportions seemed not *inequitable*.
Burke, Rev. in France.

Inequitable government can be upheld only by the aid of a people correspondingly *inequitable* in its sentiments and acts. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 393.

inequitably (in-ek'wi-ta-bli), *adv.* In an inequitable manner; unjustly; unfairly.

Conditions which if passed into law would, it is contended, press *inequitably* upon employers.
The Engineer, LXV. 393.

inequitate† (in-ek'wi-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inequitatus*, pp. of *inequitare*, ride upon or over, < *in*, on, + *equitare*, ride: see *equitation*.] To ride on; ride over or through. *Sir T. More.*

Inequitelæ (in-ē-kwi-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Iniquitelæ*, < L. *iniquus*, unequal (see *iniquous*), + *tela*, web.] A group of true spinning-spiders, having conical, convergent, slightly exserted spinnerets arranged in a rosette, eight unequally large eyes arranged in two transverse rows, and very slender legs: opposed to *Tubitelæ* and *Orbitelæ*. These spiders spin irregular webs, the threads of which cross in all directions, whence the name.

inequity (in-ek'wi-ti), *n.*; pl. *inequities* (-tiz). [< *in-*[3] + *equity*. Cf. *iniquity*, ult. of the same formation.] Lack of equity or abstract justice; disagreement with equitable principles; injustice; also, an unjust action or proceeding.

The *inequity* implied by it [militant organization] ramifies throughout all social relations.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 109.

The looseness, the uncertainty, the recklessness, the possible misapprehension, of this form of vengeance [the vendetta], apart from higher considerations, is its condemnation. To this we must add its radical *inequity*.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 74.

inequivalve (in-ē'kwi-valv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *equivalve*.] In *conch.*, having unequal valves, as a bivalve mollusk; having one of the valves larger than the other: applied both to lamellibranch bivalves, in which the valves are lateral, and to brachiopods, in which the valves are a dorsal and a ventral one. An *inequilateral* valve is unsymmetrical in itself: an *inequivalve* bivalve has one valve unsymmetrical with the other. An oyster-shell is both inequilateral and inequivalve, having a flat valve and a deep valve, neither of which is equal-sided.

The shell [of a brachiopod] is always *inequivalve* and equilateral: that is to say, each valve is symmetrical within itself, and more or less unlike the other valve.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 397.

inequivalved (in-ē'kwi-valvd), *a.* [< *inequivalve* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *inequivalve*.

inequivalvular (in-ē-kwi-val'vū-lăr), *a.* [< *inequivalve*, after *valvular*.] Same as *inequivalve*.

ineradicable (in-ē-rad'i-kạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *eradicable*.] Not eradicable; incapable of being eradicated.

An *ineradicable* bloodstain on the oaken stair yet bids defiance to the united energies of soap and sand.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 16.

ineradicably (in-ē-rad'i-kạ-bli), *adv.* In an ineradicable manner; so as not to be eradicable.

inerasable (in-ē-rā'sạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *erasable*.] Not to be erased or obliterated: as, the *inerasable* records of sin.

inergetical† (in-ėr-jet'i-kạl), *a.* Having no energy or activity.

Those eminent stars and planets that are in the heavens are not to be considered by us as sluggish *inergetical* bodies, or as if they were set only to be as bare candles to us, but as bodies full of proper motion, of peculiar operation, and of life. *Boyle*, Works, V. 640.

inerm (in-ėrm'), *a.* [= F. *inerme* = Sp. Pg. It. *inerme*, < L. *inermis*, unarmed, < *in-* priv. + *arma*, arms: see *arm*[2].] In *bot.*, unarmed; destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf. Also *inermous*.

Inermes (in-ėr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *inermis*, unarmed: see *inerm*.] A group of achætous gephyrean worms, represented by such genera as *Sipunculus* and *Priapulus*; the spoon-worms, or *Sipunculacea* proper: opposed to *Armata* or *Chætifera*. Also *Inermi*.

Inermia (in-ėr'mi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *inermis*, unarmed: see *inerm*.] A tribe of dictyonine silicious sponges without uncinates and scopulæ. It contains the family *Meandrospongidæ*.

inermian (in-ėr'mi-ạn), *a.* [< *Inermia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Inermia*.

inermous (in-ėr'mus), *a.* Same as *inerm*.

inerrability (in-ėr-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inerrable*: see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being inerrable; freedom or exemption from error or from the possibility of erring; infallibility.

It is now meet, that I add some few words: viz., what our opinion is of the *inerrability* of a General Council, truly so called, and qualified as hath been formerly described. *Hammond*, A Paræneasis, v. § 13.

inerrable (in-ėr'ạ-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inerrable* = It. *inerrabile*, < LL. *inerrabilis*, unerring, < *in-* priv. + **errabilis*, erring: see *errable*.] Incapable of erring; exempt from error or mistake; infallible.

He [the sonne] is the profoundite of thy *inerrable* wysedom, so yᵗ he knew what was profytable for us, and what was acceptable to thee. *Bp. Fisher*, Seven Penitential Psalms.

inerrableness (in-ėr'ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Inerrability.

Infallibility and *inerrableness* . . . [are] assumed and insisted by the Romish Church. *Hammond*, Works, I. 479.

inerrably (in-ėr'ạ-bli), *adv.* With freedom from error: infallibly.

inerrancy (in-er'ạn-si), *n.* [= Sp. *inerrancia*; as *inerran(t)* + *-cy*.] The quality of being inerrant; freedom from error.

In neither case does it [Article XIX.] militate against the *inerrancy* of the whole Church collectively.
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 40.

A writer must be enviably confident of his own perceptive *inerrancy*, thus to set up . . . his individual aversion and approbation as criteria for the decisions of his fellow-beings. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 196.

inerrant (in-er'ạnt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inerrante*; as *in-*[3] + *errant*[1].] Unerring; free from error.

Is there any one who does not hold that the original autograph manuscripts of the Holy Scriptures were absolutely *inerrant*? *Christian Union*, XXXV. 20.

inerratic (in-e-rat'ik), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *erratic*.] Not erratic or wandering; fixed.

inerring† (in-ėr'ing), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *erring*, ppr. of *err*, *v.*] Unerring.

inerringly† (in-ėr'ing-li), *adv.* Unerringly. *Glanville*.

inert (in-ėrt'), *a.* [= F. *inerte* = Sp. Pg. It. *inerte*, < L. *iner(t-)s*, unskilled in any art, inactive, indolent, < *in-* priv. + *ar(t-)s*, art: see *art*[2].] 1. Having no inherent power of action, motion, or resistance; without inherent force; inanimate; lifeless: applied to matter in its intrinsic character: as, an *inert* mass of clay; an *inert* corpse.

But if you'l say that motion is not of the nature of matter, but that it is *inert* and stupid of it self — then it must be moved from some other.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 1.

Then the head fell back upon his shoulder, and there was a piteous murmur and a flutter, as he laid his *inert* burden on the grass. *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 291.

2. Indisposed or unable to move or act; inactive; sluggish: as, an *inert* drug.

Accordingly, as we ascend from creatures that are *inert* to creatures that are vivacious, we advance from weak to strong skeletons, internal or external.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 2.

Is it not strange, if the albuminate of mercury is so *inert*, that the disinfection of these cultures should be so successful? *Science*, XIII. 64.

Inert pupa, in *entom.*, a pupa which exhibits no movements, or only very slight ones: opposed to *active pupa*. =Syn. *Inactive*, *Lazy*, etc. (see *idle*); lifeless, passive.

inertia (in-ėr'shi-ạ), *n.* [= F. *inertie* = Sp. Pg. *inercia* = It. *inerzia*, < L. *inertia*, lack of art or skill, inactivity, indolence, NL. inertia (def. 2), < *iner(t-)s*, unskilled, inactive: see *inert*.] 1. Lack of activity; sluggishness; passiveness; inertness.—2. In *physics*, that property of matter by virtue of which it retains its state of rest or of uniform rectilinear motion so long as no foreign cause changes that state. Also called *vis inertiæ* (force of inertia). Quantitatively considered, inertia is the same as mass. The term was introduced by Kepler. See *mass*[2] and *momentum*.

How the force must be applied which causes a body, in spite of its *inertia*, to move on a curve, is easily understood from some common instances.
Tait, Properties of Matter, § 115.

The ether by means of which light is transmitted, though possessed of *inertia*, is not, like the atmosphere, affected by the force of gravity.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. 141.

3. In *med.*, want of activity; sluggishness: a term especially applied to the condition of the uterus when it does not contract properly in parturition.—**Center of inertia.** See *center*[1].—**Electric inertia**, the resistance offered by a circuit to sudden changes of current, due to self and mutual induction, but not to electrostatic charge.—**Ellipsoid of inertia.** See *ellipsoid*.—**Inverse ellipsoid of inertia.** See *momental ellipsoid*, under *ellipsoid*.—**Magnetic inertia**, that property of a magnetic substance which prevents its being instantaneously magnetized when subjected to magnetic force.—**Moment of inertia.** (*a*) Of a body or system of bodies upon or round an axis, the sum of the products obtained by multiplying each element of mass by the square of its distance from the axis. (*b*) With regard to a plane or point, the sum of the elements of mass each multiplied by the square of its distance from the given plane or point.—**Principal screw of inertia**, one of a system of screws equal in number to the degrees of freedom of the body whose inertia is considered, such that an impulsive wrench about any one of these screws will make the body begin to twist about that screw alone. See *screw*.—**Product of inertia**, with reference to two orthogonal axes or two planes perpendicular to those axes, the sum of the elements of mass each multiplied by the product of its distances from the two planes.—**Reduced inertia** of a machine, the mass which, concentrated at the driving-point, would have the same kinetic energy as the entire machine.—**The principal axes of inertia.** See *axis*[1].

inertial (in-ėr'shi-ạl), *a.* [< *inertia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to inertia; of the nature of inertia.

This the author attempts by means of the subsidiary conceptions which he puts forward of "the *inertial* system, the *inertial* scale, *inertial* rotation, and *inertial* rest."
Mind, XII. 151.

inertion (in-ėr'shọn), *n.* [Irreg. < *inert* + *-ion*.] Inertia; inertness; absence of exertion. [Rare.]

Inaction, bodily and intellectual, pervading the same character, cannot but fix disgust upon every stage and every state of life. Vice alone is worse than such double *inertion*. *Miss Burney*, Camilla, i. 5.

The young and impatient poet was mortified with the *inertion* of public curiosity.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, II. 75.

inertitude† (in-ėr'ti-tūd), *n.* [< LL. **inertitudo* (given from a glossary in the erroneous form *inersitudo*), inertia, < L. *iner(t-)s*, inert: see *inert*.] Inertness. *Coles*, 1717.

inertly (in-ėrt'li), *adv.* In an inert manner; inactively; sluggishly.

Dread Chaos, and eternal Night! . . .
Suspend awhile your force *inertly* strong.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 7.

inertness (in-ėrt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inert. (*a*) Lack of activity or exertion; habitual indisposition to action or motion; sluggishness.

It is not humanity, but laziness and *inertness* of mind, which produces the desire of this kind of indemnities.
Burke, Policy of the Allies.

The Universities are not, as in Hobbes's time, "the core of rebellion," no, but the seat of *inertness*.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

(*b*) The state of being inherently destitute of the power of motion or action; that property by which bodies tend to persist in a state of rest, or of motion derived from external force. See *inertia*.

So long and deep a swoon as is absolute insensibility and *inertness* may much more reasonably be thought to blot out the memory of another life.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

The especial characteristic by which we distinguish dead matter is its *inertness*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 53.

inerudite (in-er'ụ-dīt), *a.* [= It. *inerudito*, < L. *ineruditus*, uninstructed, < *in-* priv. + *eruditus*, instructed: see *erudite*.] Not erudite; unlearned. *Imp. Dict.*

inescapable (in-es-kā'pạ-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inescha-pable*; as *in-*[3] + *escapable*.] Not to be eluded or escaped, or escaped from; inevitable.

She was looking along an *inescapable* path of repulsive monotony. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxvi.

Looking back over the history of the nation, we can now see that the civil war was *inescapable*.
The Century, XXXIV. 155.

inescate† (in-es'kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inescatus*, pp. of *inescare* (> It. *inescare*), allure with bait, < *in*, in, + *esca*, bait.] To bait; allure with bait; allure; tempt.

Proteus like in all formes and disguises [they] goe abroad in the night, to *inescate* and beguile young women.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 496.

inescation† (in-es-kā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *inescatio(n-)*, < *inescare*, allure with bait: see *inescate*.] The act of baiting or alluring; temptation.

Herein lies true fortitude and courage, in overcoming all the deceitful allurements and *inescations* of flesh and blood. *Hallywell*, Excellence of Moral Virtue (1692), p. 107.

inescutcheon (in-es-kuch'ọn), *n.* [< *in-*[2] + *escutcheon*.] In *her.*, a small escutcheon, or the representation of a shield, used either as a bearing or charged upon the escutcheon for a special purpose, as an escutcheon of pretense, or very small and borne in chief by a baronet, in which case it is charged with the red hand of Ulster. When there are several inescutcheons, they are usually called escutcheons.

Inescutcheon.

inesite (in'e-sīt), *n.* A hydrated silicate of manganese and calcium, occurring in masses having a fibrous and radiated structure and flesh-red color. It is found in the Dillenburg region, Germany, and also in Sweden, where it has been called *rhodotilite*.

inespecially†, *adv.* [An erroneous form, due to a confusion of *in especial*, improp. written as one word, with *especially*.] Especially.

Inespecially for as muche as, a great number of hys souldyers beinge eyther deade or maymed with woundes, the matter was driuen to so hard a point that [we] were remayned able to make defence. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 126.

in esse (in es'ē). [L. (NL.): *in*, in; *esse*, be (here used as a noun, being): see *ens*, *essence*.] In being; in actuality; actually existing. Compare *in posse*.

Over the sofa, Mrs. Bayham Badger when Mrs. Dingo. Of Mrs. Bayham Badger *in esse* I possess the original, and have no copy. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xiii.

inessential (in-e-sen'shal), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *essential*.] 1. Not essential; unessential.

The setting of flowers in hair, and of ribands on dresses, were also subjects of frequent admiration with you, not *inessential* to your happiness. *Ruskin*.

2. Immaterial. [Rare.]

His *inessential* figure cast no shade
Upon the golden floor. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, vii.

Prime sister of th' *inessential* bands,
Erect, persuasive Expectation stands.
Brooke, Constantia.

inestimable (in-es'ti-ma-bl), *a.* [< ME. *inestimable*, < OF. (also F.) *inestimable* = Pr. *inestimable* = Sp. *inestimable* = Pg. *inestimavel* = It. *inestimabile*, < L. *inæstimabilis*, inestimable, < *in-* priv. + *æstimabilis*, worthy of estimation: see *estimable*.] 1. Not to be estimated or computed; beyond measure.

The *inestimable* wasting and consumption of the ancient revenues of the realm" was noticed as "manifestly apparent" by the Commons on their first grant of a subsidy to queen Elizabeth.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 28.

2. Of very great value or excellence: as, *inestimable* blessings.

A most *inestimable* rich crosse, very gorgeously adorned with wondrous abundance of pretious stones.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 46.

Heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

The heathen Philosophers thought that vertue was for its owne sake *inestimable*, and the greatest gaine of a teacher to make a soule vertuous.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

inestimably (in-es'ti-ma-bli), *adv.* So as to be incapable of being estimated or rated.

A crown in some sort proportionate to, and yet *inestimably* outvaluing, the toils and difficulties requisite to obtain it. *Boyle*, Works, II. 398.

ineunt (in'ē-unt), *n.* [< L. *iniens* (*ineunt-*), ppr. of *inire*, go in, begin: see *initial*.] In *math.*, a point of a curve.

The line through two consecutive *ineunts* of the curve is the tangent at the *ineunt*. The point of intersection of two consecutive tangents is the *ineunt* on the tangent.
Cayley, Sixth Memoir on Quantics (1859), § 185.

ineunt-point (in'ē-unt-point), *n.* Same as *ineunt*.

inevasible (in-ē-vā'zi-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *evasible*.] Not evasible; incapable of being evaded.

inevidence† (in-ev'i-dens), *n.* [= Pg. *inevidencia*; as *in-*3 + *evidence*.] The quality of being inevident; lack of evidence; obscurity.

Charge them, says St. Paul, that they trust not in uncertain riches—that is, in the obscurity or *inevidence* of riches. *Barrow*, Works, I. 1449.

inevident† (in-ev'i-dent), *a.* [= Pg. *inevidente*; < *in-*3 + *evident*.] Not evident; not clear or obvious; obscure. [Rare.]

They may as well be deceived by their own weakness as persuaded by the arguments of a doctrine which other men, as wise, call *inevident*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 294.

inevitability (in-ev'i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *inevitabilité*, < ML. *inevitabilita(t-)s*, < L. *inevitabilis*, inevitable: see *inevitable*.] The state or character of being inevitable; inevitableness.

Ambition . . . falls under the *inevitability* of such accidents, which either could not be foreseen or not prevented. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 77.

inevitable (in-ev'i-ta-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inevitable*, F. *inévitable* = Sp. *inevitable* = Pg. *inevitavel* = It. *inevitabile*, < L. *inevitabilis*, unavoidable, < *in-* priv. + *evitabilis*, avoidable: see *evitable*.] Not evitable; unavoidable; admitting of no escape or evasion: as, *inevitable* calamities.

Thei would destroy ye fre wil of man & lay ye weight of their owne synnes to ye charge of God's *ineuytable* prescience, & their own *ineuitable* destiny.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 645.

Alcides bore not long his flying foe,
But, bending his *inevitable* bow,
Reach'd him in air, suspended as he stood,
And in his pinion fix'd the feather'd wood.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.

Not warped . . . into that constraint or awkwardness which is the *inevitable* effect of conscious exposure to public gaze. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

The profound ignorance of all agricultural pursuits *inevitable* in a man who had passed life hitherto in towns.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, v.

Inevitable accident. (*a*) An accident which ordinary and reasonable human care or foresight could not guard against. (*b*) In a more strict sense, equivalent to an *act of God* (which see, under *act*).—**The inevitable**, that which cannot be avoided or evaded; that which is sure to happen: as, it is in vain to fight against *the inevitable*.

inevitableness (in-ev'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being inevitable; inevitability.

There was such an infallibility, *inevitableness*, in that which he [a prophet] had said, as that his very saying of it seemed to them some kind of cause to the accomplishing thereof. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

inevitably (in-ev'i-ta-bli), *adv.* In an inevitable manner; so as to render escape or evasion impossible; unavoidably.

Power is as *inevitably* lost by inactivity as it is gained by activity. *Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 310.

inewe† (i-nū'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *ineaw*; < *in-*2 + *ewe*2.] To dip or plunge into water.

And [when] the sharp, cruel hawks they at their backs do view,
Themselves for very fear they instantly *ineawe*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xx. 234.

in ex. An abbreviation of *in* (*the*) *exergue*. See *exergue*.

inexact (in-eg-zakt'), *a.* [= F. *inexact* = Sp. Pg. *inexacto* = It. *inesatto*; as *in-*3 + *exact*.] Not exact; not precisely correct, accurate, or punctual.

inexactitude (in-eg-zak'ti-tūd), *n.* [= F. *inexactitude* = Sp. *inexactitud*; as *in-*3 + *exactitude*.] The state or character of being inexact or inaccurate; inexactness.

This résumé will afford me a suitable opportunity of exhibiting the numerous *inexactitudes* into which both Kupffer and Meynert have fallen.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 315.

We have another example furnished of geographical *inexactitude*. *The American*, VIII. 379.

inexactly (in-eg-zakt'li), *adv.* In an inexact manner; not exactly; not with accuracy or precision; not correctly.

He [William of Orange] spoke and wrote French, English, and German, inelegantly, it is true, and *inexactly*, but fluently and intelligibly. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

This element of earthquake motion, the velocity of transmission through the earth's crust, is very *inexactly* known.
Science, IV. 518.

inexactness (in-eg-zakt'nes), *n.* The quality of being inexact; incorrectness; want of precision.

inexcitability (in-ek-sī-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inexcitable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being inexcitable. *Roget*.

inexcitable (in-ek-sī'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexcitable*, < L. *inexcitabilis*, < *in-* priv. + LL. *excitabilis*, that may be excited: see *excitable*.] Unexcitable; not to be easily excited or roused.

What pleasure, late emploid, letts humour steepe
Thy lidds in this *inexcitable* sleepe?
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Venus.

inexcusability (in-eks-kū-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inexcusable*: see *-bility*.] The quality or state of being inexcusable or unjustifiable.

The worst of all the sins committed by the Leaguers in history, surpassing murder itself in criminality and *inexcusability*, was breaking up the Harkhallow hunt.
The Academy, Dec. 8, 1888, p. 368.

inexcusable (in-eks-kū'za-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexcusable* = It. *inescusabile*, < L. *inexcusabilis*, < *in-*3 + *excusabilis*, excusable: see *excusable*.] Not excusable; incapable of being excused or justified: as, *inexcusable* folly.

Therefore thou art *inexcusable*, O man, whosoever thou art, that judgest. Rom. ii. 1.

Of all hardnesses of heart, there is none so *inexcusable* as that of parents towards their children. *Spectator*, No. 181.

=**Syn.** Unjustifiable, unpardonable, indefensible.

inexcusableness (in-eks-kū'za-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being inexcusable.

Their *inexcusableness* is stated upon the supposition of this very thing, that they knew God, but for all that did not glorify him as God. *South*, Sermons, II. 263.

inexcusably (in-eks-kū'za-bli), *adv.* In an inexcusable manner; unpardonably.

He that sins against these inward checks presumes, and, what is more, he presumes *inexcusably*.
South, Works, VII. xi.

inexcussible† (in-eks-kus'i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *excuse* + *-ible*.] Not to be seized and detained by law.

inexcussibly† (in-eks-kus'i-bli), *adv.* In an inexcussible manner.

inexecrable (in-ek'sē-kra-bl), *a.* [Appar. < *in-*2 intensive + *execrable*; but prob. an orig. misprint for *inexorable*.] Most execrable. The form occurs only in the following passage, where some modern editions substitute *inexorable*.

O, be thou damn'd, *inexecrable* dog!
And for thy life let justice be accus'd.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

inexecutable (in-ek-sē-kū'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *executable*.] Not executable; incapable of being executed, performed, or enforced.

The king has accepted this constitution, knowing beforehand that it will not serve; he studies it, and executes it in the hope mainly that it will be found *inexecutable*.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 5.

inexecution (in-ek-sē-kū'shon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *execution*.] Lack or neglect of execution; nonperformance: as, the *inexecution* of a treaty.

He . . . decided quarrels arising between husbands and wives, without there ever being any *inexecution* or complaint against his decisions and decrees.
Spence, tr. of Varilla's Hist. Medici (1686), p. 306.

inexertion (in-eg-zėr'shon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *exertion*.] Want of exertion; defect of effort or action. *Imp. Dict.*

inexhalable (in-eks-hā'la-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *exhalable*.] Not exhalable; incapable of being exhaled or evaporated.

A new-laid egg will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a greater stock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhalable* parts into consistence. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 22.

inexhausted† (in-eg-zâs'ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *exhausted*.] Unexhausted.

A quarre of free stone . . . ministreth that *inexhausted* plenty of stone for their houses. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 27.

Nay, we might yet carry it farther, and discover, in the smallest particle of this little world, a new *inexhausted* fund of matter, capable of being spun out into another universe. *Spectator*, No. 420.

inexhaustibility (in-eg-zâs-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inexhaustible*: see *-bility*.] Inexhaustibleness.

inexhaustible (in-eg-zâs'ti-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inexhaustible*: < *in-*3 + *exhaustible*.] Not exhaustible; incapable of being exhausted, spent, or wearied; unfailing: as, an *inexhaustible* supply of water; *inexhaustible* patience.

An *inexhaustible* flow of anecdote. *Macaulay*.

They [mountaineers] are, however, almost *inexhaustible* by toil. *A. B. Longstreet*, Georgia Scenes, p. 207.

Inexhaustible bottle, a toy used by conjurers, consisting of an opaque bottle, usually of sheet-iron or gutta-percha, with several inclosed vials, which communicate with the exterior by small finger-holes, each vial having a neck or tube which passes up into the neck of the bottle. Different kinds of liquor are put into the vials, and any one of these can be poured out at pleasure by removing the finger from the corresponding hole, thus admitting air to the bottom of the vial, and permitting the liquor to escape.

inexhaustibleness (in-eg-zâs'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inexhaustible. *Bailey*, 1727.

inexhaustibly (in-eg-zâs'ti-bli), *adv.* In an inexhaustible manner or degree.

Cambridge is delightfully and *inexhaustibly* rich.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 302.

It [a scientific pursuit] may be full of an occupation for the thoughts so *inexhaustibly* interesting as to make ennui, in such a man's life, an extinct and almost fabulous form of evil. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 116.

inexhaustive (in-eg-zâs'tiv), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *exhaustive*.] 1. Not exhaustive; that does not exhaust, empty, or totally consume.—2†. Not to be exhausted or spent.

Those aromatick gales
That *inexhaustive* flow continual round.
Thomson, Spring, l. 477.

inexist (in-eg-zist'), *v. i.* [< *in-*2 + *exist*.] To exist in something else; inhere. [Rare.]

The ancients, holding the eternity of forms and ideas, supposed them substances *inexisting* within the divine mind. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. i. 11.

inexistence1† (in-eg-zis'tens), *n.* [= Sp. *inexistencia*; as *in-*2 + *existence*.] Existence within; inherence. Also *inexistency*.

Concerning these gifts we must observe also that there was no small difference amongst them, as to the manner of their *inexistence* in the persons who had them.
South, Sermons, III. 414.

They [spirits] are not divided from the subsistence of the Father, but are in the Father, and the Father in them, by a certain *inexistence*, or inhabitation so called.
Bp. Bull, Works, II. v.

inexistence2 (in-eg-zis'tens), *n.* [= F. *inexistence*; as *in-*3 + *existence*.] Lack of existence; non-existence.

When we talk of these as instances of *inexistence*, we do not mean that, in order to live, it is necessary we should be always in jovial crews. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

inexistency† (in-eg-zis'ten-si), *n.*; pl. *inexistencies* (-siz). Same as *inexistence*1.

If you examine what those forms and ideas were, you will find they were not God, nor attributes, nor yet distinct substances, but *inexistencies* in him: which *inexistency* was a very convenient term, implying somewhat that was both a substance and not a substance, and so carrying the advantages of either.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. i. 15.

inexistent1† (in-eg-zis'tent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inexistente*; as *in-*2 + *existent*.] Existing in something else; inherent. Also *inexisting*.

Though it could be proved that earth is an ingredient actually *inexistent* in the vegetable and animal bodies, . . . yet it would not necessarily follow that earth, as a preexistent element, does with other principles convene to make up those bodies. *Boyle*, Works, I. 578.

inexistent2 (in-eg-zis'tent), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *existent*.] Not existing; having no existence; pertaining to non-existence.

Oh sleep! thou sweetest gift of heaven to man,
Still in thy downy arms embrace my friend,
Nor loose him from his *inexistent* trance.
Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.

inexorability (in-ek'sō-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inexorabilité* = Pg. *inexorabilidade* = It. *inesorabilità*: see *inexorable* and *-bility*.] The character or quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty.

Your father's *inexorability* not only grieves but amazes me. *Johnson*, in Boswell.

inexorable (in-ek'sō-rą-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexorable* = Sp. *inexorable* = Pg. *inexoravel* = It. *inesorabile*, < L. *inexorabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *exorabilis*, that can be moved by entreaty: see *exorable*.] Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; unyielding; unrelenting: as, an *inexorable* creditor; *inexorable* law.

> You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*,
> O, ten times more, than tigers of Hyrcania.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

They pay off their protection to great crimes and great criminals by being *inexorable* to the paltry frailties of little men. *Burke*, Nabob of Arcot.

> But she
> No saint — *inexorable* — no tenderness —
> Too hard, too cruel. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

=Syn. *Inexorable*, *Unrelenting*, *Relentless*, *Implacable*; immovable. *Inexorable*, literally not to be moved or changed by prayer or petition, expresses an immovable firmness in refusing to do what one is entreated to do, whether that be good or bad; it is also used figuratively: as, *inexorable* death, time, fate. The other three words apply to feeling, which is generally bad, but *unrelenting* and *relentless* may by figure apply also to action: as, an *unrelenting* pursuit; a *relentless* massacre. *Implacable* applies wholly to feeling, meaning unappeasable, and in this use is the strongest of the three; it goes with such strong words as *animosity* and *resentment*.

> Kieft was *inexorable*, and demanded the murderer.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 289.
>
> Slaughter'd by the ireful arm
> Of *unrelenting* Clifford. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.
>
> Only in destroying I find ease
> To my *relentless* thoughts. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 130.
>
> Let there be nothing between us save war and *implacable* hatred. *Longfellow*, Courtship of Miles Standish, iv.

inexorableness (in-ek'sō-rą-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inexorable.

The former aversation and *inexorableness* is taken away. *Chillingworth*, Sermon on Rom. viii. 34.

inexorably (in-ek'sō-rą-bli), *adv.* In an inexorable manner; so as to be immovable by entreaty.

> There find a Judge *inexorably* just.
> *Cowper*, Hope, l. 227.

inexpansible (in-eks-pan'si-bl), *a.* [< *in-*³ + *expansible*.] Incapable of being expanded, dilated, or diffused. *Tyndall.*

inexpectable† (in-eks-pek'tą-bl), *a.* [< *in-*³ + *expectable*.] Not to be expected; not to be looked for.

With what *inexpectable*, unconceivable mercy were they answered! *Bp. Hall*, Works, V. 223.

inexpectant (in-eks-pek'tant), *a.* [< *in-*³ + *expectant*.] Not expecting; unexpectant.

> Loveless and *inexpectant* of love.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xiii.

inexpectation† (in-eks-pek-tā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*³ + *expectation*.] The state of having no expectation or prevision.

It is therefore fit we take heed of such things as are like Multiplying-glasses, and shew fears either more numerous or bigger far than they are. Such are *inexpectation*, unacquaintance, want of preparation. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 5.

inexpected† (in-eks-pek'ted), *a.* [< *in-*³ + *expected*.] Not expected; unexpected.

> An imposed and *inexpected* end. *Ford*, Line of Life.

inexpectedly† (in-eks-pek'ted-li), *adv.* [< *in-*³ + *expected* + *-ly*².] Unexpectedly.

How could it bee otherwise, when those great spirits of hers, that had beene long used to an uncontrolled soveraignitie, finde themselves so *inexpectedly* suppressed. *Bp. Hall*, Athalia and Joash.

inexpectedness† (in-eks-pek'ted-nes), *n.* Unexpectedness.

The *inexpectedness* of pleasing objects makes them many times the more acceptable. *Bp. Hall*, Esther Suing.

inexpectly† (in-eks-pekt'li), *adv.* [< *in-*³ + *expect(ed)* + *-ly*².] Same as *inexpectedly*.

I startled to meet so *inexpectly* with the name of Bishop Hall disgracefully ranked with Priests and Jesuits. *Bp. Hall*, Works, VIII. 503.

inexpedible† (in-eks-ped'i-bl), *a.* [< L. *inexpedibilis*, that cannot be extricated, < *in-* priv. + **expedibilis*, < *expedire*, expedite, extricate: see *expede*.] Cumbersome; not to be got rid of. *Bailey.*

inexpedience (in-eks-pē'di-ęns), *n.* [< *inexpedien(t)* + *-ce*.] Inexpediency. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

inexpediency (in-eks-pē'di-en-si), *n.* [< *inexpedien(t)* + *-cy*.] The condition or quality of being inexpedient, inappropriate, or unadvisable; unsuitableness to the purpose or circumstances; inadvisability.

By this subscription they seemed to allow the lawfulness of the garments, though on account of the *inexpediency* of them they declined to use them. *Strype*, Abp. Parker, an. 1654.

It is not the rigour but the *inexpediency* of laws and acts of authority which makes them tyrannical.

inexpedient (in-eks-pē'di-ęnt), *a.* [< *in-*³ + *expedient*.] Not expedient; not suited to the purpose or the circumstances; not judicious or advisable.

A little reflexion will shew that they [certain pursuits] are indeed *inexpedient* — that is, unprofitable, unadvisable, improper in a great variety of respects. *Bp. Hurd*, Works, VII. xlviii.

It is indeed possible that a tax might be laid on a particular article by a state which might render it *inexpedient* that a further tax should be laid on the same article by the union. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. xxxii.

=Syn. Unadvisable.

inexpediently (in-eks-pē'di-ęnt-li), *adv.* Not expediently; unfitly.

inexpensive (in-eks-pen'siv), *a.* [< *in-*³ + *expensive*.] Not expensive or costly.

Leaving Millicent to bemoan his want of appetite, and to devise elegant but *inexpensive* suppers. *E. S. Sheppard*, Charles Auchester, iii. 1.

inexperience (in-eks-pē'ri-ęns), *n.* [= F. *inexperience* = Sp. *inexperiencia* = Pg. *inexperiencia* = It. *inesperienza*, < LL. *inexperientia*, inexperience, < L. *in-* priv. + *experientia*, experience: see *experience*.] Want of experience, or of knowledge gained by experience: as, the *inexperience* of youth.

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world and ignorance of mankind. *Addison.*

> We hug the hopes of constancy and truth. . .
> But soon, alas! detect the rash mistake
> That sanguine *inexperience* loves to make.
> *Cowper*, Valediction, l. 56.

inexperienced (in-eks-pē'ri-ęnst), *a.* [< *in-*³ + *experienced*.] Lacking, or characterized by lack of, experience or the knowledge or skill gained by experience; not experienced.

> But (as a child, whose *inexperienc'd* age
> Nor evil purpose fears nor knows) enjoys
> Night's sweet refreshment, humid sleep sincere.
> *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

In his letter introductory to Green's Arcadia, Nash uses the expression "in my *inexperienced* opinion." *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 32.

> Left . . . the poor *inexperienced* bride
> To her own devices. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 67.

=Syn. Unpractised, unversed, "raw," "green."

inexperiencedness (in-eks-pē'ri-ęnst-nes), *n.* Lack of experience; inexperience. [Rare.]

The damsel has three things to plead in her excuse: the authority of her parents, the persuasion of her friends, and the *inexperiencedness* of her age. *Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 318.

inexpert (in-eks-pėrt'), *a.* [= F. *inexpert* = Sp. Pg. *inexperto* = It. *inesperto*, < L. *inexpertus*, untried, unaccustomed, unproved, < *in-* priv. + *expertus*, tried, experienced: see *expert*.] Not expert; not skilled; not having knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

By this means the secrets of state are frequently divulg'd, and matters of greatest consequence committed to *inexpert* and novice counsellors, utterly to seek in the full and intimate knowledge of affairs past. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

> O [Albion] *inexpert* in arms,
> Yet vain of freedom, how dost thou beguile
> With dreams of hope these near and loud alarms!
> *Akenside*, To the Country Gentlemen of England.
>
> In letters and in laws
> Not *inexpert*. *Prior.*

inexpertness (in-eks-pėrt'nes), *n.* Lack of expertness.

inexpiable (in-eks'pi-ą-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexpiable* = Sp. *inexpiable* = Pg. *inexpiavel* = It. *inespiabile*, < L. *inexpiabilis*, that cannot be atoned for, < *in-* priv. + **expiabilis*, that can be atoned for: see *expiable*.] 1. Not to be expiated; admitting of no expiation or atonement: as, an *inexpiable* crime or offense.

If they do follow him into error, the matter is not so *inexpiable*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 372.

> Should I offend, by high example taught,
> 'Twould not be an *inexpiable* fault.
> *Pomfret*, Love's Triumph over Reason.

2. Not to be satisfied or appeased by expiation; implacable.

They will not speake one to another: so *inexpiable* hatred doe the other Iewes conceiue against them. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 143.

> My love how couldst thou hope, who took'st the way
> To raise in me *inexpiable* hate? *Milton*, S. A., l. 939.

As well might we in England think of waging *inexpiable* war upon all Frenchmen for the evils which they have brought upon us in the several periods of our mutual hostilities. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Inexpiable war, a war between Carthage and its mercenary troops which lasted for about three years after the close of the first Punic war (241 B. C.).

inexpiableness (in-eks'pi-ą-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inexpiable.

inexpiably (in-eks'pi-ą-bli), *adv.* In an inexpiable manner or degree; so as to admit of no atonement.

> Excursions are *inexpiably* bad;
> And 'tis much safer to leave out than add.
> *Roscommon*, On Translated Verse.

inexpiate† (in-eks'pi-āt), *a.* [< LL. *inexpiatus*, not expiated, < L. *in-* priv. + *expiatus*, pp. of *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate*.] Not expiated, appeased, or pacified.

> To rest *inexpiate* were much too rude a part.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, ix.

inexplainable (in-eks-plā'ną-bl), *a.* [< *in-*³ + *explainable*.] Not explainable; incapable of being explained; inexplicable. *Bailey*, 1731.

inexplainably† (in-eks-plā'ą-bli), *adv.* [Irreg. < L. *inexplebilis*, insatiable, < *in-* priv. + **explebilis*, < *explere*, fill up: see *expletive*.] Insatiably.

> What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous? *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 8.

inexplicability (in-eks'pli-ką-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inexplicabilité*; as *inexplicable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The character or quality of being inexplicable; also, something that is inexplicable.

The insistence upon this one ultimate *inexplicability* left no solid basis for the natural science of mind or body. *Mind*, IX. 370.

inexplicable (in-eks'pli-ką-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *inexplicable* = Sp. *inexplicable* = Pg. *inexplicavel* = It. *inesplicabile*, < L. *inexplicabilis*, that cannot be unfolded or loosed, < *in-* priv. + *explicabilis*, that can be unfolded: see *explicable*.] I. *a.* Not explicable; incapable of being explained or interpreted; not to be made plain or intelligible: as, an *inexplicable* mystery.

The groundlings, who for the most part are capable of nothing but *inexplicable* dumb shows and noise. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Their views become vast and perplexed, to others *inexplicable*, to themselves uncertain. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

> That night, by chance, the poet watching
> Heard an *inexplicable* scratching.
> *Cowper*, Retired Cat.

There is always a charm to me in the *inexplicable* windings of these wayward tracks. *Higginson*, Oldport Days, p. 242.

=Syn. Unaccountable, incomprehensible, inscrutable, mysterious.

II. *n. pl.* Trousers; "inexpressibles." [A humorous euphemism.]

He usually wore a brown frock-coat without a wrinkle, light *inexplicables* without a spot. *Dickens*, Sketches (Mr. Minns).

inexplicableness (in-eks'pli-ką-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inexplicable.

inexplicably (in-eks'pli-ką-bli), *adv.* In an inexplicable manner; in a way or to a degree that cannot be explained.

But what of all this, now the power of godliness is denyed by wicked men. How then? what is their case? Surely *inexplicably*, inconceivably fearefull. *Bp. Hall*, The Hypocrite.

inexplicate (in-eks'pli-kāt), *a.* [< *in-*³ + *explicate*.] In *bot.*, not completely rolled or closed up, as the apothecia of some lichens. [Rare.]

inexplicit (in-eks-plis'it), *a.* [< *in-*³ + *explicit*.] Not explicit or clear in terms or statement; not clearly stated.

inexplorable (in-eks-plōr'ą-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexplorable*; as *in-*³ + *explorable*.] Not explorable; incapable of being explored, searched, or discovered.

inexplosive (in-eks-plō'siv), *a.* [< *in-*³ + *explosive*.] Not liable to explode; not of an explosive nature or character; free from explosions.

Going forth to enjoy themselves in the mild, *inexplosive* fashion which seems to satisfy Italian nature. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xvii.

The *inexplosive* materials of which dynamite is compounded. *The American*, VIII. 38.

inexposable† (in-eks-pō'zą-bl), *a.* [< *in-*³ + *expose* + *-able*.] Secure or free from exposure.

> Those whom nature or art, strength or sleight, have made *inexposable* to easy ruin may pass unmolested. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 83.

inexpressible (in-eks-pres'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *in-*³ + *expressible*.] I. *a.* Not expressible; incapable of being expressed; that cannot be uttered or represented in words; unspeakable; unutterable: as, *inexpressible* grief or joy.

> Distance *inexpressible*
> By numbers that have name. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 113.

She bore an *inexpressible* cheerfulness and dignity in her aspect. *Addison*, Religious in Warwork.

=Syn. Unspeakable, indescribable, ineffable.

II? *n. pl.* Trousers; "unmentionables." [A humorous euphemism.]

Such "mixed spirits" . . . as could condescend to don at the same time an Elizabethan doublet and Bond-street *inexpressibles*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 39.

inexpressibly (in-eks-pres'i-bli), *adv.* In an inexpressible manner or degree; unspeakably; unutterably: as, an *inexpressibly* dreary day.

It [the hair] is . . . fastened with a bodkin, in a taste which we thought *inexpressibly* elegant. *Cook*, Second Voyage, II. xii.

inexpressive (in-eks-pres'iv), *a.* [= F. *inexpressif* = Pg. *inexpressivo*; as *in-*3 + *expressive*.] 1. Not expressive; wanting expression; not distinctly significant or representative: as, an *inexpressive* gesture or portrait.

The *inexpressive* semblance of himself. *Akenside.*

2. Not to be expressed; inexpressible; ineffable. [Rare.]

The *inexpressive* strain
Diffuses its enchantment.
Akenside, Pleasures of the Imagination, i. 124.

Harpings high of *inexpressive* praise.
W. Mason, Elfrida, Chorus, Ode.

inexpressiveness (in-eks-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inexpressive.

inexpugnable (in-eks-pug'- or in-eks-pū'na-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexpugnable* = Sp. *inexpugnable* = Pg. *inexpugnavel* = It. *inespugnabile*, < L. *inexpugnabilis*, that cannot be taken by assault, < *in-* priv. + *expugnabilis*, that can be taken by assault: see *expugnable*.] Not expugnable; that cannot be overcome by force, nor taken by assault; unconquerable; impregnable.

Its lofty embattled walls, its bold, projecting, rounded towers, that pierce the sky, strike the imagination, and promise *inexpugnable* strength. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

This had been not only acknowledged by his Highness himself, but with vehement and *inexpugnable* reasons and authorities defended. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

inexpugnably (in-eks-pug'- or in-eks-pū'na-bli), *adv.* In an inexpugnable manner; impregnably: as, "*inexpugnably* lodged," *Dr. H. More.*

inexsuperable† (in-ek-sū'pe-ra-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *inexuperable*; < L. *inexsuperabilis*, insurmountable, < *in-* priv. + *exsuperabilis*, surmountable: see *exsuperable*.] Not to be passed over or surmounted; impassable; insurmountable. *Coles*, 1717.

inextended (in-eks-ten'ded), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *extended*.] Unextended; without extension.

They suppose it [the soul] to be *inextended*, or to have no parts or quantity. *Watts*, Essay towards Proof of a Separate State, § 1.

inextensibility (in-eks-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inextensible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being inextensible.

Its quality of *inextensibility* [of timber] is greatly diminished in value to the constructor on account of the comparatively slight resistance it offers to compressing power. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 448.

inextensible (in-eks-ten'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *inextensible* = Pg. *inextensivel*; as *in-*3 + *extensible*.] That cannot be stretched; not extensible: applied in geometry to a surface which can be bent in any way, but only so that each element remains unchanged in magnitude and shape.

A physical line is flexible and *inextensible*, and cannot be cut. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 127.

The famous theorem that, in whatever way a flexible and *inextensible* surface may be deformed, the sum of the principal curvatures at each point will always be the same. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 698.

inextension (in-eks-ten'shon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *extension*.] Lack of extension; unextended state.

in extenso (in eks-ten'sō). [ML. (NL.): L. *in*, in; ML. *extenso*, abl. of *extensum*, a full statement, an original from which an abridgment is made, neut. of L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, stretch out: see *in*1, *in*2, *extend*.] At full length; in full; without abridgment: as, to print a paper *in extenso*.

inexterminable (in-eks-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexterminable*, < LL. *inexterminabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *exterminabilis*, exterminable: see *exterminable*.] Not exterminable; incapable of being exterminated.

inextinct (in-eks-tingkt'), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *extinct*.] Not extinct or quenched.

inextinguible† (in-eks-ting'gwi-bl), *a.* [= F. *inextinguible* = Sp. *inestinguible* = Pg. *inextinguivel* = It. *inestinguibile*; as *in-*3 + **extinguibile*, < L. *extinguere*, extinguish (see *extinguish*), + *-ible*.] Inextinguishable.

The chaffe and strawe he shall burne up with *inextinguible* fyre. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 825.

Being once afire, it [bitumen] is *inextinguible*, unlesse it be by throwing dust upon it. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 444.

inextinguishable (in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *extinguishable*.] Not extinguishable; incapable of being extinguished; unquenchable.

So under fiery cope together rush'd
Both battels main, with ruinous assault
And *inextinguishable* rage. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 217.

The just Creator condescends to write,
In beams of *inextinguishable* light,
His names of wisdom, goodness, pow'r, and love,
On all that blooms below, or shines above.
Cowper, Hope, l. 134.

inextinguishably (in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* In an inextinguishable manner; so as not to be extinguished.

inextirpable† (in-eks-tėr'pa-bl), *a.* [= F. *inextirpable* = Pg. *inextirpavel* = It. *inestirpabile*, < L. *inexstirpabilis*, that cannot be rooted out, < *in-* priv. + **exstirpabilis*, that can be rooted out, < *exstirpare*, root out: see *extirp*, *extirpate*.] Not extirpable; incapable of being extirpated. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

in extremis (in eks-trē'mis). [L.: *in*, in; *extremis*, abl. pl. of *extremus*, extreme: see *in*1, *in*2, *extreme*.] In extremity. Used specifically—(*a*) Of a person at the point of death, implying a mortal wound or illness under which the sufferer, if conscious, is aware that his end is near. (*b*) Of a person or thing in extreme danger.

inextricable (in-eks'tri-ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *inextricable* = Sp. *inextricable* = Pg. *inextricavel* = It. *inestricabile*, *inestrigabile*, < L. *inextricabilis*, that cannot be disengaged or disentangled, < *in-* priv. + **extricabilis*, that can be disengaged: see *extricable*.] Not extricable; that cannot be freed from intricacy or perplexity; not permitting extrication.

To deceive him
Is no deceit, but justice, that would break
Such an *inextricable* tie as ours was.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

She trembling stands, and does in wonder gaze,
Lost in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore.*

Man
To man, were grappled in the embrace of war,
Inextricable but by death or victory. *Shelley*, Hellas.

inextricableness (in-eks'tri-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inextricable.

There is no perplexity in thee, my God, no *inextricableness* in thee. *Donne*, Devotions (1625), p. 122.

inextricably (in-eks'tri-ka-bli), *adv.* In an inextricable manner; beyond extrication or disentanglement.

Her adamantine grapple from their decks
Fate threw, and ruin on the hostile fleet
Inextricably fasten'd. *Glover*, Leonidas, vii.

The æsthetic and religious elements were *inextricably* interwoven. *J. Caird.*

inextricate† (in-eks'tri-kāt), *a.* [< LL. *inextricatus*, unextricated, undeveloped, < L. *in-* priv. + *extricatus*, pp. of *extricare*, extricate: see *extricate*.] Permitting no extrication or escape; inextricable.

But the equall fate
Of God withstood his stealth; *inextricate*
Imprisoning bands, and sturdy churlish swaines,
That were the heardsmen, who withheld with chains
The stealth attempter. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xi.

inexuperable†, *a.* Same as *inexsuperable*. *Cockeram.*

ineye† (in-ī'), *v. t.* [Late ME. *eneye*; < *in-*1, *en-*1, + *eye*1. Cf. *inoculate*.] To inoculate or bud; propagate, as a tree or plant, by the insertion of a bud.

Let sage experience teach thee all the arts
Of grafting and *in-eyeing*. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

inf. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *infra*, below; (*b*) of *infinitive*; (*c*) of *infantry*.

in facie curiæ (in fā'shi-ē kū'ri-ē). [L.: *in*, in; *facie*, abl. of *facies*, face; *curiæ*, gen. of *curia*, court: see *in*1, *in*2, *face*1, *facies*, *curia*.] Before the court.

in facie ecclesiæ (in fā'shi-ē e-klē'zi-ē). [L.: *in*, in; *facie*, abl. of *facies*, face; *ecclesiæ*, gen. of *ecclesia*, church: see *in*1, *in*2, *face*1, *facies*, *ecclesia*.] Before the church; with priestly sanction; with ecclesiastical publicity: said of marriage solemnized by the church, as distinguished from a clandestine or a purely secular contract.

infair, *n.* See *infare*.

infall† (in'fâl), *n.* [< *in*1 + *fall*1.] An incursion; an inroad. [Rare.]

Lincolnshire, infested with *infalls* of Camdeners, has its own Malignancies too. *Carlyle*, Cromwell, Letters, May, 1648.

infallibilism (in-fal'i-bi-lizm), *n.* [< *infallible* (ML. *infallibilis*) + *-ism*.] The principle of papal infallibility; belief in or adherence to the dogma of infallibility.

infallibilist (in-fal'i-bi-list), *n.* [< *infallible* (ML. *infallibilis*) + *-ist*.] One who maintains the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope.

Plantier, Archbishop of Nismes, . . . was a zealous *infallibilist*. *Harper's Weekly*, June 12, 1875.

infallibility (in-fal-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *infaillibilité* = Sp. *infalibilidad* = Pg. *infallibilidade* = It. *infallibilità*, < NL. *infallibilita(t-)s*, < ML. *infallibilis*, infallible: see *infallible*.] 1. The quality of being infallible, or incapable of error or mistake; entire exemption from liability to error. In theology the doctrine of the *infallibility of the church* is the doctrine that the church as a whole cannot err in its spiritual faith and its religious teaching, and that consequently the religious teaching of the church is infallibly true. In Roman Catholic theology the doctrine of the *infallibility of the Pope* is the doctrine that when the Pope speaks ex cathedra (that is, when he speaks officially and on matters of faith and morals) he is divinely guarded from all error. The theory of the Pope's official infallibility was long maintained by ultramontane theologians as the basis of pontifical supremacy; but it was first promulgated as a binding dogma by the Vatican Council in 1870, in the restricted form above given. See *Old Catholics*, under *catholic*.

Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest degree of assent. *Tillotson.*

The highest *infallibility* in the teachers doth not prevent the possibility or the danger of mistaking in the hearers. *Stillingfleet*, Works, IV. ii.

Infallibility . . . is just that which certitude is not; it is a faculty or gift, and relates not to some one truth in particular, but to all possible propositions in a given subject-matter. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 214.

2. Incapability of failure; absolute certainty of success or effect: as, the *infallibility* of a remedy.

The prestige of the gun with a savage is in his notion of its *infallibility*. *Kane*, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 216.

infallible (in-fal'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *infaillible* = Sp. *infalible* = Pg. *infallivel* = It. *infallibile*, < ML. *infallibilis*, not fallible, < *in-* priv. + *fallibilis*, fallible: see *fallible*.] 1. Not fallible in knowledge, judgment, or opinion; exempt from fallacy or liability to error; unerring.

It is humane frailty to err, and no man is *infallible* here on earth. *Milton*, True Religion.

For not two or three of that order, . . . but almost the whole body of them, are of opinion that their *infallible* master has a right over kings, not only in the spirituals but temporals. *Dryden*, Religio Laici, Pref.

A man is *infallible* whose words are always true, . . . but a man who is certain in some one definite case is not on that account *infallible*. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 215.

2. Unfailing in character or effect; exempt from uncertainty or liability to failure; absolutely trustworthy.

To whom also he shewed himself alive after his passion by many *infallible* proofs. Acts i. 3.

There is scarcely a disorder incident to humanity against which our advertising doctors are not possessed with a most *infallible* antidote. *Goldsmith*, Quack Doctors.

His face, that *infallible* index of the mind.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 150.

He . . . mended china with an *infallible* cement.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 64.

infallibleness (in-fal'i-bl-nes), *n.* Infallibility; exemption from liability to failure or error.

I have not at all said enough of the *infallibleness* of fine technical work as a proof of every other good power. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art.

infallibly (in-fal'i-bli), *adv.* In an infallible manner; without failure or mistake; certainly; surely.

If this disorder continues, learning and philosophy is *infallibly* torn to pieces. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iii., Expl.

The lessening of the sun's heat would *infallibly* diminish the quantity of aqueous vapour, and thus cut off the glaciers at their source. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 21.

infamation† (in-fā-mā'shon), *n.* [< F. *infamation* = Sp. *infamacion* = Pg. *infamação* = It. *infamazione*, < LL. *infamatio(n-)*, calumny, defamation (not found in sense of 'reproach, rebuke'), < *infamare*, disgrace, defame, also reproach, rebuke, blame: see *infame*, *v.*] Reproach; blame; censure.

For vpon thys lesson he bryngeth in, as you see, his charitable *infamacion* of the clergies cruelte. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 915.

infame† (in-fām'), *a.* [< F. *infâme* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *infame*, < L. *infamis*, without (good) fame, of ill fame, < *in-* priv. + *fama*, fame: see *fame*. Cf. *infamous*.] Infamous.

I believe it is the first time that a scandalous *infame* state libel was honoured with a direct encomium in a solemn History that titles itself compleat. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 142.

infame† (in-fām'), *v. t.* [< F. *infamer* = Pr. *infamar*, *enfamar* = Sp. Pg. *infamar* = It. *infamare*, < L. *infamare*, bring into ill repute, di-

fame, < *infamis*, of ill fame: see *infame*, *a.*, *infamous*.] To reproach; censure; defame.

Yet because he was cruell by nature, he was *infamed* by writers. *Holinshed*, Chron., I. 8.

Livia is *infamed* for the poisoning of her husband. *Bacon*, Empire (ed. 1887).

Hitherto obscured, *infamed*,
And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end
Created. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 797.

infamed (in-fāmd'), *p. a.* Defamed or disgraced: specifically applied in heraldry to a lion or other beast shown without a tail.

infamize (in'fā-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infamized*, ppr. *infamizing*. [< *infame*, *a.*, + *-ize*.] To make infamous; defame. [Rare.]

With scornfull laughter (grace-less) thus began
To *infamize* the poor old drunken man.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

Is some knot of riotous slanderers leagued
To *infamize* the name of the king's brother?
Coleridge, Zapolya, i. 1.

infamonize† (in-fam'ō-nīz), *v. t.* A perverse extension of *infamize*. [Ludicrous.]

Dost thou *infamonize* me among potentates? thou shalt die. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

infamor†, *n.* [< *infame*, *v.*, + *-or*.] One who brings infamy or disgrace.

Nor Rome shall not repute theim as hir naturall children, but as cruell enemies; and not for augmentours of the commonwelth, but *infamours* and robbers of clemency. *Golden Book*, xi.

infamous (in'fā-mus, formerly also in-fā'mus), *a.* [< OF. *infameux*, < ML. *infamosus*, equiv. L. *infamis*, of ill fame, ill spoken of: see *infame*, *a.*, *famous*.] 1. Of ill fame; famous or noted for badness of any kind; notoriously evil; of vile character or quality; odious; detestable: applied to persons or things.

Is it not pity, I should lose my life
By such a bloody and *infamous* stroake?
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

We had a very *infamous* wretched lodging.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

As the Christians are worse here than in any other parts, so also the Turks indulge those vices here to the highest degree for which they are generally *infamous*; with many of them, drinking wine takes the place of opium; but they are secret in this practice.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 125.

The islanders, however, were not alone guilty of this *infamous* trade in men. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xvi.

After all, perhaps, the next best thing to being famous or *infamous* is to be utterly forgotten, for this also is to achieve a kind of definite result by living.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 347.

2. Involving or attributing infamy; branded, or that brands, with infamy: as, an *infamous* crime; *infamous* punishment.

Infamous punishments are misma-aged in this country, with respect both to the crimes an the criminals.
Paley, Moral Philos., vi. 9.

Infamous crime or **offense**, in *law*: (*a*) In the common-law rule of evidence disqualifying convicts to testify as witnesses or serve as jurors, an offense a conviction of which would at common law disqualify the person as a witness or juror, because creating a strong presumption against truthfulness; in general, an offense punishable in a state prison. (*b*) In the constitutional provision that no one can be held to answer for an infamous offense without presentment or indictment by grand jury, a crime punishable capitally or by imprisonment in a state prison or penitentiary, with or without hard labor. In this sense restricted by some authorities to those offenses which involve falsehood and are calculated to affect injuriously the public administration of justice. = **Syn.** 1. *Wicked*, *Heinous*, etc. (see *atrocious*); disgraceful, shameful, grossly dishonorable, nefarious, execrable, ignominious.

infamously (in'fā-mus-li), *adv.* In an infamous manner or degree; odiously; scandalously; disgracefully.

Now was the time to unlock the sealed fountain of royal bounty which had been *infamously* monopolized and huckstered. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

infamousness (in'fā-mus-nes), *n.* The condition, quality, or character of being infamous; infamy. *Bailey*, 1727.

infamy (in'fā-mi), *n.* [= F. *infamie*, OF. *infame* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *infamia*, < L. *infamia*, ill fame, < *infamis*, of ill fame: see *infame*, *a.*, *infamous*.] 1. Evil fame; public reproach or disgrace; scandalous repute.

Fie, what dishonour seek ye! what black *infamy*!
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 6.

Wilful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand with most indelible characters of *infamy* the name and memory to posterity. *Eikon Basilike*.

2. Infamous character; disgracefulness; scandalousness; extreme baseness or vileness: as, the *infamy* of an action.—3. In *law*, the public disgrace or loss of character incurred by conviction of an infamous offense. See *infamous*. = **Syn.** 1. *Obloquy*, *Opprobrium*, etc. (see *ignominy*), dishonor.—2. Wickedness, atrocity, villainy, shamefulness. See *atrocious*.

infancy (in'fan-si), *n.* [= F. *enfance* = Sp. Pg. *infancia* = It. *infanzia*, < L. *infantia*, inability to speak, infancy, < *infan(t-)s*, unable to speak, an infant: see *infant*.] 1†. Inability to speak distinctly; want of utterance; verbal hesitation.

So darkly do the Saxon Annals deliver their meaning with more than wonted *infancy*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

2. The state of being an infant; the earliest period of life, in formal classification reckoned as extending to the seventh year, but commonly or popularly as including only about two years, or the time of teething, after which childhood begins.

Great God, which hast this World's Birth made me see,
Vnfold his Cradle, shew his *Infancy*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

The Babe yet lies in smiling *infancy*.
Milton, Nativity, l. 151.

Heaven lies about us in our *infancy*.
Wordsworth, Immortality, st. 5.

3. In *common law*, the period of a person's life from birth to the age of majority or legal capacity, at the end of the twenty-first year; nonage; minority.—4. Figuratively, that period in the history, existence, or development of a thing which corresponds to the earliest years of childhood; the first age, beginning, or early period: as, the *infancy* of the world; the *infancy* of an institution or an art.

The difference between the riches of Roman citizens in the *infancy* and in the grandeur of Rome will appear by comparing the first valuation of estates with the estates afterwards possessed. *Arbuthnot*, Weights and Measures.

infandous† (in-fan'dus), *a.* [< L. *infandus*, unspeakable, < *in-* priv. + *fandus*, gerundive of *fari*, speak: see *fate*.] Unspeakable; unspeakably odious.

This *infandous* custom of swearing, I observe, reigns in England lately more than anywhere else.
Howell, Letters (10th ed.), I. v. 11.

infangthef† (in'fang-thef), *n.* [ME. (ML.), repr. AS. *infangenetheóf*, < *infangen*, pp. of *infōn*, *onfōn*, seize (< *in*, *on*, on, + *fōn*, pp. *fongen*, seize: see *fang*), + *theóf*, thief. Cf. *outfangthef*.] In *old Eng. law*, the privilege of the lord of a manor to sit in judgment upon thieves taken on his manor.

They shall haue *Infangthefe*, and that they shall be wreckefree, lastagefree, and louecopfree.
Charter granted by Edw. I. to Barons of the Cinque Portes, [quoted in Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 117.

In 20 Edward I. (1292), the prior of Kertmel was called, on a Quo Warranto, to show his right to have sheriff's turn, assize of bread and beer, wreck of sea, waif, *infangenthef*, to hold pleas of withernam, in Kertmel in Furneys, and to be exempt for himself and men from fines and amerciaments, and from suit and service to county and wapentake. Quoted in *Baines's* Hist. Lancashire, II. 678.

infant (in'fant), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *enfant*, OF. *enfant* (> ult. ME. *faunt*) = Pr. *enfan*, *effan*, *efan* = Sp. Pg. It. *infante*, < L. *infan(t-)s*, a child that cannot yet speak, an infant, prop. adj., not speaking, < *in-* priv. + *fan(t-)s*, ppr. of *fari*, speak: see *fable*.] I. *n.* 1. A child during the earliest period of its life; a young child. See *infancy*.

And the stretis of the citee schulen be fillid with *infauntis* and maydens pleynge in the stretis of it.
Wyclif, Pistil on the IId Wednesday of Advent, Zech. viii.

From fields of death when late he shall retire,
No *infant* on his knees shall call him sire.
Pope, Iliad, v. 498.

2. In *law*, a person who is not of full age; specifically (in Great Britain, the United States, etc.), one who has not attained the age of twenty-one years. Technically, by an application of the old rule that the law does not regard fractions of a day, it has been settled that a person becomes of age at the beginning of the last day of the twenty-first year. See *age*, *n.*, 3.

3†. A noble youth. See *child*, *n.*, 8.

The *Infant* [Arthur] hearkned wisely to her tale.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 25.

The noble *infant* [Rinaldo] stood a space
Confused, speechless.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xvi. 34.

Infant-class, infant-school, a class of or school for infants or young children, usually under seven years of age.

II. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or characteristic of infancy; hence, tender; infantile; incipient: as, *infant* beauty; *infant* fortunes.—2. Of or pertaining to the legal state of infancy; minor.

A very important part of the law of infancy . . . is that which determines the obligation of the parents in respect to *infant* children. *Amer. Cyc.*, IX. 267.

3. Figuratively, not yet fully grown; still in an early stage of development or growth: as, *infant* colonies; an *infant* bud.

Within the *infant* rind of this weak flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

Our humble petition to your honors . . . is, that you will be pleased to continue your favorable aspect upon these poor *infant* plantations.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 368.

Shall I shriek if a Hungary fail?
Or an *infant* civilisation be ruled with rod or with knout?
Tennyson, Maud, iv.

infant† (in'fant), *v. t.* [< F. *enfanter* = Pr. *enfantar*, *effantar*, *efantar* = It. *infantare*, bring forth, < LL. *infantare*, nourish as an infant, < L. *infan(t-)s*, an infant: see *infant*, *n.*] To bring forth as an infant; hence, to give origin or rise to.

But newly he was *infanted*,
And yet already he was sought to die.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory in Heaven.

If we imagine that all the godly Ministers of England are not able to new mould a better and more pious Liturgy then this which was conceav'd and *infanted* by an idolatrous Mother, how basely were that to esteeme of Gods Spirit! *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Have not I invention afore him? learning to better that invention above him? and *infanted* with pleasant travel?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

infanta (in-fan'tä), *n.* [Sp. Pg., fem. of *infante*: see *infante*.] A Spanish or Portuguese princess of the royal blood. See *infante*.

infante (in-fan'te), *n.* [Sp. Pg., an infant, child; specifically, as in def.: see *infant*, and cf. *child*, *n.*, 8.] A son of a Spanish or Portuguese sovereign; in specific use as a title, a younger prince of the royal blood. The oldest son or heir apparent in Spain is called Prince of Asturias, and the heir apparent of Portugal was called Prince of Brazil until that country became independent.

infanthood (in'fant-hud), *n.* [< *infant* + *-hood*.] The state of being an infant; infancy.

infanticidal (in-fan'ti-sī-dal), *a.* [< *infanticide* + *-al*.] Relating to infanticide.

infanticide[1] (in-fan'ti-sīd), *n.* [= F. *infanticide* = Sp. Pg. It. *infanticida*, < LL. *infanticida*, one who kills an infant, < *infan(t-)s*, an infant, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills an infant.

Christians accounted those to be *infanticides* . . . who did but only expose their own infants.
Christophalgia (1690), p. 52.

infanticide[2] (in-fan'ti-sīd), *n.* [= F. *infanticide* = Sp. Pg. It. *infanticidio*, < LL. *infanticidium*, the killing of an infant, < L. *infan(t-)s*, an infant, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of an infant; specifically, the destruction of a child, whether newly born, in the course of parturition, or still in utero; child-murder. In Christian and Hebrew communities infanticide has always been regarded as not less criminal than any other kind of murder; but in most others, in both ancient and modern times, it has been practised and regarded as even excusable, and in some enjoined and legally performed, as in cases of congenital weakness or deformity among some of the communities of ancient Greece.

Infanticide, as is well known, was . . . admitted among the Greeks, being sanctioned, and in some cases enjoined, upon what we should now call "the greatest happiness principle," by the ideal legislations of Plato and Aristotle, and by the actual legislations of Lycurgus and Solon.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 27.

Though among the Tasmanians the paternal instinct is described as having been strong, yet there was *infanticide*, and a new-born infant was buried along with its deceased mother. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 37.

infantile (in'fan-til or -tīl), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *infantil* = It. *infantile*, < L. *infantilis*, of or belonging to infants, < *infan(t-)s*, an infant: see *infant*.] 1. Of or belonging to infants or little children; pertaining to or characteristic of infancy or an infant.

The flie lies all the winter in these balls in its *infantile* state, and comes not to its maturity till the following spring. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, viii. 6.

2. Of the character of an infant; infant-like.

The children at any age, however incapable of choice in other respects, however immature, or even *infantile*, are yet considered sufficiently capable to disinherit their parents. *Burke*, Popery Laws.

Hectic infantile fever, infantile remittent fever. See *fever*[1].—**Infantile paralysis.** See *paralysis*. = **Syn.** *Infantine*, etc. See *childlike*.

infantine (in'fan-tin or -tīn), *a.* [< *infant* + *-ine*.] Same as *infantile*.

The sole comfort of his declining years, almost in *infantine* imbecility. *Burke*, Marriage Act.

infantly† (in'fant-li), *a.* [< *infant* + *-ly*[1].] Infant-like; infantile; childish.

He utters such single matter in so *infantly* a voice.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

infantry (in'fan-tri), *n.* [< F. *infanterie*, < Sp. *infantería* = Pg. *infanteria* = It. *infanteria*, *fanteria*, infantry; < Sp. Pg. *infante* = It. *infante*, *fante*, a young person, a foot-soldier (orig. appar. a page to a knight: see *infant*, *n.*, 3), < L. *infan(t-)s*, an infant: see *infant*.] 1. Soldiery

serving on foot, as distinguished from cavalry; that part of a military establishment using small-arms, and equipped for marching and fighting on foot, constituting the oldest of the "arms" into which armies are conventionally divided: as, a company, regiment, or brigade of *infantry*. Abbreviated *inf.*

Claverhouse, . . . leading them [his cavalry] in squadrons through the intervals and round the flanks of the royal *infantry*, formed them in line on the moor.
Scott, Old Mortality, xix.

As soon as mounted *infantry* begins to attempt manœuvres on horseback, it necessarily becomes a very inferior cavalry. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 359.

2. [As if directly < *infant*, *n.*, 1, + *-ry*.] Infants in general; an assemblage of children. [Humorous.]

There's a schoolmaster
Hangs all his school with his sharp sentences,
And o'er the execution place hath painted
Time whipt, as terror to the *infantry*.
B. Jonson, Masques, Time Vindicated.

infantryman (in'fan-tri-man), *n.*; pl. *infantrymen* (-men). A foot-soldier.

To re-enforce his own small body of cavalry with picked *infantrymen*. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, xv. 53.

infarce† (in-färs'), *v. t.* Same as *enfarce*.

By fury changed into a horrible figure, his face *infarced* with rancour. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, fol. 99 b.

My facts [deeds] *infarst* my life with many a flaw.
Mir. for Mags., p. 145.

Betweene which . . . they are rather *infarced* . . . than otherwise laid and reared orderly.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 13.

infarct (in-färkt'), *n.* [< L. **infarctus*, prop. *infartus* or *infarsus*, pp. of *infarcire*, stuffed: see *enfarce*.] In *pathol.*, that which stuffs; the substance of an infarction.

A hemorrhagic *infarct* is a firm, red, usually wedge-shaped patch, which is found in certain organs as the effect of arterial embolism. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 434.

infarcted (in-färk'ted), *a.* [< LL. **infarctus*, pp. (see *infarct*), + *-ed*[2].] Characterized by infarction; stuffed; obstructed.

Sclerosis of the cortex in infantile syphilis . . . may possibly be sometimes primary, although generally it is the result of inflammation in *infarcted* areas.
The Lancet, No. 3411, p. 64.

infarction (in-färk'shon), *n.* [< *infarct* + *-ion*.] The act of stuffing or filling; the condition of being stuffed; the substance with which something is stuffed or filled. Formerly applied in pathology to a variety of morbid local conditions; now usually restricted to certain conditions caused by a local fault in the circulation.

An hypochondriack consumption is occasioned by an *infarction* and obstruction of the spleen. *Harvey.*

The congestion and *infarction* following embolism are produced by an afflux of arterial blood into the territory from collateral channels. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

Just as a capsule forms around any foreign body, as around a bullet or an old *infarction*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 413.

Embolic infarction, the morbid condition in the area of distribution of an end-artery after it is obstructed as by an embolus. This may be red by reflux engorgement of its vessels and hemorrhage into the tissues (*hemorrhagic infarction*), or this engorgement may be wanting and the color of the necrosed tissue may be light (*white infarction*). The term *hemorrhagic infarction* is sometimes applied to simple hemorrhage into the tissues.

infare (in-fär'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *infared*, ppr. *infaring*. [< ME. *infaren*, < AS. *infaran* (= OFries. *infara* = D. *invaren* = MLG. *invaren* = G. *einfahren*), < *in*, in, + *faran*, fare, go: see *fare*[1].] To go in; enter. [Local, Eng.]

infare (in'fär), *n.* [< ME. *infare*, < AS. *infaru*, a going in, invasion, *infær*, entrance, < *infaran*, go in: see *infare*, *v.*] 1. An entertainment given to friends upon newly entering a house; a housewarming. *Jamieson.*

And quhen the houssis biggit wer,
He gert purway him rycht weill thar;
For he thought to mak an *infar*,
And to mak gud cher till his men.
Barbour, The Bruce, xvi. 340 (MS.).

2. A wedding reception; the housewarming entertainment given by a newly married couple. [Prov. Eng., Scotch, and U. S.]

Infare (groom's wedding dinner).
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 46.

There could be no wedding in a Hoosier village thirty or forty years ago without an *infare* on the following day. In those days the faring into the house of the bridegroom's parents was observed with great rejoicing.
E. Eggleston, Roxy, xxix.

Also *infair*.

infashionable† (in-fash'on-a-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *fashionable*.] Unfashionable.

infatigable† (in-fat'i-ga-bl), *a.* [= F. *infatigable* = Sp. *infatigable* = Pg. *infatigavel* = It. *infaticabile*, *infaticabile*, < L. *infatigabilis*, that cannot be wearied, < *in*- priv. + (LL.) *fatigabilis*, that may be wearied: see *fatigable*.] Indefatigable.

Th' *infatigable* hand that never ceas'd.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vi.

infatuate (in-fat'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infatuated*, ppr. *infatuating*. [< L. *infatuatus*, pp. of *infatuare* (> It. *infatuare* = Sp. Pg. *infatuar* = F. *infatuer*), make a fool of, < *in*, in, + *fatuus*, foolish: see *fatuous*.] 1†. To make foolish; reduce to foolishness, or show the foolishness of.

God hath *infatuated* your high subtle wisdom.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 234.

We are furnished with answer enough to *infatuate* this pretence for lay-elders.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 249.

Almighty God . . . *infatuated* his [Shaftesbury's] counsels, and made him slip his opportunity.
Dryden, Post. to Hist. of League.

2. To affect with folly; inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion beyond the control of reason; excite to extravagant feeling or action: as, to be *infatuated* with pride, or with a woman.

Certainly then that people must needs be mad or strangely *infatuated* that build the chief hope of thir common happiness or safety on a single Person.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

Such is the bewitching nature of spiritual Pride and Hypocrisie that it *infatuates* the minds of Men to their ruin. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

Some the style [of a book]
Infatuates, and through labyrinths and wilds
Of error leads them, by a tune entranc'd.
Cowper, Task, vi. 108.

infatuate (in-fat'ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *infatuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Infatuated.

There was never wicked man that was not *infatuate*.
Bp. Hall, Ass.

infatuated (in-fat'ū-ā-ted), *p. a.* Manifesting extravagant folly; caused by infatuation: as, an *infatuated* passion for cards. =**Syn.** *Absurd*, *Silly*, *Foolish*, etc. (see *absurd*); deluded, doting. See also list under *foolish*.

infatuation (in-fat-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *infatuation* = Sp. *infatuacion* = Pg. *infatuação*, < LL. *infatuatio*(*n*-), < L. *infatuare*, infatuate: see *infatuate*.] The act of infatuating, or the state of being infatuated; extravagant folly; fatuous devotion or passion: as, *infatuation* for an unworthy object.

Such is the *infatuation* of self-love, that, though in the general doctrine of the vanity of the world all men agree, yet almost every one flatters himself that his own case is to be an exception from the common rule.
H. Blair, Works, II. vii.

The *infatuations* of the sensual and frivolous part of mankind are amazing; but the *infatuations* of the learned and sophistical are incomparably more so. *Is. Taylor.*

infaust (in-fâst'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *infausto*, < L. *infaustus*, unfortunate, unpropitious, < *in*-, not, + *faustus*, propitious.] Unlucky; unfortunate; inauspicious. [Rare.]

It was an *infaust* and sinister augury for Austin Caxton.
Bulwer, The Caxtons, vii. 1.

Taurus, . . . whose *infaust* aspect may be supposed to preside over the makers of bulls and blunders.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 308.

infaustingt (in-fâs'ting), *n.* [< *infaust* + *-ing*[1].] Unluckiness; ill fortune.

Hee did with all bring a kind of malediction and *infausting* upon the marriage as an ill prognosticke.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 196.

infeasibility (in-fē-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *infeasible*: see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being infeasible; impracticability.

The *infeasibility* of the thing they petitioned for to be done with justice gave the denyall to their petition.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. v. 42.

infeasible (in-fē'zi-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *feasible*.] Not feasible; incapable of accomplishment; impracticable.

It was a conviction of the king's incorrigible and infatuated adherence to designs which the rising spirit of the nation rendered utterly *infeasible*. *Hallam.*

infeasibleness (in-fē'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Infeasibility.

Presently then, in conformitie to this order, he began the work; and being disabus'd in point of the *infeasibleness*, pursu'd his task, and perfected it in less time than he had before lost in sleeping.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. vi. § 3.

infect (in-fekt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *infecten*, *enfecten*, < OF. *infecter*, F. *infecter* = Sp. Pg. *infectar* = It. *infettare*, infect, < L. *infectus*, pp. of *inficere*, put in, dip in, dye, mix, spoil, infect, < *in*, in, + *facere*, do, make: see *fact*. Cf. *affect*, *confect*, etc.] 1. To affect as with something infused or instilled; imbue; impregnate; permeate: used especially of that which is bad or hurtful, but sometimes also of that which is good or indifferent.

He [a dead dragon] *Infects* the firmament with his fellie noise [offensive savor].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 986.

One droppe of poyson *infecteth* the whole tunne of Wine; one leafe of Colloquintida marreth and spoyleth the whole pot of porredge. *Lyly*, Euphues (1579), p. 39.

Breathing . . . a holy vow
Never to taste the pleasures of the world,
Never to be *infected* with delight.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

Men have used to *infect* their meditations, opinions, and doctrines with some conceits which they have most admired. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 56.

Our sweating hinds their salads now defile,
Infecting homely herbs with fragrant oil.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 91.

I had been reading Fichte, and Emerson, and Carlyle, and had been *infected* by the spirit of these great men.
Tyndall, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 334.

Specifically—2. To taint with disease or the seeds of disease, either physical or moral: as, to *infect* a person with smallpox; literature *infected* with immorality.

Infected be the air whereon they ride.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Till I [Sin] in man residing, through the race,
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all *infect*.
Milton, P. L., x. 606.

But vice and misery now demand the song,
And turn our view from dwellings simply neat
To this *infected* row we term our street.
Crabbe, Works, I. 42.

3. In *law*, to taint or contaminate with illegality, or expose to penalty, seizure, or forfeiture. =**Syn.** To poison, pollute, defile.

infect† (in-fekt'), *a.* [< ME. *infect*, *enfecte*, < OF. *infect*, < L. *infectus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Infected; tainted; affected unfavorably.

A grete laboure is to correcte
A molde in this maner that is *infecte*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

Beware of subtle craft and guyle, therewith be not *infect*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

And in the imitation of these twain . . . many are *infect*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

2. Contaminated with illegality; having a flaw in the title.

Al was fee symple to him in effecte,
His purchasyng mighte nought ben *infecte* [var. *suspect*].
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 320.

3. Marred; discolored; darkened.

The hornes of the fulle mpene waxen pale and *infect* by the boundes of the derke nyght.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 5.

infectedness (in-fek'ted-nes), *n.* The fact or state of being infected.

The *infectedness* of the patient is first made known to the observer by . . . general pyrexia. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

infecter (in-fek'tèr), *n.* One who or that which infects.

infectible (in-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [< *infect* + *-ible*.] Capable of being infected.

Such was the purity and perfection of this thy glorious guest [Christ] that it was not possibly *infectible*, nor any way obnoxious to the danger of others' sin.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations.

infection (in-fek'shon), *n.* [= F. *infection* = Pr. *infectio*, *infeccio* = Sp. *infeccion* = Pg. *infecção* = It. *infezione*, < LL. *infectio*(*n*-), a dyeing (infection), < L. *inficere*, pp. *infectus*, dye, mix, infect: see *infect*.] 1. The act of infecting. (*a*) Communication of some quality, property, or state, whether good or bad, by contact, diffusive or emanative influence, example, etc.; more especially, the communication of some taint, or noxious or pernicious quality or element, etc.; contamination; taint.

There, while her tears deplor'd the godlike man
Through all her train the soft *infection* ran;
The pious maids their mingled sorrows shed,
And mourn the living Hector, as the dead.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 645.

Mankind are gay or serious by *infection*.
Johnson, Rambler.

(*b*) The communication of disease or of disease-germs, whether by contact with a diseased person or with morbid or noxious matter, contaminated clothing, etc., or by poisonous exhalations from any source. Compare *contagion*, 1.

There was a strict order against coming to those pits, and that was only to prevent *infection*. *De Foe.*

(*c*) Contamination by illegality, as in possessing contraband goods, etc.

In 1744, under Louis XV., a regulation freed neutral ships from the *infection* of the hostile cargo, but the same enactment ordained that neutral goods, the growth or fabric of enemies, should be confiscated.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 174.

2. That which infects, or by which some quality or state is communicated. (*a*) That which taints, poisons, or corrupts by communication from one to another; contaminating influence: as, the *infection* of error, or of an evil example.

It was her [Queen Margaret's] chance to light
Amidst the gross *infection* of those times.
Daniel, Civil Wars, ii.

(b) That by which disease is or may be communicated; an infecting agency; morbific emanation or influence; virus.

Thou hast eyes
Like flames of sulphur, which, methinks, do dart *Infection* on me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

If he bring with him his bill of health, and that he is now cleare of *infection* and of no danger to the other sheep, then with incredible expressions of joy all his brethren receive him. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Finding that the sickness had been ceased at Christophers three months before they came forth, so as there could be no danger of *infection* in their persons, they gave them liberty to continue on shore.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 381.

3. In *gram.*, a modification of a vowel-sound by another following, whereby the first takes on the sound of the second: applied to such modification in Celtic speech. *Windisch*, Irish Gram. (trans.).

infectious (in-fek'shus), *a.* [= F. *infectieux*; as *infecti(on)* + *-ous*.] 1. Communicable by infection; easily diffused or spread from person to person or from place to place, as a disease, a moral influence, or a mental condition: specifically applied to diseases which are capable of being communicated from one to another, or which pervade certain places, attacking persons there, independently of any contact with those already sick. Infectious diseases include contagious and miasmatic diseases.

In a house
Where the *infectious* pestilence did reign.
Shak., R. and J., v. 2.

Grief as well as joy is *infectious*. *Kames.*

Infectious horrour ran from face to face,
And pale despair.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health.

His gayety was so irresistible and so *infectious* that it carried everything before it.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

2. Capable of communicating infection; that infects, taints, or corrupts; contaminating: as, *infectious* clothing; *infectious* air; an *infectious* vice.

Which haue made all the worlde druncken and mad with her poyson and *infectious* drincke.
J. Udall, On Rev. xviii.

Thy flatteries are *infectious*, and I'll flee thee
As I would do a leper.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

It [the court] is necessary for the polishing of manners, . . . but it is *infectious* even to the best morals to live always in it. *Dryden*, Ded. of Virgil's Georgics.

Every sewage contamination which chemistry can trace ought, prima facie, to be held to include the possibility of *infectious* properties.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 611.

3. In *law*, capable of contaminating with illegality; exposing to seizure or forfeiture.

Contraband articles are said to be of an *infectious* nature. *Kent.*

=Syn. 1. Catching, communicable.—2. Contaminating, poisoning, defiling.

infectiously (in-fek'shus-li), *adv.* In an infectious manner; by infection.

The will dotes that is inclinable
To what *infectiously* itself affects,
Without some image of the affected merit.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

infectiousness (in-fek'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being infectious: as, the *infectiousness* of a disease, of an evil example, or of mirth.

Sometimes the plague ceases, or at least very notably abates of its *infectiousness* and malignity.
Boyle, Works, V. 65.

infective (in-fek'tiv), *a.* [< ME. *infectif*, < OF. *infectif* = Sp. *infectivo* = It. *infettivo*, < L. *infectivus*, serving to dye (in neut. pl. as noun, dyestuffs), < *infectus*, pp. of *inficere*, dye, infect: see *infect*.] †1. Of a nature to infect or affect injuriously; injurious.

Whenne it is uppe and hath fertilitee,
Turne it efte in, it dougeth best the vynes,
All other dounge is *infectif* of wynes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

2. Infectious; tending to communicate or spread, or capable of communicating, infection.

Yt is ordered that all such persons as have any notorious *infective* decease uppon him shall not be sente to the said house of correction to remayne there.
Harl. MS., quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 118.

True love, well considered, hath an *infective* power.
Sir P. Sidney.

All *infective* material . . . should be destroyed.
Science, IV. 441.

The morbid products are absorbed, and originate tuberculosis by an *infective* process. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 697.

infectiveness (in-fek'tiv-nes), *n.* Infective quality or power.

The conversion of ordinarily harmless microphytes into agents of deadly *infectiveness*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 715.

The essential feature of malignancy was due not to *infectiveness*, but to the indefinitely sustained activity of certain lowly organised cells. *The Lancet*, No. 3414, p. 222.

infectivity (in-fek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *infective* + *-ity*.] Tendency or capacity to infect; infectiousness.

It is from the London Congress that another important advance dates its confirmation, namely the possibility of attenuating the different viruses, varying their *infectivity*, and preserving them by means of suitable cultures.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 306.

infecund (in-fē-kund' or in-fek'und), *a.* [< ME. *infecunde* = F. *infécond* = Sp. Pg. *infecundo* = It. *infecondo*, < L. *infecundus*, unfruitful, < *in-* priv. + *fecundus*, fruitful: see *fecund*.] Not fecund; not bearing; unfruitful; barren.

Fesanntes up to bringe is thus to doo:
Take noon but of oon yere; for, *infecunde*
Are olde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

infecundity (in-fē-kun'di-ti), *n.* [= F. *infécondité* = Sp. *infecundidad* = Pg. *infecundidade* = It. *infecondità*, < L. *infecunditā(t-)s*, unfruitfulness, < *infecundus*, unfruitful: see *infecund*.] The state of being infecund; absence of fecundity; unfruitfulness; barrenness.

Such a state of original promiscuity as that which McLennan and Morgan postulate tends nowadays to a pathological condition very unfavourable to fecundity; and *infecundity*, amid perpetually belligerent savages, implies weakness and ultimate destruction.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 205.

infecundous† (in-fē-kun'dus), *a.* [< L. *infecundus*, unfruitful: see *infecund*.] Unfruitful; infecund.

That the Aristotelian physiology cannot boast itself the proper author of any one invention, is pregnant evidence of its *infecundous* deficiency.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

infeeble† (in-fē'bl), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enfeeble*.

infeftment (in-feft'ment), *n.* [< *infeft*, pp. of **infeff*, *infeoff*, + *-ment*.] In *Scots law*, the old process of giving symbolical possession of heritable property, the legal evidence of which is an instrument of sasine.

The Sacrament [the Lord's Supper] is one of the seals of the covenant of grace which God makes with believers in Christ; & by it He gives them seisine and *infeftment* of all the benefits of the covenant, and of the glorious inheritance purchased for them by Christ.
Rev. J. Willison, Practical Works.

Base infeftment, a disposition of lands by a vassal, to be held of himself.—**Infeftment in security**, a temporary infeftment to secure payment of some debt.—**Infeftment of relief**, a similar security to relieve a cautioner.

infelicific (in-fē-li-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *infelix* (*-ic-*), unhappy (see *infelicity*), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Productive of unhappiness. [Rare.]

The breach of any moral rule is pro tanto *infelicific*, from its injurious effects on moral habits generally.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 423.

infelicitous (in-fē-lis'i-tus), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *felicitous*.] 1. Not felicitous, happy, or fortunate; unhappy: as, an *infelicitous* marriage.—2. Unskilful; inapt; inappropriate; ill-timed: as, an *infelicitous* expression.

infelicity (in-fē-lis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *infelicities* (-tiz). [= F. *infélicité* = Sp. *infelicidad* = Pg. *infelicidade* = It. *infelicità*, < L. *infelicita(t-)s*, misfortune, unhappiness, ill luck, < *infelix*, unfruitful, unfortunate, unhappy, < *in-* priv. + *felix*, happy: see *felicity*.] †1. Lack of felicity or good fortune; unhappiness; misfortune; misery.

To suppresse and hide a mans mirth, and not to haue therein a partaker, or at least wise a witnes, is no little griefe and *infelicity*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 36.

One of the first comforts which one neighbour administers to another is a relation of the like *infelicity*, combined with circumstances of greater bitterness.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 52.

2. Unfavorableness; inappropriateness; inaptness: as, the *infelicity* of the occasion.

With characteristic *infelicity* he blundered into the room. *Bret Harte*, Shore and Sedge, p. 171.

3. An inapt, unskilful, or imperfect mode of expression, or the expression itself: as, *infelicities* of style.

Errors and *infelicities* are . . . thoroughly wrought into our minds, as parts of our habitual mode of expression.
Whitney, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 16.

infelonious (in-fē-lō'ni-us), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *felonious*.] Not felonious; not legally punishable.

The thought of that *infelonious* murder [of a canary-bird] had always made her wince.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, iii.

infelt (in'felt), *a.* [< *in*1 + *felt*.] Felt within or deeply; heartfelt.

The gentle whispers of murmuring love, the half-smothered accents of *in-felt* passion.
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 37.

infeodation†, *n.* Same as *infeudation*.

infeoff†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enfeoff*.

infeoffment†, **infeofment**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *enfeoffment*.

infer (in-fėr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inferred*, ppr. *inferring*. [= F. *inférer* = Sp. Pg. *inferir* = It. *inferire*, < L. *inferre*, bring in or upon, bring against, infer, < *in*, in, on, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1. Cf. *illation*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To bring in, on, or about; lead forward or advance; adduce.

One day *inferres* that folle
Whereof so many yeares of yore were free.
Arthur, A Tragedy, F 4, b. (*Nares.*)

Without doing, *inferring*, or inflicting, or suffering to be done, *inferred*, or inflicted, to them or any of them, in body or goods, any disturbance or impeachment.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 212.

What need I *infer* more of their prodigal glisterings and their spangled damnations, when these are arguments sufficient to show the wealth of sin?
Middleton, Black Book.

When the King preferreth any to the dignitie of a Mandarine, or to a higher office, their custome is to put vp a libell of supplication, *inferring* their insufficiencie, with many modest refusals. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 440.

2. To form as an opinion or belief in consequence of something else observed or believed; derive as a fact or consequence, by reasoning of any kind; accept from evidence or premises; conclude.

The wit no sooner conceiueth that there is a God, but the will *inferreth* that he ought to be worshipped.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 31.

Judging from the past, we may safely *infer* that not one living species will transmit its unaltered likeness to a distant futurity. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 436.

From mere difference we can *infer* nothing.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 415.

3. To bear presumption or proof of; imply.

To stay with follies, or where faults may be,
Infers a crime, although the party free.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Creation *inferring* providence (for what father forsaketh the child that he hath begotten), and providence presupposing creation. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. 44.

What he dared not do *inferred* some peril, I suppose.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 292.

II. *intrans.* To conclude; reach a conclusion by reasoning.

I do not, brother,
Infer as if I thought my sister's state
Secure. *Milton*, Comus, l. 408.

To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xvii. 4.

inferable (in-fėr'a-bl), *a.* [< *infer* + *-able*. Cf. *inferrible*.] Capable of being inferred or deduced; that may be concluded from evidence or premises. Sometimes *inferrible*.

I have seen much of human prejudice, suffered much from human persecution, yet I see no reason hence *inferable* which should alter my wishes for their renovation.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 218.

If excess of pressure arrests nerve-action, and if the normal amount of pressure allows the normal amount of nerve-action; then it is *inferable* that nerve-disturbances will pass with undue facility if the pressure is deficient.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 26.

inferet, *adv.* See *in fere*, under *feer*1.

inference (in'fėr-ens), *n.* [= F. *inférence* = Sp. Pg. *inferencia*, < ML. *inferentia*, inference, < L. *inferre*, infer: see *infer*.] 1. The formation of a belief or opinion, not as directly observed, but as constrained by observations made of other matters or by beliefs already adopted; the system of propositions or judgments connected together by such an act in a syllogism—namely, the premises, or the judgment or judgments which act as causes, and the conclusion, or the judgment which results as an effect; also, the belief so produced. The act of inference consists psychologically in constructing in the imagination a sort of diagram or skeleton image of the essentials of the state of things represented in the premises, in which, by mental manipulation and contemplation, relations that had not been noticed in constructing it are discovered. In this respect inference is analogous to experiment, where, in place of a diagram, a simplified state of things is used, and where the manipulation is real instead of mental. *Unconscious inference* is the determination of a cognition by previous cognitions without consciousness or voluntary control. The lowest kind of conscious inference is where a proposition is recognised as inferred, but without distinct apprehension of the premises from which it has been inferred. The next lowest is the simple consequence, where a belief is recognised as caused by another belief, according to some rule or psychical force, but where the nature of this rule or leading principle is not recognised, and it is in truth some observed fact embodied in a habit of inference. Such, for example, is the celebrated inference of Descartes, *Cogito, ergo sum* ('I think, therefore I exist'). Higher forms of inference are the direct syllogism (see *syllogism*); apagogic inference, or the reductio ad absurdum, which involves the principle of contradiction: dilemmatic inference, which involves the principle of excluded middle; simple inferences turning upon relations; inferences of transposed quantity (see below); and

the Formatian inference (see *Formation*). Scientific inferences are either inductive or hypothetic. See *induction*, 5, and *analogy*, 3.

2. Reasoning from effect to cause; reasoning from signs; conjecture from premises or criteria; hypothesis.

An excellent discourse on . . . the inexpressible happiness and satisfaction of a holy life, with pertinent *inferences* to prepare us for death and a future state.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 21, 1703.

He had made not only illogical *inferences*, but false statements. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

Take, by contrast, the word *inference*, which I have been using: it may stand for the act of inferring, as I have used it; or for the connecting principle, or inferentia, between premises and conclusions; or for the conclusion itself.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 254.

Alternative inference. See *alternative*.—**Ampliative inference.** See *explicative inference*, below.—**Analogical inference**, the inference that a certain thing, which is known to possess a certain number of characters belonging to a limited number of objects or to one only, also possesses another character common to those objects. Such would be the inference that Mars is inhabited, owing to its general resemblance to the earth. Mill calls this inference from particulars to particulars, and makes it the basis of induction.—**Apagogical inference**, an inference reposing on the principle of contradiction, that A and not-A cannot be predicated of the same subject; the inference that a proposition is false because it leads to a false conclusion. Such is the example concerning mercury, under *deductive inference*, below.—**Comparative inference.** See *comparative*.—**Complete inference**, an inference whose leading principle involves no matter of fact over and above what is implied in the very conception of reasoning or inference: opposed to *incomplete inference*, or *enthymeme*. Thus, if a little girl says to herself, "It is naughty to do what mamma tells me not to do; but mamma tells me not to squint; therefore, it is naughty to squint," this is a complete inference; while if the first premise does not clearly and explicitly appear in her thought, although really operative in leading her to the conclusion, it ceases to be properly a premise, and the inference is incomplete.—**Correct inference**, an inference which *conforms* to the rules of logic, whether the premises are true or not.—**Deductive inference**, inference from a general principle, or the application of a precept or maxim to a particular case recognized as coming under it: a phrase loosely applied to all explicative inference. Example: Mercury is a metal, and mercury is liquid; hence, not all metals are solid. The general rule here is that all metals are solid, which is concluded to be false, because the necessary consequence that mercury would be solid is false.—**Direct deductive inference**, the simple inference from an antecedent to a consequent, in virtue of a belief in their connection as such. Example: All men die; Enoch and Elijah were men; therefore they must have died.—**Disjunctive inference.** Same as *alternative inference*.—**Explicative inference**, an inference which consists in the observation of new relations between the parts of a mental diagram (see above) constructed without addition to the facts contained in the premises. It infers no more than is strictly involved in the facts contained in the premises, which it thus unfolds or explicates. This is the opposite of *ampliative inference*, in which, in endeavoring to frame a representation, not merely of the facts contained in the premises, but also of the way in which they have come to present themselves, we are led to add to the facts directly observed. Thus, if I see the full moon partly risen above the horizon, it is absolutely out of my power not to imagine the entire disk as completed, and then partially hidden; and it will be an addition to and correction of this idea if I then stop to reflect that since the moon rose last the hidden part may have been torn away; the inference that the disk of the moon is complete is an irresistible ampliative inference. All the demonstrations of mathematics proceed by explicative inferences.—**Formatian inference.** See *Formatian*.—**Hypothetic inference**, the inference that a hypothesis, or supposition, is true because its consequences, so far as tried, have been found to be true; in a wider sense, the inference that a hypothesis resembles the truth as much as its consequences have been found to resemble the truth. Thus, Schliemann supposes the story of Troy to be historically true in some measure, on account of the agreement of Homer's narrative with the findings in his excavations, all of which would be natural results of the truth of the hypothesis.—**Immediate inference.** See *immediate*.—**Incomplete inference.** See *complete inference*, above.—**Indirect inference**, any inference reposing on the principle that the consequence of a consequence is itself a consequence. The same inference will be regarded as direct or indirect, according to the degree of importance attached to the part this principle plays in it. Example: All men die; but if Enoch and Elijah died, the Bible errs; hence, if Enoch and Elijah were men, the Bible errs.—**Inductive inference.** See *induction*, 5.—**Inference of transposed quantity**, any inference which reposes on the fact that a certain lot of things is finite in number, so that the inference would lose its cogency were this not the case. The following is an example: Every Hottentot kills a Hottentot; but nobody is killed by more than one person; consequently, every Hottentot is killed by a Hottentot. If the foolish first premise is supposed to hold good of the finite number of Hottentots who are living at any one time, the inference is conclusive. But if the infinite succession of generations is taken into account, then each Hottentot might kill a Hottentot of the succeeding generation, say one of his sons, and yet many might escape being killed.—**Leading principle of inference**, the formula of the mental habit governing an inference.—**Necessary inference**, an explicative inference in which it is logically impossible for the premises to be true without the truth of the conclusion.—**Probable inference**, a kind of inference embracing all ampliative and some explicative inference, in which the premises are recognized as possibly true without the truth of the conclusion, but in which it is felt that the reasoner is following a rule which may be trusted to lead him to the truth in the main and in the long run.—**Ricardian inference**, the mode of inference employed by Ricardo to establish his theory of rent. See *Ricardian*.—**Statistical inference**, an inference in regard to the magnitude of a quantity, where it is concluded that a certain value is the most probable, and that other possible values gradually fall off in probability as they depart from the most probable value. All the inferences of those sciences which are dominated by mathematics are of this character.—**Syn.** *Analysis, Anticipation, Argument, Argumentation, Assay, Assent, Assumption, Conclusion, Conjecture, Conviction, Corollary, Criterion, Decision, Deduction, Demonstration, Dilemma, Discovery, Elench, Enthymeme, Examination, Experiment, Experimentation, Finding, Forecast, Generalization, Guess, Hypothesis, Illation, Induction, Inquiry, Investigation, Judgment, Lemma, Moral, Persuasion, Porism, Prediction, Prevision, Presumption, Probation, Prognostication, Proof, Ratiocination, Reasoning, Research, Sifting, Surmise, Test, Theorem, Verdict.* Of these words, *illation* is a strict synonym for *inference* in the first and principal meaning of the latter word, but is pedantic and little used. *Reasoning* has the same meaning, but is not used as a relative noun with *of*; thus, we speak of the *inference of* the conclusion from the premises, and of *reasoning from* the premises to the conclusion. A *reasoning* may consist of a series of acts of *inference*. *Ratiocination* is abstract and severe reasoning, involving only necessary inferences. *Conclusion* differs from *inference* mainly in being applied preferentially to the result of the act called *inference;* but *conclusion* would further usually imply a stronger degree of persuasion than *inference*. *Conviction* and *persuasion* denote the belief attained, or its attainment, from a psychological point of view, while *inference, illation, reasoning, ratiocination*, and *conclusion* direct attention to the logic of the procedure. *Conviction* is perhaps a stronger word than *persuasion*, and more confined to serious and moral inferences. *Decision, judgment, finding*, and *verdict* are inferences from which practical results will immediately follow. *Discovery* is the inferential or other attainment of a new truth. *Analysis, assay, examination, experiment, experimentation, inquiry, investigation*, and *research* are processes analogous to inference, and also involving acts of inference. *Anticipation, assent, assumption*, and *presumption* express the attainment of belief either without inference or considered independently of any inference. *Presumption* is used for a probable inference or for the ground of it. *Argument, argumentation, demonstration, probation*, and *proof* set forth the logic of inferences already drawn. *Criterion* and *test* are rules of inference. *Elench* is that relation between the premises which compels assent to the conclusion; it is translated "evidence" in Heb. xi. 1, where an intellectual perception is meant. *Corollary, deduction, dilemma, enthymeme, forecast, generalization, induction, lemma, moral, porism, prediction, prevision, prognostication, sifting*, and *theorem* are special kinds of inference. (See these words.) *Conjecture, guess, hypothesis*, and *surmise* are synonyms of *inference* in its secondary sense. *Guess* and *surmise* are weaker words.

inferential (in-fę-ren'shal), *a.* [< ML. *inferentia*, inference, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an inference; deduced or deducible by inference.

It is not an *inferential*, but a palpable fact, that England is crowded. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 15.

The faith of Christ is not identical with the body of *inferential* theology which is the growth of later ages.
Contemporary Rev., L. 856.

inferentially (in-fę-ren'shal-i), *adv.* In an inferential manner; by way of inference.

It is shown *inferentially* that movements correspond to the action of the central nervo-mechanism.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 50.

inferiæ (in-fē'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [L., < *inferi*, the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead: see *inferior, infernal*.] Among the ancient Romans, sacrifices offered to the souls of deceased members of their families.

inferior (in-fē'ri-ọr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *inférieur* = Sp. Pg. *inferior* = It. *inferiore*, < L. *inferior*, lower, inferior, compar. of *inferus*, low, nether, underground, orig. a compar. Cf. Skt. *adhara*, lower, related with *adhas*, down, beneath.] I. *a.* **1.** Lower in space; situated below or in a lower position; subjacent: as, the *inferior* maxillary bone; the *inferior* limb of the moon.

The right membrana tympani was entirely destroyed, with the exception of a narrow rim, the remains of the *inferior* and posterior portions of the membrane.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 245.

The mouth, instead of opening in the *inferior* part of the head, as in common sharks, was at the extremity of the head, the jaws having the same bend.
Nature, XXX. 365.

2. Lower in grade or in any scale of reckoning; less important or valuable; of smaller consideration; subordinate: as, goods of *inferior* quality; a man of *inferior* rank.

Our nation is in nothing *inferiour* to the French or Italian for copie of language, subtiltie of deuice, good method and proportion in any forme of poeme.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 48.

The body, or, as some love to call it, our *inferiour* nature, is wiser in its own plain way, and attends its own business more directly than the mind, with all its boasted subtilty.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

Why be at the charge of providing logic of the best quality, when a very *inferior* article will be equally acceptable? *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

3. In *bot.*, growing below some other organ. An *inferior calyx* is one that is inserted below the ovary, or free; an *inferior ovary* is one with adnate or superior calyx. Compare *superior*.

4. In *astron.*: (*a*) Situated or occurring between the earth and the sun: as, the *inferior* planets; an *inferior* conjunction of Mercury and Venus. (*b*) Lying below the horizon: as, the *inferior* part of a meridian.—**5.** In *music*, lower in pitch.—**6.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the lower or ventral surface of an insect; below; nearer the ventral surface than other parts.—**7.** In *printing*, occupying the lower part of the shank of the type; standing below other type in the same line: as, the *inferior* figures used in chemical notation.—**Inferior antennæ or eyes**, antennæ or eyes situated on the lower surface of the head.—**Inferior court.** (*a*) A court not of general jurisdiction. (*b*) A court the proceedings or determinations of which are subject to the supervision or review of another court, of general jurisdiction, of the same state. Few phrases in law are more indeterminate than this. It is a well-settled maxim that jurisdiction is presumed in favor of the proceedings of superior, but not those of inferior, courts. The rule originated in England, where the courts of Chancery, Queen's (or King's) Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, all having an ancient common-law existence, and general, though not identical, jurisdiction, were known as the superior courts; and the distinction between them and inferior courts of special or limited jurisdiction was clear. In American law the term is variously used, without an exact meaning, except as afforded by the context.—**Inferior margin of a wing**, the margin lying beneath when the wing is folded against the body; the anterior margin: used principally in describing the tegmina of grasshoppers, etc.—**Inferior surface of a wing**, the surface lying beneath when the wing is spread.—**Inferior valve**, in *soil.*, the valve of an adherent bivalve by which it is united to other substances.—**Inferior wings**, in *entom.*, the posterior or hind wings: so called because they fold under the anterior pair.

II. *n.* A person who ranks below another; one who holds a lower place; a subordinate: as, an *inferior* in qualifications or experience; the *inferiors* in a great household.

It is fit I should commit offence to my *inferiors*.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 1.

A person gets more by obliging his *inferiour* than by disdaining him. *South*, Sermons.

The man who chooses to be with his *inferiors* is degraded. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 248.

inferiority (in-fē-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *infériorité* = Sp. *inferioridad* = Pg. *inferioridade* = It. *inferiorità*, < ML. *inferiorita(t-)s*, < L. *inferior*, lower: see *inferior*.] **1.** The state of being inferior, especially in degree or quality; a lower state or condition.

The genuine effect of a nearer or more attentive view of infinite excellency is a deep sense of our own great *inferiority* to it. *Boyle*, Works, V. 154.

I declare I always feel my *inferiority* almost too much when I am with people who can really talk—talk like that. *C. F. Woolson*, Jupiter Lights, xv.

2. In *logic*, the character of a sign, name, proposition, or inference which is applicable to only a part of the cases to which another is applicable.

inferiorly (in-fē'ri-ọr-li), *adv.* In an inferior manner, position, or relation; on or in the direction of the lower part or the inferior surface: as, an insect marked *inferiorly* with black, or having a band dilated *inferiorly*.

infernal (in-fėr'nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *infernal*, < OF. *enfernal, infernal*, F. *infernal* = Pr. *infernal, yfernal* = Sp. Pg. *infernal* = It. *infernale*, < LL. *infernalis*, belonging to the lower regions, < L. *infernus*, lower, underground, belonging to the lower regions, < *inferus*, low: see *inferior*.] I. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead, the Tartarus of the ancients.

The flocking shadows pale
Troop to the *infernal* jail;
Each fetter'd ghost slips to his several grave.
Milton, Nativity, l. 232.

As deep beneath th' *infernal* centre hurl'd
As from that centre to th' ethereal world.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 19.

O thou, whose worth thy wond'rous works proclaims;
The flames, thy piety; the world, thy fame;
Though great be thy request, yet shalt thou see
Th' Elysian fields, th' *infernal* monarchy.
Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

2. Pertaining to or resembling hell; inhabiting hell; suitable or appropriate to hell or its inhabitants; hellish; fiendish; diabolical: as, *infernal* cruelty. [Often used colloquially as an adjective of emphasis, equivalent to *outrageous*: as, an *infernal* shame; an *infernal* nuisance.]

A goat's rough body bore a lion's head;
Her pitchy nostrils flaky flames expire;
Her gaping throat emits *infernal* fire.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 224.

The instruments or abettors in such *infernal* designs.
Addison, Spectator, No. 323.

To look at Him who form'd us and redeem'd, . . .
To recollect that, in a form like ours,
He bruis'd beneath his feet th' *infernal* powers.
Cowper, Charity, l. 400.

Well, it is the most unaccountable affair! 'sdeath! there is certainly some *infernal* mystery in it I can't comprehend! *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 1.

Infernal fig, *Argemone Mexicana*, the prickly poppy or Mexican poppy: probably so called on account of the very prickly pod. Also called *devil's-fig*.—**Infernal machine**, a machine or apparatus, usually disguised as some familiar and harmless object, contrived to produce explosion, for the purpose of assassination or other mischief.—**Infernal stone** (*lapis infernalis*), a name formerly given to lunar caustic, as also to caustic potash.=**Syn.** 1. Tartarean, Stygian.—2. Devilish, satanic, fiendlike, nefarious.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of hell or of the lower regions.

That instrument ne'er heard,
Struck by the skilful bard,
It strongly to awake;
But if th' *infernals* scar'd,
And made Olympus quake.
Drayton, To Himself and the Harp.

2. A person or thing of an infernal character in any sense, or of supposed infernal appearance: specifically applied to a fire-ship, torpedo, infernal machine, or the like.

This [part of the line] the commodore ordered to be instantly cut away, for fear of hauling up another of the *infernals*, as he termed it.
Men and Manners in America, p. 189.

infernality (in-fėr-nal'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *infernalidad* = Pg. *infernalidade* = It. *infernalità*; as *infernal* + *-ity*.] The character or condition of being infernal; hellishness.

The appalling union of the infallibility of Heaven with the *infernality* of Hell. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 261.

infernally (in-fėr'nal-i), *adv.* In an infernal or devilish manner; diabolically; outrageously.

All this I perceive is *infernally* false. *Bp. Hacket.*

inferno (in-fėr'nō), *n.* [< It. *inferno*, hell (the title and subject of one part of Dante's "Divina Commedia"), < L. *infernus*, of the lower regions, *inferna*, the lower regions: see *infernal*.] Hell; the infernal regions.

The lights of the town dotted and flecked a heaving *inferno* of black sea with their starlike specks, beyond which tumbled the upward avalanches of the breakers.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 19.

infero-. [Mod. combining form of L. *inferus*, low, or *inferior*, lower.] An element in some recent scientific compounds, meaning 'low' or 'lower,' and implying that something is below, on the lower side, or inferior in position or relation.=**Syn.** *Infero-*, *Infra-*. In zoölogy these prefixes refer to position or relation of parts, not to quantity, quality, or degree. *Infero-* generally means low or down with reference to the thing itself; *infra-* means below or under something else; but this distinction is not always observed. Thus, *infero*branchiate means having the gills low down; *infra*branchial would mean being below the gills.

infero-anterior (in*f*ẹ-rō-an-tē'ri-ọr), *a.* [< L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *anterior*, that is in front: see *anterior*.] Situated below and in front.

inferobranch (in'fẹ-rō-brangk), *n.* One of the *Inferobranchiata*. *S. P. Woodward.* Also *inferobranchian*.

Inferobranchia (in*f*ẹ-rō-brang'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *Inferobranchiata*, 2. *Latreille*, 1825.

inferobranchian (in*f*ẹ-rō-brang'ki-ạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *inferobranchiate*.

II. *n.* Same as *inferobranch*.

Inferobranchiata (in*f*ẹ-rō-brang-ki-ā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *inferobranchiatus*: see *inferobranchiate*.] 1. In the old systems of De Blainville and Cuvier, an order of nudibranchiate gastropods having lamellar gills under an expanded mantle, as the families *Phyllidiidæ* and *Diphyllidiidæ*. In De Blainville's classification (1825) they were the fourth order of his second section of *Paracephalophora monoica*, composed of the two genera *Phyllidia* and *Linguella*.

2. In later systems, a suborder of nudibranchiates extended to include forms without branchiæ, but otherwise resembling the typical forms. Thus extended, the order embraces the families *Phyllidiidæ*, *Hypobranchaidæ*, *Pleurophyllidiidæ*, and *Dermatobranchidæ*.

Also called *Inferobranchia*, *Hypobranchia*, *Hypobranchiata*, *Dipleurobranchia*.

inferobranchiate (in*f*ẹ-rō-brang'ki-ạt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *inferobranchiatus*, < L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *branchiæ*, gills.] I. *a.* Having the gills inferior in position; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Inferobranchiata*. Also *inferobranchian*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Inferobranchiata*.

inferolateral (in*f*ẹ-rō-lat'ẹ-ral), *a.* [< L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral*.] Situated below and to one side; inferior and lateral. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 558.

inferomedian (in*f*ẹ-rō-mē'di-ạn), *a.* [< L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *medianus*, that is in the middle, < *medius*, middle: see *median*.] Situated in the middle of the under side.

inferoposterior (in*f*ẹ-rō-pos-tē'ri-ọr), *a.* [< L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *posterior*, compar. of *posterus*, coming after: see *posterior*.] Situated below and behind.

inferrible (in-fėr'i-bl), *a.* [< *infer*(*r*) + *-ible*.] See *inferable*.

From this experiment made in two receivers, it seems to be *inferribls* that air produced from cherries doth promote the alteration both of colour and also of firmness in apricocks. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 534.

infertile (in-fėr'til), *a.* [= F. *infertile* = Pg. *infertil* = It. *infertile*, < LL. *infertilis*, not fertile, < L. *in-* priv. + *fertilis*, fertile: see *fertile*.] Not fertile; not fruitful or productive; barren; sterile: as, an *infertile* soil; *infertile* ideas.

Ignorance being of itself, like stiff clay, an *infertile* soil, when pride comes to scorch and harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable. *Government of the Tongue.*

If we say "Man is man," the proposition is *infertile*, because the identity is simply affirmed.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 79.

The offspring are usually entirely *infertile*.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 129.

infertility (in-fėr-til'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *infertilité* = Pg. *infertilidade*, < LL. *infertilita(t-)s*, < *infertilis*, not fertile: see *infertile*.] The condition of being infertile; unproductiveness; barrenness: as, the *infertility* of land.

Commonly the same distemperature of the air that occasioned the plague occasioned also the *infertility* or noxiousness of the soil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very small, or very unwholesom.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 214.

infest† (in-fest'), *a.* [< L. *infestus*, disturbed, molested, unsafe, attacking, hostile, troublesome, < *in*, in, on, + **festus*, for **fedtus*, < *fendere*, strike: see *fend*[1].] Hostile; hurtful; mischievous; harassing; troublesome.

But with fierce fury and with force *infest*,
Upon him ran. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 5.

For well she knew the wayes to win good will
Of every wight, that were not too *infest*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 41.

Toward others he was so *infest* and cruell.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

infest (in-fest'), *v.* [< OF. (also F.) *infester* = Sp. Pg. *infestar* = It. *infestare*, < L. *infestare*, attack, molest, < *infestus*, hostile: see *infest*, *a.*] I. *trans.* To attack; molest; harass; haunt or prowl around mischievously or hurtfully; attack parasitically.

The part of the desert towards the convent was very much *infested* with a large yellow hornet, call'd Dembeh, that stings the beasts as well as men.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 152.

The cares that *infest* the day
Shall fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.
Longfellow, The Day is Done.

This cow was soon after stolen by a notorious thief named Drac, who *infested* the neighbourhood.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xx.

The county of Suffolk was especially agitated, and the famous witch-finder, Matthew Hopkins, pronounced it to be *infested* with witches. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 125.

=**Syn.** To annoy, harass, torment, plague, vex, molest, overrun.

II.† *intrans.* To become confirmed in evil; become habitually vicious.

Their vitious living shamefully increaseth and augmenteth, and by a cursed custome so grown and *infested* that a great multitude of the religious persons in such small houses do rather choose to rove abroad in apostasie than to conform themselves to the observation of good religion.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., vi. 310.

infestation (in-fes-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *infestation* = Sp. *infestacion* = Pg. *infestação* = It. *infestazione*, < LL. *infestatio(n-)*, a molesting, troubling, < L. *infestare*, molest: see *infest*, *v.*] 1. The act of infesting or harassing; harassment; molestation.

Touching the *infestation* of pirates, he hath been careful. *Bacon*, Speech in the Star-Chamber, 1617.

Infranchis'd with full liberty equal to their conquerors, whom the just revenge of ancient pyracies, cruel captivities, and the causeless *infestation* of our coast had warrantably call'd over, and the long prescription of many hundred years. *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

2. A harassing inroad; a malignant or mischievous invasion.

The experiences of remorse and horror I was undergoing were diabolic *infestations*, rather than any legitimate operation of the Divine spirit within me.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 123.

infester (in-fes'tėr), *n.* One who or that which infests.

infestered† (in-fes'tėrd), *a.* [< *in*-[2] + *fester*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Rankling; inveterate.

infestive[1]† (in-fes'tiv), *a.* [< *infest* + *-ive*.] Troublesome; annoying.

For I will all their ships infame, with whose *infestive* smoke,
Fear-shrunk, and hidden near their keels, the conquer'd Greeks shall choke. *Chapman*, Iliad, viii. 151.

infestive[2] (in-fes'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *infestivo*, < L. *infestivus*, not festive, not agreeable, < *in-* priv. + *festivus*, festive: see *festive*.] Not festive; cheerless; joyless. *Cockeram.* [Rare.]

infestivity (in-fes-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *infestive* + *-ity*.] Lack of festivity; lack of cheerfulness or mirth. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

infestuous† (in-fes'tū-us), *a.* [As *infest*, *a.*, + *-u-ous*.] Mischievous; harmful; noxious. Also *infestious*.

The natural pravity and clownish malignity of the vulgar sort are, unto princes, as *infestuous* as serpents.
Bacon.

Caus'd them from out his kingdom to withdraw,
With this *infestious* skill, some other-where.
Daniel, To Sir Thos. Egerton.

infeudation (in-fū-dā'shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *infeodation*; = F. *infeodation* = Sp. *enfeudacion* = Pg. *enfeudação* = It. *infeudazione*, < ML. *infeudatio(n-)*, < *infeudare*, *infeodare*, confer in fee, < *in*, in, + *feudum*, a feud, fee: see *feud*[2].] In *Eng. law*: (*a*) The act of conferring an estate in fee; the relation of lord and vassal established by the grant and acceptance of an estate in fee.

The relation of the lord to the vassals had originally been settled by express engagement, and a person wishing to engraft himself on the brotherhood by commendation or *infeudation* came to a distinct understanding as to the conditions on which he was to be admitted.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 353.

(*b*) The granting of tithes to laymen.

A decree of the Council of Lateran, held A. D. 1179, only prohibited what was called the *infeodation* of tithes, or their being granted to mere laymen.
Blackstone, Com., II. iii.

infibulate (in-fib'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infibulated*, ppr. *infibulating*. To clasp or confine with or as with a buckle or padlock; attach a clasp, buckle, or ring to.

infibulation (in-fib-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *infibulation* = Pg. *infibulação* = It. *infibulazione*, < ML. **infibulatio(n-)*, < L. *infibulare*, put a clasp or buckle on, < *in*, on, + *fibula*, a clasp: see *fibula*.] 1. The act of clasping or confining with or as with a buckle or padlock.—2. The attachment of a ring, clasp, buckle, or the like to the sexual organs in such manner as to prevent copulation. This operation was very generally practised in antiquity upon both young men and young women, but in later times chiefly upon the latter; and it is said to be still in use in some parts of the East.

infidel (in'fi-del), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *infidèle* = Sp. Pg. *infiel* = It. *infedele*, faithless, unfaithful, unbelieving, < L. *infidelis*, unfaithful, faithless (LL. unbelieving, ML. also as noun, an unbeliever), < *in-* priv. + *fidelis*, faithful: see *fidelity*, *feal*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Without faith; unbelieving; disbelieving; especially, rejecting the distinctive doctrines of a particular religion, while perhaps an adherent of some other religion.

The barbarous Turk is satisfied with spoil;
And shall I, being possess'd of what I came for,
Prove the more *infidel*?
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 1.

Specifically—2. Rejecting the Christian religion while accepting no other; not believing in the Bible or any divine revelation: used especially of persons belonging to Christian communities.—3. Due to or manifesting unbelief.

Through profane and *infidel* contempt
Of holy writ. *Cowper*, Task, i. 740.

II. *n.* 1. An unbeliever; a disbeliever; one who denies the distinctive tenets of a particular religion.

And sore we war offeryd to be dryff in to Barbaria, where Dwellyth ower Mortall Enimys, as Turkes, Mamnoluks, Sarrasyns, and other *infidelys*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 59.

Now, *infidel* [Shylock], I have thee on the hip.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

On her white breast a sparkling cross she wore,
Which Jews might kiss, and *infidels* [Mohammedans] adore. *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 7.

Mohammed . . . now began to threaten the *infidels* with the judgment of God for their contempt of His message and His messenger. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 549.

Specifically—2. A disbeliever in religion or divine revelation in general; especially, one who denies or refuses to believe in the Christian religion while accepting no other; one who rejects the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine origin and authority of Christianity as revealed in the Bible.

Have mercy upon all Jews, Turks, *Infidels*, and Heretics.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Good Friday.

3. In *feudal law*, one who violated fealty. *Rapalje and Lawrence.* —**Syn.** *Infidel, Unbeliever, Disbeliever, Deist, Atheist, Agnostic, Skeptic, Free-thinker.* The word *infidel* is generally used in opprobrium. It may mean either a disbeliever in one's own religion as opposed to another (as a Christian in the view of a Mohammedan, or the contrary), or a deist, an atheist, or an agnostic. (See below.) In strict use, however, it is not applicable to one who has never heard of Christianity, nor to one who rejects some particular doctrine of the Christian church, while he accepts Christianity as a divinely revealed religion, nor to one who is in avowed doubt respecting the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, but willing to be taught and persuaded. The first is a heathen, the second a heretic, the third a skeptic. *Unbeliever* and *disbeliever* are negative in form, but *disbeliever* is positive in its implication that one actually refuses to believe; the *unbeliever* only fails to believe. (See *disbelief*.) *Unbeliever* is almost always general, applying to Christianity as a whole; *disbeliever* is specific, but has a wider range of possible application: as, a *disbeliever* in the divine right of kings. A *deist* believes in a God, but denies the fact or possibility of a revelation. An *atheist* denies the existence of a God. An *agnostic* denies (*a*) any possible or (*b*) any actual knowledge concerning God and a future life. A *skeptic* either doubts whether any truth or principle can be philosophically established, or, specifically, doubts the truth of all propositions in the field of religion. *Free-thinker*, though inoffensive by derivation, is opprobriously used, the freedom of thinking being held to be lawlessness or license. None of these words draws the line distinctly between honesty and dishonesty in the treatment of the evidences of Christianity.

The Saxons were *Infidels*, and brought in with them Diversity of Idols, after whose names they gave Appellations to the several Days of the Week. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 2.

I love to consider an *infidel*, whether distinguished by the title of *deist*, *atheist*, or *free-thinker*, in three different lights: in his solitudes, his afflictions, and his last moments. *Addison and Steele*, Tatler, No. 111.

By night an *atheist* half believes a God.
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 172.

He on the thought-benighted *skeptic* beamed
Manifest Godhead.
Coleridge, Religious Musings, l. 31.

infidelity (in-fi-del'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *infidelities* (-tiz). [< F. *infidélité* = Pr. *infidelitat* = Sp. *infidelidad* = Pg. *infidelidade* = It. *infedelità, infedeltà, infidelità*, unfaithfulness, unbelief, < L. *infidelita(t-)s*, unfaithfulness, < *infidelis*, unfaithful, unbelieving: see *infidel*.] 1. Lack of faith or belief; unbelief; disbelief: with reference to the essential tenets of any religion.

The promyses of God can not be disapointed by mannes *infidelite*, as S. Paule saith.
Bp. Gardiner, Explication, fol. 78.

That the fume of an Agath will avert a tempest, or the wearing of a Chrysoprase make one out of gold, as some have delivered, we are yet, I confesse, to believe, and in that *infidelity* are likely to end our days.
Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid. (1646), ii. 5.

Specifically—2. Disbelief in revealed religion; rejection of the doctrine of inspiration of the Scriptures or of the divine origin of Christianity; or, yet more broadly, disbelief in all forms of religious faith. Thus, infidelity includes atheism, or disbelief in God; deism, or belief in God accompanied with disbelief in Christianity; and agnosticism, or disbelief in the possibility of extramundane knowledge.

I hear with sorrow . . . that a very anti-christian article has crept in the last number of the Edinburgh Review. . . . You must be thoroughly aware that the rumour of *infidelity* decides not only the reputation, but the existence of the Review. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, viii.

3. Breach of trust; unfaithfulness to a charge or an obligation; dishonesty; disloyalty; deceit: as, the *infidelity* of a friend or a servant.

I have had, in twenty years' experience, enough of the uncertainty of princes, the caprices of fortune, . . . and the *infidelity* of friends.
Sir W. Temple, Memoirs from the Peace in 1697.

The *infidelities* of the post-offices, both of England and France, are not unknown to you.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 325.

Specifically—4. Unfaithfulness to the marriage-vows; adultery.

Too much indulgence has been shown to the extravagance, dishonesty, and domestic *infidelity* of men of wit.
Lord John Russell, in Lady Holland's Sydney Smith, vi., [note.

infield† (in-fēld'), *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *field*.] To inclose, as a piece of land; make a field of.

infield (in'fēld), *a.* [< *in*1 + *field*.] Under crop; noting arable land which is still kept under crop: distinguished from *outfield*. [Scotch.]

The rich *infield* ground produced spontaneously rib grass, white, yellow, and red clover, with the other plants of which cattle are fondest. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 196.

in-field (in'fēld), *n.* [< *in*1 + *field*.] In *base-ball*. See *field*, *n.*, 3.

in fieri (in fī'e-rī). [L.: *in*, in; *fieri*, become (here as a noun, becoming), used as pass. of *facere*, make, do: see *fiat*.] In process; yet in the making: said of legal proceedings which, though actually pending, have not yet been completed, and therefore may yet be molded as accuracy and justice require.

infile† (in-fīl'), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *file*3. Cf. *enfile*.] To place in a file; arrange in a file or rank. *Holland.*

infill (in'fil), *v. t.* [< *in*1 + *fill*1, *v.*] To fill in; fill.

The impressions have been produced by the *infilled* tracks and burrowings of marine animals.
Geol. Mag., N. S., IV. 89.

infilling (in'fil-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *infill*, *v.*] That which fills in, or has been made to occupy cavities or vacant places of any kind or dimensions: same as *filling*.

The skeleton is more or less extensively composed of phosphate of lime, with the chambers occupied, throughout or in part, by phosphatic *infilling*.
Amer. Geologist, I. 255.

infilm (in-film'), *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *film*.] To cover with a film, as in gilding.

infilter (in-fil'tėr), *v. t.* [= F. *infiltrer* = Sp. Pg. *infiltrar* = It. *infiltrare*; as *in*-2 + *filter*1.] To filter or sift in.

infiltrate (in-fil'trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *infiltrated*, ppr. *infiltrating*. [< *in*-2 + *filtrate*. Cf. *infilter*.] I. *intrans.* To pass by filtration; percolate through pores or interstices.

The water *infiltrates* through the porous rock.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

II. *trans.* To pass into or through the pores or interstices of; filter into or through.

The quantity [of rain] which *infiltrated* the chalk district in the neighbourhood of King's Langley to replenish the springs and rivers of that neighbourhood was ascertained and recorded.
T. Bailey Denton, Sanitary Engineering, p. 25.

infiltrate (in-fil'trāt), *n.* [< *infiltrate*, *v.* Cf. *filtrate*, *n.*] That which infiltrates; specifically, in *pathol.*, the substance which passes into the tissues to form a morbid accumulation, as the fat of fatty infiltration.

infiltration (in-fil-trā'shon), *n.* [= F. *infiltration* = Sp. *infiltracion* = Pg. *infiltração* = It. *infiltrazione*; as *infiltrate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act or process of infiltrating.

The landslips are occasioned by *infiltrations* of water into ground which retains it in great quantity.
Trans. in *J. C. Brown's* Reboisement in France, p. 249.

2. In *pathol.*, a morbid condition of any portion of tissue produced by the accumulation in it of substances introduced from without: distinguished from *degeneration*, where the substance abnormally present is produced from the tissue itself through faulty metabolism.—3. That which infiltrates; a fluid, or matter carried by a fluid, which enters the pores or cavities of a body.

Calcareous *infiltrations* filling the cavities of other stones. *Kirwan.*

Albuminous infiltration. Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Amyloid infiltration.** Same as *lardaceous disease* (which see, under *lardaceous*).—**Fatty infiltration**, the deposit in the cells of globules of fat, taken up by the cell from without, and not formed by the degeneration of the proteid substance of the cell.

infinitant (in-fin'i-tant), *a.* [< ML. *infinitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *infinitare*, infinitate: see *infinitate*.] In *logic*, applied to a sign of negation which is closely connected with a general term, as the *non* in *non*-existent.

infinitary (in-fin'i-tā-ri), *a.* [< *infinite* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to infinite quantity.—**Infinitary property of a function**, in *math.*, a property belonging to the function when the variable becomes infinite.—**Infinitary type of fx**, a quantity having a finite ratio to $fx : f'x$ when x becomes infinite.

infinitate (in-fin'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infinitated*, ppr. *infinitating*. [< ML. *infinitare* (Abelard), negate, mark as infinite, < L. *infinitus*, infinite: see *infinite*.] To render infinite; in *logic*, to negate by attaching a sign of negation to: said particularly of terms, as objects of the action, and also of propositions.

infinitation (in-fin-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *infinitate* + *-ion*.] The act or result of infinitating.

infinite (in'fi-nit), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *infinite, infynyte* = F. *infini* = Pr. *infinit, enfenit* = Sp. Pg. It. *infinito*, < L. *infinitus*, boundless, unlimited, without end, endless, indefinite, < *in-* priv. + *finitus*, bounded, ended: see *finite*.] I. *a.* 1. Immeasurably or innumerably great; so great as to be absolutely incapable of being measured or counted. Space is the most familiar example of an object ordinarily conceived to be infinite. Anaximander and other early Greek philosophers appear to have called this ἄπειρον, unbounded, and the Latin *infinitum* is a translation of this Greek word. The two ideas, that of the immeasurable and that of the unbounded, were confused by the early Greeks, and also by some modern philosophers, as Hobbes and Hegel. Ordinary geometry regards space as both unbounded and immeasurable; but the hypothesis of modern geometers concerning the properties of space, called elliptic non-Euclidean geometry, makes space measurable (in that it supposes that a point proceeding along a straight line, after having traversed a vast but finite distance, would return from behind to its original starting-point), and this supposition, which is entirely self-consistent, leaves space unbounded just as the surface of a spherical body, such as a pea, or the circumference of a circle is unbounded. But it is no more the usage of ordinary language than of mathematics to call the surface of a pea *infinite*. On the other hand, geometers conceive that if from an unbounded and immeasurable (infinite) right line a small part be cut off, what remains, having two terminals, is bounded but immeasurable; and in ordinary as in mathematical language such a line would be called *infinite*. Thus, the usual and mathematical meaning of the word *infinite* departs from the suggestion of its etymology. Mathematicians speak of the ratios of infinite quantities; such an expression supposes that the arrangement of the units or elements remains essentially unchanged in the measurement. Thus, a line two inches long, comprising an infinity of points, may be said to have twice as many points as one which measures only one inch and also comprises an infinity of points; but this only means that the former multitude appears twice as great as the latter when the points are not completely disintegrated. So *orders of infinity* are spoken of. (See *infinitesimal*.) These expressions have led metaphysicians to suppose that the infinite quantity of the mathematicians is not the maximum, and consequently is not truly infinite. But the points of a line, however short, can be brought into a one-to-one correspondence with those of all space—that is, for every point in all space there is a distinct and separate point in the line, and that although the space considered have an infinite multitude of dimensions; so that the multitude of points in a line is the greatest possible quantity. Mathematicians distinguish, however, two kinds of infinity. The multitude of finite whole numbers may be said to be *infinite*, since the counting of them cannot be completed. But the multitude of points upon a line, which corresponds to the multitude of numbers expressible by an infinite series of decimals, is infinitely greater, in that it cannot be brought into a one-to-one correspondence with the former. If ∞ represents the former multitude, 10^{∞} will represent the latter, so that the former is analogous to a logarithmic infinite, or infinite of order zero. The former is said to be *improperly* or *discretely infinite*, the latter *properly* or *continuously infinite*.

In the extension of space-construction to the infinitely great, we must distinguish between unboundedness and *infinite* extent; the former belongs to the extent-relations, the latter to the measure-relations.
Riemann, Hypotheses at the Bases of Geometry (tr. by [W. K. Clifford), III. § 2.

2. All-embracing; lacking nothing; the greatest possible; perfect; absolute: applied only to Divinity.

But shining with such vast, such various Light,
As speaks the Hand that form'd them [stars] *Infinite*.
Prior, Solomon, i.

That which is conceived as absolute and *infinite* must be conceived as containing within itself the sum not only of all actual, but of all possible modes of being.
Mansell, Limits of Religious Thought.

3. Boundless; unbounded; endless; without limit; interminable. In this sense the surface of a pea is infinite, while a plane of immeasurable extent whose continuity is interrupted by one small hole is finite. [Rare, except by confusion with def. 1 (which see).]

The environment of any finite portion of space is and must be necessarily other portions of space. But if any limited space has space for its environment, it is not limited by it, but continued by it. Any possible limited or finite space is continued by an environment of space, and the whole of space is *infinite*. . . . Self-environment is the characteristic of the *infinite*.
W. T. Harris, Philos. in Outline, § 10.

4. By hyperbole, indefinitely extensive; beyond our powers of measuring or reckoning.

Gratiano speaks an *infinite* deal of nothing.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

What a piece of work is a man! How noble in reason! how *infinite* in faculty! *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Man differs from man; generation from generation; nation from nation. Education, station, sex, age, accidental associations, produce *infinite* shades of variety.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

5. [Tr. Gr. ἀόριστος: see *aorist*.] In *logic*, modified, as a term, by a sign of negation.—**Infinite being**, a being in whose mode of existence there is no defect; specifically (the *Infinite Being*), God; the absolute Deity.—**Infinite decimal**, a decimal which is interminate, or which may be carried to infinity. Thus, if the diameter of a circle be 1, the circumference is 3.14159265, etc., carried to infinity.—**Infinite distress, divisibility, group, hyperbola**, etc. See the nouns.—**Infinite ellipse.** Same as *elliptoid*.—**Infinite series**, a series the terms of which go on increasing or diminishing without coming to an end. See *series*.—**Syn.** Boundless, immeasurable, illimitable, interminable, limitless, unlimited, unbounded.

II. *n.* Anything which is infinite, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *philos.*, the Infinite Being; the absolute Deity.

The nothingness of the finite is due to an implicit consciousness of the *Infinite* that is rising within the spirit.
J. Caird, in Faiths of the World.

The finite is relative to something else; the *infinite* is self-related. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 71.

The being of the *Infinite* may be a consciousness, but it is not our consciousness, nor is ours related to it as the part to the whole, or in any way necessary to it.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. cxliii.

(*b*) In *math.*, a fictitious or supposed quantity, too great to be capable of measurement. See *infinitesimal*.

It is already a doctrine of Aristotle's that an infinity can never be acts (i. e. actual and given), but only potentiâ. . . . He expounds the antinomies in his usual way,

and then says, "A mediator is required"; upon which he gives the solution that the *infinite*, both of the world in space, and in time and in division, is never before the regressus, or progressus, but in it. This truth then lies in the rightly apprehended conception of the *infinite*. Thus one misunderstands himself if he imagines that he can think the *infinite*, of whatever kind it may be, as something objectively present and complete, and independent of the regressus.

Schopenhauer, Will, tr. by Haldane and Kempe, ii. 115.

If Zero is the sign of a vanished quantity, the *Infinite* is the sign of that Continuity of Existence which has been ideally divided into discrete parts in the affixing of limits.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 5.

(*c*) A large number; a crowd.

Their gates are walled vp; and there are *infinite of* Prier-like companions passing to and fro in the Citie.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 428.

Gods defend me,
What multitudes they are, what *infinites!*

Fletcher, Bonduca, iii. 5.

Arithmetic of infinites, a name given by Dr. Wallis to a method invented by him for the summation of infinite series.

infinitely (in'fi-nit-li), *adv.* Innumerably; immeasurably; incomparably; in the highest conceivable degree: often used in hyperbole: as, to be *infinitely* obliged for favors.

I am a soldier, and a bachelor, lady;
And such a wife as you I could love *infinitely.*

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 6.

We know that a good constitution is *infinitely* better than the best despot. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Matter is concluded not to be *infinitely* divisible.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Phys., p. 194.

infiniteness (in'fi-nit-nes), *n.* The state of being infinite; infinity; immensity.

Let us always bear about us such impressions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourselves before his Almightiness, and express that infinite distance between his *infiniteness* and our weaknesses. *Jer. Taylor.*

If we consider the quality of the person appearing, that he was no other than the eternal Son of God, how ought we to be wrapt with wonder and astonishment at the *infiniteness* of the divine condescention!

Abp. Sharp, Works, I. xi.

infinitesimal (in'fi-ni-tes'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *infinitésimal* = Sp. Pg. *infinitesimal* = It. *infinitesimale*, < NL. *infinitesimalis*, infinitesimal, < *infinitesimus* (fem. *infinitesima* (> It. *infinitesima* = Pg. *infinitesima* = F. *infinitésime*), sc. *pars*, an infinitesimal), a quasi-ordinal numeral, a term of an infinite convergent series which is preceded by an infinite number of terms, hence infinitely small, < *infinitum*, a quasi-cardinal, neut. of L. *infinitus*, infinite: see *infinite*. For the ordinal termination, cf. *centesimal*, *millesimal*, etc.] I. *a.* Infinitely or indefinitely small; less than any assignable quantity.

The distance between them may be either infinite or *infinitesimal*, according to the measure used.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

Its [homeopathy's] leaders have long ceased to insist upon *infinitesimal* dosage as an essential principle of treatment. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 537.

Infinitesimal analysis, in *math.* See *analysis*, 3 (*c*).—**Infinitesimal transformation.** See *transformation.*

II. *n.* In *math.*, a fictitious quantity so small that by successive additions to itself no sensible quantity, such as the unit of quantity, could ever be generated. If a is a finite quantity, and i an infinitesimal, we always assume $a + i = a$, a fundamental proposition of the infinitesimal calculus: but whether this is because the infinitesimal is a fictitious quantity strictly zero, or because equality is used in a generalized sense in which this is true, is a question of logic, concerning which mathematicians are not agreed. Most writers use the *method of limits* (which see, under *limit*), which avoids this and other difficulties. It is assumed that all the mathematical operations can be performed on these quantities. Every power of an infinitesimal is infinitely smaller than any inferior power of the same infinitesimal. (See *infinite*, 1.) Any infinitesimal may be assumed as a base or standard, by comparison with which the magnitudes of others are estimated. The base itself is said to be of the first order, its square of the second order, its cube of the third order, etc. Finite quantities are of the zero order of infinitesimals, and infinite quantities are generally of negative orders. The logarithm of any infinitesimal of a finite order is of order zero, although it is infinite. In like manner, in every order of infinitesimals there are quantities infinitely greater and quantities infinitely smaller than the power of the base of that order. The square, cube, etc., of an infinitesimal of the zero order remains of the zero order: yet there is nothing peculiar about these infinitesimals; any one of them might have been taken as the base, and then its square would have been reckoned as of the second order, while the infinitesimal in comparison with which it was of the zero order would now appear as of the infinite order.

Infinities are composed of finites in no other sense than as finites are composed of *infinitesimals.*

Dr. Clark, Fourth Reply to Leibnits.

infinitesimally (in'fi-ni-tes'i-mal-i), *adv.* By infinitesimals; in infinitely small quantities; to an infinitesimal extent or in an infinitesimal degree.

Just as he himself forms an *infinitesimally* small part of the universe, so his personal knowledge is utterly incommensurate with the sum total of existence.

J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 13.

infinition† (in-fi-nish'ọn), *n.* [= OF. *infinicion*, < L. *infinitio(n-)*, boundlessness, infinity, < *infinitus*, boundless: see *infinite*.] Infinitation; negation.

For what joy is so great but the conceipt
Of falling to his *Infinition*
Of blacke Non-essence will confound it streight?

Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 28.

infinitival (in-fin-i-ti'vạl or in-fin'i-ti-vạl), *a.* [< *infinitive* + *-al.*] In *gram.*, of or belonging to the infinitive.

To all verbs, then, from the Anglo-Saxon, to all based on the uncorrupted *infinitival* stems of Latin verbs of the first conjugation, and to all substantives, whencesoever sprung, we annex -able only.

F. Hall, -Able and Reliable, p. 47.

infinitive (in-fin'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *infinitif* = Pr. *infinitiu, enfenitiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *infinitivo* = D. *infinitivus* = G. Dan. Sw. *infinitiv*, < LL. *infinitivus*, unlimited, indefinite (*modus infinitivus* or simply *infinitivus*, the infinitive mode), < L. *infinitus*, unlimited: see *infinite*.] I. *a.* In *gram.*, unlimited; indefinite: noting a certain verb-form sometimes called the *infinitive mode*. See II.

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.*, a certain verb-form expressing the general sense of the verb without restriction in regard to person or number, as English *give*, German *geben*, French *donner*, Latin *dare*, Greek δόὓναι. In the grammar of Latin and of the most familiar modern languages, it is used as the representative form of the whole verb-system. It is by origin simply a verbal noun in an oblique case (oftenest dative); and hence its tendency to use with a stereotyped prefixed preposition, as *to* in English, *zu* (= English *to*) in German, *at* (= English *at*) in Scandinavian, *de* ('of') or *à* ('to') in French, and so on; but the preposition is no part of the infinitive. In the old grammars, and in many recent ones, it is called a *mode;* but the term is objectionable, and is going out of use. Abbreviated *inf.*

2†. An endless quantity or number; an infinity.

Fie, that the spyrit of a single man
Should contradict innumerable wills;
Fie, that *infinitiues* of forces can
Nor may effect what one conceit fulfills.

G. Markham, Sir R. Grinuile, p. 69.

Historical infinitive. See *historical*, 4.

infinitively (in-fin'i-tiv-li), *adv.* In *gram.*, in the manner of an infinitive.

infinito (in-fi-nē'tọ), *a.* [It., = E. *infinite*, q. v.] In *music*, perpetual, as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning.

infinitude (in-fin'i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *infinitude*, < ML. as if **infinitudo*, < L. *infinitus*, infinite: see *infinite*.] 1. The state or quality of being the greatest possible, or inconceivably great: as, the *infinitude* of power or grace.

And thou the third subsistence of Divine *Infinitude*, illumining Spirit, the joy and solace of created things.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Such wide and undetermined prospects are as pleasing to the fancy as speculations of eternity or *infinitude* are to the understanding. *Spectator*, No. 412.

2. Infinite extension; infinity; innumerable or immeasurable quantity: as, an *infinitude* of space or of stars.

We see all the good sense of the age cut out, and minced into almost an *infinitude* of distinctions.

Addison, Spectator.

The *infinitude* of the universe, in which our system dwindles to a grain of sand.

Sumner, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

infinituple (in-fin'i-tū-pl), *a.* [< *infinite* + *-uple*, as in *duple, quadruple*, etc.] Multiplied an infinite number of times. *Wollaston.* [Rare.]

infinity (in-fin'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *infinité* = Pr. *infinitat, enfenitat* = Sp. *infinidad* = Pg. *infinidade* = It. *infinità*, < L. *infinita(t-)s*, boundlessness, endlessness, < *infinitus*, boundless, endless: see *infinite*.] 1. The condition of being infinite or the greatest possible; immeasurableness; innumerability; perfection: as, the *infinity* of God; *infinity* of duration.

One whose eternity passeth al time, and whose *infinity* passeth all nombre, that is almightye.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 636.

If we dare not trust God with the circumstance of the event, and stay his leisure, . . . we disrepute the *infinity* of his wisdom. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 35.

This endless addition or addibility . . . of numbers . . . is that . . . which gives us the clearest and most distinct idea of *infinity*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xvi. 8.

2. Unlimited extension; figuratively, exhaustless quantity or number: as, inconceivable *infinity;* an *infinity* of details.

Here has been that *infinity* of strangers!

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 1.

Adorn'd with an *infinity* of statues, pictures, stately altars, and innumerable reliques.

Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 19, 1644.

In an *infinity* of things thus relative, a mind whichesoes not infinitely can see nothing fully.

Shaftesbury, Moralists, ii. § 4, quoted in Fowler, p. 111.

3. In *geom.*, the part of space at an infinite distance from the part chiefly considered. Owing to the mechanical properties of the straight line, the most important mode of geometrical transformation is that which transforms every straight line into a straight line, its position only being changed. But this transforms the part of space at infinity into a plane, just as in a perspective view of an unbounded plane the infinitely distant parts are compressed into a line. Hence, mathematicians generally speak of the *plane at infinity*, or the *line at infinity* in a plane. In analytical geometry the plane at infinity is best considered as two coincident planes, fastened together at an imaginary nodal circle, and constituting a degenerate sphere, called the *sphere at infinity.* (See *absolute*, *n.*, 2.) In the theory of functions, the most important mode of transformation of the plane is one which preserves the magnitudes of all angles, and this transforms the infinitely distant parts of the plane into a point; hence, in that branch of mathematics, the *point at infinity* is spoken of.—**Infinity plug**, in *elect.*, a plug in a resistance-box which when removed from its seat opens the circuit (makes the resistance infinite).

infirm (in-fėrm'), *a.* [< ME. *infirm*, < OF. *infirm, enferm, anferm, emfarm*, F. *infirme* = Pr. *eferm, enferm* = Sp. Pg. *enfermo* = It. *infermo, infirmo*, < L. *infirmus*, not strong or firm, < *in-* priv. + *firmus*, strong: see *firm.*] 1. Not firm, stable, or strong; lacking stability or solidity; faltering; feeble: as, an *infirm* support; an *infirm* judgment.

The sonne . . . may . . . nat by the *infirme* lyht of his beemes brekyn or percen the inward entralles of the erthe.

Chaucer, Boëthius, v. meter 2.

Lady M. *Infirm* of purpose!
Give me the daggers. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

Infirm the stalks, unsold are the leaves.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 307.

He who fixes on false principles treads on *infirm* ground.

South, Sermons.

Specifically—2. Not sound in health; impaired in health or vitality; enfeebled; weak: as, *infirm* in body or constitution.

Here I stand, your slave,
A poor, *infirm*, weak, and despis'd old man.

Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

The unhealthful east,
That breathes the spleen, and searches ev'ry bone
Of the *infirm*, is wholesome air to thee.

Cowper, Task, iv. 365.

3. Voidable; obnoxious to legal objection that may destroy apparent efficacy.—**Syn.** 1. Vacillating, wavering, shaky.—2. Enfeebled, debilitated, sickly, decrepit, shackly.

infirm† (in-fėrm'), *v. t.* [< F. *infirmer* = Pr. *enfermar, enfirmar* = Sp. Pg. *enfermar, infirmar* = It. *infirmare*, < L. *infirmare*, make infirm, weaken, ML. also be infirm or sick, < *infirmus*, infirm: see *infirm*, *a.*] 1. To weaken; enfeeble.

If they be strong, you do what you can to *infirm* their strength. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 130.

2. To make less firm or certain; render doubtful, questionable, or dubious.

Some contrary spirits will object this as a sufficient reason to *infirm* all those points. *Raleigh*, Essays.

This is not *infirmed* because we read how God doth seem in some things to alter his will, before not determined, but dependant upon man's behaviour.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 130.

Socrates, . . . professing to affirm nothing, but to *infirm* that which was affirmed by another, hath exactly expressed all the forms of objection, fallacy, and redargution.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 224.

infirmarer† (in-fėr'ma-rėr), *n.* [< ML. *infirmarius* (see *infirmarian*) + E. *-er*1.] Same as *infirmarian*. *I. Campbell*, St. Giles Lect., 1st ser., p. 78.

infirmarian (in-fėr-mā'ri-an), *n.* [< ML. *infirmarius* (as defined) (see *infirmary*) + *-an.*] An officer in a monastery who has charge of the quarters for the sick.

Antony de Madrid . . . had to nurse St. Stanislaus in his last illness, as *infirmarian* of Sant' Andrea.

Life of St. Kotka, p. 83.

The Community [Frères des Écoles Chrétiennes], which during the whole time of the war had sent five hundred *infirmarians* into the battle fields.

Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 354.

infirmary (in-fėr'ma-ri), *n.*; pl. *infirmaries* (-riz). [Formerly *enfermerie*, by apheresis *fermary, fermery, fermory, firmary*, etc. (see *fermery*); < OF. *enfermerie* (also *fermerie*), F. *infirmerie* = Pr. *effermeria, efermaria* = Sp. *enfermeria* = Pg. *enfermaria* = It. *infermeria*, < ML. *infirmarium*, an infirmary or hospital (cf. *infirmarius*, m., one in charge of the sick), < L. *infirmus*, infirm: see *infirm*, *a.*] A place for the treatment of the infirm, or persons suffering from disease or injury.

Here, in the farthest Nook of the Meadow, is a little Banquetting House; there I sup sometimes in Summer, and I make Use of it, as an *Infirmary*, if any of my Family be taken ill with any infectious Disease.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 209.

More particularly—(a) A general hospital for the inhabitants of a small town, or for the members of an institution, as a convent or school. (b) A bureau or office for gratuitous aid and advice to outdoor patients in general, or for the treatment of special infirmities or deformities, as of the eye, ear, throat, etc.

infirmative† (in-fêr'ma-tiv), *a.* [= F. *infirmatif;* as *infirm* + *-ative.*] Weakening; tending to make void. *Cotgrave.*

infirmatory† (in-fêr'ma-tō-ri), *n.* [Also *infirmitory;* < ML. *infirmatorium,* also *infirmitorium,* an infirmary, < L. *infirmus,* infirm: see *infirm, a.*] An infirmary.

The *Infirmitory* where the sick lay was paved with various colour'd marbles. *Evelyn,* Diary, Jan. 25, 1645.

infirmity (in-fêr'mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *infirmities* (-tiz). [< ME. *infirmite,* < OF. *enfermete, enfermeteit,* F. *infirmité* = Pr. *enfermetat, infermetat* = Sp. *enfermedad* = Pg. *enfermidade* = It. *infermità,* < L. *infirmita(t-)s,* infirmity, < *infirmus,* infirm: see *infirm.*] 1. The state of being infirm; weakness; especially, an unsound or unhealthy state of the body; a malady: as, the *infirmities* of age.

A certain man was there which had an *infirmity* thirty and eight years. John v. 5.

2. A weakness; failing; fault; foible.

We then that are strong ought to bear the *infirmities* of the weak, and not to please ourselves. Rom. xv. 1.

We cannot "be perfect, as our heavenly Father is," but shall have more of human *infirmities* to be ashamed of than can be excused by the accrescences and condition of our nature. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 89.

Natural infirmity, a natural incapacity of regulating one's actions according to a natural law.—**Syn.** *Indisposition, Malady,* etc. (see *disease*); *Imbecility,* etc. (see *debility*).

infirmly (in-fêrm'li), *adv.* In an infirm manner.

The chosen sceptre is a withered bough,
Infirmly grasped within a palsied hand.
Wordsworth, French Army in Russia.

infirmness (in-fêrm'nes), *n.* The state of being infirm; infirmity; weakness.

The *infirmness* and insufficiency of the common peripatetick doctrine (about colour). *Boyle,* Works, I. 605.

infistulated (in-fis'tū-lā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *infistulatus,* pp. of *infistulare* (> OF. *infistuler*), produce a fistula in, < L. *in,* in, on, + *fistula,* a fistula: see *fistula.*] Converted into a fistula; full of fistulas. *Bailey.*

infit (in'fit), *v. t.* [< *in*[1] + *fit*[1]. Cf. *outfit.*] To furnish with supplies for use on shore. [Local.]

The merchant is as anxious to "*infit*" as he was to "outfit" him, but the man must now bring an order from the agent or owner of the vessel. *Fisheries of U. S.,* V. ii. 226.

infitter (in'fit-ėr), *n.* One who furnishes men with such supplies and articles of clothing as they may need when their vessel returns from a fishing-cruise. *Fisheries of U. S.,* V. ii. 226. [Local.]

infix (in-fiks'), *v. t.* [< OF. *infixer,* < L. *infixus,* pp. of *infigere,* fix in, thrust in, < *in,* in, + *figere,* fix: see *fix.*] 1. To fix or fasten in; insert forcibly; implant firmly: as, to *infix* a dart; to *infix* facts in the memory.

The poyanous sting which infamy
Infixeth in the name of noble wight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 1.

How vain those cares! when Meges in the rear
Full in his nape *infix'd* the fatal spear.
Pope, Iliad, v. 96.

2. To insert additionally or accessorily. See *infix, n.*

Of the *infixing* of a letter between the first and third radical there seems to be no sure proof.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 347.

infix (in'fiks), *n.* [< *infix, v.*] Something infixed; in *gram.*, an element having the value of a suffix or a prefix, but inserted in the body of a word, as practised in some languages.

Sometimes it [the derivative element] is intercalated in the body of the word, and is then called an *infix;* but that method of derivation is rare. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXIX. 103.

infixion (in-fik'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **infixio(n-),* < *infigere,* pp. *infixus,* infix: see *infix.*] The act of infixing; insertion. See *infix, n.*

The *infixion* of a nasal in the formation of tense-stems. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVIII. 789.

inflame (in-flām'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inflamed,* ppr. *inflaming.* [Formerly also *enflame;* < ME. **enflammen, enflawmen,* < OF. *enflammer,* F. *enflammer* = Pr. *enflamar* = Sp. *inflamar* = Pg. *inflammar* = It. *infiammare,* < L. *inflammare,* set on fire, inflame, < *in,* in, on, + *flamma,* flame: see *flame.*] I. *trans.* 1. To set on fire; kindle; cause to burn with a flame.

Old wood *inflam'd* doth yield the bravest fire.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

A flash
Of *inflamed* powder, whose whole light doth lay it
Open to all discovery. *B. Jonson,* New Inn, i. 1.

The sunlight may then be shut off, and a photo made on the lower half of the plate of the spectrum of any substance *inflamed* in the electric light.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 17.

2. To raise to an unnatural or morbid heat; make hot or red as if from flame; excite inflammation in: as, wine *inflames* the blood; the skin is *inflamed* by an eruption.

For not the bread of man their life sustains,
Nor wine's *inflaming* juice supplies their veins.
Pope, Iliad, v. 426.

3. To excite to a high degree; stimulate to high or excessive action or emotion; exacerbate; make violent: as, to *inflame* the passions; to *inflame* the populace.

But nowe Pryde, Covetyse and Envye han so *enflawmed* the Hertes of Lordes of the World.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 3.

Such continued ill usage was enough to *inflame* the meekest spirit. *Swift,* Conduct of Allies.

The particular skill of this lady has ever been to *inflame* your wishes, and yet command respect.
Steele, Spectator, No. 118.

The meditations of a single closet, the pamphlet of a single writer, have *inflamed* or composed nations and armies. *R. Choate,* Addresses, p. 129.

4. To aggravate in amount; magnify; exaggerate. [Rare.]

I have often seen a good sideboard, or a marble chimneypiece, though not actually put in the bill, *inflame* the reckoning confoundedly.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

—**Syn.** 3. To fire, arouse, nettle, incense, enrage.

II. *intrans.* To take fire; burst into flame; glow with ardor of action or feeling.

Fierce Phlegethon,
Whose waves of torrent fire *inflame* with rage.
Milton, P. L., ii. 581.

inflamed (in-flāmd'), *p. a.* In *her.*, either burning, as a torch (see *flamant*), or decorated with separate flames along the edge, as a bend, fesse, or the like.

Bend inflamed.

inflamer (in-flā'mėr), *n.* One who or that which inflames.

Interest is . . . a great *inflamer,* and sets a man on persecution under the colour of zeal.
Addison, Spectator, No. 185.

inflammability (in-flam-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inflammabilité* = Sp. *inflamabilidad* = Pg. *inflammabilidade* = It. *infiammabilità;* as *inflammable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] 1. The state or quality of being inflammable; susceptibility of taking fire: as, the *inflammability* of alcohol.—2. Liability to sudden excitement; excitability; fieriness.

He has one foible, an excessive *inflammability* of temper. *Jefferson,* Correspondence, II. 90.

inflammable (in-flam'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *inflammable* = Sp. *inflamable* = Pg. *inflammavel* = It. *infiammabile,* < L. as if **inflammabilis,* < *inflammare,* set on fire: see *inflame.*] 1. Capable of being set on fire; susceptible of combustion; easily fired.

The term "naphtha" originally included all *inflammable* fluids produced during the destructive distillation of organic substances. *Ure,* Dict., III. 336.

2. Easily excited or inflamed; highly excitable.

In this *inflammable* state of public feeling, an incident occurred which led to a general explosion.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

Mrs. Ducklow's *inflammable* fancy was so kindled by it that she could find no comfort in prolonging her visit.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 43.

Inflammable air, hydrogen: formerly so called on account of its inflammability.—**Inflammable cinnabar.** Same as *idrialite.*

inflammableness (in-flam'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being inflammable; inflammability.

I do not think the easy *inflammableness* of bodies to be always a sure proof of the actual sensible warmth of the minute parts it consists of. *Boyle,* Works, III. 336.

inflammably (in-flam'a-bli), *adv.* In an inflammable manner.

inflammation (in-fla-mā'shọn), *n.* [= D. *inflammatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *inflammation* (in sense 3), < F. *inflammation* = Pr. *enflamacio, inflammacio* = Sp. *inflamacion* = Pg. *inflammação* = It. *infiammazione, infiammazione,* < L. *inflammatio(n-),* a setting on fire, < *inflammare,* set on fire: see *inflame.*] 1. The act of inflaming; the act of setting on fire or of taking fire, actually or figuratively.

For prayer kindleth our desire to behold God by speculation; and the mind, delighted with that contemplative sight of God, taketh every where new *inflammations* to pray. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 34.

Inflammations of air from meteors may have a powerful effect upon men. *Sir W. Temple.*

The temperature at which *inflammation* occurs varies widely with different substances.
Roscoe and Schorlemmer, Chemistry, I. 132.

2. A fiery, heated, or inflamed condition, especially as resulting from passion, excessive stimulation, as by intoxicating liquors, etc. [Rare.]

They are generally fools and cowards: which some of us should be too, but for *inflammation.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

The *inflammation* of fat and viscous vapours doth presently vanish. *Bp. Wilkins,* Daedalus.

I like London better than ever I liked it before, and simply, I believe, from water-drinking. Without this, London is stupefaction and *inflammation.*
Sydney Smith, Letters, cvii.

3. In *pathol.*, a morbid condition usually characterized by swelling, pain, heat, and redness. The inflamed tissue contains blood in excess, or is hyperæmic, and the blood-vessels are so modified as to allow a large transit of plasma and blood-corpuscles through their walls; these extravasated materials accumulate in the surrounding tissues, which exhibit more or less profound derangement of nutrition.

This acrimonious soot produces another sad effect, by rendering the people obnoxious to *inflammations.*
Evelyn, Fumifugium, i.

Adhesive inflammation, croupous inflammation, etc. See the adjectives.—**Parenchymatous inflammation.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).

inflammative (in-flam'a-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *inflammatif;* as *inflammat(ion)* + *-ive.*] Causing inflammation; having a tendency to inflame; inflammatory. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

inflammatory (in-flam'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *inflammatoire* = Sp. *inflamatorio* = Pg. *inflammatorio* = It. *infiammatorio,* < ML. as if **inflammatorius,* < L. *inflammare,* inflame: see *inflame.*] 1. Tending to inflame, or to excite or produce inflammation: as, *inflammatory* medicines.—2. Of the nature of, or accompanied or caused by, the morbid condition called inflammation: as, *inflammatory* rheumatism.—3. Of, pertaining to, or indicative of inflammation, or an inflamed condition: as, *inflammatory* symptoms.—4. Tending to excite passion, desire, etc.; of a nature to rouse anger, animosity, tumult, sedition, etc.: as, an *inflammatory* harangue.

Far from anything *inflammatory,* I never heard a more languid debate in this house. *Burke,* American Taxation.

Who, kindling a combustion of desire,
With some cold moral think to quench the fire, . . .
Howe'er disguised th' *inflammatory* tale.
Cowper, Prog. of Err., l. 227.

Inflammatory fever. See *fever*[1].

inflatable (in-flā'ta-bl), *a.* [< *inflate* + *-able.*] Capable of inflation; that may be inflated or distended.

An *inflatable* proboscis overhanging the mouth (of the hooded seal). *Science,* IV. 340.

inflate (in-flāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inflated,* ppr. *inflating.* [< L. *inflatus,* pp. of *inflare* (> It. *enfiare* = Sp. Pg. *inflar* = Pr. *enflar, eflar* = F. *enfler*), blow into, puff up, < *in,* in, + *flare,* blow: see *flatus.*] 1. To swell or distend by inhaling or injecting air or gas; distend in any manner: as, to *inflate* the lungs, a bladder, or a balloon.

When passion's tumults in the bosom rise,
Inflate the features, and enrage the eyes,
To nature's outline can we draw too true,
Or nature's colours give too full to view?
J. Scott, Essay on Painting.

Notwithstanding the enormous size of the balloon, M. Godard asserted that it could be *inflated* in half an hour.
Encyc. Brit., I. 198.

2. To swell or extend unduly; expand beyond proper or natural limits; raise above the just amount or value: as, to *inflate* the currency or prices; to *inflate* the market (that is, the price of marketable commodities, as stocks).—3. To puff out or up; make swollen or turgid.

Poems . . . so *inflated* with metaphor that they may be compared to the gaudy bubbles blown up from a solution of soap. *Goldsmith,* Metaphors.

4. To puff up; elate: as, to *inflate* one with pride or self-importance.

The crowd, . . . if they find
Some stain or blemish in a name of note, . . .
Inflate themselves with some insane delight.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Are we to refrain from acts of benevolence, because we may *inflate* ourselves upon them with our insane pride?
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 220.

inflate (in-flāt'), *a.* [< L. *inflatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Inflated. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

inflated (in-flā'ted), *p. a.* 1. Swollen or puffed out by air or gas; hence, in *zoöl.* and *bot.,* distended or dilated in every direction, and hollowed out, as if by inflation: as, *inflated* petioles;

inflated bladderwort: applied in conchology to rotund shells of light, thin texture, in contradistinction from *ventricose*.—2. Turgid; bombastic; pompous: as, *inflated* oratory.—**Inflated antenna** or **pedipalp**, one having the terminal joint much larger than the rest and irregularly globular.—**Inflated joint**, a joint that is round and bladder-like.

inflater (in-flā'tėr), *n.* [< *inflate* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which inflates or distends; specifically, one who inflates prices. As applied to certain mechanical appliances, also spelled *inflator*.

The clamor of contending *inflaters* . . . at the stock exchange. *The American*, VIII. 84.

inflatile (in-flā'til), *a.* [= OF. *inflatil*, < LL. *inflatilis*, of or for blowing, < *inflare*, blow in: see *inflate* and *flatile*.] In *music*, sounded by means of air: as, *inflatile* instruments (that is, wind-instruments).

inflatingly (in-flā'ting-li), *adv.* In a manner tending to inflate.

inflation (in-flā'shon), *n.* [= F. *inflation* = Pr. *inflacio*, *enflazon* = Sp. *inflacion* = Pg. *inflação* = It. *enfiagione*, < L. *inflatio*(*n-*), a blowing into, blowing up, < *inflare*, blow into: see *inflate*.] 1. The act of inflating or distending with air or gas.

The improvements that have been made in the management and *inflation* of balloons in the last ninety years have only had reference to details. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 189.

2. The state of being inflated or distended; distention: as, the *inflation* of the lungs.—3. Undue expansion or elevation; increase beyond the proper or just amount or value: as, *inflation* of trade, currency, or prices; *inflation* of stocks (that is, of the price of stocks).—4. The state of being puffed up; turgidness; pretentiousness; conceit: as, *inflation* of style or manner.

If they should confidently praise their works,
In them it would appear *inflation*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

inflationist (in-flā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *inflation* + *-ist*.] One who inflates; one who causes or favors inflation; specifically, in the United States, one who favors increased issues of paper money: opposed to *contractionist*.

Mr. M. . . . will have double work to do trying to get the *inflationists* to be satisfied with the "Fathers' Dollar." *The Nation*, XXVII. 169.

The cry that we want "sufficient money for the demands of trade" is the cry of the *inflationist*, the demagogue, or the ignoramus. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 100.

inflator, *n.* See *inflater*.

inflatus (in-flā'tus), *n.* [L., a blowing into, < *inflare*, blow into: see *inflate*.] A blowing or breathing into; hence, inspiration; afflatus: as, "ineffable *inflatus*," *Mrs. Browning*.

inflect (in-flekt'), *v.* [= F. *infléchir* = It. *inflettere*, < L. *inflectere*, bend, inflect, < *in*, in, + *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To bend; turn from a direct line or course.

Are they [rays of light] not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the same principle? *Newton*, Opticks.

The outer integument is *inflected* inwards, . . . and becoming of excessive tenuity, runs to near the bottom of the sack. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 53.

2. In *gram.*, to vary, as a noun or verb, by change of form, especially in regard to endings; decline, as a noun or adjective, or conjugate, as a verb; more specifically, to denote a change of office in (words), not by added elements only, but more or less by alteration of the stem or root itself.

The irreconcilability of the Norman and the Saxon modes of *inflecting* adjectives compelled the English to discard them both. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxiv.

3. To modulate, as the voice.

II. *intrans.* To receive inflection; undergo grammatical changes of form.

The verb *inflects* with remarkable regularity. *Science*, III. 550.

inflected (in-flek'ted), *p. a.* 1. Bent or turned from a direct line or course: as, an *inflected* ray of light.—2. In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, bent or turned inward or downward: as, the *inflected* mandibular angle of marsupials; *inflected* leaves, stamens, or petals.—3. In *gram.*, denoting change of office by variation of form: as, an *inflected* verb.—**Inflected arch** or **curve**, an ogee arch or curve.

inflection, inflexion (in-flek'shon), *n.* [Prop. *inflexion* (cf. *flection*, *flexion*); = F. *inflexion* = Sp. *inflexion* = Pg. *inflexão* = It. *inflessione*, < L. *inflexio*(*n-*), a bending, < *inflectere*, pp. *inflexus*, bend: see *inflect*.] 1. The act of inflecting, or the state of being inflected; a bend or bending.

They affirm it [the elephant] hath no joynt, and yet . . . walks and moves about; whereby they conceive there may be a progression or advancement made in motion without *inflexion* of parts.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 1.

The first step is seen to be the subdivision of the endochrome, and the *inflexion* of the ectoplasm around it.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 252.

2. In *optics*, the peculiar modification or deviation which light undergoes in passing the edges of an opaque body, usually attended by the formation of colored fringes: more commonly called *diffraction*.

The course of Light-rays is altered not only by refraction when they pass from one transparent medium into another, and by reflexion when they fall on polished surfaces which they do not enter, but also by *inflection* at the edges of objects by which they pass.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 156.

3. In *gram.*, the variation of nouns, etc., by declension, and of verbs by conjugation; more specifically, variation in part by internal change, and not by added elements alone.

Inflections are the changes made in the forms of words, to indicate either their grammatical relations to other words in the same period, or some accidental condition of the thing expressed by the inflected word.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xv.

We have . . . as corresponding present and preterit, I lead and I led, . . . I give and I gave. These two are the only tenses distinguished by real *inflection* in our verb.
Whitney, Essentials of Eng. Grammar, p. 108.

4. Modulation of the voice in speaking, or any change in the pitch or tone of the voice in singing.

The airs [of the Spanish muleteer] are rude and simple, consisting of but few *inflections*. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 13.

5. In *geom.*, the place on a curve where a tangent moving along the curve by a rolling motion changes the direction of its turning, and begins to turn back; a stationary tangent. The point of tangency at an inflection is called a *point of inflection* or *point of contrary flexure*; but as it is now usual to consider a curve as being as much generated by the rolling tangent as by the moving point, geometricians speak of the inflection, meaning the tangent which becomes here for an instant stationary, and do not mention the point without special reason for doing so.—**Plane inflection**, a stationary osculating plane in the generation of a non-plane curve. Through three consecutive points of the curve let a plane be described; then, if the infinitely neighboring parts of the curve preceding and following these points lie on opposite sides of the plane, there is a *plane inflection* at that place; otherwise, not. Or, the tortuous curve may be considered as the envelop of a moving plane, and this plane as always turning about an instantaneous axis lying within itself; then, where the direction of rotation of the plane is reversed, there is a *plane inflection*.—**Syn. 4.** *Inflection*, *Modulation*, *Accent*. *Inflection* and *modulation* may be the same, but *modulation* is always musical and agreeable, while *inflection* may be harsh; *modulation* also may refer to more delicate changes of pitch in the voice than are expressed by *inflection*. *Accent* is used to express such habitual *inflections* or *modulations* as mark a person, district, race, rank, etc.: as, an Irish *accent*; the Parisian *accent*. See *emphasis*.

inflectional, inflexional (in-flek'shon-al), *a.* [< *inflection*, *inflexion*, + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or having inflection.—2. In *gram.*, exhibiting inflection; inflective; pertaining to inflection.

The radical nature of the vowel sounds, together with the delicate *inflexional* machinery of the Aryan languages, must be reckoned among the chief reasons why the final stages of alphabetic development should in so many cases have been effected by Aryan nations.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 49.

Inflectional languages. See under *agglutinate*.—**Inflectional tangent of a plane curve**, the tangent at inflection. See *inflection*, 5.—**Inflectional tangents** to a surface at any given point, in *geom.*, two lines having each a three-point contact with the surface: they are the asymptotes of the indicatrix, and of course are only real in case the surface is saddle-shaped.

inflectionless, inflexionless (in-flek'shon-les), *a.* [< *inflection*, *inflexion*, + *-less*.] Characterized by loss or absence of inflection.

The language [modern English] had at length reached the all but *inflexionless* state which it now presents.
J. A. H. Murray, Encyc. Brit., VIII. 898.

inflective (in-flek'tiv), *a.* [< *inflect* + *-ive*. Cf. *inflexive*[1].] 1. Having the power of bending.

Although this *inflective* quality of the air be a great incumbrance and confusion of astronomical observations, yet is it not without some considerable benefit to navigation.
R. Hooke, Posth. Works (ed. Derham), Navigation, p. 446.

2. In *gram.*, exhibiting or characterized by inflection, or variation of the grammatical character of words in part by internal change: distinguished from *agglutinative*.

The Caucasian dialects present many exceptional and difficult features, and are in great part of so high a grade of structure as to have been allowed the epithet *inflective* by those who attach special importance to the distinction thus expressed. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 780.

infledged (in-flejd'), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *fledged*.] Not feathered; unfledged. [Rare.]

He therein made nests for many birds which otherwise, being either *infledged* or maimed, must have been exposed to wind and weather. *Fuller*, Worthies, Berkshire.

inflesh (in-flesh'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *flesh*.] Same as *enflesh*.

Who th' Deity *inflesht*, and man's flesh deified.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vi.

Himself a fiend *inflesshed*. *Southey*.

inflex (in-fleks'), *v. t.* [< L. *inflexus*, pp. of *inflectere*, bend: see *inflect*.] To inflect; bend; flex or curve inward.

David's right-heartedness became *inflex'd* and crooked.
Feltham, On Luke xiv. 20.

inflexed (in-flekst'), *p. a.* Turned; bent. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, bent inward. An inflexed leaf is one that is curved upward and has the apex turned inward toward the stem. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, inflected; bent or folded downward or inward: as, an *inflexed* margin.

The *inflexed* portions of the elytra, along the sides, are called epipleurs. *Leconte*.

Inflexed head, in *entom.*, a head so much bent that the superior surface forms an acute angle with the pronotum, as in a roach.

inflexibility (in-flek-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inflexibilité* = Sp. *inflexibilidad* = Pg. *inflexibilidade* = It. *inflessibilità*; as *inflexible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being inflexible; incapability of being bent; unyielding stiffness; obstinacy of will or temper; firmness of purpose.

That grave *inflexibility* of soul
Which reason can't convince, nor fear control.
Churchill.

—**Syn.** Tenacity, resolution, perseverance; doggedness, stubbornness, obstinacy.

inflexible (in-flek'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *inflexible* = Sp. *inflexible* = Pg. *inflexivel* = It. *inflessibile*, < L. *inflexibilis*, that cannot be bent, < *in-* priv. + *flexibilis*, that can be bent: see *flexible*.] 1. Not flexible; incapable of bending or of being bent; rigid: as, an *inflexible* rod.

I had previously seen snakes in frosty mornings in my path with portions of their bodies still numb and *inflexible*, waiting for the sun to thaw them out.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 46.

2. Unyielding in temper or purpose; that will not yield to prayers or arguments; firm in purpose; incapable of being turned; not to be prevailed on.

Let him look into the errors of Phocion, and he will beware how he be obstinate or *inflexible*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 20.

Be not unlike all others, not austere
As thou art strong, *inflexible* as steel.
Milton, S. A., l. 816.

A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper, in the executions of his country's laws, can overcome all private fear. *Addison*.

3. Not to be changed or altered; unalterable; not permitting variation.

The nature of things is *inflexible*. *Watts*.

In religion the law is written and *inflexible*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxi.

—**Syn. 1.** Rigid, stiff.—2. Inexorable, inflexible, resolute, steadfast, unbending, unyielding, immovable, unrelenting; obstinate, stubborn, dogged.

inflexibleness (in-flek'si-bl-nes), *n.* Inflexibility.

inflexibly (in-flek'si-bli), *adv.* In an inflexible manner; rigidly; inexorably.

All those who adhered *inflexibly* to the Jacobite interest opposed every step that was made with great vehemence. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1706.

inflexion, inflexional, etc. See *inflection*, etc.

inflexive[1] (in-flek'siv), *a.* [< *inflex* + *-ive*.] Inflective. [Rare.]

inflexive[2] (in-flek'siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *flexive*.] Inflexible; inexorable. [Rare.]

And to beare safe the burthen undergone
Of foes *inflexive*, and inhuman hates,
Secure from violent and harmeful fates.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Ode to Mars.

inflexure (in-flek'shūr), *n.* [< *inflex* + *-ure*. Cf. *flexure*.] An inflection; a bend or fold.

The contrivance of nature is singular in the opening and shutting of bindeweeds, performed by five *inflexures*.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

inflict (in-flikt'), *v. t.* [< L. *inflictus*, pp. of *infligere* (> It. *infliggere* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *infligir* = F. *infliger*), strike on or against, < *in*, on, + *fligere*, strike. Cf. *afflict*, *conflict*.] To lay on or impose as something that must be borne or suffered; cause to be suffered: as, to *inflict* punishment on offenders; to *inflict* a penalty on transgressors.

On him, amidst the flying numbers found,
Eurypylus *inflicts* a deadly wound.
Pope, Iliad, v. 104.

Death . . . was never *inflicted* except for murder.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 251.

So ended the year 1744, during which a fearful sum of human misery had been *inflicted* on the world.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

inflicter (in-flik'tėr), *n.* One who inflicts.

. But yet, with fortitude resign'd,
I'll thank th' *inflicter* of the blow.
Chatterton, The Resignation.

infliction (in-flik'shon), *n.* [= F. *infliction* = Sp. *inflicion* = Pg. *inflicção* = It. *inflizione*, < LL. *inflictio(n-)*, < L. *infligere*, pp. *inflictus*, strike on or against, inflict: see *inflict*.] 1. The act of inflicting or imposing: as, the *infliction* of punishment.

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *infliction*. *South*, Sermons.

2. That which is inflicted; suffering or punishment imposed.

Gods, let me ask ye what I am, ye lay
All your *inflictions* on me? hear me, hear me!
Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 2.

God doth receive glory as well from his *inflictions* and punishments as from his rewards.
Abp. Sharp, Works, III. xii.

inflictive (in-flik'tiv), *a.* [= F. *inflictif* = Sp. Pg. *inflictivo*; as *inflict* + *-ive*.] Tending or able to inflict.

Though Britain feels the blows around,
Ev'n from the steel's *inflictive* sting
New force she gains.
Whitehead, Ode, For his Majesty's Birthday, June 4, 1779.

inflorescence (in-flō-res'ens), *n.* [= F. *inflorescence* = Pg. *inflorescencia*, < LL. *inflorescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *inflorescere*, begin to blossom, < L. *in*, in, + *florescere*, begin to blossom: see *florescence*.] 1. A beginning to blossom; a flowering; the unfolding of blossoms.—2. In *bot.*, the arrangement of flowers on the axis and in relation to each other. This term, meaning literally time of flower-bearing, was first proposed by Linnæus, and should be replaced by the more correct term *anthotaxis*, which is formed on the analogy of *phyllotaxis*. Inflorescence is really the subject of ramification or branching, but is also interested in part in foliation and phyllotaxy. Notwithstanding the seemingly many diverse kinds of inflorescence, they are all reducible to two fundamental types, the *definite* or *cymose* and the *indefinite* or *botryose*. The figures above illustrate some of the most important modifications of the two types.

Inflorescence.

1, spike of *Plantago*; 2, simple umbel of *Asclepias*; 3, corymb of *Pyrus arbutifolia*; 4, raceme of *Convallaria majalis*; 5, spadix of *Calla* within the spathe; 6, head of *Cephalanthus*; 7, female catkin of *Salix*; 8, anthodium of *Solidago*; 9, compound umbel of *Sium*; 10, panicle of *Cantophyllum*; 11, cyme of *Cerastium*.

We may properly count those deviations of structure which constitute *inflorescence* as among the morphological differentiations produced by local innutrition.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 240.

Acropetal or **centripetal inflorescence.** See *centripetal*.—**Centrifugal, definite,** or **determinate inflorescence.** See *centrifugal*.—**Conglobate, indefinite,** etc., **inflorescence.** See the adjectives.—**Indeterminate inflorescence.** Same as *indefinite inflorescence*.

inflow (in'flō), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *flow*[1], *n.*] The act of flowing in or into; that which flows in; influx.

The sole communication . . . with the arctic basin is a strait so shallow as only to permit an *inflow* of warm surface water. *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 137.

inflowed (in-flōd'), *a.* [< *in*[-1] + *flow*[1] + *-ed*[2].] That has flowed in. [Rare.]

Either of these [prescriptions], if timely applied, will not only resist the influx, but dry up the *inflowed* humour. *Wiseman*, Chirurgical Treatises, I. 3.

inflowering (in-flou'ėr-ing), *n.* [< *in*[-2] + *flower* + *-ing*[1].] In *perfumery*, the process of extracting the aroma of flowers by absorbing the essential oils in an inodorous fatty body, without recourse to heat; enfleurage.

Certain flowers, such as jasmine, tuberose, violet, cassia, either do not yield their attars by distillation at all, or do it so sparingly as not to admit of its collection for commercial purposes. . . . In these cases the odours are secured by the processes of *inflowering* (enfleurage), or by maceration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 526.

influence (in'flō-ens), *n.* [< ME. *influence*, < OF. *influance*, *influence*, F. *influence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *influencia* = It. *influenza*, < ML. *influentia*, a flowing in, < L. *influen(t-)s*, flowing in: see *influent*.] 1†. A flowing in; direct influx of energy: followed by *into*.

God hath his *influences into* the very essence of all things. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, V. 56.

Those various temperaments that have ingredience and *influence into* him [man]. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 158.

2. In *astrol.*, the radiation of power from the stars in certain positions and collocations, affecting human actions and destinies; a supposed positive occult power exerted by the stars over human affairs.

Influence [F.], a flowing in, and particularly an *influence*, or influent course, of the planets; their vertue infused into, or their course working on, inferiour creatures.
Cotgrave.

The astrologers call the evill *influences* of the starrs, evil aspects. *Bacon*, Envy.

He is my star; in him all truth I find,
All *influence*, all fate.
J. Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.

3. Outgoing energy or potency that produces effects (primarily internal), or affects, modifies, or sways by insensible or invisible means that to which it is directed or on which it operates: sometimes used for the effect produced: as, the *influence* of heat on vegetation; the *influence* of climate on character; the *influence* of the moon on the tides; the *influence* of example on the young.

Foreknowledge had no *influence* on their fault.
Milton, P. L., iii. 118.

It was not without the *influence* of a Divinity that his decessor Augustus, about the time of Christ's nativity, refused to be called Lord.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 43.

We do not yet know precisely how early the Bactrian kingdom extended to the Indus, but we feel its *influence* on the coinage, on the sculpture, and generally on the arts of India, from a very early date.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 48.

4. Capacity or power for producing effects by insensible or invisible means; authority; power; ascendancy over others; sway: as, a man of *influence*; a position of great *influence*.

This town [Bayreut] is under the *influence* of the Maronites and Druses, as many other places are under the Arabs.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 91.

She was wise, shrewd, and loving, and she gradually controlled her little charge more and more by simple *influence*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 299.

5. In *elect.* and *magnetism*, same as *induction*, 6.

When any magnetic body is placed in a magnetic field, it becomes itself a magnet. This is a magnetisation by *influence*, or induced magnetisation.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 289.

Physical influence, in *metaph.* See *physical influx*, under *influx*.—**Syn.** 4. *Influence, Authority, Ascendancy,* etc. See *authority*.

influence (in'flō-ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *influenced*, ppr. *influencing*. [= F. *influencer*; from the noun.] To exercise influence on; modify, affect, or sway, especially by intangible or invisible means; act on or affect by the transmission of some energy or potency: as, the sun *influences* the tides; to *influence* a person by the hope of reward or the fear of punishment.

These experiments succeed after the same manner in vacuo as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton*.

This standing revelation . . . is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice if they attend. *Bp. Atterbury*.

Who will say that the esteem and fear of the world's judgment, and the expectation of worldly advantages, do not at present most powerfully *influence* the generality of men in their profession of Christianity?
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 130.

The career of Charles the Great has *influenced* the history of the world ever since.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 222.

—**Syn.** To lead, induce, move, impel, actuate, prevail upon.

influence-machine (in'flō-ens-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *elect.*, a machine for producing charges of electricity by induction. See *induction*, 6, and *electric*.

influencer (in'flō-en-sėr), *n.* One who or that which influences.

influencive (in-flō-en'siv), *a.* [< *influence* + *-ive*.] Tending to influence; influential. [Rare.]

How *influencive* and inevitable the sympathy!
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 168.

influent (in'flō-ent), *a.* [< ME. *influent*, influential, < OF. *influent*, F. *influent* = Sp. Pg. It. *influente*, influential, < L. *influen(t-)s*, flowing in, ppr. of *influere*, flow in, < *in*, in, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. Flowing in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vascular solids. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v. 3.

They . . . laid down the reported lake in its supposed position, showing the Nile both *influent* and effluent.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 168.

2†. Exerting influence; influential.

I find no office by name assigned unto Dr. Cox, who was virtually *influent* upon all, and most active. *Fuller*.

And as it [humility] is healthful for their own minds, so it is more operative and *influent* upon others than any other vertue. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. ix. § 2.

influential (in-flō-en'shal), *a.* [< *influence* (ML. *influentia*) + *-al*.] Having or exerting power or influence; possessing or characterized by the possession of influence, or of power to influence: as, *influential* friends.

Thy *influential* vigour reinspires
This feeble flame. *W. Thompson*, Sickness, iii.

With a discontented people, the wrong-thinkers are certain to be most *influential*, and they may therefore come to have the making of our laws.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 514.

influentially (in-flō-en'shal-i), *adv.* In such a manner as to exercise influence; so as to affect, sway, incline, or direct.

Of those who are to act *influentially* on their fellows we should expect always something large and public in their way of life, something more or less urbane and comprehensive in their sentiment for others.
R. L. Stevenson, John Knox.

influenza (in-flō-en'zä), *n.* [= F. *influenza*, < It. *influenza*, influenza, lit. influence: see *influence*.] 1. An epidemic catarrh of an aggravated kind, attended with serious febrile symptoms and rapid prostration. It attacks all ages and conditions of life, but is not frequently fatal except to the aged, or the very young, or to those suffering from other diseases. So called because supposed to be due to some peculiar atmospheric influence.

In all cases of *influenza* all depressing treatment should be avoided. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

The year [1837] began with the *influenza*. Everybody had it. The offices of the various departments of the Civil Service were deserted because all the clerks had *influenza*. Business of all kinds was stopped because merchants, clerks, bankers, and brokers all had *influenza*; at Woolwich fifty men of the Royal Artillery and Engineers were taken into hospital daily, with *influenza*. The epidemic seems to have broken out suddenly, and suddenly to have departed. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 19.

2†. A prevailing influence; an epidemic.

The learned Michaelis has taken notice of this fatal attachment, and speaks of it as a strange illusion; he says that it is the reigning *influenza*, to which all are liable who make the Hebrew their principal study.
J. Bryant, New System (1774), I. 199.

influing†, *n.* [< L. *influere*, flow in: see *influent*.] Influence. *Davies*.

Canst thou restrain the pleasant *influing*
Of Pleiades (the Ushers of the Spring)?
Sylvester, Job Triumphant, iv. 451.

influx (in'fluks), *n.* [= F. *influx* = Sp. *influjo* = Pg. *influxo* = It. *influsso*, < L. *influxus*, a flowing in, < *influere*, pp. *influxus*, flow in: see *influent*.] 1. The act of flowing in; an inflow: as, an *influx* of light.

The *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Sir M. Hale*.

It is man's power to combine and direct the spiritual elements of his being, his power to free the intellect from prejudice and open it to the *influx* of Truth.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 16.

2. Infusion; intromission.

Up to the present time philosophers have inferred the existence of a spiritual *influx* proceeding from the soul into the body.
Swedenborg, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gorman), p. 101.

3†. Influence; power.

Your Lordship knows that there be divers Meridians and Climes in the Heavens, whence *Influxes* of differing Qualities fall upon the Inhabitants of the Earth.
Howell, Letters, ii. 60.

4. A flowing or coming in; continuous introgression: as, a great *influx* of goods into a country.

The *influx* of food into the Celtic region, however, was far from keeping pace with the *influx* of consumers.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvii.

Henry II. avoided either ruling or controlling England by foreign ministers, and did very little to encourage an *influx* of foreign ecclesiastics.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 169.

5. The place or point at which one stream flows into another or into the sea: as, at the *influx* of the brook.—**Physical influx** or **influence**, in *metaph.*, the process of producing effects of sensation upon the mind by a causal action through the brain. The doctrine is that matter can act immediately upon mind, and be acted upon by it, by direct causation.

influxion (in-fluk'shọn), *n.* [= F. *influxion*, < LL. *influxio(n-)*, a flowing in, < L. *influere*, pp. *influxus*, flow in: see *influx*.] An influx or flowing in; inflow; infusion; intromission.

The retiring of the mind within itself is the state which is most susceptible of divine *influxions*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 204.

Preserve the brain from those sudden *influxions* of blood to which it would . . . be . . . exposed.
Holden, Anat. (1885), p. 735.

influxionism (in-fluk'shọn-izm), *n.* [< *influxion* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of physical influx. See *influx*.

influxionist (in-fluk'shọn-ist), *n.* [< LL. *influxionista*; as *influxion* + *-ist*.] An adherent of the metaphysical theory of physical influx. See *influx*.

influxious† (in-fluk'shus), *a.* [< *influx* + *-ious*.] Influential.

Men will be men while there is a world, and as long as the moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours, they will be ever greedy and covetous of novelties and mutation. *Howell*, England's Tears.

influxive† (in-fluk'siv), *a.* [< *influx* + *-ive*.] 1. That flows or tends to flow in.—2. Influential; that has or exerts a modifying, directing, or swaying influence.

He is the *influxive* head, who both governs the whole body, and every member which is in any way serviceable to the body. *Holdsworth*, Inauguration Sermon (1642), p. 9.

influxively† (in-fluk'siv-li), *adv.* In an influxive manner; by influxion.

infold (in-fōld'), *v. t.* [Also *enfold*; < *in-*1 + *fold*1.] 1. To wrap up or inwrap; involve; inclose.

So were the weeds *infolded* with the water, not to be waded, nor by boat to be past thorow.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 73.

So that first intelligible world *infoldeth* the second: in this are nine Spheres, moued of the immoueable Empyrean. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 175.

Doth gouty Mammon's griping hand *infold*
This secret saint in sacred shrines of sov'reign gold?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 13.

Infold his limbs in bands. *Blackmore.*

2. To clasp with the arms; embrace.

Let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 4.

infoldment (in-fōld'ment), *n.* [< *infold* + *-ment*.] The act of infolding, or the state of being infolded. [Rare.]

infoliate (in-fō'li-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infoliated*, ppr. *infoliating*. [Also *enfoliate*; < *in-*2 + *foliate*.] To cover or overspread with leaves. [Rare.]

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him with embracements. *Howell.*

inforce†, **inforcement**†. Obsolete forms of *enforce*, *enforcement*.

in forē (in fō'rē). [L. (NL.): *in*, in; *fore*, fut. inf. of *esse* (ind. *sum*), be: see *ens* and *be*1.] In prospect; prospective; future: as, the governor *in fore* (the future governor). Compare *in esse*, *in posse*.

inforest† (in-for'est), *v. t.* Same as *enforest*.

All such [forests] as were found to haue been *inforested* since the first coronation of Henry the second to be disafforested. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 128.

inform1 (in-fôrm'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *enform*; < ME. *informen*, *enformen*, < OF. *enformer*, *enfourmer*, *informer*, F. *informer* = Sp. Pg. *informar* = It. *informare* (cf. D. *informeren* = G. *informiren* = Dan. *informere* = Sw. *informera*), < L. *informare*, give form to, delineate, sketch, inform, instruct, < *in*, in, on, + *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To impart form or essence to, the object of the verb denoting some kind of matter, and the result being the production of a thing of some definite kind; determine the character or quality of; hence, to animate; actuate.

If the potter please t' *inform* the clay, . . .
That proves a vessel, which before was mire.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 8.

If one soul were so perfect as to *inform* three distinct bodies, that were a petty trinity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 12.

Her constant beauty doth *inform*
Stillness with love, and day with light.
Tennyson, The Day-Dream, Sleeping Beauty.

2. To enlighten; teach; instruct; advise: as, to *inform* one how he should proceed.

Thou shalt observe to do according to all that they *inform* thee. Deut. xvii. 10.

Princesse, my Muse thought not amys
To *informe* your noble mynde of this.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xiii.

That you are poor and miserable men
My eyes *inform* me.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

3. To communicate information to; acquaint with facts; apprise.

Tertullus . . . *informed* the governor against Paul.
Acts xxiv. 1.

4†. To make known; disclose; tell of or about.

He commanded, of his specyalle grace, to all his Subgettes, to lete me seen alle the places, and to *enforme* me pleynly alle the Mysteries of every place.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 82.

Haply thou mayst *inform*
Something to save thy life.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 1.

At the court it was *informed* that some of Salem had taken out a piece of the cross in their ensign.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 462.

My servant talk'd to a favourite janisary of the Aga's he had appointed to be with me, as if he was a spy, and had *inform'd* what presents I had made.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 119.

5†. To guide; direct.

If old respect,
As I suppose, towards your once gloried friend,
My son, now captive, hither hath *inform'd*
Your younger feet, . . . say if he be here.
Milton, S. A., l. 835.

=Syn. 1. To inspire, quicken.—2 and 3. Of *inform of*: To apprise of, signify, communicate, disclose, reveal, acquaint with, advise of, notify or notify of, teach.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To take form or shape; become visible.

It is the bloody business which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

2. To give intelligence or information: generally with *against* or *on*.

Alb. Knows he the wickedness?
Mess. Ay, my good lord; 'twas he *inform'd against* him.
Shak., Lear, iv. 2.

Informing form, in *metaph.* See *form*.

inform2† (in-fôrm'), *a.* [= OF. (and F.) *informe* = Sp. Pg. It. *informe*, < L. *informis*, that has no form, < *in-* priv. + *forma*, form, shape. Cf. *deform*1, *a.*] Without regular form; shapeless; deformed.

An office that . . . joins in marriage as Cacus did his oxen, in rude, *inform*, and unhallowed yokes.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 261.

You . . . who are able to make even these *informe* blocks and stones daunce into order. *Evelyn*, To A. Cowley.

informal (in-fôr'mal), *a.* [= Sp. *informal*; as *in-*3 + *formal*.] 1. Not formal; not in the regular or usual form or manner; not according to rule or custom; unceremonious; irregular: as, an *informal* writing; *informal* proceedings; an *informal* visit.

The proffered cession of Venetia was neither accepted nor refused, and there ensued a sort of *informal* suspension of hostilities, which was neither war nor peace.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 292.

I saw everything up to Gravelotte in virtue of an *informal* scrap of permission General von Gochen had given me as I passed through Coblentz on my way to the front.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 39.

2†. Distracted or deranged in mind.

These poor *informal* women are no more
But instruments of some more mightier member
That sets them on. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

informality (in-fôr-mal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *informalities* (-tiz). [= Sp. *informalidad*: as *informal* + *-ity*.] The state of being informal; want of regular or customary form; an informal act or procedure: as, the *informality* of legal proceedings may render them void.

But they concluded that, whatever *informalities* or nullities were pretended to be in the bulls or breves, the Pope was the only competent judge of it.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1531.

informally (in-fôr'mal-i), *adv.* In an informal manner; irregularly; without the usual forms; unceremoniously.

informant (in-fôr'mant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *informante*, < L. *informan(t-)s*, ppr. of *informare*, inform: see *inform*1.] I. *a.* Giving form; transmuting matter by communicating to it a form; informing.—**Informant act**, in *metaph.* See *act*.—**Informant form**, in *metaph.*, a form which affects the specific essence of a thing, which penetrates the being of the matter, and is not merely extrinsically joined to it, as an assistant form, producing only motion.

II. *n.* One who informs or gives information; an informer.

It was the last evidence of the kind. The *informant* was hanged. *Burke*, Affairs of India.

"Ahmed," said the *informant*, "spurns at restraint, and scoffs at thy authority." *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 466.

=Syn. *Informant*, *Informer*. *Informant* is special, relating only to a given occasion: as, who was your *informant*? *Informer* may be special or general, relating to one occasion or, more commonly, to a practice or occupation, as implying a habit of informing, or a dishonorable betrayal of knowledge gained in confidence. It has acquired odious associations.

This sour *informer*, this bate-breeding spy, . . .
This carry-tale, dissentious Jealousy.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 655.

in forma pauperis (in fôr'mạ̈ pâ'pẹ-ris). [L.: *in*, in; *formā*, abl. of *forma*, form; *pauperis*, gen. of *pauper*, poor: see *form* and *pauper*.] In the character of a pauper. Courts of equity having discretionary power to award or refuse costs adopted the practice of granting leave to sue, without liability to costs in case of unsuccess, to suitors showing a good cause of action, and making oath to poverty, the privilege being confined to those not having above £5 or £20. The power to grant such leave is now generally extended by statute to common-law courts, and in some jurisdictions the limit has been increased.

information (in-fôr-mā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *informacion*, *enformacion* (= D. *informatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *information*), < OF. *information*, F. *information* = Sp. *informacion* = Pg. *informação* = It. *informazione*, < L. *informatio(n-)*, outline, sketch, idea, conception, representation, < *informare*, sketch, inform: see *inform*.] 1. Communication of form or element; infusion, as of an animating or actuating principle. [Rare.]

There does not seem any limit to these new *informations* of the same spirit that made the elements at first.
Emerson, Works and Days.

2. Knowledge communicated or received; particular intelligence or report; news; notice: as, to get *information* of a shipwreck.

Also whan the Prelate of the Abbeye is ded, I have undirstonden, be *informacioun* that his Lampe quenchethe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 60.

I went, in Suez, to the house of a Greek priest, and the next day met with a Turkish captain of a ship, a very obliging man, who gave me several *informations* in relation to the navigation of the Red sea.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 138.

H—— was at a loss in what manner to communicate his *information* to the officer in command at Bedford.
Cooper, The Spy, vi., note.

3. Knowledge inculcated or derived; known facts or principles, however communicated or acquired, as from reading, instruction, or observation: as, a man of various *information*; the *information* gathered from extended travel.

Sweet bashfulness! it claims at least this praise:
The dearth of *information* and good sense
That it foretells us always comes to pass.
Cowper, Task, iv. 71.

His *information* is various, and his learning catholic, as well as profound. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 595.

4. In *law*: (*a*) An official criminal charge presented, usually by the prosecuting officers of the state, without the interposition of a grand jury. *Wharton.* This is the sense in which it is more commonly used in American law. In American constitutional law, clauses securing trial by jury in prosecutions by indictment or *information* are construed as excluding complaints before local magistrates for minor offenses, such as have always been summarily tried. (*b*) A criminal charge made under oath, before a justice of the peace, of an offense punishable summarily.

Seeking tales and *informations*
Against this man. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3.

Informations were given in to the magistrates against him [Fust] as a magician, and searching his lodgings a great number of copies [of the Bible] were found.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 133.

(*c*) A complaint, in a qui tam action in a court of common-law jurisdiction, to recover a penalty prescribed by statute or ordinance. (*d*) In *Eng. law*, a complaint in the name of the crown, in a civil action, to obtain satisfaction of some obligation to, or for some injury to the property or property rights of, the crown. (*e*) In *Scots law*, a written argument in court.—5. In *metaph.*, the imparting of form to matter. In logic the information of a term is the aggregate of characters predicable of it over and above what are implied in the definition. [This meaning is found in Abelard.]

The sum of synthetical propositions in which the symbol is subject or predicate is the *information* concerning the symbol. *C. S. Peirce.*

Bill of information, an information; the document or pleading stating the ground of complaint.—**Criminal information**, in *law*. See *criminal*.—**Ex officio informations**, in *Eng. law*, the term by which purely public prosecutions by information were designated (usually had in the King's Bench), as distinguished from *crown informations*, by which prosecutions in the interest of private or property rights were designated (had in the Exchequer), and from *qui tam informations*, or *informations qui tam*, those prosecuted for a penalty which the informer is entitled to take or share.—**Information of intrusion**, a suit in the English Exchequer against a trespasser on crown lands, or the pleading by which such a suit was instituted.

informative (in-fôr'mạ-tiv), *a.* [= F. *informatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *informativo*; as *inform* + *-ative*.] 1. Having power to form or animate.

• Many put out their force *informative*
In their etherealL corporeity.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 24.

2. Didactic; instructive: as, a simply *informative* rather than dogmatic spirit.

Mr. ——'s editorial notes are, moreover, precisely what editorial notes should be — *informative*, elucidatory, sometimes speculative and suggestive.
The Academy, June 29, 1889, No. 895, p. 439.

informatory (in-fôr'ma-tō-ri), *a.* [< *inform* + *-at-ory*.] Full of information; affording knowledge; instructive.

The passage is *informatory*, but too long to quote fully.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 301.

informed[1] (in-fôrmd'), *p. a.* [< *inform*[1], *v.*, + *-ed*[2].] Formed; animated; actuated.

Man is a soul, *informed* by divine ideas, and bodying forth their image. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 166.

Informed breadth and depth, the logical breadth and depth of a term in a given state of positive knowledge or information.

informed[2] (in-fôrmd'), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *formed*. Cf. *inform*[2].] Unformed; formless; shapeless.

So, after Nilus inundation,
Infinite shapes of creatures men doe fynd
Informed in the mud on which the Sunne hath shynd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 8.

Conceptions, whether animate or inanimate, formed or *informed*. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, ii. 3.

Informed stars, in *astron.*, stars not included within the figures of any of the ancient constellations. Ptolemy, in his star-catalogue, under each constellation begins with a list of stars each described as being situated in this or that part of the human or other figure supposed to be represented. After this follows another list, headed *οἱ περὶ αὐτὸν ἀμόρφωτοι*, stars lying without the figure, Latin *stellæ informes*, informed stars.

informer (in-fôr'mėr), *n.* 1. One who informs or animates.

Informer of the Planetary Train!
Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous orbs
Were brute unlovely mass, inert and dead.
Thomson, Summer, l. 104.

2. One who imparts intelligence or gives information; an informant.—**3.** In *law*, one who communicates to a magistrate a knowledge of a violation of law; a person who lays an information against or prosecutes in the courts one who offends against the law or any penal statute. Such a person is generally called a *common informer*, if he makes it his business to lay informations for the purpose of obtaining a reward.

But these are call'd *informers*; men that live
By treason, as rat-catchers do by poison.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 2.

Hence—**4.** One who makes a business of informing against others; a mischief-maker.

But woo to suche *informers*, who they be,
That maketh their malice the mater of the power.
Skelton, Euell Information.

=**Syn.** *Informant*, *Informer*. See *informant*.

informidable† (in-fôr'mi-da-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *formidable*.] Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded.

Of limb
Heroic built, though of terrestrial mould;
Foe not *informidable*! *Milton*, P. L., ix. 486.

informity† (in-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [= OF. *informité* = Sp. *informidad* = It. *informità*, < LL. *informita(t-)s*, unshapeliness, < L. *informis*, unshapely, shapeless: see *inform*[2].] Lack of form; shapelessness.

If we affirm a total *informity*, it cannot admit so forward a term as an abortment. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

informous† (in-fôr'mus), *a.* [< L. *informis*, shapeless: see *informity*.] Of no regular form or figure; formless; shapeless.

That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unshapen . . . is an opinion . . . delivered by ancient writers.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

in foro conscientiæ (in fō'rō kon-si-en'shi-ē). [L.: *in*, in; *foro*, abl. of *forum*, a court; *conscientiæ*, gen. of *conscientia*, conscience: see *forum* and *conscience*.] In the court of the conscience; according to the verdict of the moral sense.

in foro domestico (in fō'rō dō-mes'ti-kō). [L.: *in*, in; *foro*, abl. of *forum*, a court; *domestico*, abl. neut. of *domesticus*, domestic: see *forum* and *domestic*.] In a domestic court; in a tribunal of the home jurisdiction, as distinguished from a foreign court.

in foro seculari (in fō'rō sek-ū-lā'ri). [L.: *in*, in; *foro*, abl. of *forum*, a court; *seculari*, abl. neut. of *secularis*, secular: see *forum* and *secular*.] In a secular court; according to the law of a civil tribunal, as distinguished from that of an ecclesiastical court.

infortunate† (in-fôr'tū-nāt), *a.* [ME. *infortunate* = Pr. *infortunat* = Sp. Pg. *infortunado* = It. *infortunato*, < L. *infortunatus*, unfortunate, < *in-* priv. + *fortunatus*, fortunate: see *fortunate*.] Unfortunate.

I was
Of alle lovers the most *infortunate*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 52.

infortunately† (in-fôr'tū-nāt-li), *adv.* Unfortunately.

infortune† (in-fôr'tūn), *n.* [< ME. *infortune*, < OF. *infortune*, F. *infortune* = Sp. Pg. *infortunio* = It. *infortunio*, *infortuno*, < L. *infortunium*, mischance, misfortune, < *in-* priv. + *fortuna*, chance, fortune: see *fortune*.] 1. Ill fortune; misfortune.

Yf thei be merchauntes, dyvision of heritage is bettyr than commvnion, that the *infortune* of oone hurte not the other. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 33.

For of Fortunes sharp adversite
The worste kynde of *infortune* is this:
A man to han ben in prosperite,
And it remembren, when it passed is.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1626.

The *infortune* is threatened by the malignant and adverse aspect, through means of a youth, and, as I think, a rival. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xviii.

2. In *astrol.*, the planet Saturn or Mars, or even Mercury when he is much afflicted. *W. Lilly.*

infortuned†, *a.* [ME., < *infortune* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *infortunate*.] Unfortunate.

I, woful wrech and *infortuned* wight.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 744.

infortunity (in-fôr-tū'ni-ti), *n.* [= OF. *infortunité*, < L. *infortunita(t-)s*, misfortune, < *in-* priv. + *fortuna*, fortune. Cf. *infortunate*.] Misfortune.

Other there be that ascribe his *infortunitie* only to the stroke and punishment of God. *Hall*, Edward IV., an. 9.

They [the Romans] are well tamed with the *infortunitie* of this battell. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1152.

infossous (in-fos'us), *a.* [< L. *infossus*, pp. of *infodere*, dig into, < *in*, in, + *fodere*, dig: see *foss*[2].] In *bot.*, sunk in, as veins in some leaves, leaving a channel.

infound† (in-found'), *v. t.* [< ME. *infounden*, < OF. *infondre*, *infundre* = Sp. Pg. *infundir*, < L. *infundere*, pp. *infusus*, pour in, < *in*, in, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3]. Cf. *infund*, *infuse*.] To pour into; infuse.

Wynedregges olde in water let *infounde*;
Yeve hem this drinke, anoon thai wol be sounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

But I say God is hable in such wyse to inspire and *infounde* the faythe, if that him lyste.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 582.

infra. [L. *infra*, adv. and prep., on the under side, below, LL. ML. also 'within,' contr. of *inferd*, abl. fem. (sc. *parte*) of *inferus*, low, below: see *inferior*.] A Latin preposition meaning 'below, beneath,' occurring in some phrases occasionally used in English.

infra-. [L. *infra*, prep. and adv., used as a prefix: see *infra*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'below, beneath.'=**Syn.** *Infero-*, *Infra-*. See *infero-*.

infra actionem (in'frą ak-shi-ō'nem). [L.: *infra*, below, within; *actionem*, acc. of *actio(n-)*, action (canon): see *action*.] In the canon of the Roman mass, a prayer: same as *communicantes*.

infra-axillary (in'frą-ak'si-lą-ri), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *axilla*, axil: see *axilla*, *axillary*.] 1. In *bot.*, situated beneath the axil, as a bud. —**2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, situated below the axilla or armpit.

infrabranchial (in-frą-brang'ki-ąl), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *branchiæ*, gills: see *branchial*.] In *conch.*, situated below the gills: applied especially to the inferior chamber of the pallial cavity.

infrabuccal (in-frą-buk'ąl), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *bucca*, cheek (mouth): see *buccal*.] Situated beneath the buccal mass or organ of a mollusk: as, an *infrabuccal* nerve.

infraclavicular (in'frą-klą-vik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *clavicula*, clavicle: see *clavicular*.] Situated below or beneath the clavicle or collar-bone.—**Infraclavicular fossa or triangle**, a space below the clavicle bounded by that bone above, by the upper border of the great pectoral muscle below and on the inner side, and by the fore border of the deltoid muscle on the outer side. Deep pressure in this region compresses the axillary artery against the second rib.—**Infraclavicular region**, a region of the front of the chest bounded above by the clavicle and below (in ordinary usage) by the third rib.

infraconstrictor (in'frą-kon-strik'tor), *n.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *constrictor*, q. v.] The inferior constrictor muscle of the pharynx.

infracortical (in-frą-kôr'ti-kal), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark (NL. cortex): see *cortical*.] Lying or occurring below the cerebral cortex.

infracostal (in-frą-kos'tąl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *infracostalis*, < L. *infra*, below, + *costa*, rib.]

I. *a.* In *anat.*, situated below or beneath a rib; subcostal: as, an *infracostal* artery, nerve, or muscle.

II. *n.* An infracostal muscle.

infracostalis (in'frą-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *infracostales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *infracostal*.] An infracostal muscle. In man there are a series of infracostales, arising from the under side of a given rib, and inserted into the first, second, or third rib next below. In their oblique direction they resemble internal intercostal muscles. They occur most frequently on the lower ribs.

infract[1] (in-frakt'), *v. t.* [< L. *infractus*, pp. of *infringere*, break off, break, weaken: see *infringe*.] To break off; violate; interrupt. [Rare.]

Falling fast from gradual slope to slope,
With wild *infracted* course, and lessen'd roar,
It gains a safer bed, and steals at last
Along the mazes of the quiet vale.
Thomson, Summer, l. 604.

infract[2]† (in-frakt'), *a.* [< L. *infractus*, unbroken, < *in-* priv. + *fractus*, broken: see *fraction*.] Unbroken; sound; whole.

Had I a brasen throat, a voice *infract*,
A thousand tongues, and rarest words refin'd.
Mir. for Mags., p. 785.

Their [martyrs'] faith *infract* with their owne bloods did seal,
And never did to any Tyrant stoop.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 22.

infracted (in-frak'ted), *a.* In *zoöl.*, bent suddenly inward, as if partly broken; geniculate.

infractible (in-frak'ti-bl), *a.* [< *infract*[1] + *-ible*.] Capable of being infracted or broken. [Rare.]

infraction (in-frak'shon), *n.* [= F. *infraction* = Sp. *infraccion* = Pg. *infracção* = It. *infrazione*, < L. *infractio(n-)*, a breaking, < *infringere*, pp. *infractus*, break: see *infract*[1].] 1. The act of infracting or breaking; a breakage or fracture. [Rare.]

Very distinct in type from the *infractions* and extravagant distortions of the osteomalvoic skeleton.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 997.

2. Breach; violation; infringement: as, an *infraction* of a treaty, compact, or law.

An *infraction* of God's great law of Right and of Love.
Sumner, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

Whoso suggests or urges the *infraction* of another's rights must be held to have transgressed the law of equal freedom. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 167.

infractor (in-frak'tor), *n.* [= F. *infracteur* = Sp. Pg. *infractor*, < ML. *infractor*, one who breaks or violates, < L. *infringere*, pp. *infractus*, break: see *infract*[1].] One who infracts or infringes; a violator; a breaker.

Who shall be depositary of the oaths and leagues of princes, or fulminate against the perjur'd *infractors* of them? *Lord Herbert*, Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 363.

infractous (in-frak'tus), *a.* [< L. *infractus*, pp. of *infringere*, break: see *infract*[1], *infringe*.] In *bot.*, bent abruptly inward. [Rare.]

infra dig. (in'frą dig). [An abbr. of L. *infra dignitatem*: *infra*, below; *dignitatem*, acc. of *dignita(t-)s*, dignity: see *dignity*.] Beneath one's dignity; unbecoming to one's character, position, or status in society. [Colloq.]

infra-esophageal (in'frą-ē-sō-faj'ē-ąl), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *œsophagus*, œsophagus: see *œsophageal*.] Same as *subœsophageal*.

The nervous system in the Amphipoda consists of supra-œsophageal or cerebral ganglia, united by commissures with an *infra-œsophageal* mass.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 316.

infraglottic (in-frą-glot'ik), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *glottis*, glottis: see *glottis*, *glottic*[2].] Situated below the glottis.

infragrant (in-frā'grant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *fragrant*.] Not fragrant; inodorous.

We shall both be a brown *infragrant* powder in thirty or forty years. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, xii.

infragular (in-frą-gū'lär), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *gula*, the throat: see *gular*.] Subœsophageal, as a ganglion of certain mollusks.

The under part of the *infragular* ganglion is 6-lobed [in *Helicidæ*], whilst it is 4-lobed in Limacidæ.
Knight's Cyc. Nat. Hist. (1855), III. 65.

infrahuman (in-frą-hū'man), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *humanus*, human: see *human*.] Having attributes or qualities lower than the human in the scale of being: the opposite of *superhuman*.

We must conceive of it [ultimate entity] as either intellectual or unintellectual, and if it is not human, then as superhuman or *infrahuman*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 66.

infrahyoid (in-frą-hī'oid), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *hyoides*, hyoid: see *hyoid*.] Situated below the hyoid bone: specifically applied in human anatomy to a region of the front of the neck, and to a group of muscles in this region,

as the sternohyoid, sternothyroid, thyrohyoid, and omohyoid, collectively known as *depressors of the os hyoides:* opposed to *suprahyoid.*

infralabialis (in-frā-lā-bi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *infralabiales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *infra*, below, + *labium*, lip: see *labial.*] A muscle of the lower lip, commonly called the *depressor labii inferioris. Coues and Shute.*

infralapsarian (in-frā-lap-sā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *infra*, below (after), + *lapsus*, fall, lapse (see *lapse*, *n.*), + *-arian.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to infralapsarianism or to those who hold it.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] One who believes in infralapsarianism.

infralapsarianism (in'frā-lap-sā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *infralapsarian* + *-ism.*] In *theol.*, the doctrine, held by Augustinians and by many Calvinists, that God planned the creation, permitted the fall, elected a chosen number, planned their redemption, and suffered the remainder to be eternally punished. The Sublapsarians believe that God did not permit but foresaw the fall, while the Supralapsarians hold that God not only permitted but decreed it.

Even the Canons of Dort, the Westminster Confession, and the Helvetic Consensus Formula, which are most pronounced on the doctrine of decrees, stop within the limits of *infralapsarianism.*

Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 162.

inframammary (in-frā-mam'ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *mamma*, breast: see *mammary.*] Lying below the breasts.—**Inframammary region**, the region of the front of the chest bounded above by the sixth rib and below by the lower limit of the chest.

inframarginal (in-frā-mär'ji-nal), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *margo* (*-gin-*), breast: see *marginal.*] In *entom.*, below or posterior to the marginal cell in an insect's wing.—**Inframarginal cell**, an outer cell in the anterior wing of certain aphids, or plant-lice, behind the marginal cell, and limited posteriorly by the furcal vein.—**Inframarginal convolution**, the superior temporal convolution.

inframaxillary (in-frā-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *maxilla*, jaw: see *maxillary.*] I. *a.* 1. Situated under the jaws; submaxillary: as, the *inframaxillary* nerves.—2. Of or pertaining to the inferior maxillary or lower jaw-bone in general; mandibular.—**Inframaxillary nerve**, the third or lower division of the fifth cranial or trifacial or trigeminus nerve, more commonly called the *inferior maxillary division.*

II. *n.*; pl. *inframaxillaries* (-riz). The mandible or lower jaw-bone of a vertebrate; the inferior maxillary bone. See *intermaxillary.*

inframe (in-frām'), *v. t.* Same as *enframe.*

This nature in which we are *inframed* answers to the subjective frame-work of our own mind.

Hoppin, Old England, p. 196.

inframedian (in-frā-mē'di-an), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *medius*, middle: see *median.*] In *zoögeog.*, below the median belt or zone: applied to one of five zones into which the sea-bottom has been divided with reference to its fauna. The inframedian is succeeded by the abyssal zone. See *zone.*

inframercurial (in'frā-mėr-kū'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *Mercurius*, Mercury: see *mercurial.*] Same as *intramercurial.*

inframundane (in-frā-mun'dān), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *mundus*, the world: see *mundane.*] Lying or being beneath the world; belonging to the lower regions or infernal world.

infranatural (in-frā-nat'ū-ral), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *natura*, nature: see *natural.*] Below nature; subnatural; hypophysical: the opposite of *supernatural.* See *hypophysical.*

If there is a craving in man for the preternatural generally, there seems to be a special tendency in the human mind, when left to itself, to hanker after the *infra-natural* forms of it. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 421.

infranchise†, **infranchisement**†. Obsolete forms of *enfranchise*, *enfranchisement.*

infrangibility (in-fran-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *infrangible*: see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being infrangible; infrangibleness.

infrangible (in-fran'ji-bl), *a.* [< F. *infrangible* = Sp. *infrangible* = It. *infrangibile*; as *in-*[3] + *frangible.*] 1. Not capable of being broken or separated into parts.

The primitive atoms are supposed *infrangible.*

G. Cheyne.

The sword broke short, nor could the force withstand
(No earthly temper of a mortal hand
Could arms divine, *infrangible* sustain);
The brittle weapon shiver'd on the plain.

Hoole, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, vii.

2. Not to be violated or infringed; inviolable: as, an *infrangible* oath.

infrangibleness (in-fran'ji-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being infrangible.

infra-obliquus (in'frā-ob-lī'kwus), *n.*; pl. *infra-obliqui* (-kwī). [NL., < L. *infra*, below, + *obliquus*, oblique: see *obliquus.*] The lower oblique muscle of the eyeball; the obliquus inferior.

infra-ocular (in'frā-ok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular.*] In *entom.*, below the compound eyes: said of antennæ when they are inserted beneath these eyes.

infra-orbital (in'frā-ôr'bi-tal), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *orbita*, orbit: see *orbital.*] Situated on the floor of, or below, the orbit of the eye; suborbital: chiefly applied to a branch of the trifacial nerve, to the track of that nerve along the floor of the orbit, and to a foramen on the cheek just under the orbit, whence the nerve emerges.—**Infra-orbital canal, foramen**, etc. See the nouns.

infra-orbitar (in'frā-ôr'bi-tär), *a.* Same as *infra-orbital.*

infra-orbitary (in'frā-ôr'bi-tā-ri), *a.* Same as *infra-orbital.*

infrapatellar (in'frā-pā-tel'är), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *patella*, the kneepan.] Below the patella.

infrapose (in-frā-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infraposed*, ppr. *infraposing.* [< L. *infra*, below, + E. *pose:* see *pose*[2].] To place under or beneath.

I had further an opportunity of seeing . . . his own discovery of an instance of terrestrial surface *infraposed* to the drift-gravels at the east end of the Isle of Wight.

Austen, Proc. Geol. Soc., No. 42.

infraposition (in'frā-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *positio*(*n-*), position: see *position.*] Position or situation beneath or under.

infraradular (in-frā-rad'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *radula*, q. v.] Situated under or below the radula or lingual ribbon of a mollusk.

On the top of the muscles of the *infraradular* sheet there are two ganglia united to each other and to their fellows on the opposite side.

R. J. H. Gibson, Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edin., XXXII. 627.

infrarectus (in-frā-rek'tus), *n.*; pl. *infrarecti* (-ti). [< L. *infra*, below, + *rectus*, right: see *rectus.*] The lower straight muscle of the eyeball; the rectus inferior. See cut under *eyeball.*

infra-red (in'frā-red), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + E. *red*[1].] Below the red. The infra-red rays of the spectrum are those invisible rays which have a greater wave-length and are less refrangible than the red rays at the lower end of the visible spectrum. (See *spectrum.*) Contrasted with *ultra-violet.*

infrascapular (in-frā-skap'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *scapula*, shoulder-blade: see *scapular.*] Situated beneath the scapula—that is, on its under surface or venter; lying beneath the shoulder-blade; subscapular.

infrascapularis (in-frā-skap-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *infrascapulares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *infrascapular.*] The teres minor. See *teres.*

infraserratus (in'frā-se-rā'tus), *n.*; pl. *infraserrati* (-ti). [< L. *infra*, below, + *serratus*, serrate: see *serrate.*] The serratus posticus inferior.

infraspinal (in-frā-spī'nal), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *spina*, spine: see *spinal.*] Same as *infraspinous.*

infraspinate (in-frā-spī'nāt), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *spina*, spine: see *spinate.*] Same as *infraspinous.*

infraspinatus (in'frā-spī-nā'tus), *n.*; pl. *infraspinati* (-ti). [NL.: see *infraspinate.*] The muscle which occupies the infraspinous fossa, and is inserted into the middle facet of the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

infraspinous (in-frā-spī'nus), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *spina*, spine: see *spinous.*] Situated below the spine of the scapula. Also *infraspinal*, *infraspinate.*—**Infraspinous fascia, fossa**, etc. See the nouns.

infrastapedial (in'frā-stā-pē'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *stapes*, stirrup, mod. stapes.] I. *a.* Situated below the axis or main part of the stapes or columella auris: specifically applied to an element or part of that bone in some animals, as birds, supposed by Flower to represent the stylohyal bone of a mammal.

The stylo-hyal of a mammal is not fairly developed in a bird, unless contained in or represented by another claw of the stapes (an *infra-stapedial* element).

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds (1884), p. 186.

II. *n.* An inferior element of the columella auris; an infrastapedial bone.

Infra-stapedial, which will unite with . . . the stylohyal. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds (1884), p. 154.

infrastigmatal (in-frā-stig'ma-tal), *a.* and [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *stigma*, q. v.] In *entom.*, situated below the stigmata or breathing-pores: as, an *infrastigmatal* line on a larva.

infrastipular (in-frā-stip'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *stipula*, q. v.] In *bot.*, situated below the stipules: applied to outgrowths, usually in the nature of spines, below the stipules, as in some roses.

infrathoracic (in'frā-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *thorax*, q. v.] 1. Situated below the thorax.—2. Situated on the lower part of the thorax: specifically applied to the lower six pairs of thoracispinal nerves.

infratrochlear (in-frā-trok'lē-är), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *trochlea*, pulley: see *trochlea.*] Situated below the trochlea or pulley of the superior oblique muscle of the eyeball, at the inner corner of the orbit of the eye: as, the *infratrochlear* nerve, a branch of the fifth cranial nerve, which issues from the orbit below the trochlea.

He had relieved the pain in a glaucoma absolutum by lacerating the *infratrochlear* nerve—Badal's operation.

Medical News, LIX. 136.

in fraudem legis (in frâ'dem lē'jis). [L.: *in*, in; *fraudem*, acc. of *fraus*, fraud; *legis*, gen. of *lex*, law: see *fraud* and *lex.*] In fraud of the law: said of something devised so as to evade or circumvent the law or to pervert its proceeding, in such sense as to be void on that account.

infravaginal (in-frā-vaj'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *vagina*, vagina: see *vaginal.*] Situated below the vaginal junction: as, the *infravaginal* cervix uteri.

infrequence (in-frē'kwens), *n.* [= F. *infréquence* = Sp. *infrecuencia* = Pg. *infrequencia* = It. *infrequenza*, < L. *infrequentia*, a small number, fewness, solitariness, < *infrequen*(*t-*)*s*, seldom, rare, infrequent: see *infrequent.*] Same as *infrequency.* [Rare.]

Is it solitude and *infrequence* of visitation? This may perhaps be troublesome to a man that knows not to entertain himself. *Bp. Hall*, Free Prisoner, § 4.

infrequency (in-frē'kwen-si), *n.* [As *infrequence:* see *-ency.*] 1. The state of being infrequent or of rarely occurring; uncommonness; rareness.

Either through desuetude, or *infrequency*, or meer formality of devotion, he has suffered his mind to grow alienated from God. *Young*, Sermons (1678), p. 18.

2†. The state of being little frequented; seclusion; solitude.

It was the solitude and *infrequency* of the place that brought the dragon thither.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1078.

infrequent (in-frē'kwent), *a.* [= F. *infréquent* = Sp. *infrecuente* = Pg. It. *infrequente*, < L. *infrequen*(*t-*)*s*, infrequent, seldom, rare, < *in-* priv. + *frequen*(*t-*)*s*, crowded, frequent: see *frequent.*] 1. Not frequent or customary; rare; uncommon; unaccustomed.

The acte where of [frugality] is at this daye as *infrequent* or out of use amonge all sortes of men as the termes be Straunge vnto them which haue not bene well instructed in Latyn. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 21.

A sparing and *infrequent* worshipper of the Deity betrays an habitual disregard of him.

Wollaston, Religion of Nature, § 1.

2. In *soöl.*, being, as component parts, far removed from one another; distant; not numerous or close: as, *infrequent* spines, punctures, etc.

infrequently (in-frē'kwent-li), *adv.* Not frequently.

infriction (in-frik'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[2] + *friction.*] A rubbing in, as of a medicine.

The inflammation, he said, set in after the fourth *infriction.* *Medical News*, LIII. 101.

infrigidate† (in-frij'i-dāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *infrigidatus*, pp. of *infrigidare*, make cold, < L. *in*, in, to, + *frigidare*, make cold, < *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid.*] To chill; make cold; refrigerate.

Whose coldness as it seems did not *infrigidate* those upper parts of the glass to whose level the liquor itself did not reach. *Boyle*, Works, I. 393.

infrigidation† (in-frij-i-dā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *infrigidation*, < LL. *infrigidatio*(*n-*), a cooling, < *infrigidare*, make cold: see *infrigidate.*] The act of infrigidating or making cold; refrigeration.

The *infrigidation* of that air by the snow.

Boyle, Works, II. 513.

Madame de Bourignon . . . used to boast that she had not only the spirit of continency in herself, but that she had also the power of communicating it to all who beheld her. This the scoffers of those days called the gift of *infrigidation.* *Tatler*, No. 126.

infringe (in-frinj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *infringed*, ppr. *infringing*. [< L. *infringere* (> It. *infrangere* = Sp. Pg. *infringir* = F. *enfreindre*), break off, break, bruise, weaken, destroy, < *in*, in, + *frangere*, break: see *fraction*, and cf. *infract*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To commit a breach or infraction of; act contrary to, as a law, right, or obligation; transgress, either by action or by negligence; violate; break.

The King told them it never was in his Thought to *infringe* their Liberties. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 180.

Why should we attempt to *infringe* the rights and properties of our neighbors? *Washington*, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 456.

He could *infringe* the franchises of the fellows of a college and take away their livings. *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

2†. To annul or hinder.

Homilies . . . do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

All our power
To be *infringed*, our freedom and our being.
Milton, P. R., i. 62.

II. *intrans.* To encroach; trespass; intrude: followed by *on* or *upon*: as, to *infringe upon* one's rights.

The sides of the front are dilated, *infringing on* the eyes. *Horn.*

=Syn. *Encroach upon*, *Trench upon*, etc. See *trespass*, *v. i.*

infringement (in-frinj'ment), *n.* [< *infringe* + *-ment*.] A breach or infraction, as of a law, right, or obligation; violation; transgression.

We scarce ever had a prince who, by fraud or violence, had not made some *infringement* on the constitution. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

Where an attempt at *infringement* was made, the aggressor found himself matched against a wide and powerful union of powers instinctively actuated by the intention of right. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 213.

Infringement of copyright, patent, or trade-mark, such a copying, imitation, or reproduction as violates the exclusive right of the owner, and therefor will sustain an action. =Syn. Breach, non-fulfilment, invasion, intrusion, trespass, encroachment.

infringer (in-frin'jėr), *n.* One who infringes or violates; a violator.

To see the *infringers* of this commandment to be imprisoned, he gave charge to all justices, maiors, sheriffs, bailiffs, and constables. *Strype*, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1548.

infringible† (in-frin'ji-bl), *a.* [< OF. *infringible*, *infrangible*, < L. *in-* priv. + *frangere*, break.] Unbreakable; indissoluble. [Rare.]

Haning betwixt themselues sealed with their hands the *infringible* band of faith and troth in the heart, . . . hee tooke leaue of his faire lady. *Breton*, An Olde Man's Lesson, p. 13.

infructuose (in-fruk'tū-ōs), *a.* Same as *infructuous*.

infructuous (in-fruk'tū-us), *a.* [= F. *infructueux* = Pr. *infructuos* = Sp. Pg. *infructuoso* = It. *infruttuoso*, < L. *infructuosus*, unfruitful, < *in-* priv. + *fructuosus*, fruitful: see *fructuous*.] Not fruitful; unproductive; unprofitable.

Lutheranism . . . bound itself hastily to definitions and formulæ which produced new divisions, and a scholasticism more bitter, controversial, and *infructuous* than the old. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 715.

infructuously (in-fruk'tū-us-li), *adv.* In an infructuous manner; uselessly; unprofitably.

He [the actor] soon found that his art was *infructuously* employed in obtaining applause; his reputation began to depend upon press notices. *Dion Boucicault*, N. A. Rev., CXLV. 36.

infrugal (in-frō'gal), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *frugal*.] Not frugal; extravagant; prodigal; wasteful.

What should betray them to such *infrugal* expences of time, I can give no account without making severe reflexions on their discretion. *J. Goodman*, Winter Evening Conferences, p. 21.

infrugiferous† (in-frū-jif'e-rus), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *frugiferous*.] Not bearing fruit. *Bailey*, 1727.

infucate† (in'fū-kāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *infucatus*, painted, as if pp. of **infucare*, paint, < *in*, in, on, + *fucare*, paint, < *fucus*, paint: see *fucus*.] To paint; stain; daub. *Coles*, 1717.

infucation† (in-fū-kā'shon), *n.* [< *infucate* + *-ion*.] The act of painting or staining, especially the face. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

infula (in'fū-lą), *n.*; pl. *infulæ* (-lē). [L., a band, a woolen fillet.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a flock of white and red wool, drawn into the form of a wreath or fillet, worn on the head on solemn occasions, as by priests and vestals, and bound to the head of sacrificial victims. Brides also carried wool on a distaff, which they twisted into an infula and fixed upon the husband's door on entering his house.

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the *ancient church*, a head-covering of Christian priests or bishops. (*b*) In *medieval times*, a chasuble. (*c*) One of the two lappets of a miter. Formerly called *fanon*.—3. In *her.*: (*a*) A cap or head-dress used as a bearing. Many different forms have been used. (*b*) One of the ribbons of a miter or of the electoral crown, generally represented as fringed.

Two short bands of some rich material, fringed at the ends, form the *infulæ* of a mitre, and depend from it, one on either side. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 462.

infumate (in'fū-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infumated*, ppr. *infumating*. [< L. *infumatus*, pp. of *infumare*, smoke: see *infume*.] To dry by smoking; smoke.

Infumated, smoked; dried in the smoke. *Bailey*, 1727.

infumate (in'fū-māt), *a.* [< L. *infumatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, clouded slightly with brownish black; shaded as if with smoke.

infumated (in'fū-mā-ted), *a.* Same as *infumate*.

infumation (in-fū-mā'shon), *n.* [< *infumate* + *-ion*.] The act of drying or curing in smoke; smoking. *Bailey*, 1731.

infumet† (in-fūm'), *v. t.* Same as *enfume*.

infund (in-fund'), *v. t.* [< L. *infundere*, pour in: see *infound*, an older form. Cf. *fuse*[1].] To pour in. *Davies*.

They are . . . only the ministers of Him which *infundeth* and poureth into all men grace. *Becon*, Works, II. 562.

infundibula, *n.* Plural of *infundibulum*.

infundibular (in-fun-dib'ū-lėr), *a.* [< *infundibulum* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *infundibuliform*.

Infundibulata (in-fun-dib-ū-lā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *infundibulatus*: see *infundibulate*.] Gervais's name for the marine polyzoans as an order of *Polyzoa* which have the cell-mouth circular and infundibulate. It corresponds to the modern order *Gymnolæmata*, and contains the *Chilostomata*, *Cyclostomata*, and *Ctenostomata*, as distinguished from the *Phylactolæmata*.

infundibulate (in-fun-dib'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *infundibulatus*, < L. *infundibulum*, funnel: see *infundibulum*.] 1. Having a funnel or infundibulum; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Infundibulata*.—2. Same as *infundibuliform*.

infundibuliform (in-fun-dib'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *infundibulum*, a funnel, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a funnel; funnel-shaped.

Infundibuliform Corolla of *Datura Stramonium*.

Where the sac of an inguinal hernia passes through the internal ring, the *infundibuliform* process of the transversalis fascia forms one of its coverings. *H. Gray*, Anat.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having the form of a tube enlarging gradually upward and spreading widely at the summit: said of a gamopetalous corolla, as that of a morning-glory. (*b*) In *entom.*, applied to joints of the antennæ, etc., when the basal part is cylindrical or nearly so, and the apical part gradually increases in diameter: distinguished from *crateriform*. Also *infundibular*, *infundibulate*.

Certain ciliated *infundibuliform* organs . . . occur on the intestinal mesentery of Sipunculus. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 70.

Infundibuliform fascia. See *fascia*.

infundibulum (in-fun-dib'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *infundibula* (-lą). [L., a funnel, lit. that which is poured into, < *infundere*, pour into, < *in*, into, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3], *fuse*[1]. Hence ult. *funnel*.] 1. In *anat.*, a funnel-shaped organ or part.—2. In *zöol.*: (*a*) The funnel or siphon of a cephalopod, formed by the coalescence or apposition of the epipodia: supposed by Huxley to be formed by the union and folding into a tubular form of processes which correspond to the epipodia of pteropods and branchiogastropods. See cut under *Dibranchiata*. (*b*) One of the gastric cavities of the *Ctenophora*, into which the gastric sac leads; a chamber connecting the gastric cavity with the entire system of canals of the body, and also leading to the aboral pores. It corresponds to the common axial cavity of actinozoans. See cut under *Ctenophora*. (*c*) The dilated upper extremity of the oviduct of a bird, which receives the ovum from the ovarium, corresponding to the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube of a mammal.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks.—**Infundibula of the kidney**, (*a*) The calyces. (*b*) The two or three main divisions of the pelvis of the kidney, formed by the confluence of the calyces.—**Infundibula of the lungs**, the elongated and funnel-shaped sacs set with air-cells which terminate the air-passages of the lungs.—**Infundibulum of the brain**, the funnel-shaped downward prolongation of the floor of the third ventricle, which it connects with the pituitary body.—**Infundibulum of the cochlea**, the thin plate of bone, shaped like one half of a funnel divided longitudinally, at the apex of the modiolus of the ear. It is the termination of the lamina of bone which divides the turns of the cochlea from one another.—**Infundibulum of the ethmoid bone**, the passage in the ethmoid bone which leads up from the middle meatus of the nose to the anterior ethmoid cells.—**Infundibulum of the heart**, the conical upper part of the right ventricle, from which the pulmonary artery arises. Also called *conus arteriosus* (arterial cone).

infuneral† (in-fū'ne-rąl), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *funeral*.] To bury with funeral rites.

As though her flesh did but *infuneral*
Her buried ghost. *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Victory.

infurcation (in-fėr-kā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[2] + *furcation*. Cf. ML. *infurcare*, suspend on a gibbet, < L. *in*, on, + *furcare*, fork, gibbet.] A forked expansion or divergence. *Craig*.

infuriate (in-fū'ri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infuriated*, ppr. *infuriating*. [< ML. *infuriatus*, pp. of *infuriare*, enrage, < L. *in*, in, + *furiare*, enrage, < *furia*, rage, fury: see *fury*.] To render furious or mad; enrage; make raging.

They tore the reputation of the clergy to pieces by their *infuriated* declamations and invectives, before they lacerated their bodies by their massacres. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, ii.

infuriate (in-fū'ri-āt), *a.* [< ML. *infuriatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Enraged; raging; mad: as, an *infuriate* lunatic.

A mine with deadly stores
Infuriate burst, and a whole squadron'd host
Whirl'd through the riven air.
W. Thompson, Sickness, v.

infuscate (in-fus'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infuscated*, ppr. *infuscating*. [< L. *infuscatus*, pp. of *infuscare*, make dark or dusky, < *in*, in, + *fuscare*, make dark, < *fuscus*, dark, dusky: see *fuscous*. Cf. *obfuscate*.] To darken; make dusky; obscure. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

infuscate (in-fus'kāt), *a.* [< L. *infuscatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, clouded with brown; darkened with a fuscous shade or cloud: as, apex of the wing *infuscate*.

infuscation (in-fus-kā'shon), *n.* [< *infuscate* + *-ion*.] The act of darkening; obscuration; the state of being dusky or clouded. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

infuse (in-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infused*, ppr. *infusing*. [< ME. *enfusen* = F. *infuser*, < L. *infusus*, pp. of *infundere*, pour in, spread over: see *infund*, *infound*.] 1. To pour in or into, as a liquid; introduce and pervade with, as an ingredient: as, to *infuse* a flavor into sauce.

'Tis born with all: the love of Nature's works
Is an ingredient in the compound man
Infus'd at the creation of the kind.
Cowper, Task, iv. 733.

2. To introduce as by pouring; cause to penetrate; insinuate; instil: with *into*: chiefly in figurative uses.

Many other axioms and advices there are touching those proprieties and effects which studies do *infuse* and instil *into* manners. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 299.

It is tropically observed by honest old Socrates that heaven *infuses into* some men at their birth a portion of intellectual gold. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 312.

It [Alexander's conquest] had the effect of uniting into one great interest the divided commonwealths of Greece, and *infusing* a new and more enlarged public spirit *into* the councils of their statesmen. *Emerson*, War.

3. To steep; extract the principles or qualities of, as a vegetable substance, by pouring a liquid upon it; make an infusion of.

Yet such [Rack] as they have they esteem as a great Cordial; especially when Snakes and Scorpions have been *infused* therein, as I have been informed. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 53.

One ounce of dried leaves is *infused* in ten ounces of warm water. *Coxe*.

4. To affect or modify by infusion; mingle; hence, to imbue; tinge: followed by *with*.

Drink *infused with* flesh will nourish faster and easier than drink and meat together. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Methinks a woman of this valiant spirit
Should, if a coward hear her speak these words,
Infuse his breast *with* magnanimity.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4.

Besides, the Briton is so naturally *infus'd*
With true poetic rage that in their measures art
Doth rather seem precise than comely.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi. 252.

5†. To pour, or pour out; shed; diffuse.

Yf ofte upon the rootes as thai stonde
The boles galle *infused* be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

With those clear rays which she *infus'd* on me,
That beauty am I blest'd with which you may see.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

infused cognition. See *cognition*.—=Syn. 2. *Instill*, *Inculcate*, etc. See *implant*.

infuse† (in-fūz'), *n.* [< L. *infusus*, a pouring in, < *infundere*, pp. *infusus*, pour in: see *infuse*, *v.*] An infusion.

Vouchsafe to shed into my barren spright
Some little drop of thy celestiall dew,
That may my rymes with sweet *infuse* embrew.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 42.

infuser (in-fū′zėr), *n.* One who or that which infuses.

It was a strange exaction of Nebuchadnezzar upon his magi to declare to him not onely the meaning, but the very dream, as if they had been the *infusers* of it.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xvi. § 6.

infusibility[1] (in-fū-zi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *infusible*[1] + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being infused or poured in.

infusibility[2] (in-fū-zi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *infusibilité* = Sp. *infusibilidad* = Pg. *infusibilidade* = It. *infusibilità*; as *infusible*[2] + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Incapability of being fused or dissolved.

infusible[1] (in-fū′zi-bl), *a.* [As *infuse* + *-ible*.] Capable of being infused. [Rare.]

From whom the doctrines being *infusible* into all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hammond.*

infusible[2] (in-fū′zi-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *infusible* = Pg. *infusivel* = It. *infusibile*; as *in-*[3] + *fusible*.] Not fusible; incapable of fusion or of being dissolved or melted: as, an *infusible* crucible.

infusibleness (in-fū′zi-bl-nes), *n.* Infusibility.

infusion (in-fū′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *infusion* = Pr. *infusio, enfusio* = Sp. *infusion* = Pg. *infusão* = It. *infusione*, < L. *infusio(n-)*, a pouring in, a watering, < *infundere*, pp. *infusus*, pour in: see *infound, infuse*.] 1. The act of infusing, pouring in, imbuing, or instilling: as, the *infusion* of good principles.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebraisms which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in Holy Writ.
Addison.

In Italy the question of rights had become so complicated that nothing but the *infusion* of an element of idea could have produced even a semblance of order out of the chaos. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 222.

2. That which is infused or diffused; something poured in or mingled.

With what *infusion* doth it [deceitfulness] so far intoxicate mankind to make them dote upon it, against the convictions of reason and dictates of Conscience.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

She could not conceive a game wanting the spritely *infusion* of chance. *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist.

There is then an undoubted British *infusion* in the English people. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 149.

3. The process of steeping a substance, as a plant, in water, in order to extract its virtues. —4. A liquid extract or essence obtained by steeping a vegetable substance.

Infusions are generally prepared by pouring boiling water upon the vegetable substance, and macerating in a tightly closed vessel till the liquid cools.
U. S. Dispensatory, p. 788.

5. A pouring, or pouring out, as upon an object; affusion: formerly used of that method of baptism in which the water is poured upon the person.

The priests, when they baptize, shall not only pour water on the head of the children, but shall plunge them into the laver. This shows that baptism by *infusion* began to be introduced in cold climates. *Jortin*, On Eccles. Hist.

The infant is represented as seated naked in the font, while from a vessel the priest pours the water upon the head. Originally used only for sick or infirm persons, the method of baptism by *infusion* became gradually the established practice, and all doubts as to its validity were removed by appeal to papal and other high authority.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 861.

Method of infusion, in *beer-manuf.*, a method of preparing the mash by treating the bruised malt with water at a temperature of 70° to 75°.

infusive (in-fū′siv), *a.* [< *infuse* + *-ive*.] Having the power of infusion; capable of infusing or imbuing.

Still let my song a nobler note assume,
And sing th' *infusive* force of Spring on Man.
Thomson, Spring, l. 366.

Infusoria (in-fū-sō′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *infusorium*, q. v.] 1. A name given by Otho Fr. Müller to an indiscriminate assemblage of minute, and for the most part microscopic, animal and vegetable organisms frequently developed in infusions of decaying organic substances. The *Infusoria* in this sense comprehended various desmids, diatoms, and other low plants, with many protozoan animalcules, and also rotifers or wheel-animalcules. Some of these organisms were known to Linnæus, and thrown by him into a genus which he called *Chaos*, at the end of his class *Vermes*. Lamarck, Gmelin, and others followed Müller in his understanding of *Infusoria*. Cuvier made *Infusoria* the fifth class of *Radiata*, divided into two orders, *Rotifera* and *Homogenea*. See *Microzoa, Polygastrica*.

2. A class of minute, mostly microscopic, animalcules, provisionally regarded as the highest class of *Protozoa*. They are endoplastic, having a nucleus; there is a mouth and a rudimentary stomach or gastric cavity; there are vibratile cilia or flagella, but no proper pseudopodia. Most are aquatic and free-swimming, but some are internal parasites; but others form colonies by budding, and when adult are fixed to some solid object. The body consists of an outer transparent cuticle, a cortical layer of firm sarcode, and a central mass of soft or semi-liquid sarcode, which acts as a stomach, and in which vacuoles may appear. A nucleus, which is supposed to be an ovary, having attached to it a spherical particle, the

Infusoria in a Drop of Water, highly magnified.
1, 1, *Astasia hæmatodes*; 2, 2, *Phacus longicaudis*; 3, 3, *Stentor polymorphus*; 4, *Codonga botrytis*; 5, *Dinobryon sertularia*; 6, *Rhipidodendron splendidum*; 7, *Anthophysa vegetans*; 8, *Bodo druseus vorgaria*; 9, *Acineta fermus equinus*; 10, *Podophrya gemmipara*; 11, *Chilodon cucullus*; 12a, *Stylonychia mytilus*; 12b, the same, about to separate; 12c, the same, full of *Spharophrya* (parasites); 13a, *Vorticella microstoma*; 13b, the same, individuals separating; 14, *Aspidisca lynceater*.

nucleolus, supposed to be a spermatic gland, is embedded in the cortical substance. Contractions of the body are effected by sarcode fibers. Reproduction takes place variously. The cilia or flagella are not only organs of locomotion, but form currents by which food is carried into the mouth. The *Infusoria* have been variously subdivided. A current classification is by division of the class into four orders, based on the character of their cilia or flagella, namely, *Ciliata, Flagellata, Choanoflagellata*, and *Suctoria* or *Tentaculifera*. By S. Kent, the latest monographer, the *Infusoria* are called a "legion" or superclass of *Protozoa*, and include the sponges; and they are divided into three classes, *Flagellata* or *Mastigophora, Ciliata* or *Trichophora*, and *Tentaculifera*.

Excluding from the miscellaneous assemblage of heterogeneous forms which have passed under this name the Desmideæ, Diatomaceæ, Volvocineæ, and Vibrionidæ, which are true plants, on the one hand, and the comparatively highly organized Rotifera on the other, there remain three assemblages of minute organisms, which may be conveniently comprehended under the general title of *Infusoria*. These are—(*a*) The so-called "Monads," or *Infusoria flagellata*; (*b*) the Acinetæ, or *Infusoria tentaculifera*; and (*c*) the *Infusoria ciliata*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 89.

infusorial (in-fū-sō′ri-ąl), *a.* [< *infusorium* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Developed in infusions, as animalcules. (*b*) Containing or consisting of infusorians: as, *infusorial* earth. (*c*) Having the characters of the *Infusoria*; pertaining in any way to the *Infusoria*.—**Infusorial earth**, a very fine white earth resembling magnesia, but composed largely of the microscopic siliceous shells of the vegetable organisms called diatoms. Deposits are found not infrequently under peat-beds, and also on a large scale in certain parts of the United States, especially in the western part of the Great Basin in Nevada, Oregon, and California, where there are masses of rock, hundreds of feet in thickness, largely made up of infusorial earth, occurring usually interstratified with volcanic materials, and often in connection with a fine-grained white ash, from which the infusorial beds are not easily distinguished by the eye. This earth is used for polishing articles of metal, and as an absorbent in making explosives with nitroglycerin. Also called *infusorial silica* and *fossil flour*, and sold in the United States with the trade-name of *electro-silicon*. See *Diatomaceæ, dynamite*.

The mixture of nitro-glycerin and *infusorial earth* (Kieselguhr) called dynamite or giant powder is now one of the commonest explosives met with.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 445.

infusorian (in-fū-sō′ri-ąn), *n.* and *a.* [< *infusorium* + *-an*.] I. *n.* An infusorial animalcule; one of the *Infusoria*.

II. *a.* Same as *infusorial*.

infusoriform (in-fū-sō′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< *infusorium* + *-form*.] Infusorial in form; resembling an infusorian.

As Kölliker first pointed out, the Dicyemids produce two very distinct kinds of embryos, which he distinguished by the terms vermiform and *infusoriform*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 197.

Infusoriform embryo, in *Dicyemida*, the embryo of a rhombogenous dicyema. It is bilaterally symmetrical, and consists of an urn, a ciliated body, and two refractive bodies. See cut under *Dicyema*.

infusorium (in-fū-sō′ri-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of **infusorius* (cf. LL. *infusorium*, equiv. to *suffusorium*, a vessel for pouring), < *infusor*, one who pours), < L. *infundere*, pp. *infusus*, pour in: see *infuse, infusion*.] One of the *Infusoria*; an infusorial animalcule.

An *infusorium* swims randomly about.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 10.

infusory (in′fū-sọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **infusorius*: see *infusorium*.] I. *a.* Infusorial, as an animalcule, or as earth containing infusorial shells.

II. *n.*; pl. *infusories* (-riz). An infusorian.

in futuro (in fū-tū′rō). [L.: *in*, in; *futuro*, dat. of *futurus*, future: see *future*.] In the future; at a future time; for the future.

ing (ing), *n.* [< ME. *ing*, < AS. *ing* = Icel. *eng*, f., a meadow, *engi*, neut., meadow-land, = Dan. *eng* = Sw. *äng*, a meadow.] A meadow; especially, a low meadow near a river. The word is found in some local names, as *Ingham, Ingthorpe, Dorking, Deeping, Wapping*, etc. *Coles; Bailey.* [Prov. Eng.]

Bill for dividing and inclosing certain open common fields, *ings*, common pastures, and other commonable lands, within the manors or manor and township of Hemingby, in the county of Lincoln.
Journals of the House of Commons, 1773.

Those alluvial flats which are locally known as *ings*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 289.

In the lowest situation, as in the water-formed base of a rivered valley, or in swampy dips, shooting up among the arable lands, lay an extent of meadow grounds, or *ings*, to afford a supply of hay, for cows and working stock, in the winter and spring months.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 91.

-ing[1]. [< ME. *-ing, -yng, -inge, -ynge*, < AS. *-ung*, later also *-ing* (= OS. *-ung* = OFries. *-ing* = D. *-ing* = MLG. LG. *-ung* = OHG. *-unga*, MHG. *-unge, -ung*, G. *-ung* = Icel. *-ung* = Dan. *-ing* = Sw. *-ing*), a suffix forming nouns of action or being from verbs.] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, usually forming nouns from verbs, expressing the action of the verb. Such nouns may be formed from any verb whatever, and are usually called *verbal nouns*, being in grammars and dictionaries usually accounted a part of the verb-inflection. It is often a mere chance whether, in a particular instance, the form in *-ing* is treated as a noun or as a verb. These verbal nouns are now identical in form with the present form of adjectives (present participles) in *-ing*[2]. In sentences like "he is *building* a house," the form in *-ing*[2], though originally a noun in *-ing*[1], is now regarded as a present participle in *-ing*[2], and treated, with the auxiliary *is*, as a finite transitive verb. Strictly, all verbal nouns in *-ing*[1], being independent words, and no part of the verb, should be entered and defined separately in the dictionaries; but their great number (limited only by the number of verbs) makes this impracticable, and their mixture with the verb, from which their meaning can always be inferred, makes it unnecessary. In this dictionary verbal nouns are entered when there is anything noteworthy in their use or history; others are, to save space, ignored, or if noticed, as in quotations, are included under the original verb. The suffix *-ing* as attached to verbs is equivalent in force to the Latin suffix *-tio(n-)*, E. *-tion* (*-ation*, etc.). In some words, as *evening, morning*, no accompanying verb is in use.

-ing[2]. [< ME. *-ing, -yng, -inge, -ynge*, an alteration, through confusion with the verbal-noun suffix *-ing*[1], of orig. *-end, -ende, -inde* (*-and, -ande*), < AS. *-ende* (in derived nouns *-end*) = OS. *-ende* = OFries. *-and* = D. *-end* = MLG. *-ende*, LG. *-end* = OHG. *-anti, -enti, -ende*, MHG. G. *-end* = Icel. *-andi* = Dan. *-ende* = Sw. *-ande* = Goth. *-ands* (*-jands, -ônds, -jônds*) = L. *-an(t-)s, -en(t-)s, -ien(t-)s* = Gr. *-ων* (*-ovτ-*), suffix of ppr. of verbs, all such present participles being also usable as simple adjectives, and such adjectives as nouns of agent: see *-ant*[1], *-ent*, which are thus ult. identical with *-ing*[2].] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, the regular formative of the English present participle of verbs, as in *coming, blowing, hearing, leading*, etc., such participles being often used as ordinary adjectives, as in 'the *coming* man,' 'a *leading* citizen,' 'a *charming* woman,' etc. It corresponds to the Latin suffixes *-ent, -ent* (which see). By reason of the alteration and the mixture of idiomatic uses of the verbal noun (in *-ing*[1]) and the verbal adjective (present participle), great confusion has resulted, and in many constructions the form in *-ing* may be referred with equal propriety to either origin. See *-ing*[1].

-ing[3]. [< ME. *-ing*, < AS. *-ing* = OHG. *-ing, -inc*, MHG. *-ing, -ung*, G. *-ung* = Icel. *-ungr, -ingr*, orig. an adj. suffix.] A suffix of nouns, denoting origin, and hence a common patronymic, remaining in some English family or local names and having usually a derivative or patronymic force, 'son of . . .,' as in Anglo-Saxon *Billing*, son of Bill (literally, 'a sword'); *Beorming*, son of Beorm; *Æthelwulfing*, son of Ethelwulf; *æthling*, son of a noble, etc. Such patronymic names, extending to all the members of a particular family, or tribe, or community, gave rise to many local names formed of such patronymics, properly in genitive plural, with *hām*, home (village), as in Anglo-Saxon *Beormingahām*, 'the Beormings' town,' Birmingham; *Wælsingahām*, Walsingham; *Snottingahām*, Nottingham; etc. In some words, as *farthing, herring, ridding*[2], *whiting*[2] (a fish), *lording, gelding*, the suffix is less definite. In *penny* and *king* the suffix is disguised.

-ing[4]. An apparent suffix in some local names, being *ing*, a meadow, in composition, as in *Dorking*, etc.

Inga (ing'gȧ), *n.* [NL., of S. Amer. origin.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, type of the tribe *Ingeæ*. They are large unarmed shrubs, or trees growing to a height of 60 feet or more, with spikes or heads of large red or white flowers, and abruptly pinnate leaves. The pods are flattened or roundish, with thickened edges, and the seeds are enveloped in a sweet, generally white, pulp. About 150 species are known, all natives of South America. *I. ferruginea* is a beautiful species sometimes cultivated in conservatories. *I. vera*, called *inga-tree* and *coco-wood*, has pods about 6 inches long, curved like a sickle, and leaves with winged stalks. *I. spectabilis* is a large showy tree of the Isthmus of Panama, and is cultivated for its edible pods, as is also *I. Feuillei* of Peru. It is an ancient form, five extinct species having been recognized in a fossil state in the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of Europe.

Flowering Branch of *Inga ferruginea*. *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

ingage†, **ingagement**†. Obsolete forms of *engage*, *engagement*.

ingalley†, *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *galley*.] To confine in the galleys.

It pleased the judge in favour of life to *ingally* them for seaven yeares. *Copley*, Wits, Fits, and Fancies (1614).

ingan, ingun (ing'gan, -gun), *n.* Dialectal corruptions of *inion*1, a variant of *onion*.

And if frae hame
My pouch produc'd an *ingan* head,
To please my wame.
Ramsay, A Miser's Last Speech.

ingang† (in'gang), *n.* [< ME. *ingang*, *ingong*, < AS. *ingang* (= OFries. *ingong*, *ingung* = D. *ingang* = MLG. *ingank* = OHG. *ingang*, *inkang*, *incanc*, MHG. *inganc*, G. *eingang* = Icel. *inngangr* = Dan. *indgang* = Sw. *ingång*), < *in*, in, + *gang*, a going: see *gang*.] An entrance or entranceway; specifically, the porch of a church.

ingannation† (in-ga-nā'shon), *n.* [= It. *ingannagione*, < *ingannare*, cheat, dupe, < *inganno*, fraud: see *inganno*.] Cheat; fraud.

Whereunto whosoever shall resign their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others, . . . yet are they still within the line of vulgarity, and democratical enemies of truth. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., I. 3.

inganno (in-gȧn'nō), *n.* [It., fraud, error, = OF. *engan*, *engaing*, *engen*, m., etc., *engaigne*, *engane*, etc., f., address, trick, ruse, dexterity, etc.; ult. < L. *ingenium*, ingenuity: see *engine*, etc.; also *ingannation*.] In *music*, an interrupted cadence (which see, under *cadence*); also, an unexpected or sudden resolution or modulation.

ingaol†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enjail*.

ingate (in'gāt), *n.* [< *in*1 + *gate*1.] 1†. Entrance; passage inward.

One noble person, who . . . stoppeth the *ingate* of all that evill that is looked for. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. In *founding*, the aperture in a mold through which fused metal is poured: also called *inset* and *sedge*.—3. In *coal-mining*, an entrance to a mine from the shaft.

ingather (in-gaᴛʜ'ėr), *v.* [< *in*1 + *gather*.] I. *trans.* To gather in; bring together.

Two senatus consults . . . enabled the [beneficiary] . . . to treat directly with debtors and creditors of the testator's and himself *ingather* the corporeal items of the inheritance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 707.

II. *intrans.* To gather together.

Then the *ingathering* streams are to branch off like the Nile into as many channels to empty the river as had united to fill it. *The Advance*, March 24, 1887.

ingathering (in'gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ingather*, *v.*] The act of gathering or collecting together; specifically, the gathering in or storing of a harvest.

I require you in God's behalf to consider the great need the prisoners of God are in the prisons at London, and make some *ingatherings* amongst your neighbours for the relief of them. *Bp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 400.

Feast of Ingathering. Same as *Feast of Tabernacles* (which see, under *tabernacle*).

The *feast of ingathering*, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field. Ex. xxiii. 16.

Ingeæ (in'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Inga* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, typified by the genus *Inga*, having regular flowers, a valvate calyx and corolla, many, often very numerous, stamens, and the pollen-grains aggregated.

ingelable (in-jel'ȧ-bl), *a.* [< L. **ingelabilis*, < *in*- priv. + **gelabilis*, that may be frozen, < *gelare*, freeze: see *geal*1.] Incapable of being congealed.

ingeminate† (in-jem'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *ingeminatus*, pp. of *ingeminare*, redouble, repeat, < *in*, in, + *geminare*, double: see *geminate*.] To redouble; repeat.

Euclia . . . appears in the heavens, singing an applausive Song or Paean of the whole, which she takes occasion to *ingeminate* in the second chorus. *B. Jonson*, Love's Triumph.

He would often *ingeminate* the word peace, peace! *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

ingeminate† (in-jem'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *ingeminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Redoubled; repeated.

In this we are sufficiently concluded by that *ingeminate* expression used by St. Paul: "In Jesus Christ nothing can avail but a new creature." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 185.

ingemination† (in-jem-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< *ingeminate* + *-ion*.] Repetition; reduplication; iteration.

The iteration and *ingemination* of a given effect, moving through subtile variations that sometimes disguise the theme. *De Quincey*, Style, I.

ingen†, *n.* A Middle English form of *engine*.

Agaynste jeauntis on-gentill haue we joined with *ingendis*. *York Plays*, p. 292.

ingender†, **ingenderer**†. Obsolete forms of *engender*, *engenderer*.

ingendrure†, *n.* See *engendrure*.

ingenet†, *n.* [< L. *ingenium*, genius: see *ingenious*, *engine*, *ingine*.] Genius; wit; ingenuity.

ingener†, *n.* Same as *enginer*.

ingenerability1 (in-jon'ę-rą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *ingenerable*1: see *-bility*.] Capability of being ingenerated or produced within. [Rare.]

ingenerability2† (in-jen'ę-rą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *ingenerable*2: see *-bility*.] Incapability of being generated.

ingenerable1 (in-jen'ę-rą-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **ingenerabilis*, that may be generated, < *ingenerare*, ingenerate, generate: see *ingenerate*1.] That may be ingenerated or produced within. [Rare.]

ingenerable2† (in-jen'ę-rą-bl), *a.* [= F. *ingénérable* = Sp. *ingenerable* = It. *ingenerabile*; as *in*-3 + *generable*.] Not generable; incapable of being engendered or produced.

Xenophanes holdeth the world to be eternall, *ingenerable*, uncreated, and incorruptible. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 670.

I must mind you that, if you will not disbelieve Helmont's relations, you must confess that the tria prima are neither *ingenerable* nor incorruptible substances. *Boyle*, Works, I. 502.

ingenerably† (in-jen'ę-rą-bli), *adv.* Not by generation; so as not to be generable.

Endued with all those several forms and qualities of bodies *ingenerably* and incorruptibly. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 35.

ingenerate1 (in-jen'ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ingenerated*, ppr. *ingenerating*. [< L. *ingeneratus*, pp. of *ingenerare* (= It. *ingenerare*, etc.: see *engender*), generate within, generate, engender, < *in*, in, + *generare*, generate: see *generate*, and cf. *engender*, *gender*, *v.*] To generate or produce within. [Rare.]

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

The Spirit of God must . . . *ingenerate* in us a true humility, and a christian meekness of spirit. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 6.

ingenerate1 (in-jen'ę-rāt), *a.* [< L. *ingeneratus*, pp. of *ingenerare*, generate within: see *ingenerate*, *v.*] Generated within; inborn; innate.

Those virtues were rather feigned and affected things to serve his ambition than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgement or nature. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

By your Allegiance and *ingenerate* worth, . . .
By everything, I you conjure to be
True to yourselves. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iv. 204.

ingenerate2 (in-jen'ę-rāt), *a.* [< L. *in*- priv. + *generatus*, pp. of *generare*, generate: see *generate*.] Not generated; unbegotten; not brought into existence or not receiving being by generation. At the time of the Arian controversy the Arians used a corresponding word (ἀγέννητος) of God the Son in the sense 'not receiving being by generation,' while the orthodox understood it, as so applied, in the sense 'not brought into existence, increate,' and discriminated the word from ἀγέννητος, unbegotten.

ingeneration (in-jen-ę-rā'shon), *n.* [= It. *ingenerazione*, < L. as if **ingeneratio*(*n*-), < *ingenerare*, produce, engender: see *engender* and *generate*.] The act of ingenerating or producing within. *Bushnell*.

in genere (in jen'ę-rē). [L.: *in*, in; *genere*, abl. of *genus*, kind: see *genus*.] In kind; in like or similar articles, as distinguished from *in specie*, or the very same article.

ingeniate† (in-jē'ni-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *ingeniatus*, pp. of *ingeniare*, contrive: see *engine*, *v.*] To contrive; plan.

I must all I can *ingeniate*
To answer for the same. *Daniel*, Funeral Poem.

ingenio (in-jē'ni-ō; Sp. pron. in-hā'ni-ō), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *ingenho*, *engenho*: see *engine*.] Engine; mill; works; specifically, sugar-works; a sugar-plantation. [Cuba.]

The *ingenios* or sugar estates, with large buildings and mills for sugar-refining and distillation of rum, are the most important industrial establishments of the island [Cuba]. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 661.

ingeniosity† (in-jē-ni-os'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *ingéniosité* = Sp. *ingeniosidad*, < ML. *ingeniosita*(*t*-)*s*, < L. *ingeniosus*, ingenious: see *ingenious*.] The quality of being ingenious; wit; ingenuity; contrivance; ingeniousness.

The like straine of wit was in Lucian and Julian, whose very images are to bee had in high repute for their *ingeniosity*, but to be spurned at for their grand impiety. *Optick Glasse of Humours* (1639).

Whose cunning or *ingeniosity* no art or known specific can possibly reach to by imitation. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 68. (*Latham*.)

ingenious (in-jē'nius), *a.* [= F. *ingénieux* = Pr. *enginhos* = Sp. *engeñoso*, *ingenioso* = Pg. *engenhoso*, *ingenioso* = It. *ingenioso*, < L. *ingeniosus*, *ingenuosus*, endowed with good natural capacity, gifted with genius, < *ingenium*, innate or natural quality, nature, natural capacity, genius, a genius, an invention (> ult. E. *engine*, obs. *ingine*, *ingen*, and contr. *gin*4, q. v.), < *in*, in, + *gignere*, OL. *genere*, produce: see *genus*.] 1. Possessing inventive genius or faculty; apt in inventing, contriving, or constructing; skilful in the use of things or words: as, an *ingenious* mechanic; an *ingenious* author.

The Natives [of Guam] are very *ingenious* beyond any People in making Boats, or Proes, as they are called in the East-Indies, and therein they take great delight. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 298.

As chance is the operator assigned in a fortuitous concourse of atoms, we would know what this chance, this wise and *ingenious* artist, is. *Brooke*, Universal Beauty, ii., note.

2†. Mentally bright or clever; witty; conversable.

We had ye greate poet Mr. Waller in our companie, and some other *ingenious* persons. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 5, 1646.

3. Marked or characterized by inventive genius; displaying or proceeding from skill in contrivance or construction; witty or clever in form or spirit; well conceived; apt: as, an *ingenious* machine; an *ingenious* process or performance; *ingenious* criticism.—4†. Manifesting or requiring mental brightness or cleverness; intellectual; improving.

Here let us breathe, and haply institute
A course of learning, and *ingenious* studies. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1.

5†. Ingenuous. [*Ingenious* and *ingenuous* were formerly often used interchangeably, and sometimes it is difficult to determine which sense was really intended.]

Amintor, thou hast an *ingenious* look,
And shouldst be virtuous: it amaseth me
That thou canst make such base malicious lies.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

Such was the Operation of your most *ingenious* and affectionate Letter, and so sweet an Entertainment it gave me. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 32.

The [early] printers did not discriminate between . . . ingenuous and *ingenious*. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xx.

=Syn. 1. Inventive, bright, acute, constructive. See *genius*.

ingeniously (in-jē'nius-li), *adv.* 1. In an ingenious manner; with ingenuity; with skill; wittily; cleverly.

It was *ingeniously* said of Vaucanson that he was as much an automaton as any which he made. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char., p. 127.

2†. Ingenuously; frankly.

For my part, I *ingeniously* acknowledge that hitherto . . . I never fawned upon any man's fortunes, whose person and merit I preferred not. *Ford*, Line of Life.

ingeniousness (in-jē'nius-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being ingenious or prompt in invention; ingenuity.—2†. Cleverness; brightness; aptness.

He showed as little ingenuity as *ingeniousness* who quarrelled at the map of Grecia for imperfect because his father's house in Athens was not represented therein. *Fuller*, General Worthies, xxii.

2†. Ingenuousness; candor.

The greater appearance of *ingeniousness*, as well as innocence, there is in the practice I am disapproving, the more dangerous it is. *Boyle*, Works, II. 444.

ingenite† (in-jen'it), *a.* [= Sp. *ingénito* = Pg. It. *ingenito*, < L. *ingenitus*, inborn, pp. of *ingignere* (OL. *ingenere*), ingenerate, implant, < *in*, in, + *gignere* (OL. *genere*), produce, generate, pp. *genitus*, born: see *genus*. Cf. *ingenuous*.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate.

It is natural or *ingenite*, which comes by some defect of the organs and over-much brain. *Burton.*

So what you impart
Comes not from others principles, or art,
But is *ingenite* all, and still your owne.
Cartwright, Poems (1651).

Since their *ingenite* gravity remains,
What girder binds, what prop the frame sustains?
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, iv.

ingenium (in-jē'ni-um), *n.* [L., ability, genius: see *ingenious*, *engine*.] Bent or turn of mind; innate talent. [Rare.]

It [a poem] will serve to show something of Jan's youthful *ingenium*. *Geo. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 96.

ingénue (an-zhā-nü'), *n.* [F., fem. of *ingénu*, < L. *ingenuus*, ingenuous: see *ingenuous*.] An ingenuous, artless girl or young woman; a woman or girl who displays innocent candor or simplicity; specifically, such a character represented on the stage, or the actress who plays it.

Was this lady more or less of a woman of the world than he had imagined? Was there not after all something of the *ingénue* about her? To be sure, a widow cannot, as a general thing, be accurately described as an *ingénue;* but, practically, this widow might be so.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 67.

He must be entreated . . . to permit us more of beauty and of charm than is vouchsafed by the scanty utterances of the *ingénue* of the present play.
The Academy, April 6, 1889, p. 245.

ingenuity (in-jē-nū'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *ingénuité* = Sp. *ingenuidad* = Pg. *ingenuidade* = It. *ingenuità*, ingenuity, cleverness, < L. *ingenuita(t-)s*, the condition or character of a free-born man, frankness, < *ingenuus*, native, free-born: see *ingenuous*. The senses are in part (2, 3) dependent on the related adjective *ingenious*.] **1†.** Ingenuousness; frankness; openness of heart.

He had found upon Oath such a Clearness of *Ingenuity* in the Duke of Buckingham that satisfied him of his Innocency. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 29.

See the *ingenuity* of Truth, who, when she gets a free and willing hand, opens herself faster than the pace of method and discours can overtake her.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 22.

True faith is full of *ingenuity* and hearty simplicity, free from suspicion, wise and confident.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 1.

2. The quality of being ingenious; inventive capacity or faculty; aptness in contrivance or combination, as of things or ideas; skill; cleverness: as, *ingenuity* displayed in the construction of machines, or of arguments or plots.

I think their greatest *ingenuity* [that of the Achinese] is in building their 'Flying Proes'; which are made very smooth, kept neat and clean, and will sail very well.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 127.

I do not know what can occur to one more monstrous than to see persons of *ingenuity* address their services and performances to men no way addicted to liberal arts.
Steele, Spectator, No. 188.

There is no limit to the *ingenuity* of a lover in framing excuses for the actions of the person beloved.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xli.

3. Ingenious contrivance; skilfulness of design, construction, or execution: as, the *ingenuity* of a machine; the *ingenuity* of a puzzle or a poem.—**Syn. 2.** *Abilities*, *Cleverness*, etc. (see *genius*); inventiveness, turn, knack, smartness.

ingenuous (in-jen'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *ingénu* = Sp. Pg. It. *ingenuo*, < L. *ingenuus*, native, free-born, noble, upright, frank, candid, < *ingignere* (OL. *ingenere*), ingenerate: see *ingenite*.] **1†.** Free-born; of honorable extraction.

Rods and ferulas were not used by Ammonius, as being properly the punishment of slaves, and not the correction of *ingenuous* freeborn men. *Dryden*, Plutarch, II. 359.

2. Generous; noble: as, an *ingenuous* ardor or zeal.

Nothing depraves *ingenuous* Spirits, and corrupts clear Wits, more than Want and Indigence.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 14.

3. Free from restraint or reserve; frank; open; candid: used of persons or things: as, an *ingenuous* mind; an *ingenuous* confession.

And in 's *ingenuous* countenance having read
Rare characters of Worth, he doubted not
All freest Trust in his fair Slave to put.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 140.

That finest color in nature, according to the ancient Greek, the blush of an *ingenuous* youth.
Sumner, Orations, I. 169.

Elaborate sculptures, full of *ingenuous* intention and of the reality of early faith, are in a remarkable state of preservation. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 79.

4†. Same as *ingenious*.

Let us spend . . . all our desires and stratagems, all our witty and *ingenuous* faculties, . . . towards the arriving thither. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, ii. § 4.

—**Syn. 3.** *Frank*, *Naïve*, etc. (see *candid*); unreserved, artless, guileless, straightforward, truthful.

ingenuously (in-jen'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an ingenuous manner; frankly; openly; candidly.

ingenuousness (in-jen'ū-us-nes), *n.* **1.** The character of being ingenuous; openness of heart; frankness; candor.

In Petrarch's [sonnets] all *ingenuousness* is frittered away into ingenuity. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 269.

2†. Same as *ingenuity*, 2.

By his *ingenuousness* he [the good handicraftsman] leaves his art better than he found it. *Fuller*, Holy State, ii. 19.

ingeny†, *n.* [< L. *ingenium*, innate or natural quality, genius: see *ingene*, *ingine*, *engine*.] Wit; ingenuity; genius.

According to the nature, *ingeny*, and property of Satan, which is a liar, and the father of all lying.
Becon, Works, p. 277.

Sir, I receive your son, and will wind up his *ingeny*, fear it not. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

ingere (in-jēr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ingered*, ppr. *ingering*. [Also *ingire*, *injeer*; < F. *ingérer* = Sp. Pg. *ingerir* = It. *ingerire*, thrust in, refl. thrust oneself in, meddle, < L. *ingerere*, carry or put in: see *ingest*.] To thrust in or introduce by indirect means; insinuate. [Scotch.]

To *ingire* hymself to Latyne King.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 315.

This is a shaft out of the heretic's quiver—a stratagem from first to last, to *injeer* into your confidence some espial of his own. *Scott*, Abbot, xvii.

ingerminate (in-jėr'mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ingerminated*, ppr. *ingerminating*. [< *in*-2 + *germinate*.] To cause to germinate or sprout. *North British Rev.*

ingest (in-jest'), *v. t.* [< L. *ingestus*, pp. of *ingerere*, carry, put, pour, or throw into or upon, < *in*, in, + *gerere*, carry: see *gest*2.] To put, bring, or throw in: used chiefly of the introduction of substances, as food, into the body.

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,
Through which *ingested* meats with ease descend.
Blackmore.

It may be premised that the fate which befalls a given example of *ingested* food does not depend solely upon the theoretical power of the digestive juices to act upon it.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 676.

ingesta (in-jes'tą), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *ingestus*, pp. of *ingerere*, carry or put in: see *ingest*.] Substances introduced into an organic body, especially through the alimentary passage; hence, any things put or taken in and incorporated, as into the mind: opposed to *egesta*.

Objects are taken up from without into the interior of the growing and moving plasmodium, one may say engulfed by it, . . . and they may be provisionally termed the solid *ingesta*. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 425.

For the time being, the bulk of the *ingesta* must be determined by the existing capacity.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 244.

ingestion (in-jes'chon), *n.* [= F. *ingestion* = Sp. *ingestion* = Pg. *ingestão*, ingestion, < LL. *ingestio(n-)*, an uttering, < *ingerere*, pp. *ingestus*, carry or pour in: see *ingest*.] The act of throwing, putting, or taking in, as into the stomach: as, the *ingestion* of milk or other food: opposed to *egestion*.

ingestive (in-jes'tiv), *a.* [< *ingest* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to ingestion; having the function of ingestion.

The dermal pores take on the function of *ingestive* canals. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 113.

Inghamite (ing'am-īt), *n.* [< *Ingham* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A member of an English denomination founded by Benjamin Ingham (1712–72), which combines elements of Methodism and Moravianism. The conversion of Ingham to Sandemanian views led to the disruption and nearly total extinction of the denomination.

ingine (in'jin or in-jīn'), *n.* [< ME. *ingyne*; a var. of *engine*, ult. < L. *ingenium*, ability, genius, ML. an ingenious contrivance, an engine: see *engine*, *ingenious*, *ingeny*, etc.] **1†.** Mental endowment; natural ability; ingenuity: same as *engine*, 1.

A tyrant earst, but now his fell *ingine*
His graver age did somewhat mitigate.
Fairfax, Tasso, i. 33.

And this is there counted for a grete myracle, bycause it is done without mannes *ingyne*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 54.

Sejanus labours to marry Livia, and worketh (with all his *ingine*) to remove Tiberius from the knowledge of public business. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, Argument.

Thou may'st find . . . a strop whereon to sharpen thine acute *ingine*. *Scott*, Monastery, xv.

2†. An artful contrivance; a subtle artifice: same as *engine*, 2.

This boast of law, and law, is but a form,
A net of Vulcan's filing, a mere *ingine*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

3 (in'jin). A mechanical contrivance; a machine: same as *engine*, 4. [Now only a prov. Eng. and U. S. pronunciation of *engine*.]

inginer†, *n.* Same as *enginer*.

He is an architect, an *inginer*,
A soldier, a physician, a philosopher.
B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.

inginous†, *a.* Same as *enginous*.

ingire, *v. t.* See *ingere*.

ingirt† (in-gėrt'), *v. t.* Same as *engirt*.

ingle1 (ing'gl), *n.* [< Gael. *aingeal*, fire, light, sunshine, = Corn. *engil*, fire; prob. < L. *ignis* = Skt. *agni*, fire: see *igneous*.] **1†.** Fire; flame; blaze. [Scotch.]

Sum vtheris brocht the fontanis wattir fare,
And sum the haly *ingil* with thame bare.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 410.

2. A household fire or fireplace. [Scotch.]

His wee bit *ingle*, blinkin' bonnily,
His clean hearth-stane, his thriftie wifie's smile, . . .
Does a' his weary kiaugh an' care beguile.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

ingle2† (ing'gl), *n.* [Also *engle* (irreg. *enghle*); in form exactly as if < ME. *engle*, *engel*, < AS. *engel*, angel (see *angel*); but the connection lacks confirmation. Also, with epithesis of *n* (from the art. *an*, or poss. *mine*), *ningle*. The history is obscure, the word being usually taken in a sinister sense.] **1.** A favorite, particularly a male favorite, in a bad sense; a paramour.

What! shall I have my son a stager now? an *enghle* for players? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

2. In a general sense, a person beloved; a friend.

Ingle, I prithee make recourse unto us; we are thy friends and familiars, sweet *ingle*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 4.

His quondam patrons, his dear *ingles* now.
Massinger, City Madam, iv. 1.

"Ha! my dear friend and *ingle*, Tony Foster!" he exclaimed, seizing upon the unwilling hand.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

ingle2† (ing'gl), *v. t.* [Also *engle*; < *ingle*2, *n.*] To wheedle; coax.

Do not *ingle* me; do not flatter me.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

I'll presently go and *enghle* some broker for a poet's gown. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

ingle-cheek (ing'gl-chēk), *n.* The fireside. [Scotch.]

There, lanely, by the *ingle-cheek*,
I sat and ey'd the spewing reek.
Burns, The Vision.

ingle-nook (ing'gl-nūk), *n.* A corner by the fire. [Scotch.]

The *ingle-nook* supplies the simmer fields,
An' aft as mony gleefu' maments yields.
Fergusson, An Eclogue.

ingleside (ing'gl-sīd), *n.* A fireside. [Scotch.]

It's an auld story now, and everybody tells it, as we were doing, their ain way by the *ingleside*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xii.

inglobate (in-glō'bāt), *a.* [< *in*-2 + *globate*.] Formed into a globe or sphere, as nebulous matter aggregated by the force of gravity.

inglobe (in-glōb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inglobed*, ppr. *inglobing*. [< *in*-2 + *globe*.] To make a globe of; fix within or as if within a globe.

So that Prelaty . . . must be fain to *inglobe* or incube herself among the Presbyters.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

inglorious (in-glō'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *inglorieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *inglorioso*, < ML. **ingloriosus*, inglorious, < L. *in*- priv. + *gloriosus*, glorious. Cf. L. *inglorius*, without glory, < *in*- priv. + *gloria*, glory.] **1.** Not glorious; without fame or renown; obscure.

The *inglorious* arts of peace.
Marvell, Cromwell's Return from Ireland.

Some mute, *inglorious* Milton here may rest.
Gray, Elegy.

2. Dishonorable; disgraceful; ignominious.

Inglorious shelter in an alien land.
J. Philips, Blenheim.

Me would'st thou move to base *inglorious* flight?
Pope, Iliad, v. 311.

—**Syn. 1.** Undistinguished, unhonored.—**2.** Discreditable, disreputable.

inglo'riously (in-glō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an inglorious manner; without glory, fame, or honor.

inglo'riousness (in-glō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inglorious; want of fame or honor.

inglut†, *v. t.* Same as *englut*.

But alasse, Deuouring Time, that swalloweth his owne off-spring, was not content to haue *inglutted* his insatiable paunch with the flesh of those beasts and men.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 622.

ingluvial (in-glō'vi-al), *a.* [< *ingluvies* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ingluvies.

ingluvies (in-glō'vi-ēz), *n.* [L., perhaps < *in*, in, + *gluere*, swallow: see *glut*.] In *zoöl.*, a crop, craw, or some other dilatation of the digestive tube situated in advance of the true stomach or digestive cavity proper. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, the crop or craw.

The œsophagus of many birds becomes modified into a special pouch—the crop or craw, *ingluvies*, where the food is detained to be macerated in a special secretion before passing on to the true stomach.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 212.

(*b*) In *mammal.*, the paunch or rumen of a ruminant. (*c*) In *entom.*, an expansion of the œsophagus forming a kind of preliminary stomach or crop, before the proventriculus. In many haustellate insects it is transformed into an expansible sucking-stomach, and in some groups it is wanting. The ingluvies lies in the posterior part of the thorax or partly in the abdomen. See cut under *Blattidæ*.

ingluvin (in-glō'vin), *n.* [< L. *ingluvies*, the crop, maw, + *-in*².] A preparation made from the gizzards of fowls, used as a substitute for pepsin and to allay vomiting.

ingoing (in'gō-ing), *n.* [< ME. *ingoing*; verbal n. of **ingo*, v.] The act of entering; entrance.

Hit is ful hard, bi myn hed! eny of ow alle
To gete *in-goynge* at that 3at bote grace beo the more.
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 117.

The ushers on his path would bend
At *ingoing* as at going out.
D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

ingoing (in'gō-ing), *a.* Going in; entering: opposed to *outgoing*: as, an *ingoing* tenant.

ingore†, *v. t.* Same as *engore*¹.

ingorge†, *v.* See *engorge*.

ingot (ing'got), *n.* [< ME. *ingot*, a mold for molten metal, orig. that which is poured in (= MHG. *ingus*, G. *einguss*, a pouring in, an ingot), < AS. **ingoten*, pp. of **ingeótan* (not found) (= D. *ingieten* = G. *eingiessen* = Dan. *indgyde* = Sw. *ingjuta*), pour in, < *in*, in, + *geótan* (= D. *gieten* = G. *giessen* = Icel. *gjóta* = Dan. *gyde* = Sw. *gjuta* = Goth. *giutan*), pour: see *gush*, and cf. *gut*, from the same AS. verb *geótan*. The F. *lingot*, ingot, orig. *l'ingot*, i. e. *le* (def. art.) *ingot*, is from E.] 1†. A mold into which to pour metals; an ingot-mold.

And for I wot wel *ingot* have I noon,
Goth, walketh forth, and brynge us a chalk-stoon;
For I wol make oon *of* the same shap
That is an *ingot*, if I may han hap.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 196.

2. A mass of metal cast in a mold. Ingots of gold and silver are of various sizes and shapes. Those produced in the United States mint for coining are about 12 inches long and ¾ inch thick, the width varying from 1 to 2½ inches, according to the size of the coin to be made.

Some others [heaps of gold] were new driven, and distent Into great *Ingowes* [read *ingotes*] and to wedges square.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 5.

Whose . . . hath seen rich *Ingots* tride,
When forc'd by Fire their treasures they diuide
(How fair and softly Gold to Gold doth pass,
Siluer seeks Siluer, Brass consorts with Brass).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Again I say to thee, aloud, Be rich.
Th.s day thou shalt have *ingots*; and, to-morrow,
Give lords th' affront. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

ingot-mold (ing'got-mōld), *n.* A flask in which metal is cast into blocks or ingots. Those for cast-steel are made of cast-iron, in two parts separating longitudinally, and secured by collar-clamps and wedges. *E. H. Knight.*

ingowe†, *n.* An error for *ingot*, found in Spenser. It is a mere misprint, or else one of his sham archaisms. See quotation under *ingot*, 2.

ingracious†, *a.* Ungracious. *Holland.*

ingraff† (in-gràf'), *v. t.* [< *in*-² + *graff*².] To ingraft.

According to our humanitie and gracious *ingraffed* disposition, the requests of her Maiestie were accepted of vs.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 143.

His [King Richard's] greatest Trouble was with Philip King of France, in whom was . . . *ingraffed* a Spleen against K. Richard. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 65.

ingraft, engraft (in-, en-gràft'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *engraff*; < *in*-² + *graft*².] 1. To insert, as a scion of one tree or plant into another, for propagation; propagate by insertion; hence, to fix as on or in a stock or support; embed; insert: as, to *ingraft* a peach on a plum.

Faith *ingrafts* us into Christ.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 22.

This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name
Upon our stock. *Dryden.*

2. To subject to the process of grafting, as a tree; furnish with a graft.—3. Figuratively, to set or fix deep and firm; infix; implant.

The *ingrafted* love he bears to Cæsar. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

For a spur of diligence therefore we have a natural thirst after knowledge *ingrafted* in us.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

The most frightful maxims were deliberately *engrafted* into the code of morals. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

The dialogue [in the Greek drama] was *ingrafted* on the chorus, and naturally partook of its character.
Macaulay, Milton.

4†. To inoculate. Compare *inoculate*, 1.

The small-pox, so fatal and so general amongst us, is here entirely harmless, by the invention of *ingrafting*, which is the term they give it.
Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, xxxi.

=Syn. 3. *Inoculate*, etc. See *implant*.

ingraft†, **engraft**† (in-, en-gràft'), *p. a.* Ingrafted. [Rare.]

Hatred is *ingraft* in the heart of them all.
Lord Buckhurst, quoted in Motley's United Netherlands, [II. 123.

ingraftation (in-gràf-tā'shon), *n.* [< *ingraft* + *-ation*.] Same as *ingraftment*. [Rare.]

ingrafter, engrafter (in-, en-gràf'tèr), *n.* One who ingrafts.

ingraftment, engraftment (in-, en-gràft'-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *engraffment*; < *ingraft* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of ingrafting.

In the planting and *engraftment* of Classical learning in England at that time, St. John's College, Cambridge—founded on 9th April 1511—had a most distinguished share. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 3.

2. That which is ingrafted.

ingrail, ingrailed, etc. Same as *engrail*, etc.

ingrain, engrain (in-, en-grān'), *v. t.* [< ME. *engreynen*; < *in*-² + *grain*¹, *v.*; with special ref. to the phrase *in grain*: see under *grain*¹, *n.*] 1. To dye with grain or the scarlet dye produced by the kermes-insect; hence, from the permanence and excellence of this dye, to dye in any deep, permanent, or enduring color.

And round about he taught sweete flowres to growe:
The Rose *engrained* in pure scarlet die.
Spenser, Virgils Gnat.

Seest how fresh my flowers bene spredde,
Dyed in Lilly white and Cremsin redde,
With Leaves *engrained* in lusty greene?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

2. To dye in the grain or raw material before manufacture. Hence—3. To work into the natural texture; imbue thoroughly; impregnate the whole substance or nature of, as the mind.

Our fields *ingrain'd* with blood, our rivers dy'd.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

Mere sensuality, and even falsehood, would vanish away in a new state of existence; but cruelty and jealousy seem to be *ingrained* in a man who has these vices at all.
Helps.

It may be admitted that this taste for calling names is deeply *ingrained* in human nature.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 4.

The virtue of dogmas had been so *ingrained* in all religious thought, by the teaching of more than twelve centuries, that it required a long and painful discipline to weaken what is not yet destroyed.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 80.

4†. To lay on, as color.

Thenne *engreyne*
A smaller coote [of whitewash] above on that, and thenne
A thridde on alle, as small as it may renne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

=Syn. 3. *Ingrained, Inbred, Inborn*, etc. See *inherent*.

ingrain (in'grān), *a.* and *n.* [< *ingrain*, *v.*, or the phrase *in grain*.] I. *a.* 1†. Dyed with grain or kermes. See *grain*¹, 11.—2. Dyed in the yarn or thread before manufacture: said of a textile fabric.—3. Belonging to the fabric from the beginning; imparted to it in the thread or yarn: said of a color used in dyeing.—**Ingrain carpet.** See *carpet*.

II. *n.* 1. A yarn or fabric dyed with fast colors before manufacture.—2. A quarter of a chaldron of coals given in excess of the measure when the total exceeds 5 chaldrons.

ingrammaticism (in-gra-mat'i-sizm), *n.* [< *in*-³ + *grammatic* + *-ism*.] An ungrammatical form or construction. [Rare.]

She has discarded the present tense, but remains constant to her quotations and *ingrammaticisms*.
Athenæum, No. 3150, p. 304.

ingrapple† (in-grap'l), *v.* [< *in*-² + *grapple*.] I. *trans.* To grapple; seize on.

Look how two lions fierce, both hungry, both pursue
One sweet and selfsame prey, at one another fly,
And with their armed paws *ingrappled* dreadfully.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xii. 292.

II. *intrans.* Same as *engrapple*.

Ingrassian (in-gras'i-an), *a.* [< *Ingrassias* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Italian anatomist Ingrassias (sixteenth century).—**Ingrassian processes**, the lesser wings of the sphenoid bone; the orbitosphenoids.

ingrate (in'grāt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ingrat*, < OF. (and F.) *ingrat* = Sp. Pg. It. *ingrato*, < L. *ingratus*, unpleasant, disagreeable, unthankful, < *in*- priv. + *gratus*, pleasing, thankful: see *grate*², *grateful*.] I. *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful.

Porchase al the pardoun of Paumpelon and of Rome,
And indulgences yknowe and be *ingrat* to thy kynde.
The holygost huyreth the nat ne helpeth the, be thow certayn. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 219.

Who, for so many benefits received,
Turn'd recreant to God, *ingrate* and false.
Milton, P. R., iii. 188.

II. *n.* An ungrateful person; one who rewards favors with enmity or treachery.

Ingrate, he had of me
All he could have. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 97.

ingrateful† (in-grāt'fūl), *a.* [< *in*-³ + *grateful*. Cf. *ingrate*.] Ungrateful.

Ingrateful to heaven's bounty.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, v. 3.

What he gives
(Whose praise be ever sung) to man in part
Spiritual, may of purest spirits be found
No *ingrateful* food. *Milton*, P. L., v. 407.

ingratefully†(in-grāt'fūl-i), *adv.* Ungratefully.

ingratefulness† (in-grāt'fūl-nes), *n.* Ungratefulness.

ingrately†, *adv.* Ungratefully.

Nor may we smother or forget, *ingrately*,
The heaven of silver that was sent but lately
From Ferdinando.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, p 135.

ingratiate (in-grā'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ingratiated*, ppr. *ingratiating*. [< ML. as if **ingratiatus*, pp. of **ingratiare* (> It. *ingraziare*), bring into favor, < L. *in*, in, + *gratia*, favor, grace: see *grace*.] 1. To establish in the confidence, favor, or good graces of another; make agreeable or acceptable: used reflexively, and followed by *with*.

The Alcmæonides, to *ingratiate themselves with* the oracle, . . . rebuilt it [the temple of Delphi] with Parian marble. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 466.

I wanted, at first, only to *ingratiate myself with* Lady Teazle, that she might not be my enemy with Maria.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

2. To introduce by exciting gratitude or good will; insinuate or recommend by acceptable conduct or sentiments: absolute or with *into*.

The old man . . . had already *ingratiated* himself *into* our favor. *Cook.*

In order to *ingratiate* myself, I stept in to his assistance. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

Perhaps the mention of the duke's name was designed to *ingratiate* him *into* their toleration.
I. D'Israeli, Curiosities of Lit., IV. 398.

3†. To recommend.

What difficulty would it [the love of Christ] not *ingratiate* to us? *Hammond*, Works, IV. 564.

4†. To bring into a state of grace.

God hath *ingratiated* us; He hath made us gracious in the Son of His love. *T. Brooks*, Works, V. 230.

ingratitude (in-grat'i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *ingratitude* = Pr. *ingratitut* = Sp. *ingratitud* = Pg. *ingratitude* = It. *ingratitudine*, < LL. *ingratitudo* (*-din-*), unthankfulness, < L. *ingratus*, unthankful: see *ingrate*. Cf. *gratitude*.] Lack of gratitude; indisposition to acknowledge or reciprocate favors; a state of unthankfulness for benefits conferred.

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's *ingratitude*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7 (song).

You have a law, lords, that without remorse
Dooms such as are beleper'd with the curse
Of foul *ingratitude* unto death.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

It is the *ingratitude* of mankind to their greatest benefactors, that they who teach us wisdom by the surest ways . . . should generally live poor and unregarded.
Dryden, Plutarch.

=Syn. See *grateful*.

ingratuity†, *n.* [Irreg. < L. *ingratus*, ungrateful; as if < *in*-³ + *gratuity*.] Ingratitude.

Did Curtius more for Rome than I for thee,
That willingly (to save thee from annoy
Of dire dislike for *ingratuities*)
Do take vpon me to expresse thy joy?
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 18.

ingrave¹† (in-grāv'), *v. t.* [< *in*-¹ + *grave*¹. Cf. *engrave*¹.] An obsolete form of *engrave*¹.

ingrave²† (in-grāv'), *v. t.* [< *in*-¹ + *grave*². Cf. *engrave*².] Same as *engrave*².

Or els so glorious tombe how could my youth have craved,
As in one self same vaulte with thee hanly to be *ingraued*?
Romeus and Juliet, l. 933. (*Harvard.*)

At last they came where all his watry store
The flood in one deep channel did *ingrave*.
Fairfax.

ingravescent (in-grā-ves'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *ingravescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *ingravescere*, grow heavier, < *in*, in, + *gravescere*, grow heavy, < *gravis*, heavy, grave.] In *pathol.*, increasing in gravity; growing more severe: as, *ingravescent* apoplexy.

ingravidate† (in-grav'i-dāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *ingravidatus*, pp. of *ingravidare*, make heavy, make gravid, impregnate, < *in*, in, + *gravidare*, make gravid, < *gravidus*, gravid: see *gravid*.] To impregnate.

ingravidation† (in-grav-i-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *ingravidate* + *-ion*.] The act of ingravidating or impregnating, or the state of being pregnant or impregnated.

ingreat† (in-grāt'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *great*.] To make great.

It appeareth that there is, in all things, a desire to dilate and to *ingreat* themselves.
Fotherby, Atheomastix (1622), p. 174.

ingredience† (in-grē'di-ẹns), *n.* [< *ingredien(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. A going or entering into as an ingredient.

Those various temperaments that have *ingredience* and influence into him [man].
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 158.

2. [Appar. orig. an erroneous spelling of *ingredients*.] An ingredient.

No poorer *ingredience* than the liquor of coral [or] clear amber. *Middleton*, Mad World, iii. 2.

ingredienced (in-grē'di-ẹnst), *a.* [< *ingredience* + *-ed*[2].] Having ingredients; compounded. [Rare.]

May the descending soot never taint thy well *ingredienced* soups. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 187.

ingrediency† (in-grē'di-ẹn-si), *n.* [As *ingredience*: see *-cy*.] The state of being an ingredient; ingredience.

It should be upon the account of its *ingrediency*, and not of its use, that anything should be affirmed or denied to be an element. *Boyle*, Works, I. 516.

ingredient (in-grē'di-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *ingrédient* = Sp. Pg. It. *ingrediente*, an ingredient (II., 2); < L. *ingredien(t-)s*, ppr. of *ingredi*, go into, enter, engage in, begin, < *in*, into, + *gradi*, go, walk: see *grade*[1], *gradient*.] I.† *a.* Entering as a component part; constituent.

He makes a bishop to be *ingredient* into the definition of a church. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 234.

II. *n.* 1†. A person entering; an incomer.

If sin open her shop of delicacies, Solomon shews the trap-door and the vault; . . . if she discovers the green and gay flowers of delice, he cries to the *ingredients*, Latet anguis in herbâ — The serpent lurks there.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 159.

2. That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of a compound or mixture; one of the elements of a combination or composition, as a dish, drink, or medicine.

This even-handed justice
Commends the *ingredients* of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

There's one main *ingredient*
We have forgot, the artichoke.
B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.

She thought him . . . a very fine gentleman; and such as consider what powerful *ingredients* a good figure, fine clothes, and fortune are, in that character, will easily forgive her. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, viii.

ingress (in'gres), *n.* [< ME. *ingress*; = Sp. *ingreso* = Pg. It. *ingresso*, < L. *ingressus*, a going into, < *ingredi*, pp. *ingressus*, go into: see *ingredient*. Cf. *congress*, *egress*, etc.] 1. A going in; the act of entering or passing in; entrance.

Til Octob'r from the *ingresse* of this moone
Ys Coriander (sette) is [in 7] fatty londe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

The phenomena seem very favourable to their hypothesis that suppose congelation to be effected by the *ingress* of frigorifick atoms into the water or other bodies to be congealed. *Boyle*, Works, II. 530.

For your *ingress* here
Upon the skirt and fringe of our fair land,
You did but come as goblins in the night.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Provision for going in; a place of entrance: as, the *ingress* and egress are on opposite sides.

Whenne thou dredest hail or hevynesse
Lete honge it in thi yates or *ingresse*
Of hous or towne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

3. In *astron.*, the entrance of the sun into a sign of the zodiac, or of a planet upon the disk of the sun in a transit; in *astrol.*, the transit over the part of the zodiac occupied by the sun, moon, medium cœli, or ascendant. — 4. In *canon law*. See *access*, 7. — **Ingress paper**. See *paper*.

ingress (in-gres'), *v. i.* [< L. *ingressus*, pp. of *ingredi*, go into, enter: see *ingredient*.] To go in or enter. *Dwight*. [Rare.]

ingression (in-gresh'ọn), *n.* [= OF. *ingression* = Sp. *ingresion*, < L. *ingressio(n-)*, an entering, < *ingredi*, pp. *ingressus*, enter: see *ingress*.] The act of entering, as into union or incorporation with something; a passing into or within.

Mercury . . . may happily have a more powerful *ingression* into gold than any other body.
Sir K. Digby, Of Bodies, c. 15.

Traces are manifest [among critics of the Iliad] of an inclination to suffer the *ingression* of antique forms.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 371.

ingressive (in-gres'iv), *a.* [< *ingress* + *-ive*.] Entering; denoting entering on or beginning.

The sigmatic aorist is decidedly *ingressive*, and we do not want the *ingressive* action here, however desirable it may be in the final sentence proper.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 71.

ingressu (in-gres'ū), *n.* [That is, a writ *de ingressu*, of entry: L. *de*, of; *ingressu*, abl. of *ingressus*, entry, ingress: see *ingress*, *n.*] In *law*, a former writ of entry into lands and tenements.

ingressus (in-gres'us), *n.* [L., ingress: see *ingress*.] In *Eng. law*, the relief which the heir at full age formerly paid to the head lord for being allowed to enter as owner of the fee, after lands had reverted by the tenant's death or by forfeiture.

Ingrian falcon. See *falcon*.

ingrieve† (in-grēv'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *grieve*[1].] To make more grievous.

Phalantus' disgrace was *ingrieved*, in lieu of comfort, of Artesia, who, telling him she never looked for other, bade him seek some other mistress. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

ingroove (in-grōv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ingrooved*, ppr. *ingrooving*. [< *in*[1] + *groove*.] To groove in; join or fix as in a groove.

So let the change which comes be free
To *ingroove* itself with that which flies,
And work, a joint of state, that plies
Its office, moved with sympathy.
Tennyson, Love Thou thy Land.

ingross†, **ingrosser**†. Obsolete forms of *engross*, *engrosser*.

ingrowing (in'grō-ing), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *growing*.] Growing inward; in *surg.*, growing into the flesh: as, an *ingrowing* nail.

ingrowth (in'grōth), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *growth*.] Growth inward; also, that which grows inward.

In embryonic development the [retina] . . . is an outgrowth from the brain, the [lens] . . . an *ingrowth* from the epidermis and cutaneous tissues.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 24.

The pouch is nothing but an *ingrowth* of part of the blastoderm. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 209.

ingrum†, *a.* A provincial corruption of *ignorant*.

Pray, take my fellow, Ralph; he has a psalm-book;
I am an *ingrum* man.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, v. 1.

inguen (ing'gwen), *n.* [L.] The groin. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

inguilty† (in-gil'ti), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *guilty*.] Guiltless; innocent. *Bp. Hall*, Cont. Haman Hanged.

inguinal (ing'gwi-nal), *a.* [= F. *inguinal* = Sp. Pg. *inguinal* = It. *inguinale*, < L. *inguinalis*, < *inguen* (*inguin-*), the groin.] Of or pertaining to the groin: as, an *inguinal* tumor or hernia. — **Inguinal arch**. Same as *crural arch* (which see, under *crural*). — **Inguinal canal**. See *canal*[1]. — **Inguinal glands**. See *gland*. — **Inguinal hernia**. See *hernia*. — **Inguinal rings**, *external* and *internal*, the abdominal rings. See *abdominal*.

ingulf, *v. t.* See *engulf*.

ingulfment, *n.* See *engulfment*.

ingun, *n.* See *ingan*.

ingurgitate (in-gėr'ji-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ingurgitated*, ppr. *ingurgitating*. [< L. *ingurgitatus*, pp. of *ingurgitare* (> It. *ingurgitare* = Sp. *ingurgitar* = F. *ingurgiter*), plunge into, gorge, < *in*, in, + *gurges* (*gurgit-*), a gulf: see *gorge*.] I. *trans.* 1. To swallow greedily or in great quantity.

Ingurgitating sometimes whole half glasses.
Cleaveland, Poems, p. 112.

2. To plunge; engulf.

If a man do but once set his appetite upon it [pleasure], let him *ingurgitate* himself never so deep into it, yet shall he never be able to fill his desire with it.
Fotherby, Atheomastix (1622), p. 206.

II. *intrans.* To drink largely; swill.

Nothing pesters the body and mind sooner than to be still fed, to eat and *ingurgitate* beyond all measure.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 283.

ingurgitation (in-gėr-ji-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *ingurgitation* = Sp. *ingurgitacion*, < LL. *ingurgitatio(n-)*, immoderate eating and drinking, < L. *ingurgitare*, plunge into, gorge: see *ingurgitate*.] 1. The act of swallowing greedily or in great quantity. — 2. That which is thus swallowed.

It is written of Epicurus that, after his disease was judged desperate, he drowned his stomach and senses with a large draught and *ingurgitation* of wine.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 197.

ingustable (in-gus'ta-bl), *a.* [< L. *ingustabilis*, that cannot be tasted, < *in-* priv. + *gustabilis*, that may be tasted: see *gustable*.] That cannot be tasted; tasteless; insipid. Also, less properly, *ingustible*.

The body of that element [air] is *ingustable*, void of all sapidity. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

ingwort† (ing'wėrt), *n.* [< *ing* + *wort*.] The meadowwort or meadowsweet.

inhabile† (in-hab'il), *a.* [= F. *inhabile* = Sp. Pg. *inhabil* = It. *inabile*, < L. *inhabilis*, that cannot be managed, unfit, unable, < *in-* priv. + *habilis*, that can be managed, fit: see *habile*, *hable*, *able*[1]. Cf. *inable*.] 1. Not apt or fit; unfit; not convenient: as, *inhabile* matter. — 2. Unskilled; unready; unqualified: used of persons. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

inhability† (in-ha-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inhabilité*, *inhabileté* = Sp. *inhabilidad* = Pg. *inhabilidade* = It. *inabilità*, < L. as if **inhabilita(t-)s*, < *inhabilis*, inhabile: see *inhabile*. Cf. *inability*.] The quality of being inhabile; unfitness; inaptness; want of skill; inability.

Whatever evil blind ignorance, . . . *inhability*, unwieldiness, and confusion of thoughts beget, wisdom prevents. *Barrow*, Works, I. i.

inhabit (in-hab'it), *v.* [Formerly also *enhabit*; < ME. *inhabiten*, *enhabiten*, *enabiten*, < OF. *inhabiter*, *enhabiter* = It. *inabitare*, < L. *inhabitare*, dwell in, < *in*, in, + *habitare*, dwell: see *habit*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To live or dwell in; occupy as a habitation or dwelling-place; have an abode or residence in.

Zif it hadde Ryveres and Welles, and the Lond also were as it is in other parties, it scholde ben als fulle of Peple and als fulle *enhabyted* with Folk as in other Places.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 43.

With Riches full Rife & mychе Ranke godys,
The yle well *enabit* & onest with in,
And lyuet after law of the lell gentils.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2858.

Thus saith the high and lofty One that *inhabiteth* eternity. Isa. lvii. 15.

To *inhabit* a mansion remote
From the clatter of street-pacing steeds.
Cowper, Catharina.

2†. To make at home; hence, figuratively, to be bound by the tie of residence.

She that I serve, ywis, what so thou seye,
To whom myn herte *enhabit* is by right,
Shal han me holly hires, til that I deye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 443.

II. *intrans.* 1. To dwell; live; abide.

Nother man ne woman durste ther-ynne *enhabite*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 666.

O thou that dost *inhabit* in my breast.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

2†. To rest or be kept fixedly.

Her eye *inhabits* on him. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iii. 4.

inhabitable[1] (in-hab'i-ta-bl), *a.* [Cf. AF. *enhabitable*, inhabitant; < LL. *inhabitabilis*, that can be inhabited, < L. *inhabitare*, inhabit: see *inhabit*.] Capable of being inhabited, or of affording habitation; suitable for habitation; habitable.

The fixed stars are all of them suns, with systems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them. *Locke*.

inhabitable[2]† (in-hab'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *inhabitable*, < OF. (also F.) *inhabitable* = Sp. *inhabitable* = Pg. *inhabitavel* = It. *inabitabile*, *inabitevole*, < L. *inhabitabilis*, that cannot be inhabited, < *in-* priv. + *habitabilis*, habitable: see *habitable*.] Not habitable; uninhabitable.

He caused it [the town] to be defaced and rased flat to the earth, and made it *inhabitable*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 217.

In Ynde and abouten Ynde ben mo than 5000 fles gode and grete, that men duellen in, withouten tho that ben *inhabitable*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 161.

Some *inhabitable* place,
Where the hot sun and slime breeds nought but monsters.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 1.

inhabitance, inhabitancy (in-hab'i-tans, -tan-si), *n.* [< *inhabit* + *-ance*, *-ancy*.] 1. Residence; abode in a dwelling-place for the time being. It is distinguished from the temporary sojourn of a transient person; but, as often used, it does not necessarily imply the finality of intention respecting abode that is implied by *domicile*. *Inhabitance* refers rather to the actual abiding; *domicile* to the legal relation, which is not necessarily suspended by absence.

Persons able and fit for so great an employment ought to be preferred without regard to their *inhabitancy*.
Hallam.

He [Sterling] is come to look at some habitations with an eye to *inhabitancy*. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 122.

2†. The state of being inhabited; inhabitation.

Here's nothing, sir, but poverty and hunger;
No promise of *inhabitance;* neither track
Of beast nor foot of man.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv. 1.

inhabitant (in-hab'i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< AF. OF. *inhabitant,* < L. *inhabitan(t-)s,* ppr. of *inhabitare,* inhabit: see *inhabit.*] I. *a.* Inhabiting; resident. [Rare.]

The *inhabitant* householders resident in the borough. . . . It is highly probable the word burgess . . . meant literally the free *inhabitant* householder of a borough.
Hallam, Hist. Eng., III. 46.

The rates were levied by select vestries of the *inhabitant* householders. *Macaulay,* St. Denis and St. George.

II. *n.* A resident; one who dwells in a place, as distinguished from a transient or occasional lodger or visitor. In law the term *inhabitant* is used technically with varying meaning in respect of permanency of abode. In some of the New England States the word is used (in the plural) of the citizens of a town in their collective capacity as a body corporate.

To this [parish] meeting all those who had benefit of the things there transacted might come: that is to say, all householders, and all who manured land within the parish. Such were technically termed *inhabitants,* even though they dwelt in another town.
E. Channing, Town and County Gov't in Eng. Colonies [of North America.

The Jackal is not an importation from anywhere else into Cursola; he is an old *inhabitant* of Europe, who has kept his ground in Cursola after he has been driven out of other places. *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 204.

Capital inhabitant, in English municipal corporation law, a chief inhabitant; an inhabitant or citizen chosen as a member of the common council of the city, from among the inhabitants and citizens at large, and corresponding to the common-councilmen or assistant aldermen of American municipalities.

inhabitate† (in-hab'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inhabitatus,* pp. of *inhabitare,* dwell in: see *inhabit.*] To inhabit; dwell in.

Of all the people which *inhabitate* Asia.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 992.

inhabitation (in-hab-i-tā'shǫn), *n.* [= AF. *enhabitacion* = It. *inabitazione,* < LL. *inhabitatio(n-),* a dwelling, < L. *inhabitare,* dwell in: see *inhabit.*] 1. The act of inhabiting, or the state of being inhabited.

Temporary hollow clay idols . . . which receive no veneration for themselves, and only become objects of worship when the officiating brahman has invited the deity to dwell in the image, performing the ceremony of the "adhivāsa" or *inhabitation.*
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 163.

2†. Population; the mass of inhabitants.

Noise call you it, or universal groan,
As if the whole *inhabitation* perish'd!
Milton, S. A., l. 1512.

inhabitative (in-hab'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *inhabitate* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to inhabitation.

inhabitativeness (in-hab'i-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *inhabit* + *-ative-ness.*] Inhabitiveness.

inhabited[1] (in-hab'i-ted), *p. a.* [< *inhabit* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Dwelt in; having inhabitants: as, a thinly *inhabited* country.

How had the world
Inhabited, though sinless, more than now,
Avoided pinching cold and scorching heat?
Milton, P. L., x. 690.

2†. Lodged.

Touch. I am here with thee and thy goats, as the most capricious poet, Ovid, was among the Gothe.
Jaq. [Aside.] O knowledge ill-*inhabited!* worse than Jove in a thatched house! *Shak.,* As you Like it, iii. 3.

inhabited[2]† (in-hab'i-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *habited.* Cf. F. *inhabité* = Sp. Pg. *inhabitado* = It. *inabitato,* uninhabited.] Not habited; uninhabited.

Posterity henceforth lose the name of blessing,
And leave th' earth *inhabited,* to purchase heav'n.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 1.

inhabitedness (in-hab'i-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being inhabited or occupied.

inhabiter†, **inhabitor**† (in-hab'i-tėr, -tǫr), *n.* [< *inhabit* + *-er*[1], *-or.*] An inhabitant.

Woe to the *inhabiters* of the earth! Rev. viii. 13.

The length of this side is (according to the opinion of the *Inhabiters*) seuen hundred miles.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 247.

inhabitiveness (in-hab'i-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *inhabit* + *-ive* + *-ness.*] In *phren.,* a propensity for remaining in an accustomed place of habitation; love of locality, country, and home: supposed to be indicated by a posterior cranial development called the *organ of inhabitiveness.* Combe gives the propensity a larger scope, as indicated by the same development, and calls it *concentrativeness.* See cut under *phrenology.*

Some persons think that *inhabitiveness* may give the delight to see foreign countries, and to travel, but it is quite the reverse; the former delight depends on Locality. Those who have *Inhabitiveness* large, and Locality small, do not like to leave home; those who have both organs large, like to travel, but to return home and settle at last.
Combe, System of Phrenol. (ed. 1843), I. 213.

inhabitor†, *n.* See *inhabiter.*

inhabitress† (in-hab'i-tres), *n.* [< *inhabiter* + *-ess.*] A female inhabitant.

The church here called the *inhabitress* of the gardens.
Dp. Richardson, Obs. on Old Test. (1655), p. 350.

inhablet, *v. t.* [< **inhable, inable, a.*] To make unable; disable.

Sik fault as *inhables* the person of the giuer to be a distributer of the sacrament.
Acts James VI., 1597 (ed. 1814), p. 167.

in hac parte (in hak pär'tē). [L.: *in,* in; *hac,* abl. fem. of *hic,* this (see *he*[1]); *parte,* abl. of *pars,* a part: see *part.*] On this part or side; in this behalf.

inhalant (in-hā'lant), *a.* [= It. *inalante,* < L. *inhalan(t-)s,* ppr. of *inhalare,* breathe on (breathe in): see *inhale.*] That inhales; serving for inhalation: as, the *inhalant* end of a duct; the *inhalant* pores of sponges (that is, the pores through which streams of water enter). See cuts under *Porifera* and *Spongilla.* Also spelled *inhalent.*

These *inhalent* and exhalent currents go on, so long as the animal [the fresh-water mussel] is alive and the valves are open. *Huxley,* Biology, xi.

inhalation (in-hā-lā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *inhalation* = Sp. *inhalacion* = Pg. *inhalação* = It. *inalazione,* < L. as if **inhalatio(n-),* < *inhalare,* inhale: see *inhale.*] 1. The act of inhaling; inspiration; an indrawing, as of air or medicinal vapors into the lungs.

The medicine of *inhalation* is still in its infancy.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 166.

2. In *phar.,* a preparation intended to be inhaled in the form of vapor.

Stimulating moist *inhalations* can be prepared with various volatile oils. *Quain,* Med. Dict.

inhale (in-hāl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inhaled,* ppr. *inhaling.* [= F. *inhaler* = Pg. *inhalar* = It. *inalare,* < L. *inhalare,* breathe on (breathe in), < *in,* in, into, on, + *halare,* breathe. Cf. *exhale*[1].] To draw in, as air into the lungs; draw in by breathing, or by some analogous process.

That play of lungs, *inhaling* and again
Respiring freely the fresh air. *Cowper,* Task, i. 137.

inhalent (in-hā'lent), *a.* Same as *inhalant.*

inhaler (in-hā'lėr), *n.* 1. One who inhales.—2. In *med.,* an apparatus for inhaling vapors and volatile substances, as steam of hot water, vapor of chloroform, iodine, etc.—3. An apparatus which enables a person to breathe without injury in a deleterious atmosphere, as that used by persons of delicate lungs to prevent damp or cold air from entering the lungs, or that used by cutlers and others who breathe an atmosphere charged with metallic particles; a respirator.

inhance†, **inhancement.** Obsolete forms of *enhance, enhancement.*

inharmonic (in-här-mon'ik), *a.* [= Pg. *inharmonico;* as *in-*[3] + *harmonic.*] Not harmonic; not according to the principles of harmony in music; inharmonious; discordant.—**Inharmonic relation.** Same as *false relation* (which see, under *false*).

inharmonical (in-här-mon'i-kal), *a.* [< *inharmonic* + *-al.*] Same as *inharmonic.*

inharmonious (in-här-mō'ni-us), *a.* [= F. *inharmonieux* = Sp. Pg. *inharmonioso;* as *in-*[3] + *harmonious.*] 1. Not harmonious in sound; destitute of musical harmony; discordant: as, *inharmonious* voices; *inharmonious* verse.

Sounds *inharmonious* in themselves and harsh.
Cowper, Task, i. 207.

2. Not harmonious in sentiment, action, or relation; disagreeing; conflicting: as, *inharmonious* proceedings; *inharmonious* colors.

inharmoniously (in-här-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In an inharmonious manner; without harmony; discordantly.

inharmoniousness (in-här-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being inharmonious; want of harmony; discord. *A. Tucker,* Light of Nature, I. i. 13.

inharmony (in-här'mǫ-ni), *n.* [= F. *inharmonie* = Sp. *inharmonia;* as *in-*[3] + *harmony.*] Want of harmony; discord; disharmony. [Rare.]

inhauler (in'hâ-lėr), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *hauler.*] *Naut.,* a rope employed to haul in the jib-boom.

inhaunt† (in-hânt' or -hânt'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *haunt.*] To frequent; haunt.

This greeke with runing passadge thee channel *inhaunteth.* *Stanihurst,* Æneid, i. 168.

inhaust (in-hâst'), *v. t.* [< L. *in,* in, + *haustus,* pp. of *haurire,* draw: see *haust*[2]. Cf. *exhaust.*] To draw or drink in. [A humorous coinage.]

He was *inhausting* his smoking tea, which went rolling and gurgling down his throat.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxii.

inhearse (in-hėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inhearsed,* ppr. *inhearsing.* [Formerly also *inherse;* < *in-*[2] + *hearse*[1].] To put into a hearse.

See, where he lies, *inhersed* in the arms
Of the most bloody nurser of his harms.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

inheeld†, **inhield**†, *v. t.* [ME. *inhilden, inhielden, inhelden;* < *in,* in, + *hilden, helden,* pour, incline: see *heeld.*] To pour in.

Ye in my nakyd herte sentement
Inhilde [var. *inhield.*]
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 44.

inhell†, *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *hell*[1].] To consign to hell; put in hell.

She, for whose sake
A man could finde in his heart to *in-hell* him-selfe.
Marston, What you Will, iv. 1.

inhere (in-hēr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *inhered,* ppr. *inhering.* [< L. *inhærere* (> It. *inerire* = Pg. *inherir*), stick in, stick, inhere, < *in,* in, + *hærere,* stick: see *hesitate.* Cf. *adhere, cohere.*] 1. To be in, as an accident is in a substance; be related as an accident to a substance, as the predicate of a proposition is related to its subject, or an adjective to its substantive.

An accident cannot *inhere* in another accident.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, Monitio Logica, I. v. § 1.

2. To dwell or exist as an element; have place as a quality or attribute; belong intrinsically; be innate or characteristic.

So fares the soul which more that power reveres
Man claims from God than what in God *inheres.*
Parnell, Donne's Third Satire versified.

The leading influence of Roman absolutism, a tendency that *inhered* in it from the start, aided essentially in producing a sense of equality among men.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 52.

inherence (in-hēr'ens), *n.* [= F. *inhérence* = Sp. Pg. *inherencia* = It. *inerenza,* < ML. *inhærentia,* < L. *inhæren(t-)s,* inherent: see *inherent.*] 1. The state of being inherent or of inhering; intrinsic existence.—2. The relation to its subject of an accident, or that which cannot exist out of a substance as subject. Thus, the relation of mortality to man is *inherence.*

inherency (in-hēr'en-si), *n.* Same as *inherence.*

Borrowing his little and imaginary complacency from the delight that I have, not from any *inherency* of his own possession. *Jer. Taylor,* Works, II. xviii.

inherent (in-hēr'ent), *a.* [= F. *inhérent* = Sp. Pg. *inherente* = It. *inerente,* < L. *inhæren(t-)s,* ppr. of *inhærere,* stick in, inhere: see *inhere.*] 1. Inhering; infixed; sticking within; strongly lodged or incorporated. [Rare.]

I will not do 't:
Lest I surcease to honour mine own truth,
And, by my body's action, teach my mind
A most *inherent* baseness. *Shak.,* Cor., iii. 2.

Ful. I can forgo things nearer than my gold.
Piero. But not your love, Fulgoso.
Ful. No, she's *inherent,* and mine own past losing.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

2. Existing as an element, quality, or attribute; innately characteristic; intrinsic: as, *inherent* color; *inherent* beauty of character.

There was *inherent* in them [the bishops] a power of cognition of causes, and coercion of persons.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 266.

I consider an human soul without education like marble in a quarry, which shows none of its *inherent* beauties till the skill of the polisher fetches out the colours.
Spectator, No. 215.

The forms . . . have an *inherent* power of adjustment to each other and to surrounding nature.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 268.

Condition inherent. See *condition.*—**Inherent form,** in *metaph.* See *form.*—**Syn. 2.** *Inherent, Innate, Inborn, Inbred, Ingrained,* native, natural. *Inherent* implies permanence and inseparableness: as, an *inherent* weakness or defect. *Innate* and *inborn* are literally the same, but *innate* is chiefly the word of philosophy, while *inborn* is the word of common life and literature: as, it is disputed whether there are *innate* ideas or an *innate* belief in a God, but few deny that there are *inborn* aptitudes for excellence in certain kinds of work; he has an *inborn* love of truth. *Inbred* applies to that which is worked into one by breeding or training, or, more figuratively, by habit: as, *inbred* laziness. *Ingrained* applies to that which has become thoroughly worked into the texture or fiber, literally or figuratively: as, *ingrained* baseness. See *intrinsic,* under *inner.*

inherently (in-hēr'ent-li), *adv.* By inherence; inseparably.

inherit (in-her'it), *v.* [< ME. *inheriten, enheriten,* < OF. *enheriter, inheriter,* < LL. *inhereditare,* appoint as heir, ML. also put in possession, inherit, < L. *in,* in, + *heres (hered-),* heir: see *heir* and *heritage.*] I. *trans.* 1. In *law,* to take by descent from an ancestor; get by succession, as the representative of the former possessor;

receive as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor at his decease: as, the eldest son of a nobleman *inherits* his father's title. In law it is used in contradistinction to acquiring by will; but in popular use this distinction is often disregarded.

When he maketh his sons to *inherit* that which he hath, . . . he may not make the son of the beloved firstborn before the son of the hated, which is indeed the firstborn.
Deut. xxi. 16.

Though a man's body is not a property that can be *inherited*, yet his constitution may fitly be compared to an entailed estate. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 71.

2. To receive from one's progenitors as part of one's physical or mental constitution; possess intrinsically through descent.

Habits are *inherited*, and have a decided influence: as in the period of the flowering of plants when transported from one climate to another. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 25.

Some peculiar mystic grace
Made her only the child of her mother,
And heap'd the whole *inherited* sin . . .
All, all upon the brother. *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

3. To receive by transmission in any way; have imparted to or conferred upon; acquire from any source.

Good Master, what shall I do that I may *inherit* eternal life? Mark x. 17.

An Generall Instructioun to Kyngis, how thay sal alsweill *inherit* the Heuin as the erth.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), To the Redar.

4. To succeed by inheritance. [Rare.]

For surely now our household hearths are cold:
Our sons *inherit* us; our looks are strange.
Tennyson, Lotos Eaters, Choric Song.

5†. To put in possession; seize: with *of*.

It must be great, that can *inherit* us
So much as *of* a thought of ill in him.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To be vested with a right to a thing (specifically to real property) by operation of law, as successor in interest on the death of the former owner; have succession as heir: sometimes with *to*.

Thou shalt not *inherit* in our father's house.
Judges xi. 2.

The king and all our company else being drowned, we will *inherit* here. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

The children of a deceased son *inherited to* the grandfather in preference to a son or jointly with him.
Brougham.

inheritability (in-her″i-tą-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *inheritable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being inheritable, or of being descendible to heirs.

inheritable (in-her′i-tą-bl), *a.* [< OF. (AF.) *inheritable, enheritable*, < *inheriter*, inherit: see *inherit* and *-able*.] 1. Capable of being inherited; transmissible or descendible from the ancestor to the heir by course of law; heritable: as, an *inheritable* estate or title.

While property continued only for life, testaments were useless and unknown; and, when it became *inheritable*, the inheritance was long indefeasible.
Blackstone, Com., II. i.

2. Capable of being transmitted by or received from progenitors: as, *inheritable* qualities or infirmities.

All organic beings are modifiable, [and] all modifications are *inheritable*. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 338.

3. Capable of inheriting; qualified to inherit.

By attainder . . . the blood of the person attainted is so corrupted as to be rendered no longer *inheritable*.
Blackstone.

inheritably (in-her′i-tą-bli), *adv.* By inheritance; by way of inheritance; so as to be capable of being inherited.

He resumed the grants at pleasure, nor ever gave them even for life, much less *inheritably*. *Brougham.*

inheritage† (in-her′i-tāj), *n.* [< ME. *inheritage, enheritage*; < *inherit* + *-age*. Cf. *heritage*.] Possession.

I graunte yow *inheritage*
Peaceably without strive.
Isle of Ladies, l. 1192.

Where standeth a little Chappell, . . . the *inheritage* of the Calargy, a family that for this thousand yeers have retained a prime repute in this Island.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 174.

inheritance (in-her′i-tans), *n.* [Formerly also *enheritance*; < OF. (AF.) *enheritance, enheritaunce*, inheriting, < *enheriter*, inherit: see *inherit*.] 1. The act of inheriting, in any sense of that word: as, the *inheritance* of property or of disease.

You shall understand that Darius came not to his empyre by *inheritaunce*, but got into ye seate of Cyrus by the benefite of Bagoas, hys eunuche.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 143.

In these laws of *inheritance*, as displayed under domestication, we see an ample provision for the production, through variability and natural selection, of new specific forms. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 61.

Or how should England, dreaming of his sons,
Hope more for these than some *inheritance*
Of such a life, a heart, a mind?
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

We are led to the conclusion that the oldest customs of *inheritance* in England and Germany were in their remote beginnings connected with a domestic religion and based upon a worship of ancestral spirits, of which the hearthplace was essentially the shrine and altar.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 216.

2. In *law*, the estate cast upon the heir by law immediately on the death of the ancestor (*Broom and Hadley*); a legal right to real property not limited by years or the owner's life, so that it will pass by descent; an estate inuring to a person and his heirs; real estate. See *estate of inheritance*, under *estate*.

The commons prayed that neither in parliament nor councell should any one be put on trial for articles touching freehold and *inheritance*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 371.

3. That which is or may be inherited; the immovable property passing in a family by descent; in a more general sense, any property passing by death to those entitled to succeed; a patrimony; a heritage.

And Rachel and Leah answered and said unto him, Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's house? Gen. xxxi. 14.

In all his ancient *inheritances*, he hath houses built after their manner like arbours.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 142.

My father's blessing and this little coin
Is my *inheritance*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

4. A possession received by gift or without purchase; a permanent possession.

Meet to be partakers of the *inheritance* of the saints in light. Col. i. 12.

5†. Possession; ownership; acquisition.

You will rather show our general lowts
How you can frown, than spend a fawn upon them,
For the *inheritance* of their loves. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2.

Against the which, a moiety competent
Was gaged by our king; which had return'd
To the *inheritance* of Fortinbras,
Had he been vanquisher. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

Canons of inheritance. See *canon*1.—**Inheritance Act**, an English statute of 1833 (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 106) recasting the law of descent.—**Inheritance tax law**, a statute imposing a tax on those acquiring property by inheritance or will: sometimes taxing only collateral relatives and strangers, and in such case commonly called a *collateral-inheritance tax law*.—**Several inheritance**, a several estate of inheritance: as, where a partition between two heirs allotted the land for half of the year to each in turn, their cotenancy was terminated and each was said to have a several inheritance; or where land was given to two persons (who could not possibly intermarry) and their issue, they had a joint inheritance for their joint lives, and their issue had several inheritance.—**Words of inheritance**, expressions in a conveyance or will manifesting an intent that the grantee or devisee should take more than a life estate, the usual words being "and to his heirs forever," added after the designation of the grantee; commonly also with the words "and assigns," to manifest intent that the estate is assignable. By statute in many of the United States words of inheritance are not required in order to pass an estate of inheritance.

inheritor (in-her′i-tọr), *n.* [< ME. *enheritour*, < AF. **enheritour*, an heir, < *enheriter*, inherit: see *inherit*.] An heir; one who inherits or may inherit.

Thierry was tho a full noble knyght;
Gaffray ther hym made hys *enheritour*
Off all the contre which he hild hym dyght.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6120.

From that time forward the priests were not chosen out of the whole number of Levites, as our bishops, but were born *inheritors* of the dignity.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 4.

inheritress (in-her′i-tres), *n.* [< *inheritor* + *-ess*.] An heiress; a female who inherits or is entitled to inherit. Also *inheritrix*.

Joanna II., the *inheritress* of the name, the throne, the licentiousness, and the misfortunes of Joanna I.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xiii. 10.

inheritrix (in-her′i-triks), *n.* [< AF. *inheritrix*; fem. form of *inheritor*.] Same as *inheritress*.

Thou then whom partial heavens conspired in one to frame
The proof of beauty's worth, th' *inheritrix* of fame.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 565).

inherset, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *inhearse*.

inhesion (in-hē′zhọn), *n.* [= It. *inesione*, < LL. *inhæsio(n-)*, a hanging or adhering to, < L. *inhærere*, pp. *inhæsus*, inhere: see *inhere*.] The state of existing or being fixed in something; inherence.

Many have maintained that body is only a collection of qualities to which we give one name; and that the notion of a subject of *inhesion*, to which those qualities belong, is only a fiction of the mind.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, ii. 8.

in-hexagon (in′hek″są-gon), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *hexagon*.] An inscribed hexagon.

inhiate†, *v. i.* [< L. *inhiatus*, pp. of *inhiare*, gape, stand open, < *in*, in, on, + *hiare*, gape: see *hiatus*.] To open the jaws; gape.

How like gaping wolves do many of them *inhiate* and gape after wicked mammon. *Becon*, Works (1843), I. 253.

inhiation† (in-hī-ā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *inhiatio(n-)*, an opening of the mouth, < L. *inhiare*, open the mouth, gape: see *inhiate*.] An opening of the jaws; a gaping, as in eager desire.

A thirst and *inhiation* after the next life, and a frequency of prayer and meditation in this. *Donne*, Letters, xx.

inhibit (in-hib′it), *v. t.* [< L. *inhibitus*, pp. of *inhibere* (> It. *inibire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *inhibir* = F. *inhiber*), hold back, restrain, forbid, < *in*, in, on, + *habere*, have, hold: see *habit*. Cf. *exhibit, prohibit*.] 1. To hold back; hinder by obstruction or restriction; check or repress.

Rather than they would be suspected of any lothsome infirmity, which might *inhibit* them from the Princes presence, or enterteinment of the ladies.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 252.

What shall be done to *inhibit* the multitudes that frequent those houses where drunk'nes is sold and harbour'd?
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 24.

2. To forbid; prohibit; interdict.

Inhibityng them upon a greate payn not once to approche ether to his speche or presence.
Hall, Union, etc., 1548, Hen. V., fol. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

Humaine weakenes, that pursueth still
What is *inhibited*. *Marston*, The Fawne, v.

It [the treaty-making power vested in the government of the United States] is . . . limited by all the provisions of the constitution which *inhibit* certain acts from being done by the government. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 203.

inhibiter, inhibitor (in-hib′i-tėr, -tọr), *n.* 1. One who or that which inhibits.

They operated as *inhibitors* of digestion.
Medical News, LIII. 23.

2. Specifically, in *Scots law*, a person who takes out inhibition, as against a wife or a debtor.

inhibition (in-hi-bish′ọn), *n.* [= F. *inhibition* = Sp. *inhibicion* = Pg. *inhibição* = It. *inibizione*, < L. *inhibitio(n-)*, a restraining, < *inhibere*, restrain: see *inhibit*.] 1. The act of inhibiting, or the state of being inhibited; prohibition; restraint; embargo.

Mahomet . . . made a strict *Inhibition* to all his Sect from drinking of Wine, as a Thing profane.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

This is the Question heer, or the Miracle rather, why his onely not agreeing should lay a negative barr and *inhibition* upon that which is agreed to by a whole Parlament. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

2. In *Eng. law*, a writ to forbid a judge from further proceedings in a cause depending before him, issuing usually from a higher ecclesiastical court to an inferior one, on appeal.—3. In *physiol.*, the lowering of the action of a nervous mechanism by nervous impulses reaching it from a connected mechanism.

Now, however skilfully we may read older statements between the lines, no scientific—that is, no exact—knowledge of *inhibition* was possessed by any physiologist until Weber, by a direct experiment on a living animal, discovered the inhibitory influence of the pneumogastric nerve over the beating of the heart.
M. Foster, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 23.

It is evident, therefore, that reflex actions may be restrained or hindered in their development by the action of higher centres. This is termed the "*inhibition* of reflex action." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 23.

Inhibition against a debtor, in *Scots law*, a writ passing under the signet, whereby the debtor is prohibited from contracting any debt which may become a burden on his heritable property, or whereby his heritage may be attached or alienated to the prejudice of the inhibiter's demand.—**Inhibition against a wife**, at the instance of a husband, in *Scots law*, a writ passing the signet which prohibits all persons from dealing with the wife or giving her credit.

inhibitive (in-hib′i-tiv), *a.* [< *inhibit* + *-ive*.] Inhibitory.

inhibitor, *n.* See *inhibiter*.

inhibitory (in-hib′i-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *inhibitoire* = Sp. Pg. *inhibitorio* = It. *inibitorio*, < ML. *inhibitorius*, inhibitory, < L. *inhibere*, inhibit: see *inhibit*.] Inhibiting or tending to inhibit; holding back; curbing, restraining, or repressing; checking or stopping.

Pain . . . has an *inhibitory* effect on all the reflex actions. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 101.

We referred a short time back to the phenomena of "inhibition." It is not too much to say that the discovery of the *inhibitory* function of certain nerves marks one of the most important steps in the progress of physiology during the past half-century.
M. Foster, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 23.

Inhibitory nerves, nerves which, when stimulated, diminish or repress action. Thus, the vagus contains fibers which on stimulation lower the pulse-rate.

inhield†, **inhilde**†, *v. t.* See *inheeld*.

inhive (in-hiv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inhived*, ppr. *inhiving*. [< *in*-1 + *hive*.] To put into a hive; hive. [Rare.]

in hoc (in hok). [L.: *in*, in; *hoc*, abl. of *hoc*, neut. of *hic*, this: see *hic jacet*.] Herein; in this respect.

inhold (in-hōld′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inheld*, ppr. *inholding*. [< *in-*[1] + *hold*[1].] To have inherent; contain within. [Rare.]

Light . . . which the sun *inholdeth* and casteth forth. *Raleigh.*

inholder† (in-hōl′dėr), *n.* An indweller, or anything indwelling; an inhabitant or occupant; in the extract, the active forces of nature.

I [Dame Nature] do possesse the worlds most regiment;
As if ye please it into parts divide,
And every parts *inholders* to convent,
Shall to your eyes appeare incontinent.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 17.

inhoop† (in-höp′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *hoop*[1].] To confine or inclose as with a hoop or hoops; coop up.

His quails ever
Beat mine, *inhoop'd*, at odds.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 3.

inhospitable (in-hos′pi-tạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *inhospitable* = Sp. *inhospitable;* as *in-*[3] + *hospitable.*] Not hospitable; indisposed to exercise hospitality; unfavorable or inimical to visitors; not affording accommodation or shelter: as, an *inhospitable* tribe; *inhospitable* wilds.

Since toss'd from shores to shores, from lands to lands,
Inhospitable rocks, and barren sands. *Dryden*, Æneid.

Jael, who with *inhospitable* guile
Smote Sisera sleeping, through the temples nail'd.
Milton, S. A., l. 989.

Have you no touch of pity, that the poor
Stand starv'd at your *inhospitable* door?
Cowper, Prog. of Err., l. 250.

inhospitableness (in-hos′pi-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being inhospitable.

inhospitably (in-hos′pi-tạ-bli), *adv.* In an inhospitable manner; unkindly.

inhospitalt, *a.* [< OF. *inhospital* = Sp. *inhospital;* as *in-*[3] + *hospital.*] Inhospitable.

Lonely hermit's cage *inhospitall.*
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 5.

inhospitality (in-hos-pi-tal′i-ti), *n.* Inhospitableness. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, x. § 2.

inhuman (in-hū′mạn), *a.* [= F. *inhumain* = Sp. Pg. *inhumano* = It. *inumano*, inhuman, < L. *inhumanus*, not suitable to the human condition, rude, savage, ill-bred, also LL. superhuman, < L. *in-* priv. + *humanus*, human: see *human.* Cf. *inhumane.*] 1. Not human; not governed by feelings proper to human nature; specifically, not humane; hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel.

He did not only scorn to read your letter,
But, most *inhuman* as he is, he curs'd you,
Curs'd you most bitterly.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 2.

Princes and peers, attend! while we impart
To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart.
Pope, Odyssey, vii. 246.

2. Not proper to human nature; destitute of human quality; specifically, showing want of humanity; marked by unfeelingness or cruelty.

Thy deed, *inhuman* and unnatural,
Provokes this deluge most unnatural.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

Thou most unjust, most odious in our eyes!
Inhuman discord is thy dire delight,
The waste of slaughter, and the rage of fight.
Pope, Iliad, v. 1008.

The place yielded to the Emperor, whose soldiers soon surrendered themselves to the *inhuman* excesses of war. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 221.

=Syn. Pitiless, merciless, brutal, ruthless, remorseless.

inhumane (in-hū-mān′), *a.* [Formerly identical with *inhuman*, but in present form and accent like *humane*, directly from the L.; < L. *inhumanus*, savage, inhuman, < *in-* priv. + *humanus*, human, humane: see *inhuman.*] Not humane; inhuman; hard-hearted; cruel.

Blood was so odious in each Ethnicke's sight,
That who did kill (as *inhumane*) none lov'd.
Stirling, Doomes-day, The Fifth Hour.

inhumanely† (in-hū-mān′li), *adv.* Inhumanly.

inhumanity (in-hū-man′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inhumanité* = Sp. *inhumanidad* = Pg. *inhumanidade* = It. *inumanità*, < L. *inhumanita(t-)s*, inhuman conduct, barbarity, ill breeding, < *inhumanus*, inhuman: see *inhuman.*] The state or quality of being inhuman or inhumane; cruelty; barbarity.

Howsoeuer the bodies of these men before the Floud were composed, certain their mindes were disposed to all monstrous *inhumanity*, which hastened their destruction. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 38.

Man's *inhumanity* to man
Makes countless thousands mourn!
Burns, Man was made to Mourn.

=Syn. Unkindness, brutality, ruthlessness.

inhumanly (in-hū′mạn-li), *adv.* In an inhuman manner; with cruelty; barbarously.

inhumate† (in′hū-māt), *v. t.* [< L. *inhumatus*, pp. of *inhumare*, bury: see *inhume.*] To inhume. *Bailey*, 1731.

inhumation (in-hū-mā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *inhumacion* = It. *inumazione*, < L. as if **inhumatio(n-)*, < *inhumare*, bury: see *inhumate.*] 1. The act of burying in the ground, especially as opposed to incremation; interment.

The soberest nations have rested in two ways, of simple *inhumation* and burning. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

In the year 1810, a case of living *inhumation* happened in France, attended with circumstances which go far to warrant the assertion that truth is, indeed, stranger than fiction. *Poe*, Tales, I. 327.

2. In *chem.*, a method, now obsolete, of digesting substances by burying the vessel containing them in warm earth or manure.

inhume (in-hūm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inhumed*, ppr. *inhuming*. [= F. *inhumer* = Sp. *inhumar* = It. *inumare*, < L. *inhumare*, bury in the ground, < *in*, in, + *humus*, ground: see *humus.* Cf. *exhume.*] 1. To deposit in the earth, as a dead body; bury; inter.

They had a neate Chapell, in which the heart of the Duke of Cleve, their founder, lies *inhum'd* under a plate of brasse. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 17, 1641.

No hand his bones shall gather or *inhume.*
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 376.

2. In *chem.*, to digest in a vessel surrounded with warm earth or manure.—**3**†. To serve as a tomb for.

We took notice of an old-conceited tomb, which *inhumed* a harmless shepherd. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 126.

-ini. [NL., L., masc. pl. of *-inus:* see *-in*[1], *-ine*[1].] A suffix forming New Latin names of some groups in zoölogy, as in *Acanthurini*, *Salmonini*, *Stenini.*

Inia[1] (in′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., from a S. Amer. name.] A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, type of the family *Iniidæ.* It contains the Amazonian dolphin, *I. geoffrensis* or *I. boliviensis*, about 8 feet long, with the dorsal fin a mere ridge, a long cylindrical snout, the jaws armed with from 104 to 132 teeth, the vertebræ about 40, the ribs 13, and the sternum consisting of a single piece. *F. Cuvier*, 1836.

inia[2], *n.* Plural of *inion*[2].

inial (in′i-ạl), *a.* [< *inion*[2] + *-al.*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the inion.

iniid (in′i-id), *n.* A member of the family *Iniidæ.*

Iniidæ (i-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Inia* (native name in Bolivia) + *-idæ.*] A family of dolphins, of the order *Cete* and suborder *Denticete*, typified by the genus *Inia.* They have the prolonged rostrum and other characters of the *Delphinoidea*, lacrymal bones coalesced with the jugals, the tubercular and capitular articulations of the ribs blending posteriorly, unossified costal cartilages, rudimentary maxillary crests, teeth mostly with complete cingulum, eyes of moderate size, and a transversely crescent-shaped blow-hole. Also *Iniinæ*, as a subfamily of *Platanistidæ.*

inimaginable† (in-i-maj′i-nạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *inimaginable* = Sp. *inimaginable* = It. *inimaginabile;* as *in-*[3] + *imaginable.*] Unimaginable; inconceivable. *Bp. Pearson.*

inimical (i-nim′i-kạl), *a.* [< ML. *inimicalis*, unfriendly, hostile, < L. *inimicus*, unfriendly, an enemy: see *inimicous, enemy*[1].] 1. Having the disposition or temper of an enemy; unfriendly; hostile: chiefly applied to private enmity.

I am sorry the editors of the Review should so construe my article as to suppose it *inimical* to the free circulation of the Scriptures. *Sydney Smith*, To John Murray.

2. Adverse; hurtful; repugnant.

Associations in defence of the existing power of the sovereign are not, in their spirit, *inimical* to the constitution. *Brand*, Political Associations (1796).

The reaction which ensued throughout the continent upon the collapse of the revolutionary outbreak was *inimical* to the political principles for which Sardinia had contended. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 109.

=Syn. *Averse, Adverse*, etc. (see *hostile*), unfriendly, antagonistic, opposed, hurtful.

inimicality (i-nim-i-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *inimical* + *-ity.*] The state of being inimical; hostility; unfriendliness. *Boucher.*

inimically (i-nim′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an inimical, adverse, or unfriendly manner.

inimicitious†, *a.* [< L. as if **inimicitiosus*, < *inimicitia*, hostility, < *inimicus*, hostile: see *inimicous.*] Inimical; unfriendly.

His majesty's subjects, with all the *inimicitious* passions which belong to them. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 23.

inimicous† (i-nim′i-kus), *a.* [< L. *inimicus*, unfriendly, hostile, < *in-* priv. + *amicus*, friendly, a friend, < *amare*, love: see *amor.* Cf. *enemy*[1], ult. < L. *inimicus.*] Inimical.

And indeed (besides that they [radishes] decay the teeth) experience tells us that . . . it is hard of digestion, *inimicous* to the stomach. *Evelyn*, Acetaria.

inimitability (in-im′i-tạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inimitabilité:* see *inimitable* and *-bility.*] The quality of being inimitable.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding: or rather they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously representative, according to the various modes of *inimitability* or participation. *Norris.*

inimitable (in-im′i-tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *inimitable* = Sp. *inimitable* = Pg. *inimitavel* = It. *inimitabile*, < L. *inimitabilis*, that may not be imitated, < *in-* priv. + *imitabilis*, that may be imitated: see *imitable.*] Not imitable; incapable of being imitated or copied; surpassing imitation.

Thick with sparkling orient gems
The portal shone, *inimitable* on earth
By model or by shading pencil drawn.
Milton, P. L., iii. 508.

The original national genius may now come forward in perfectly new forms, without the sense of oppression from *inimitable* models. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

=Syn. Matchless, peerless.

inimitableness (in-im′i-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* Inimitability.

inimitably (in-im′i-tạ-bli), *adv.* In an inimitable manner; to a degree beyond imitation.

Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Broome.*

Those two small but *inimitably* fine Poems ["L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso"] are as exquisite as can be conceived. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xl.

in infinitum (in in-fi-nī′tum). [L.: *in*, in; *infinitum*, acc. neut. of *infinitus*, infinite: see *infinite.*] Without limit; indefinitely.

in initio (in i-nish′i-ō). [L.: *in*, in; *initio*, abl. of *initium*, a beginning: see *initial.*] In the beginning; at the outset.

in integrum (in in′tē-grum). [L.: *in*, in; *integrum*, acc. neut. of *integer*, entire: see *integer, entire.*] Entire.

in invitum (in in-vī′tum). [L.: *in*, in; *invitum*, acc. of *invitus*, unwilling, reluctant.] Against the unwilling; compulsory. A decree divesting an insolvent or bankrupt of his property by adverse proceedings is said to be *in invitum*, as contrasted with a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors.

iniome (in′i-ōm), *n.* Any member of the *Iniomi.*

Iniomi (in-i-ō′mi), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰνίον*, the muscle at the back of the neck (see *inion*[2]), + *ὠμος*, shoulder: see *humerus.*] A suborder or an order of teleost fishes, having the shoulder-girdle disconnected from the side of the cranium and at most impinging upon the back of the cranium at the nape or nuchal region, and the coracoid bones and actinosts normally developed. It includes fishes of the families *Synodontidæ*, *Scopelidæ*, *Chauliodontidæ*, *Alepisauridæ*, *Sternoptychidæ*, and a number of others.

iniomous (in-i-ō′mus), *a.* [< *Iniomi* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to the *Iniomi*, or having their characters.

The characteristics and families of *iniomous* fishes. *Science*, VII. 374 a.

inion[1]† (in′yọn), *n.* [Also corruptly *ingan, ingen, ingun;* var. of *onion:* see *onion.*] An onion. This pronunciation is shown, without the changed spelling, in the second extract.

Your case in lawe is not worth an *inion.*
J. Heywood, Spider and Flie (1556).

And you that delight in trulls and minions,
Come buy my four ropes of hard St. Thomas's *onions.*
R. Taylor, Hog hath Lost his Pearl (Haslett's Dodsley, [XI. 436).

inion[2] (in′i-on), *n.*; pl. *inia* (-ạ). [< Gr. *ἰνίον*, the muscle between the occiput and the back, the back of the head, the nape of the neck, < *ἰς* (*ἰν-*), a sinew, fiber, lit. strength, force, orig. **Fἰς* = L. *vis* (*vir-*), force: see *vim.*] In *anat.*, a ridge of the occiput to which muscles of the nape are attached; now, specifically, the external occipital protuberance.

Iniophthalma† (in′i-of-thal′mạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰνίον*, the muscle at the back of the neck, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A tribe of proboscidiferous gastropods, having the eyes sessile behind the tentacles. The principal families are *Actæonidæ*, *Pyramidellidæ*, and *Solartidæ.*

iniquitable†, *a.* [Var. of *inequitable*, after *iniquity.*] Same as *inequitable.*

Who ever pretended to gainsay or resist an Act of Parliament, although . . . it may be as *iniquitable* as any action of a single person can be? *Roger North*, Examen, p. 333.

iniquitous (i-nik′wi-tus), *a.* [< *iniquity* + *-ous.*] Characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked: as, an *iniquitous* bargain.

In this city Athens there were parties, and avowed ones too, for the Persians, Spartans, and Macedonians, supported each of them by one or more demagogues pensioned and bribed to this *iniquitous* service. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

Las Casas lived to repent, . . . declaring afterwards that the captivity of black men is as *iniquitous* as that of Indians. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 135.

=Syn. *Illegal*, *Wicked*, etc. (see *criminal*); unfair, inequitable, unrighteous, unprincipled, nefarious.

iniquitously (i-nik'wi-tus-li), *adv.* In an iniquitous manner; unjustly; wickedly.

His grants were from the aggregate and consolidated funds of judgments *iniquitously* legal. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

iniquity (i-nik'wi-ti), *n.*; pl. *iniquities* (-tiz). [< ME. *iniquite*, < OF. *iniquiteit*, *iniquite*, F. *iniquité* = Pr. *iniquitat*, *inequitat* = Sp. *iniquidad* = Pg. *iniquidade* = It. *iniquità*, < L. *iniquita(t-)s*, unequalness, injustice, < *iniquus*, unequal, unjust: see *iniquous*. Cf. *equity*, *inequity*.] 1. Lack of equity; gross injustice; unrighteousness; wickedness: as, the *iniquity* of the slave-trade.

Some contesting for privileges, customs, forms, and that old entanglement of *iniquity*, their gibberish laws, though the badge of their ancient slavery. *Milton*, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

There is a greater or less probability of an happy issue to a tedious war, according to the righteousness or *iniquity* of the cause for which it was commenced. *Bp. Smalridge.*

2. A violation of right or duty; an unjust or wicked action; a wilful wrong or crime.

Your *iniquities* have separated between you and your God. Isa. lix. 2.

He himself dispatches post after post to demand justice, as upon a traitor; using a strange *iniquity* to require justice upon him whom he then waylayd and debarr'd from his appearance. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

3†. In *Scots law*, inequity; a judicial act or decision contrary to law or equity.—4†. [*cap.*] A comic character or buffoon in the medieval English moralities or moral plays, often otherwise called the *Vice*, and sometimes by the name of the particular vice he represented. His chief business was to make sport by tormenting the impersonated Devil, and he was the prototype of the later clown or fool, Punch, and Harlequin.

Thus, like the formal Vice, *Iniquity*,
I moralise two meanings in one word.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

That was the old way, gossip, when *Iniquity* came in, like Hokos Pokos, in a juggler's jerkin, with false skirts, like the knave of clubs. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Sin*, *Transgression*, etc. See *crime*.

iniquous† (in-i'kwus), *a.* [=F. *inique* = Pr. *inic*, *enic* = Pg. It. *iniquo*, < L. *iniquus*, unequal, uneven, unjust, < *in-* priv. + *æquus*, equal: see *equal*.] Unjust; wicked; iniquitous.

Whatsoever is done thro' any unequal affection is *iniquous*, wicked, and wrong. *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry concerning Virtue, I. ii. § 3.

inirritability (in-ir'i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inirritable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being inirritable; good nature.

inirritable (in-ir'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *irritable*.] Not irritable; good-natured; in *physiol.*, not reacting to stimulation.

inirritative (in-ir'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *irritative*.] Not irritative; not producing or attended with irritation or excitement.

inisle (in-il'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *isle*[1].] Same as *enisle*.

Into what sundry gyres her wonder'd self she throws,
And oft *inisles* the shore, as wantonly she flows.
Drayton, Polyolbion, viii. 448.

Gambia's wave *inisles*
An ooxy coast, and pestilential ills
Diffuses wide. *Dyer*, The Fleece, iv.

initial (i-nish'al), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *initial* = Sp. Pg. *inicial* = It. *iniziale*, < L. *initialis*, of the beginning, incipient, initial, < *initium*, beginning, < *inire*, go in, enter upon, begin, < *in*, in, + *ire*, go: see *iter*, *iterate*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the beginning; incipient: as, the *initial* step in a proceeding.

The highest form of the incredible is sometimes the *initial* form of the credible. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

In the case of voluntary attention the *initial* stimulus is some internal motive. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 94.

Even when the *initial* move has been made by the missionary, the trader, scenting the chance for gain, is not slow to follow. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 235.

2. Placed at the beginning; standing at the head: as, the *initial* letter of a word, or of a chapter in a book.

There, now, is an *initial* letter!
Saint Ulric himself never made a better!
Finished down to the leaf and the snail,
Down to the eyes on the peacock's tail!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, iv.

Initial cells, in *bot.*, the cells from which the primordial layers or masses of nascent tissue arise.—**Initial letter.** See II., 1, 2.—**Initial line.** See *polar coördinates in a plane*, under *coördinate*.—**Initial stress.** See *stress*.—**Initial tension**, the stress developed in the consecutive elementary cylinders of a composite cylinder, or the body of a built-up gun, by the method of fabrication, or, in the case of a cast gun, by cooling from the interior. Initial tension is produced by shrinking over another a heated tube or hoop that will have a slightly smaller diameter when cooled, or by forcing it over by hydrostatic pressure. Each cylindrical layer compresses the one beneath it. In a properly constructed gun the greatest initial tension exists in the exterior cylindrical layer, and decreases progressively toward the bore, where the initial tension is *negative*, or becomes an *initial compression*. The initial tension should never exceed the elastic limit of the material.

II. *n.* 1. The initial or first letter of a word; an initial letter. A person's initials are the first letters in proper order of the words composing his name. To sign a paper with one's initials is to write only the first letter of each of one's names, including the surname. A person's surname being known or separately written, his initials are the first letters of his other names: as, what are Mr. Jones's *initials*?

2. The first letter of a book or writing, or of any division of it, distinguished from the body of the text by larger size or more ornamental character, or both. The initials of medieval manuscript books are often works of high art, elaborate in design and bright in color, generally red. Ornamented and colored initials were also used in many early printed books, sometimes separately executed by hand. In modern books initials, when used, are either plain or ornamental; and they are still sometimes printed in red.

No book or document was approved unless it had some ornamented and illuminated *initials* or capital letters. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 682.

3. In *plain-song*, a tone with which a melody may begin. In strict usage the initials for each mode are prescribed, and called *absolute initials*.

initial (i-nish'al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *initialed* or *initialled*, ppr. *initialing* or *initialling*. [< *initial*, *n.*] To put one's initial or initials to or on; sign or mark with initials: as, an *initialed* handkerchief; *initialed* paper.

Oval plaque, . . . *initialed* by the artist. *Cat. Soulages Coll.*, p. 100.

initially (i-nish'al-i), *adv.* In an initial manner; at the beginning; at first.

The vibration of the ether is *initially* of the nature of a forced vibration. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 432.

initiate (i-nish'i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *initiated*, ppr. *initiating*. [< LL. *initiatus*, pp. of *initiare* (> It. *iniziare* = Sp. Pg. *iniciar* = F. *initier*), begin, originate (in classical L. only the special sense 'initiate'), < L. *initium*, beginning: see *initial*.] I. *trans.* 1. To begin or enter upon; make a beginning of; introduce; set going or on foot.

Mutual dependence of parts is that which *initiates* and guides organization of every kind. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 331.

A few gentlemen met at a room, or office, in "the Kremlin," a building so called, in Buffalo, and then and there *initiated* the "Anti-Masonic party." *N. Sargent*, Public Men and Events, I. 140.

2. To introduce by preliminary instruction or forms; guide primarily; admit formally; induct: as, to *initiate* a person into an art, or into a society.

The first Element of his knowledge is to be shewne the Colledges, and *initiated* in a Tauerne by the way, which hereafter hee will learne of himselfe. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A meere young Gentleman of the Vniuersitie.

You are not audacious enough; you must frequent ordinaries a month more, to *initiate* yourself. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

I was not *initiated* into any rudiments till neere four yeares of age. *Evelyn*, Diary, p. 7.

The bookseller . . . *initiated* Leonard into many of the mysteries of the bibliographist. *Bulwer*, My Novel, vi. 16.

The initiated, those who have been formally instructed on any particular subject, or in the theories of any particular association, especially a secret one; specifically, in the *early church*, those who had been baptized and admitted to the full privileges of the church, and to a knowledge of the more exalted teachings of Christianity.

II.† *intrans.* To do the first act; perform the first rite; take the initiative.

The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r,
Scatters with quiv'ring hand the sacred flour.
Pope, Odyssey, iii. 564.

initiate (i-nish'i-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *initiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* 1†. Pertaining or incident to the beginning or introduction; initial or initiatory.

Come, we'll to sleep: my strange and self abuse
Is the *initiate* fear, that wants hard use.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

2. Initiated; commencing; introduced to knowledge; prepared for instruction.

To rise in science, as in bliss,
Initiate in the secrets of the skies!
Young, Night Thoughts, vi.

Initiate tenancy by the courtesy. See *courtesy of England*, under *courtesy*.

II. *n.* One who is initiated; specifically, one who has been admitted to a knowledge of or participation in secret doctrines, mystic rites, or the like.

initiation (i-nish-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< F. *initiation* = Sp. *iniciacion* = Pg. *iniciação* = It. *iniziazione*, < L. *initiatio(n-)*, an initiation (in mysteries or sacred rites), < *initiare*, begin, initiate: see *initiate*.] 1. The act of initiating or setting on foot; a beginning or starting: as, the *initiation* of a new enterprise.—2. Introduction by preliminary instruction or ceremony; initial guidance or admission, especially in some set or formal way, as into knowledge of or participation in anything, membership in an association, or the like.

Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation* into the sacred mysteries. *W. Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey.

John Ogilby was one who, from a late *initiation* into literature, made such a progress as might well style him the prodigy of his time. *Winstanley*, quoted in Pope's Dunciad, i. 141, notes.

In cases of children, and much more so in the case of strangers, a special *initiation* was required before any person could be admitted as a member of the Household. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 181.

initiative (i-nish'i-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *initiative*, n., = Sp. *iniciativo*, a., = Pg. *iniciativa*, n., = It. *iniziativo*, a., < ML. **initiativus*, serving to initiate, < LL. *initiare*, begin, L. initiate: see *initiate*.] I. *a.* Serving to initiate; initiatory.

II. *n.* 1. An introductory act or step; the first procedure in any enterprise; leading movement: as, to take the *initiative*.

When all reinforcements should have arrived, I expected to take the *initiative* by marching on Corinth, and had no expectation of needing fortifications. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 332.

She was the only one whose mind was disengaged and free to follow every new *initiative*. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xlvi.

2. The power of commencing, originating, or setting on foot; the power of taking or the ability or disposition to take the lead: as, the popular branch of a legislature usually has the *initiative* in making appropriations.

And if private enterprise is more advantageous than joint-stock management, because it has more *initiative* and adaptability, so joint-stock management is for the same reason more advantageous than the official centralised management of all industry. *J. Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 361.

The Emperor reserves the *initiative* concerning the rights of the Serbs on the basis of the wishes of their National Congress. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 457.

Nobody felt so deeply as Mr. Lincoln the terrible embarrassment of having a general in command of that magnificent army who was absolutely without *initiative*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 919.

initiator (i-nish'i-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *initiateur* = It. *iniziatore*, *inizzatore*, < LL. *initiator*, a beginner, founder, < *initiare*, begin, L. initiate: see *initiate*.] One who or that which initiates.

An absolutely uniform species . . . would be deprived of that *initiator* of change which maintains its existence as a species. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 96.

Gaetano Cenni, in vol. i. of his "Dissertations," does not agree with Benedict XIV., but thinks Leo IX. was the *initiator* of the Golden Rose. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 114.

Those sublime *initiators* without whom the Academy would be but a collection of fossils. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 9085.

initiatory (i-nish'i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *initiate* + *-ory*.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or suitable for a beginning or introduction; introductory: as, an *initiatory* step.

The *initiatory* movements of the States General were concerted by Lafayette and a small circle of friends. *Everett*, Orations, I. 487.

2. Initiating or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by prescribed formalities.

It hath been euer the fashion of God to exercise his champions with some *initiatory* incounters. *Bp. Hall*, Samson's Marriage.

Two *initiatory* rites of the same general import cannot exist together. *J. M. Mason.*

II. *n.*; pl. *initiatories* (-riz). An introductory process or form.

Baptism is a constant *initiatory* of the proselyte. *L. Addison*, State of the Jews, p. 67.

initiatrix (i-nish'i-ā-triks), *n.* [= It. *iniziatrice*, *inizzatrice*, < LL. *initiatrix*, fem. of *initiator*, a beginner, a founder: see *initiator*.] A female initiator.

inition† (i-nish'on), *n.* [< OF. *inition*, *inicion*, < ML. **initio(n-)*, a beginning, < L. *inire*, pp. *initus*, begin: see *initial*.] A beginning.

Here I note the *inition* of my lord's friendship with Mountjoy. *Sir R. Naunton*, Fragmenta Reg., Lord Essex.

injealous† (in-jel'us), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *jealous*.] To make jealous.

They liued together in that amitie as on[e] bed and boord is sayd to haue serued them both, which so *inealosed* the olde king as he called home his sonne.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 98.

inject (in-jekt'), *v. t.* [< F. *injecter* = Sp. *inyectar* = Pg. *injectar* = It. *injettare*, < L. *injectare*, lay on, apply, freq. of *injicere*, *inicere*, pp. *injectus*, throw or put in, into, or upon, < *in*, in, on, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*1. Cf. *adject*, *conject*, *deject*, *eject*, etc.] 1. To throw in; cause to pass in by impulsion or driving force, as a fluid into a passage or cavity: as, to *inject* medicine by means of a syringe; to *inject* cold water into a steam-condenser.

I observed three vertical dikes, so closely resembling in general appearance ordinary volcanic dikes that I did not doubt, until closely examining their composition, that they had been *injected* from below.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 439.

2. To treat by injection; charge with an impelled fluid.

Another method of anatomical preparation consists of *injecting* the vessels with some colored substance.
Amer. Cyc., I. 459.

Since almost any animal *injected* may afford some organ worth preserving, it seems better to employ permanent colors for tinging the mass.
C. O. Whitman, Microscopical Methods, p. 224.

When the whole brain is to be preserved, its vessels should be *injected* under slow pressure till the fluid comes out of the veins. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 561.

3. Figuratively, to introduce arbitrarily or inappropriately; insert out of place or unseasonably; lug in: as, to *inject* a polemical argument into a prayer.

Cæsar also, then hatching tyranny, *injected* the same scrupulous demurs to stop the sentence of death.
Milton, Eikonoklastes.

The District Attorney tried to *inject* an objection.
New York Evening Post, April 27, 1885.

4†. To cast or throw in general.

They . . . surround
The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound.
Pope, Odyssey.

injecta (in-jek'tȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *injectus*, thrown in: see *inject*.] Things thrown in; substances injected: opposed to *ejecta*.

injected (in-jek'ted), *p. a.* Filled as by injection; hyperemic; bloodshot.

After massage the eyes were still more *injected*, but on the day following were less so than before massage.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 660.

The whole eyeball was highly *injected*, and tender to the touch. *The Lancet*, No. 3421, p. 570.

injection (in-jek'shon), *n.* [= F. *injection* = Sp. *inyeccion* = Pg. *injecção* = It. *iniezione*, < L. *injectio(n-)*, a throwing in, < *injicere*, *inicere*, pp. *injectus*, throw in: see *inject*.] 1. The act of injecting or throwing in; the act of forcing in, as a fluid into a passage, cavity, or substance of loose texture: as, the *injection* of a drug by means of a syringe; the *injection* of cold water into a steam-condenser to produce a vacuum. —2. In *anat.*, the act of injecting a body for dissection; the process of filling the vessels or other cavities of a body, or some part of a body, with a preservative, coloring, or other fluid.— 3. Specifically, in *med.*, the giving of an enema; also, the enema given.— 4. That which is injected, as a fluid; specifically, any substance or preparation forced into an animal body to preserve it, display it, or otherwise fit it for dissection or other examination. There are many kinds of injections, all reducible to three categories: (1) Preservative injections, which retard or arrest decomposition, thus keeping a subject, or any part of one, fit for dissection. Arsenic is the usual basis of such injections. (2) Pigmentary injections, which contain coloring matters that tinge or stain certain parts of a different color from their surroundings, thus displaying them. Injections often combine the preservative and coloring properties. (3) Gaseous injections, as air, used to display a tissue or organ by distention or inflation. Quicksilver is also used as an injection to infiltrate and distend minute vessels.

5. The state of being hyperemic or bloodshot: as, the *injection* of the conjunctiva of an inflamed eye.

Massage is contra-indicated when it is found to cause excessive *injection*, and especially if there be photophobia and lachrymation; and it must not be employed in the presence of iritis.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 660.

6. Figuratively, a throwing in, as of a remark, hint, or suggestion; an injected saying or influence. [Rare.]

One thing he hath irrefragably proved, That there is no temptation which a man is subject to, but what might be suggested by our own corruption, without any *injection* of Satan. *Fuller*, Worthies, Gloucestershire.

Hard injection, an injection which is used in a fluid state, and afterward solidifies or sets, on cooling or drying. Plaster of Paris, white or colored, makes the usual hard injection.— **Hypodermic injection**. See *hypodermic*, 1.

injection-cock (in-jek'shon-kok), *n.* In a steam-engine, the cock by which cold water is thrown into a condenser.

injection-condenser (in-jek'shon-kon-den'sèr), *n.* A vessel in which steam is condensed by the direct contact of water.

injection-engine (in-jek'shon-en'jin), *n.* A steam-engine in which the steam is condensed by a jet of cold water thrown into the condenser.

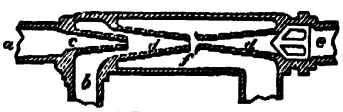
injection-pipe (in-jek'shon-pīp), *n.* A pipe through which water is injected into the condenser of a steam-engine, to condense the steam.

injection-syringe (in-jek'shon-sir'inj), *n.* In *anat.*, a syringe used in injecting.

injection-valve (in-jek'shon-valv), *n.* The valve controlling the entrance of water into the condenser of a steam-engine.

injection-water (in-jek'shon-wâ'tèr), *n.* The water which is injected into the condenser of a steam-engine in order to condense the steam.

injector (in-jek'tor), *n.* [= F. *injecteur*, < L. as if **injector*, < *injicere*, pp. *injectus*, throw in: see *inject*.] One who or that which injects; specifically, an apparatus for forcing water into a steam-boiler. It was first reduced to practical form by Giffard, hence often called *Giffard's injector*. It is essentially a jet-pump, in which a jet of steam is continuously changed by rapid condensation to a water-jet, the molecules of which are obliquely directed toward the longitudinal axis of the jet by the conical nozle through which the steam issues. There results from this a jet of water very much smaller than the steam-jet from which it is condensed, but retaining the same velocity. The entire energy of the jet is thus applied to a much smaller area than the cross-section of the steam-jet, this area being inversely as the density of the water is to that of the steam before condensation. Thus, a considerable part of the pressure upon the area of the steam-jet being concentrated upon a much smaller area by the conversion of the energy in the water-jet into work, the latter is competent to force other water into the boiler. The essential parts of



Giffard's Injector.

the Giffard injector are shown in the diagram, in which *a* is the steam-pipe with conical nozle *c*, *b* the water-supply pipe, *d d* a combining-tube, *e* a water-tube leading to the interior of the boiler, and *f* an overflow for water and steam. A check-valve prevents back-flow. Adjustability of the steam-nozle and various modifications which increase efficiency and render the injector more convenient in use have been added by other inventors. In operation steam flows through the pipe *a*, and, driving the air out of *d*, produces a partial vacuum in *b*. Water rising through *b* to fill the partial vacuum surrounds the steam-nozle and steam-jet, sudden condensation follows, and the energy of the water-jet so produced drives it and the water which has entered *d* past the central opening in *d d* and past the check-valve into the tube *e*, and thence into the boiler. The proportion of water to steam requires careful adjustment. In the Sellers injector the combining-tube is self-acting, and regulates the supply of water to the pressure of the steam. In other injectors a separate lever must be moved to adjust the apparatus to the pressure, to prevent waste of steam or water. In the diagram the excess of either water or steam escapes between the opposed nozles at *f*. Injectors are also used to obtain a vacuum in continuous railroad-brakes, but in this instance the apparatus seems to be more properly an ejector. See *ejector*.

injector-valve (in-jek'tor-valv), *n.* The valve between the boiler and the injector in the supply-pipe of a steam-boiler, which prevents the back-flow of the water.

injeer, *v. t.* See *ingere*.

injelly (in-jel'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *injellied*, ppr. *injellying*. [< *in-*2 + *jelly*.] To bury in jelly.

A pasty costly-made,
Where quail and pigeon, lark and leveret lay,
Like fossils of the rock, with golden yolks
Imbedded and *injellied*. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

injoint†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enjoin*.

injoint1 (in-joint'), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *joint*.] To unite together as with joints; join. [Rare.]

The Ottomites, reverend and gracious,
Steering with duo course toward the isle of Rhodes,
Have there *injointed* them with an after fleet.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

injoint2†, *v. t.* [< *in-*3 + *joint*.] To unjoint; disjoin.

Those miserable wretches had their ears cropt and their noses cut off, for that the foresaid bridge by a mighty tempest was *injoynted* and broken.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 126.

injoy†, *v.* An obsolete form of *enjoy*.

injucund† (in-jō'kund), *a.* [< L. *injucundus*, unpleasant, < *in-* priv. + *jucundus*, pleasant: see *jocund*.] Unpleasant. *Bailey*.

injucundity† (in-jō-kun'di-ti), *n.* [< L. *injucundita(t-)s*, unpleasantness, < *injucundus*, unpleasant: see *injucund*.] Unpleasantness; disagreeableness. *Cockeram*.

injudicable (in-jō'di-ka-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *judicable*.] Not cognizable by a judge. *Bailey*.

injudicial (in-jō-dish'al), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *judicial*.] Not judicial; not according to the forms of law.

in judicio (in jō-dish'i-ō). [L.: *in*, in; *judicio*, abl. of *judicium*, judicial investigation, trial: see *judicial*, *juise*.] In court; in judicial proceedings.

injudicious (in-jō-dish'us), *a.* [= F. *injudicieux*; as *in-*3 + *judicious*.] 1. Not judicious in thought, speech, or action; deficient in judgment; imprudent: as, an *injudicious* ally.

It is painful to be thus obliged to vindicate a man who, in his heart, towered above the petty arts of fraud and imposition, against an *injudicious* biographer, who undertook to be his editor, and the protector of his memory.
A. Murphy, On the Life and Genius of Dr. Johnson.

2. Not judicious in character or kind; ill-judged or ill-advised; contrary to sound judgment or discretion; unwise: as, an *injudicious* measure.

One of the victims of his [James II.'s] *injudicious* parsimony was the poet laureate. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

The most *injudicious* charity . . . has commonly a beneficial and softening influence upon the donor.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 90.

=Syn. Indiscreet, inconsiderate, imprudent, rash, hasty.

injudiciously (in-jō-dish'us-li), *adv.* In an injudicious manner; unwisely.

The artillery, also, was so *injudiciously* placed as to be almost entirely useless. *Irving*, Granada, p. 66.

injudiciousness (in-jō-dish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being injudicious or unwise.

injunction (in-jungk'shon), *n.* [= F. *injonction* = Pr. *injunction* = Cat. *injuncio*, < LL. *injunctio(n-)*, a command, < L. *injungere*, pp. *injunctus*, command, enjoin: see *enjoin*.] 1. The act of enjoining or directing; admonition as to action or duty; requirement.

The institution of God's law is described as being established by solemn *injunction*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. That which is enjoined; a command, order, or admonition.

I shall most willingly conform to any other *Injunctions* of your Lordship's, and esteem them always as Favours.
Howell, Letters, ii. 17.

My wife always generously let them have a guinea each, to keep in their pockets, but with strict *injunctions* never to change it. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

3†. An obligation; engagement; imposition.

Ar. I am enjoin'd by oath to observe three things. . . .
Por. To these *injunctions* every one doth swear
That comes to hazard for my worthless self.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9.

His error was imperious, and would command all other men to renounce their own reason and understanding, till they perish'd under the *injunction* of his all-ruling error.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

4. In *law*, a judicial process or order requiring the person to whom it is directed to do or to refrain from doing a particular thing.

She is always contriving some improvements of her jointure land, and once tried to procure an *injunction* to hinder me from felling timber upon it for repairs.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 35.

5†. Conjunction; union.

It can be but a sorry and ignoble society of life whose inseperable *injunction* depends meerly upon flesh and bones. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 8.

Ad interim injunction, **injunction pendente lite**, **interlocutory injunction**, **preliminary injunction**, **provisional injunction**, **temporary injunction**, an injunction granted in an action, before the rights of the parties have been tried, as a provisional remedy, for the purpose of maintaining the subject of the action in statu quo meanwhile, as distinguished from a final injunction, which is awarded only by judgment. The terms are interchangeably used, except that *preliminary injunction* is more appropriate where the application is made at the commencement of the action than where it is delayed; *temporary*, *ad interim*, and *preliminary* are more appropriate to indicate an injunction for a transient period, as until further order, or until a hearing of the defendant in opposition, while *pendente lite* indicates that the injunction is intended to continue till judgment, and *interlocutory* is not often used of an ex parte injunction.— **Common injunction**, an injunction such as is ordinarily incident to actions of a class (such, for instance, as creditors' suits), and commonly granted in default of opposition, or even without notice, and which remains in force until answer and the further order of the court, as distinguished from a *special injunction*, which is ordinarily expressed to continue in force until answer or further order. — **Mandatory injunction**, an injunction which in effect commands the doing of an act, as, for instance, the removal of a wall, by forbidding the person to whom the injunction is addressed to permit the wall to remain.— **Permanent injunction**. (*a*) An injunction which is final or perpetual, as distinguished from one pending the action. (*b*) An injunction granted to continue pending the action, as distinguished from one merely temporary, or until opposition can be heard.— **Special injunction**, a prohibi-

tory writ or interdict against some act of a party, such as waste, nuisance, piracy, etc.

injuret, *n.* A Middle English form of *injury*.

injure (in'jŏr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *injured*, ppr. *injuring*. [Formerly also *injury*, q. v.; < OF. *injurier*, *injurer*, F. *injurier* = Pr. *enjuriar* = Sp. Pg. *injuriar* = It. *ingiuriare*, < L. *injuriari*, do an injury, injure, < *injuria*, an injury: see *injury*.] To do harm to; inflict damage or detriment upon; impair or deteriorate in any way; subject to any deleterious or noxious action or influence; hurt; harm: a word of very wide application: as, to *injure* property by misuse or neglect; to *injure* the health by overwork or dissipation; to *injure* another's reputation by slander; to *injure* the cause of morality by bad example.

When have I *injur'd* thee? when done thee wrong?—
Or thee?—or thee?—or any of your faction?
A plague upon you all! *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.

Ay me! can Pity *injure* Justice so
As to relieve me with a gracious glance?
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 148.

He [Bacon] thought he could serve Essex without *injuring* himself. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

=**Syn.** To mar, disfigure, abuse, maltreat, wrong.

in jure (in jŏ'rē). [L.: *in*, in; *jure*, abl. of *jus* (*jur-*), right, law: see *just*1.] In law; in jurisprudence.—**Confession in jure**, in *Rom. law*. See *confession*, 1 (*c*).

injured (in'jŏrd), *p. a.* Manifesting a sense of injury; hurt; offended.

The keeper had fired four times at an Indian, but he said, with an *injured* air, that the Indian had skipped around so 's to spile everything *S. L. Clemens*, Roughing It, iv.

injurer (in'jŏr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which injures or harms.

Ill deeds are well turned back upon their authors;
And gainst an *injurer* the revenge is just.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 4.

The upright judge will countenance right, and discountenance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or sufferer.
Bp. Atterbury.

An injured man may be moved by an impulse of pity to spare his *injurer*, while a regard for justice and a desire of revenge combined impel him to inflict punishment.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 349.

injuria (in-jŏ'ri-ȧ), *n.* [L.: see *injury*.] In *law*, a violation of rights; a wrong of such nature that the law will take cognizance of it. *Injury* includes all kinds of hurt. *Injuria* does not include those that are done without any violation of right, as where one consents to undergo a surgical experiment, or where a child is punished by its parent, or where public authority changes the grade of a road which it has free right to change, impairing the use and value of the property of the abutting owner. In all these cases there may be *injury*, but no *injuria*. Such a case is *damnum absque injuria*.—**Injuria absque damno** [L.: *injuria*, injury (see *injury*); *absque* (< *abs*, off, from, with generalizing suffix *-que*), without; *damno*, abl. of *damnum*, harm: see *damnum*], a violation of one's rights without causing any harm, as where, to a stream which was already sufficiently polluted by others to complete the nuisance to an owner below, another wrong-doer adds other foul matter; or where one sets his foot on another's land against objection, but doing no harm In such cases the law gives a remedy, but the absence of damage is considered in determining the measure of relief or redress.

injurious (in-jŏ'ri-us), *a.* [< F. *injurieux* = Pr. *enjurios* = Sp. Pg. *injurioso* = It. *ingiurioso*, < L. *injuriosus*, acting unjustly, wrongful, injurious, < *injuria*, wrong, injury: see *injury*.] **1.** Tending to injure or impair; inflicting harm, wrong, or mischief; of a harmful nature or quality; deleterious; detrimental; hurtful: as, an *injurious* action or speech; conduct *injurious* to health or morality.

Tho' I have been content to let you debate the Matter of Succession, yet I advise you to beware, that you be not *injurious* to your Prince's Patience.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 335.

One part of carbonic acid in a thousand parts of respired air indicates the presence of an amount of organic matter which, according to Dr. Parkes, is perceptible to the senses and positively *injurious* to health.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 383.

2. Prone to injure; having disposition or capacity to inflict harm or suffering; hostile; dangerous.

Did *injurious* nature bind
My soul earth's 'prentice, with no clause to leave her?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.

The result is the death of his proud and *injurious* enemy. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 130.

Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath strange power,
After offence returning, to regain
Love once possess'd. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1008.

3. Abusive; insulting.

Injurious duke, that threat'st where is no cause.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Sharp was his voice, which, in the shrillest tone,
Thus with *injurious* taunts attack'd the throne.
Pope, Iliad, ii. 274.

=**Syn. 1.** Damaging, disadvantageous, prejudicial, mischievous, destructive.

injuriously (in-jŏ'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an injurious or hurtful manner; wrongfully; mischievously; abusively; maliciously.

I mean that defence of myself to which every honest man is bound when he is *injuriously* attacked in print.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, Pref.

The poison of the cobra acts far more *injuriously* on the protoplasm of the higher animals than on that of Drosera.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 209.

injuriousness (in-jŏ'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being injurious or harmful; hurtfulness.

Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden necessities of state than any propensity either to *injuriousness* or oppression. *Eikon Basilike.*

injury (in'jŏ-ri), *n.*; pl. *injuries* (-riz). [< ME. *injurie*, also *injure*; < OF. (and F.) *injure* = Pr. *injuria*, *enjuria* = Sp. Pg. *injuria* = It. *ingiuria*, < L. *injuria*, wrong, violence, harm, injury, < *injurius*, acting unlawfully or wrongfully, injurious, < *in-* priv. + *jus* (*jur-*), law, right: see *just*1.] **1.** That which injures; harm inflicted or suffered; mischief; damage; hurt.

And put to all *iniuryes* yt myght be deuysed, and fynally condempned to deth.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 29.

She us'd few words,
But yet enough to make me understand
The baseness of the *injury* you did her.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

There is no such *injury* as revenge, and no such revenge as the contempt of an *injury*.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

The former [private] wrongs are an infringement or privation of the private or civil rights belonging to individuals considered as individuals; and are thereupon frequently termed civil *injuries*. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 1.

2†. Injurious speech; detraction; calumny.

He fell to bitter invectives against the French king, and spake all the *injuries* he could devise of Charles. *Bacon.*

Mess. "Tell him," quoth she, "my mourning weeds are done,
And I am ready to put armour on."
K. Edw. . . . But what said Warwick to those *injuries*?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

Civil injury, a violation of a right of a party, as distinguished from a criminal offense; a wrong in respect of which the law entitles the injured party to redress for his own benefit against the wrong-doer, as distinguished from the amenability of the wrong-doer to punishment by the state. The same act may be both a civil injury and a criminal offense, as an assault or a libel. Civil injury has been sometimes defined as the violation of the right of an individual as an individual; but by this is meant only the same distinction. The violation of a private right of a corporation, or even of the state, such as the breach of a contract with the government, is a civil injury as truly as if it affected only an individual.—**Irreparable injury**. See *irreparable*.—**Syn. 1.** *Injury*, *Detriment*, *Damage*, *Hurt*, *Harm*, *Mischief*, *Injustice*. These words represent evil inflicted with or without intention, except that in the last three instances it is presumably intentional. Each has considerable range of meaning. *Injury* is the general word, but usually expresses more than slight loss; *damage* is a diminution of value greater than *detriment*; *harm* is presumably less in degree and kind; by *hurt* we mean something more serious, especially something physical and attended with pain; *mischief* may be great, especially widespread, and is often the result of wantonness or love of evil. *Injustice* is the strongest in its expression of intention. *Detriment* is chosen when the smallest degree of *harm* is to be included: as, it is the duty of the dictator to see that the state suffers no *detriment*. See *loss*.

injury† (in'jŭ-ri), *v. t.* [< *injury*, *n.*] To injure; hurt; harm.

They are always in mutuall wars one with another, yet will not they *iniury* a stranger.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 624.

That accordingly iustice may equally be done vnto our marchants by you & your subiects, which marchants haue in like sort bene *iniuried*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 159.

Pray, use me like a gentleman; take all, but *injury* not my body. *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, iii. 2.

injust†, *a.* [< ME. *injust*, < OF. (and F.) *injuste* = Pr. *injust* = Sp. Pg. *injusto* = It. *ingiusto*, < L. *injustus*, not just, < *in-* priv. + *justus*, just: see *just*1.] Unjust.

This is the descripcion of a wyked and *iniust* iudge.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, iii.

injustice (in-jus'tis), *n.* [< F. *injustice* = Pr. Sp. *injusticia* = Pg. *injustiça* = It. *ingiustizia*, < L. *injustitia*, injustice, < *injustus*, not just: see *injust*.] Lack of justice or equity; unjust action; violation of another's rights; wrong inflicted.

Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just,
And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,
Whose conscience with *injustice* is corrupted.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

It were great *injustice* . . . that honest creditors should be cousened and defrauded of the summe of thirty or forty thousand duckats. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 107.

The idea to which the name *injustice* is given being the invasion or violation of that right [property].
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. iii. 18.

=**Syn.** *Damage*, *Harm*, etc. (see *injury*); unfairness, foul play, grievance.

injustifiable† (in-jus'ti-fi-ȧ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *justifiable*.] Not justifiable; unjustifiable.

Or whether it was that they blindly resolved to follow that *injustifiable* precedent of passing over so necessary a rule to all courts, of giving the partys accused an hearing.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1540.

injustly†, *adv.* Unjustly.

The Burgonions beynge sore displeased assembled a greate army, bothe to reuenge their querrelles, and also to recouer againe the tounes from theim *injustely* taken.
Hall, Hen. V., an. 11.

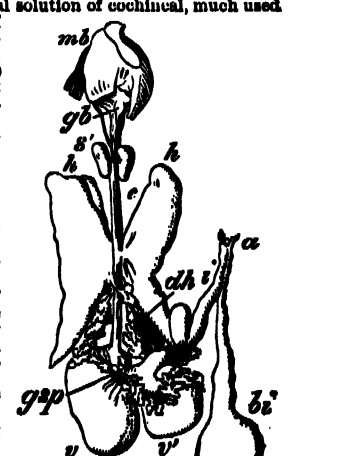
ink1 (ingk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *inck*; < ME. *inke*, *ynke*, *inc*, *enk*, *enke*, *encke* = D. *inkt*, < OF. *enque*, *enche*, F. *encre* = Pr. *encaut* = It. *inchiostro*, ink, < LL. *encaustum*, < LGr. ἔγκαυστον, purple ink, later (MGr.) any ink, neut. of ἔγκαυστος (> L. *encaustus*), burnt in: see *encaustic*. Other words for 'ink' are Sp. Pg. *tinta*, G. *tinte*, *dinte* (see *tint*); Sw. *bläck*, Dan. *blæk* (see *black*); NGr. μελάνη (black), etc.] **1.** A colored fluid of slight viscosity used for writing or drawing, or a more viscous colored substance used in printing: distinguished as *writing-ink* and *printing-ink*. Common black writing-ink is generally made of an infusion of galls, copperas, and gum arabic. The coloring matter is the gallotannate of iron, which is suspended in water by gum arabic; a little logwood is generally added to deepen and improve the color. Sulphate of copper is also sometimes used in making writing-ink, but is rather injurious than otherwise. Printing-ink is a mechanical mixture of boiled oil and a black or colored pigment. For most inks linseed-oil is used, generally with some rosin; but rosin alone is used for the coarsest inks, and nut-oil or other fine oil for the finest. The pigment for black ink is lampblack or other carbonaceous matter. Soap is added to increase the facility of impression.

Y haue mo thingis to write to you, and I wolde not bi parchemyn and *enke* [var. *ynke*]. *Wyclif*, 2 John 12 (Purv.).

And where also he asked penne and *ynke*, and wrote of his sone. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

He pronounced all these words unto me with his mouth, and I wrote them with *ink* in the book. Jer. xxxvi. 18.

2. In *zoöl.*, the inky fluid of a cephalopod, as the cuttlefish.—**Blue writing-ink**, an ink consisting of sulphate of indigo dissolved in water or of Chinese blue made soluble with oxalic acid.—**Book-ink**, a printing-ink prepared from refined gas-black and other ingredients mixed with a thicker and more carefully prepared oil than news-ink.—**China ink**. See *India ink*, under *India*.—**Copying-ink**, an ink composed partly of a soluble material, as gum arabic, sugar, or glycerin, to prevent it from drying too rapidly or thoroughly. When letters or manuscripts written with it are placed against a moistened sheet, a part of the ink is transferred, making a reversed copy. Translucent paper is used for taking the copy, which is turned over to bring the copied letters into their normal position, and read from the opposite side.—**Diamond ink**, a dilute solution of hydrofluoric acid, preserved in gutta-percha bottles, and used for writing on glass.—**Gold** or **silver ink**, writing-fluid in which gold or silver, or some imitation of either metal, is suspended in a state of fine division in water by means of gum arabic or honey.—**Indelible ink**, a special ink so made as to make a mark that cannot easily be obliterated by washing or use; used especially for marking linen, etc. Such ink is usually made efficacious by the incorporation of a chemical agent, as nitrate of silver. Also called *marking-ink*.—**India** or **Indian ink**. See *India*, *a.*—**Invisible ink**. Same as *sympathetic ink*.—**Lithographic ink**, an ink used in lithography for writing on stone, or for transferring autographically from paper to stone. It is a composition of virgin wax, dry white soap, tallow or lard, shellac, mastic, and lampblack.—**Marking-ink**. (*a*) Same as *indelible ink*. (*b*) A mixture of lampblack and turpentine used with a brush or stencil for marking packing-cases and other packages.—**News-ink**, a printing-ink usually made of lampblack and linseed-oil slightly boiled.—**Permanent ink**. Same as *indelible ink*.—**Red writing-ink**, a solution of alum colored with brazil-wood or an ammoniacal solution of cochineal, much used for the specific parts of formal writings, as records, deeds, diplomas, etc.—**Safety-ink**. (*a*) A delicate printing-ink for checks, to prevent tampering. (*b*) A writing-ink which cannot be changed by chemicals.—**Sympathetic ink**, a writing-fluid which remains invisible on the paper until it is developed by some means, such as exposure to heat, strong light, or chemical reaction. Solutions of cobalt thus become blue or green, a very dilute sulphuric acid blackens, and lemon-juice turns brown. Also called *invisible ink*.—**To sling ink**, to write, especially to make a business of writing. [Slang, U. S.]



Alimentary Canal of Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*).

a, anus; *bi*, ink-bag; *mb*, buccal mass; *gb*, buccal ganglion; *s'*, posterior salivary glands; *c*, œsophagus; *h*, liver; *dh*, hepatic duct; *v*, stomach; *v'*, pyloric cæcum; *gap*, splanchnic ganglion; *i*, intestine.

ink1 (ingk), *v. t.* [< *ink*1, *n.*] **1.** To color with ink.—**2.** To spread ink over; daub with ink.—**To ink fat**†. See *fat*1, *a.*

ink[2] (ingk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. In *falconry*, the neck, or that part from the head to the body of the bird that a hawk preys upon. *Halliwell.*—2. The socket of a mill-spindle. *Bailey.*

ink-bag (ingk'bag), *n.* A bladder-shaped sac found in some dibranchiate cephalopods, containing a black and viscid fluid resembling ink, by ejecting which, in case of danger or pursuit, they can render the surrounding water opaque and thus conceal themselves. This fluid is used to some extent in the fine arts, under the name of *sepia*, from the genus which first supplied it for commerce. Also *ink-gland*, *ink-sac*. See cut on preceding page.

ink-ball (ingk'bâl), *n.* 1. Same as *ball*[1], 9.—2. A kind of round oak-gall, produced by some cynipid, and containing tannin enough to be used in making a poor quality of ink.

The juice of poke-berries, compounded with vinegar, or the distillation of a vegetable product known as "*ink balls*," usurped the place of ink. *The Century*, XXXVI. 765.

ink-bench (ingk'bench), *n.* The inking-table of a printing-press.

inkberry (ingk'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *inkberries* (-iz). 1. An elegant shrub, *Ilex glabra*, found on the Atlantic coast of North America. It grows from 2 to more than 4 feet high, has slender, flexible stems and leathery evergreen leaves, shining on the surface and of a lanceolate form, and produces small black berries. 2. The plant *Randia aculeata*, called the *West Indian inkberry*.—3. The plant *Mollinedia macrophylla* (*Kibara macrophylla* of authors), called the *Australian* or *Queensland inkberry*.

inkberry-weed (ingk'ber'i-wēd), *n.* The pokeweed, *Phytolacca decandra*.

ink-block (ingk'blok), *n.* In *printing*, a small square table, sometimes with a slightly raised rim, used with some hand-presses, on which printing-ink is spread out or distributed in a thin film, to be taken up by the inking-roller.

ink-bottle (ingk'bot'l), *n.* An inkstand; also, the receptacle for ink in an inkstand. [Eng.]

Take a little bit of glass, as a wine-glass, or the *ink-bottle*, and play it about a little on the side of your hand farthest from the window.
Ruskin, Elem. of Drawing, p. 54.

ink-brayer (ingk'brā'ėr), *n.* In *printing*, a short wooden cylinder fitted with a handle, used to spread ink on an ink-block.

ink-cup (ingk'kup), *n.* A dip-cup for ink, usually of glass or india-rubber.

ink-cylinder (ingk'sil'in-dėr), *n.* In a printing-machine, a revolving drum of iron, usually placed between the inking-trough and the inking-rollers to facilitate the even distribution of printing-ink.

ink-duct (ingk'dukt), *n.* A contrivance which conducts printing-ink from an ink-fountain to the distributing-table or rollers. It is usually an iron roller made to vibrate and revolve at stated intervals.

inker (ing'kėr), *n.* 1. A device on a recording instrument by which the dot or trace is made. *Knight.*—2. One of the large rollers on a printing-press which apply the ink to the type.

inket (ing'ket), *n.* [< *ink*[1] + *-et*.] An inkstand. [Eng.]

A small mahogany table furnished with a papier mâché *inket* and blotting-case.
Mrs. Riddell, Her Mother's Darling, iv.

inkfish (ingk'fish), *n.* Same as *calamary*, 1.

ink-fountain (ingk'foun'tān), *n.* An iron trough attached to a printing-press to contain ink and control its flow to the inking-rollers; an inking-trough.

ink-gland (ingk'gland), *n.* Same as *ink-bag*.

inkholder (ingk'hōl'dėr), *n.* A vessel for holding ink; the part of an inkstand that contains the ink.

inkhorn (ingk'hôrn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **ynkhorn*, *enkhorn*; < *ink*[1] + *horn*.] I. *n.* 1. A portable case for ink and writing-instruments, made of a horn, or (usually) of wood or metal, formerly in common use in Europe, and still in some parts of the East. See *kalamdan*.

One man among them was clothed with linen, with a writer's *inkhorn* by his side. Ezek. ix. 2.

Hang him with his pen and *inkhorn* about his neck.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

The notary had his small table, his *ink-horn* and quills, his books, papers, and assistant scrivener, in an angle of the lower hall. *The Century*, XXXVII. 87.

2. In *her*. See *penner*.

II.† *a.* Pertaining to an inkhorn, or to a writer or pedant; bookish; pedantic.

Hee that can catche an *ynke horne* terme by the taile, him they coumpt to be a fine Englishman and a good rhetorician. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 165.

Strange and *inkhorne* tearmes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 111.

inkhorn mate, a fellow who carries an inkhorn; a bookish or pedantic man.

And ere that we will suffer such a prince,
So kind a father of the commonweal,
To be disgraced by an *inkhorn mate*,
We, and our wives, and children, all will fight.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

inkhornism† (ingk'hôrn-izm), *n.* [< *inkhorn* + *-ism*.] A bookish, pedantic, or bombastic expression.

Singing his love, the holy Spouse of Christ,
Like as she were some light-skirts of the rest,
In mightiest *inkhornisms* he can thither wrest.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. viii. 12.

inkhornize† (ingk'hôrn-iz), *v. i.* [< *inkhorn* + *-ize*.] To use inkhorn terms. *Cotgrave.*

Escorcher le Latin [F.], to *inkhornize* it, or use inkhorn tearmes. *Cotgrave.*

inkhornizer† (ingk'hôrn-i-zėr), *n.* One who inkhornizes. *Cotgrave.*

inkindle† (in-kin'dl), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enkindle*.

inkiness (ing'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inky.

inking-ball (ing'king-bâl), *n.* Same as *ball*[1], 9.

inking-pad (ing'king-pad), *n.* An absorbent pad of felt or other porous material for holding and supplying ink to hand-stamps and other printing and recording devices.

inking-roller (ing'king-rō"lėr), *n.* In *printing*, an elastic cylinder made of a composition of glue and molasses, or of glue, glycerin, and sugar, cast in a mold around a spindle or stock, for applying ink to type by being rolled over it. Inking-rollers (first made of cloth covered with leather) did not entirely supersede inking-balls for ordinary use till the early part of the nineteenth century. The stock was originally of wood, but is now usually of wrought-iron. The diameter of inking-rollers for power-presses is about 3½ inches, but as formerly made for hand-presses it was considerably more. Inking-rollers are rotated on a table or in contact with other rollers to spread the ink evenly before they are rolled over the types or plates for the impression. On different kinds of presses they are used either singly or in gangs of two or more. Also *ink-roller*.

inking-table (ing'king-tā'bl), *n.* In *printing*, a table of wood, iron, or stone, used with some kinds of hand- and power-presses, on which printing-ink is evenly spread out in a thin film, to be taken up by the inking-roller or gang of rollers, which conveys it to the type.

inking-trough (ing'king-trôf), *n.* The reservoir from which an inking-roller is supplied with ink: called by American printers *ink-fountain*.

ink-knife (ingk'nīf), *n.* In *printing*, a long blade in the ink-duct regulated by means of keys so as to govern the amount of ink to be given at each impression.

inkle[1] (ing'kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inkled*, ppr. *inkling*. [< ME. **inklen*, *inclen*, hint at; origin uncertain.] 1. To hint at; disclose. In this use somewhat uncertain, being found only in the following passage:

A brem brasen borde bringes hee soone,
Imped in iuory, too *incle* the truthe,
With goode siluer & golde gallich atired.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 615.

2. To have a hint or inkling of; divine. [Rare.]

"He has stolen a hundred thousand pounds." "John," cried my mother, "you are mad!" And yet she turned as pale as death, . . . and she *inkled* what it was.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lii.

inkle[2] (ing'kl), *n.* [Also *incle*, appar. for **ingle*, which stands for *lingle* (the *l* being appar. mistaken for the F. def. art. *le*, before a vowel *l'*), thread, shoemakers' thread: see *lingle*, *lingel*.] 1. A kind of tape or braid formerly employed as a trimming, being sewed upon the surface as in modern braided work. It was either of a single color or of several in stripes.

He hath ribands of all the colours i' the rainbow: . . . *inkles*, caddisses, cambrics, lawns. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4.

My wife is learning now, sir, to weave *inkle*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 3.

'I twitch'd his dangling Garter from his Knee;
He wist not when the hempen String I drew;
Now mine I quickly doff of *Inkle* Blue.
Gay, Shepherd's Week (1714), p. 87.

2. A material formerly used for decorative needlework, either crewel or embroidery-wool, or perhaps silk or flax.

Her art sisters the natural roses;
Her *inkle*, silk, twin with the rubied cherry.
Shak., Pericles, v., Prol.

He can thread needles on horseback, or draw a yard of *inkle* through his nose.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

3. In modern use, a broad linen tape; wrought spinel.

Spinel is bleached yarn for the manufacture of the tape, and is known as unwrought *inkle*. *E. H. Knight.*

The majority [of wicks] consist of *inkle*, a fine flax yarn. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 838.

inkling (ingk'ling), *n.* [< ME. *inkling*, *yuhkling*; verbal n. of *inkle*[1], *v.*] 1. A hint; an intimation; a slight or imperfect idea or notion.

He was thither come with all his hoste and power before the confederates hearde any *inklyng* of his marchyng forward. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 6.

Whilst these Things were enacted, Cardinal Wolsey had an *Inkling* of the King's Affection to Anne Bullen, Daughter of the Viscount Rochford. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 277.

Aug. I thought you, Julio, would not thus have stolen a marriage without acquainting your friends.
Jul. Why, I did give thee *inklings*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, v. 5.

2†. Inclination; desire. *Grose.*

ink-mushroom (ingk'mush'rōm), *n.* A name given to species of the genus *Coprinus*, which is closely allied to the genus *Agaricus* or common mushrooms, from which it differs by the habit of deliquescing into a blackish fluid resembling ink, whence the popular name.

in-kneed (in'nēd), *a.* Knock-kneed.

inknit (in-nit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inknitted* or *inknit*, ppr. *inknitting*. [< *in*[1] + *knit*.] To knit in. *Southey.*

inknot (in-not'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inknotted*, ppr. *inknotting*. [< *in*[1] + *knot*[1].] To bind with or as if with knots.

John Stafford, archbishop of Canterbury, when the land was more replenished with silver, *inknottish* that priest in the greater excommunication that should consecrate "poculum stanneum." *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 181.

ink-nut (ingk'nut), *n.* The astringent fruit of several species of *Terminalia*, as *T. Chebula*, *T. Bellerica*, etc., used by the natives of India in producing a permanent black. It is exported under the name of *myrobalan*.

ink-pad (ingk'pad), *n.* Same as *inking-pad*.

ink-pencil (ingk'pen'sil), *n.* A pencil filled with a coloring material of varied composition that makes an ink-like mark, which is indelible and can be reproduced in the copying-press.

ink-plant (ingk'plant), *n.* A low European shrub, *Coriaria myrtifolia*, used in dyeing black.

ink-pot† (ingk'pot), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* An inkhorn; an inkholder.

II. *a.* Pedantic: same as *inkhorn*.

To use many metaphors, poetical phrases in prose, or *incke-pot* termes, smelleth of affectation.
Wright, Passions of the Mind (Cens. Lit., IX. 175).

ink-powder (ingk'pou'dėr), *n.* A powder from which ink can be readily made by steeping it in water. This is generally supposed to be a modern invention, but in 1718 James Austen introduced in London "Persian ink-powder."

ink-roller (ingk'rō'lėr), *n.* Same as *inking-roller*.

Turning the *ink-roller* on the left, which takes its supply from another roller. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 638.

ink-root (ingk'rōt), *n.* The marsh-rosemary, *Statice Limonium*, var. *Caroliniana*.

ink-sac (ingk'sak), *n.* Same as *ink-bag*.

inkshed (ingk'shed), *n.* A shedding or spilling of ink: a facetious imitation of *bloodshed*.

What *inkshed* springs from altercation!
What loppings off of reputation!
Lloyd, A Familiar Epistle, To J. B., Esq.

ink-slinger (ingk'sling'ėr), *n.* A professional writer; one who makes a business of writing. [Slang, U. S.]

inkstand (ingk'stand), *n.* A small cup-like receptacle, with or without a cover, for holding the ink used in writing. Inkstands are of various materials, as glass, porcelain, metal, etc., or of combinations of materials (as a glass cup or ink-well in a wooden or metallic container), and of many forms, as the globular, the well, the fountain, the chambered, and the invertible inkstands.

ink-stone (ingk'stōn), *n.* 1. Native copperas or iron sulphate (also called *iron vitriol* and, in mineralogy, *melanterite*), or a stone containing this substance: used in making ink.—2. A slab of slate, sometimes of marble or other stone, used for rubbing down the Chinese and Japanese solid ink known in Europe as India ink, usually made with a gradual slope terminating in a well at one end. Occasionally it is carved around the edge, or has a border of sculpture. See *writing-box*.

ink-table (ingk'tā'bl), *n.* An inking-table.

ink-well (ingk'wel), *n.* A cup or reservoir for ink in use, fitted into the top of a desk, an inkstand, or other convenient receptacle; the containing part of an inkstand, as distinguished from the frame.

inkwood (ingk'wūd), *n.* A small tree, *Hypelate paniculata*, a native of southern Florida and the West Indies.

ink-writer (ingk'rī'tėr), *n.* In *teleg.*, a recording instrument using ink.

The form of instrument [telegraph recorder] almost universally used in Europe makes the record in ink, and hence is sometimes called the *ink-writer*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 119.

inky (ing'ki), *a.* [< *ink*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of ink; containing ink; smeared or stained with ink; resembling ink; black.

'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak, good mother, . . .
That can denote me truly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

Seing these North-easterne Seas are so frozen and impassable, I will therefore in an *inkie* Sea finde an easier passage for the Reader. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

Peter had a son, who . . . would needs exchange the torn and *inky* fustian sleeves for the blue jacket and white lapelle. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. i.

Strew'd were the streets around with milk-white reams,
Flow'd all the Canongate with *inky* streams.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

inlace (in-lās'), *v. t.* Same as *enlace*.

inlagary† (in-lag'a-ri), *n.* [< ML. (AL.) *inlagaria* (E. as if "*inlawry*), < "*inlagus*, inlaw: see *inlaw*. Cf. *utlagary*.] The restitution of an outlaw to the protection and benefit of the law. *Minsheu*.

inlagation† (in-lā-gā'shon), *n.* [< ML. (AL.) *inlagatio(n-)*, < *inlagare*, inlaw: see *inlaw*. Cf. *utlagation*.] Same as *inlagary*. *Coles*, 1717.

inland (in'land), *n.* and *a.* [< *in*[1] + *land*.] I. *n.* 1. The interior part of a country.

Besides, her little rills, her *in-lands* that do feed,
Which with their lavish streams do furnish every need.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 403.

The rest were all
Far to the *inland* retired, about the walls
Of Pandæmonium, city and proud seat.
Milton, P. L., x. 422.

2. In *feudal law*, land reserved by the lord of the manor to be cultivated by his serfs or used for the manor, as distinguished from the lands occupied or enjoyed by the tenants. See *outland*.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the interior, as distinguished from the coast; away or retired from the sea or the main ocean: as, an *inland* town or lake.

In this wide *Inland* sea, that hight by name
The Idle lake, my wandring ship I row.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 10.

Where brief sojourners, in the cool, soft air,
Forgot their *inland* heats, hard toil, and year-long care.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

The Istrian hills, . . . and the higher mountains beyond them, tell us something of the character of the *inland* scenery. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 98.

In the act of July 2, 1864, § 7, that no property seised upon "any of the *inland* waters of the United States" by the naval forces shall be regarded as maritime prize, "*inland*" applies to all waters upon which a naval force could go, other than bays and harbors on the sea-coast.
Anderson, Law Dict.

2. Carried on within a country; domestic; not foreign: as, *inland* trade.—3. Confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country: as, an *inland* bill of exchange (distinguished from a *foreign* bill, which is drawn in one country on a person living in another).—4†. Somewhat refined or polished; civilized: opposed to *upland*, the old expression for 'rustic.'

An old religious uncle of mine taught me to speak, who was in his youth an *inland* man, one that knew courtship too well. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

Inland ice. See *ice-cap*, 1.—**Inland navigation, revenue,** etc. See the nouns.—**Inland sea,** a large body of salt water only slightly or not at all connected with the ocean. The only true inland seas are the Black (with that of Azov), Caspian, and Aral, in Europe and Asia; but the name is sometimes applied to great lakes, as Lake Superior in North America. The Dead Sea and the Sea of Galilee are small lakes, the former of salt water. The so-called Inland Sea of Japan (the Suwonada) is a part of the Pacific ocean inclosed by three of the principal islands.

inland (in'land), *adv.* [< *inland*, *a.*] In or toward the interior of a land.

Yet am I *inland* bred,
And know some nurture. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

The greatest waves of population have rolled *inland* from the east. *Sharon Turner*, Hist. Anglo-Saxons, I. 1.

inlander (in'lan-dėr), *n.* One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea.

The *inlanders* . . . live of milke and flesh, and clad themselves in skins. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 29.

inlandish† (in-lan'dish), *a.* [< *inland* + *-ish*[1].] Inland; native: opposed to *outlandish*.

Thou art all for *inlandish* meat, and outlandish sawces. *Reds*, God's Plea for Nineveh (1657). (*Latham*.)

inlapidate† (in-lap'i-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *in*, in, + *lapis* (*lapid-*), stone: see *lapidate*.] To convert into a stony substance; petrify.

There are some natural spring waters that will *inlapidate* wood. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 55.

inlard† (in-lärd'), *v. t.* Same as *enlard*.

inlarge†, **inlargement**†. Obsolete forms of *enlarge*, *enlargement*.

inlate†, *n.* An obsolete form of *inlet*.

inlaw†, *n.* [ME. *inlagh*, *inlage* (ML. (AL.) "*inlagus*), < AS. *in*, in, + *lagu*, law. Cf. *outlaw*.] One being within or restored to the protection and benefit of the law.

inlaw (in-lâ'), *v. t.* [< ME. *inlawen*, "*inlagen* (> ML. (AL.) *inlagare*: see *inlagary*, *inlagation*), inlaw; < *inlaw*, *n.* Cf. *outlaw*.] To clear of outlawry or attainder; restore to the protection and benefit of the law.

It should be a great incongruitie to haue them to make lawes who themselues were not *inlawed*.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 12.

Swegen was *inlawed*—that is, his outlawry was reversed.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, II. 75.

The scandalous *inlawing* of such a criminal.
J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p. 96.

inlay (in-lā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inlaid*, ppr. *inlaying*. [Formerly also *enlay*; < *in*[-1] + *lay*[1].] 1†. To lay in, as a hiding-place; conceal.

From the world's common having sever'd thee,
Inlaid thee, neither to be seen nor see.
Donne, Elegy.

Of all the *inlaid* Isles her sovereign Severne keeps,
That bathe their amorous breasts within her secret deeps.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 19.

2. To lay in; provide; store up. [Prov. Eng.] —3. To lay or insert in something; fix into or upon something, as for ornamentation.

When I every day see Greek, and Roman, and Italian, and Chinese, and Gothic architecture embroidered and *inlaid* upon one another. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 455.

4. To decorate with ornamental materials laid in a common groundwork; ornament with inserted work: as, to *inlay* a cabinet with ivory or ebony; an *inlaid* table.

A broad rich Baldrick there extendeth round,
In-laid with gold vpon an azure ground.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

But these are things related of Alexander and Cæsar, and, I doubt, thence borrow'd by the Monks to *inlay* their story. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

A thousand tumbling rills *inlay*
With silver veins the vale.
T. Warton, The First of April.

Inlaid appliqué, appliqué embroidery in which the pieces of cloth are fitted close together, so as to make a sort of mosaic.

inlay (in'lā or in-lā'), *n.* [< *inlay*, *v.*] 1. That which is inserted or laid in something else, especially for the production of ornamental effect.

The sloping of the moon-lit sward
Was damask-work and deep *inlay*
Of braided blooms unmown, which crept
Adown to where the waters slept.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

In the Crimean tombs have been found many precious fragments, showing how ivory *inlays*, gilding, and colour were applied for the decoration of wood.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 398.

2. An ornamental design produced by inlaying one material in another, or by inserting several materials in combination, as in a mosaic.

This delicate and beautiful work belongs to the time of Aurangzib (the sixth Mogul Emperor, A. D. 1658–1707). . . . The *inlay*, much of which has unfortunately been destroyed, is remarkable for excessive minuteness and finish of execution. *Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 43.

inlayer (in'lā-ėr), *n.* 1. One who produces inlaid work for artistic decoration.

The swelling bunches which are now and then found on the old trees afford the *inlayer* pieces curiously chambletted. *Evelyn*, Sylva, xviii. § 5.

2. Something laid in; something forming an inner layer, sheathing, or coating.

The two ends joined by overlapping with a proper *inlayer* of paper. *J. Thomson*, Hats and Felting, p. 63.

Into each cone of wool or hat an *inlayer* is now placed to prevent the inside from matting. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 519.

3. In *zoöl.*, an entoderm: correlated with *midlayer* and *outlayer*.

inlaying (in-lā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *inlay*, *v.*] The art of decorating articles, as arms, furniture, objects of art, etc., with pieces of wood, metal, marble, ivory, tortoise-shell, etc., disposed in patterns and let into the surface. See *buhl*, *damascene work* (under *damascene*), and *marquetry*.

When I was at Florence the celebrated masters were, for Pietra Commessa (a kind of mosaiq or *inlaying* of various coloured marble, and other more precious stones), Dominico Benetti and Mazzotti. *Evelyn*, Diary, May, 1645.

inleague† (in-lēg'), *v. t.* [< *in*[-2] + *league*[1].] An obsolete form of *enleague*.

With a willingness *inleague* our blood
With his, for purchase of full growth in friendship.
Ford.

inleaguer† (in-lē'gėr), *v. i.* [< *in*[-2] + *leaguer*[2].] To encamp with an army; lay siege.

Scylla did *inleaguer* before the City of Athens.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 161.

inleak† (in'lēk), *n.* [Also *inleck*; < *in*[1] + *leak*.] A hole where water leaks in.

Graunt plancks from forrest too clowt oure battered *inlecks*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 538.

inlet (in-let'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inlet*, ppr. *inletting*. [< ME. *inleten* (= D. LG. *inlaten*); < *in*[-1] + *let*[1], *v.*] 1†. To let in; admit.

Upon the *inletting* of this external air, the water was not again impelled to the very top of the tube whence it began to fall, but was stopped in its ascent near an inch beneath the top. *Boyle*, Works, I. 48.

2. To insert; inlay.

All round the framing of the doors tablets of solid ivory, chased with arabesques, are *inlet*, and the topmost part of each panel is marked off for an even richer display of chased tablets and crosses.
Quoted in *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 39.

inlet (in'let), *n.* [< ME. *inlate* (= LG. *inlat* = G. *einlass*); < *inlet*, *v.* Cf. *outlet*.] 1. A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance.

Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light, I couple together. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

He commanded us rather to "put our eyes out" than to suffer them to become an offence to us—that is, an *inlet* of sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

An increase of our possessions is but an *inlet* to new disquietudes. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

Though barks or plaited willows make you hive,
A narrow *inlet* to their cells contrive.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

2. A waterway leading into a sea or lake, and forming part of it; a strip of water running from a larger body into the land; a creek; a channel.

On the inmost shore of one of the lake-like *inlets* of the Hadriatic . . . lay his own Salona, now desolate, then one of the great cities of the Roman world.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 140.

Shallows on a distant shore,
In glaring sand and *inlets* bright.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

3. Inserted material. *Simmonds*.

inletter† (in-let'ėr), *v. t.* [< *in*[-2] + *letter*.] To engrave with or in letters; inscribe.

When he had raised the walls of Thebes, she offer'd to re-edify them, with condition this sentence might but on them be *inletter'd*: "Alexander pulled them down, but Phryne did rebuild them." *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 46.

inliche[1]†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *inly*.

inliche[2]†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *alike*.

inlier (in'lī-ėr), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *lier*.] In *geol.*, a part of one formation completely surrounded by another that rests upon it: opposed to *outlier*.

inlight†, *v. i.* [ME. *inligten*, < AS. *inlihtan*, *inlyhtan*, *inleohtan*, enlighten, < *in*, on, + *lihtan*, light: see *light*[1], *v.*] To shine.

He hath *inlyȝted* in oure hertis.
Wyclif, 2 Cor. iv. 6 (Oxf.).

inlighten† (in-lī'tn), *v. t.* [< ME. *inligtnen*; < *in*[-1] + *lighten*[1]. Cf. *inlight* and *enlighten*.] An obsolete form of *enlighten*.

in limine (in lim'i-nē). [L.: *in*, in; *limine*, abl. of *limen*, threshold: see *eliminate*.] On the threshold; at the outset. Technical objections to the regularity of legal proceedings are for the most part required to be taken *in limine*, and are waived by going on without objecting.

inlist†, **inlistment**†. Obsolete forms of *enlist*, *enlistment*.

inlive† (in-liv'), *v. t.* Same as *enlive*.

What she did here, by great example, well,
T' *inlive* posteritie, her fame may tell.
Ben Jonson, Elegy on Lady Anne Pawlet.

inlock† (in-lok'), *v. t.* [< *in*[-1] + *lock*[1].] Same as *enlock*. *Cotgrave*.

in loco (in lō'kō). [L.: *in*, in; *loco*, abl. of *locus*, place: see *locus*.] In place; in the particular place in question.

in loco parentis (in lō'kō pā-ren'tis). [L.: *in*, in; *loco*, abl. of *locus*, place; *parentis*, gen. of *parent(t-)s*, parent.] In place of a parent. One who has voluntarily assumed to stand *in loco parentis* cannot ordinarily claim to be reimbursed from the child's property for support.

inlook (in'lůk), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *look*.] Introspection.

A hearty sincere *inlook* tends . . . in no manner to self-glorification. *Caroline Fox*, Journal.

in-lot (in'lot), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *lot*.] In parts of the United States acquired from France, one of the lots in a village, large enough for houses, outhouses, and gardens, and so occupied. Such lots generally contain about half an arpent.

inlumine† (in-lū'min), *v. t.* Same as *enlumine*.

inly† (in'li), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Internal; inward.

Didst thou but know the *inly* touch of love,
Thou wouldst as soon go kindle fire with snow
As seek to quench the fire of love with words.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

inly (in'li), *adv.* [< ME. *inly, indly, inliche*; < *in*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. Internally; inwardly; within; secretly.

So *inly* ful of drede. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 51.

I will do . . . whatever *inly* rejoices me and the heart approves. *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

I *inly* curse the bore
Of hunting still the same old coon.
Lowell, Without and Within.

2†. Heartily; fully; hence, extremely.

Then vnto ther way went thay ful nere,
For the mone gan shine *inly* fair and clere.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 168.

Perdie, so farre am I from envie,
That their fondnesse *inly* I pitie.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

inmantle† (in-man'tl), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *mantle*.] To inwrap as in a mantle; enshroud.

The dewy night had with her frosty shade
Inmantled all the world. *G. Fletcher.*

inmate (in'māt), *n.* and *a.* [< *in*[1] or *inn* + *mate*[1].] I. *n.* One who is a mate or associate in the occupancy of a place; hence, an indweller; an associated lodger or inhabitant: as, the *inmates* of a dwelling-house, factory, hospital, or prison.

Religion, which before had bin a priuate *in-mate* in Adams household, was now brought into publike exercise. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

He is but a new fellow,
An *inmate* here in Rome, as Catiline calls him.
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

Without acquaintance of more sweet companions
Than the old *inmates* to my love, my thoughts.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

So spake the enemy of mankind, enclosed
In serpent, *inmate* bad! *Milton*, P. L., ix. 495.

II.† *a.* Dwelling in the same place; residing jointly.

Now grown
Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth, as *inmate* guests
Too numerous. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 166.

None but an *inmate* foe could force us out.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Unknowing that beneath thy rugged rind
Conceal'd an *inmate* spirit lay confin'd.
Hoole, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, vi.

inmatecy† (in'māt-si), *n.* [< *inmate* + *-cy*.] The state or condition of being an inmate. [Rare.]

As became a great mind, thither the Doctor repaired, like a good Christian, and found our laughing philosopher in the usual plight of such an *inmatecy*, poor and penyless. *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. clxvii., note.

inmeat (in'mēt), *n.* [< ME. *inmete, inmette* = Sw. *inmäte*, intestines; as *in*[1] + *meat*.] 1. *pl.* The entrails.

Ewyne into *inmette* the gyaunt he hyttes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1122.

I shall try six inches of my knife
On thine own *inmeats*.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., iii. 1.

2. Part of the intestines of an animal used for food, as the sweetbread, kidneys, etc. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The hide, head, feet, and *in-meat* were given for attendance. *Maxwell's Select Transactions*, p. 275.

in medias res (in mē'di-as rēz). [L.: *in*, in; *medias*, acc. fem. pl. of *medius*, that is in the middle; *res*, acc. pl. of *res*, a thing: see *res*.] Into the midst of things or matters.

inmelle†, *adv.* and *prep.* A variant of *imell*.

in memoriam (in mē-mō'ri-am). [L.: *in*, in, to; *memoriam*, acc. of *memoria*, memory.] In memory (of); to the memory (of); as a memorial (to): a phrase often put at the beginning of epitaphs or obituary inscriptions or notices.

inmesh (in-mesh'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *mesh*. Cf. *immesh*.] Same as *immesh*.

inmew† (in-mū'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *mew*[4].] Same as *enmew*.

I have seen him scale
As if a falcon had run up a traine,
Clashing his warlike pinions, his steel'd curasse,
And at his pitch *inmew* the town below him.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

in-mid†, *prep.* [ME.: see *amid*.] Amid.

He fel wete
In-myd the see, and ther he dreynte.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 922.

in-middes†, *prep.* [ME.: see *amidst*.] Amidst.

Ryght even *in-myddes* of the wey
Betwexen hevene and erthe and see.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 714.

inmoevablete†, *n.* An obsolete form of *immovability*. *Chaucer.*

inmongt, *prep.* A Middle English form of *among*.

inmongest, *prep.* A Middle English form of *amongst*.

inmore†, *a.* [< *in*[1] + *-more*. Cf. *inmost*.] Inner.

Of these Angles, some part having passed forward into the *inmore* quarters of Germanie, . . . went as farre as Italie. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 131.

inmortal†, *a.* An obsolete form of *immortal*.

in mortua manu (in môr'tū-ą mā'nū). [L.: *in*, in; *mortua*, abl. fem. of *mortuus*, dead; *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand: see *mortmain*.] In a dead hand; in mortmain.

inmost (in'mōst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *inmost, inmest, ynmast, inemast, innemest*, < AS. *innemest*, with superl. suffix *-est*, < **innema*, superl. of *inne*, in: see *in*[1] and *-most*.] I. *a. superl.* 1. Furthest within; remotest from the boundary, surface, or external part: as, the *inmost* recesses of a forest.

The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my *inmost* vitals prey.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

2. Deepest; most interior or intimate; most real or vital.

From thy *inmost* soul
Speak what thou know'st, and speak without controul.
Pope, Iliad, i. 107.

O ye powers that search
The heart of man, and weigh his *inmost* thoughts,
If I have done amiss, impute it not!
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

To enthrone God in our *inmost* being is an immeasurably grander aim than to dispose of all outward realms.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 16.

After a calm of fifteen years the spirit of the nation was again stirred to its *inmost* depths.
Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

II. *n.* The most interior part. [Rare.]

He shot through the shild & the shene maile,
To the *ynmast* of his armur, angardly fast.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6402.

Briefly partake a secret; but be sure
To lodge it in the *inmost* of thy bosom.
Ford, Fancies, ii. 2.

inn[1] (in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *in*; < ME. *inn, in*, < AS. *inn, in* (= Icel. *inni*), an inn, a house, a chamber, < *in, inn*, in, within: see *in*[1], *prep.* and *adv.*] 1†. A house; a dwelling; a dwelling-place; an abode.

For who-so wolde songe a cattes skyn,
Than wolde the cat wel dwellen in his *in*;
And if the cattes skyn be slyk and gay,
She wol nat dwelle in house half a day.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 350.

Thou most beauteous *inn*,
Why should hard-favour'd grief be lodg'd in thee,
When triumph is become an alehouse guest?
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1.

2†. Habitation; abode; residence.

Which good fellowes will sone take a man by the sleve, and cause him to take up his *inne* some with beggary, etc.
Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 47.

Therefore with me ye may take up your *In*
For this same night. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 33.

3. A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers; in *law*, a public house kept for the lodging and entertainment of such as may choose to visit it, and providing what is necessary for their subsistence, for compensation; a tavern; a public hotel. In consequence of thus holding out the house as a place of public entertainment, the keeper comes under obligation to serve all comers, and to answer, within restrictions provided by the law, for the safety of their property.

And she brought forth her firstborn son . . . and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the *inn*. Luke ii. 7.

When I leave this Life, I leave it as an *Inn*, and not as a Place of Abode. For Nature has given us our Bodies as an *Inn* to lodge in, and not to dwell in.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 133.

4†. A college or building in which students were lodged and taught; now retained only for the Inns of Court, in London. See below. [Eng.] — 5†. The town residence of a person of quality; a private hotel: as, Leicester *Inn*. [Eng.]

Clifford's *Inn* was the residence of the Lords Clifford, Scrope's *Inn* of the family of the Scropes, and Mackworth's *Inn* may have been, and in all probability was, the town residence of the Mackworths.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 141.

Inns a court†. See *inns of court*. — **Inns of chancery**, colleges in London in which young students formerly began their law studies. These are now occupied chiefly by attorneys, solicitors, etc. — **Inns of court**. (*a*) Non-corporate legal societies in London, which have the exclusive privilege of calling candidates to the bar, and maintain instruction and examinations for that purpose.

Shal. He is at Oxford still, is he not?
Sil. Indeed, sir, to my cost.
Shal. He must, then, to the *inns of court* shortly. I was once of Clement's Inn. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Much desired in England by ladies, *inns a court* gentlemen, and others. *Wit's Interpreter* (1655), p. 27.

(*b*) The precincts or premises occupied by these societies respectively. They are the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. The first two originally belonged to the Knights Templars, whence the name *Temple*.

The Queen [Dulness] confers her titles and degrees.
Her children first of more distinguished sort,
Who study Shakespear at the *Inns of Court*, . . .
Shine in the dignity of F. R. S. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 568.

=Syn. 3. *Hotel, House*, etc. See *tavern*.

inn[1]† (in), *v.* [< ME. *innen*, < AS. *innian*, put in, lodge, < *in, inn*, in: see *in*[1], *v.* Now taken as directly < *inn*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* To furnish entertainment and lodging to; place in shelter.

He hadde brought hem into his cite,
And *ynned* hem. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1284.

Eche man al nigt *inned* him where he migt,
& whan hit dawed deliuerli dede hem homward.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2479.

Cock. When came you?
Hay. I have but *inn'd* my horse since.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To take up lodging; lodge.

Art sure old Mayberry *inns* here to-night?
Dekker and Webster, North-ward Ho, i. 1.

Where do you intend to *inn* to-night?
Addison, Tory Foxhunter.

inn[2]†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *in*[1].

innascibility† (i-nas-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< **innascible* (= Sp. *inacible*), < LL. *innascibilis*, that cannot be born, < L. *in-* priv. + *nascibilis*, that can be born, < *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*.] Incapability of being born; hence, self-existence.

Innascibility we must admitt
The Father. *Davies*, Mirum in Modum, p. 17.

innatable† (i-nā'tą-bl), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *natabilis*, that can swim, < *nare*, pp. *natus*, swim. Cf. L. *innabilis*, that cannot be swum in, < *in-* priv. + *nare*, swim.] That cannot be swum in. *Bailey.*

innate (in'nāt or i-nāt'), *a.* [= F. *inné* = Sp. Pg. It. *innato*, < L. *innatus*, inborn, pp. of *innasci*, be born in, grow up in, < *in*, in, + *nasci*, be born: see *natal, native*. Cf. *agnate, cognate*.] 1. Inborn; natural; pertaining to the inherited constitution of body or mind; not derived or acquired from any external source; especially, native to the mind; instinctive: as, an *innate* tendency to virtue or vice; *innate* ideas.

There is a great deal of difference between an *innate* law and a law of nature; between something imprinted on our minds . . . and something that we, being ignorant of, may attain to the knowledge of by the use and due application of our natural faculties.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iii. 13.

Now shine these Planets with substantial Rays?
Does *innate* Lustre gild their measur'd Days?
Prior, Solomon, i.

The greater height, weight, and fertility of the crossed plants may be attributed to their possessing greater *innate* constitutional vigour.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 235.

So far from the mathematical intuitions being *innate*, the majority of mankind pass to the grave without a suspicion of them. *Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, i. § 189.

Dryden knew Latin literature very well, but that *innate* scepticism of his mind which made him an admirable critic would not allow him to be subjugated by antiquity.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 154.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Borne on the apex of the supporting part: as, an *innate* anther, which is one that directly continues and corresponds to the apex of the filament. (*b*) Born within; originating within the matrix, or within the substance of the plant. — **Innate idea**, an idea which arises not from sensuous experience, but from the constitution of the mind; an idea which the mind possesses independently of sense-experience, though it may not be conscious of it except on the occasion of such experience. The question of the existence of such ideas is a much-disputed point in philosophy. Their existence is denied especially by the followers of Locke, who affirm that sense-experience is the source of all ideas; that without the senses the mind is an unwritten tablet — *tabula rasa*. None of their opponents, however, not even the Platonists, who have attributed some of our ideas to a reminiscence of a previous state of existence, have maintained that there are ideas innate in the sense that they are actually in the consciousness at birth, and do not require any occasion to call them forth. Nor has any one, on the other hand, carried the doctrine of the tabula rasa to such an extreme as to deny that the character of the feelings excited in us by given excitations depends to some extent upon the nature of the mind. Accordingly, there are strictly only differences of degree between the opinions of philosophers in regard to this matter. Modern scientific psychologists carry the belief in innate ideas further than did any of its older metaphysical advocates; but their attitude toward the question is a radically different one, being based not upon metaphysical presuppositions and natural judgments, but upon the principles and methods of modern science. =Syn. 1. *Inborn, Inbred*, etc. See *inherent*.

innate† (i-nāt'), *v. t.* [< *innate, a.*] To bring or call into existence; inform.

The First *Innating* Cause. *Marston*, Antonio's Revenge.

innated† (i-nā'ted), *a.* [< *innate* + *-ed*².] Innate; inborn.

Their countenances labouring to smother an *innated* sweetnes and chearefulnes.
Decker, Entertainment of James I. (1604), sig. E, 4.

In the true regard of those *innated* virtues, and fair parts, which so strive to express themselves in you, I am resolved to entertain you to the best of my unworthy power. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 3.

innately (in'nāt- or i-nāt'li), *adv.* In an innate manner; by birth.

innateness (in'nāt- or i-nāt'nes), *n.* The quality of being innate. *Bailey.*

innative (i-nā'tiv), *a.* [< *in-*² + *native*, after *innate*.] Native or natural. [Rare.]

All that love
Which by *innative* duty I did owe her
Shall henceforth be converted into hate.
Marlowe, Lust's Dominion, iv. 2.

And some *innative* weakness there must be
In him who condescends to victory
Such as the Present gives, and cannot wait.
Lowell, Abraham Lincoln.

innaturally† (i-naṭ'ū-ral-i), *adv.* Unnaturally. *Fabyan.*

innavigable (i-nav'i-ga-bl), *a.* [= F. *innavigable* = Sp. *innavegable* = Pg. *innavegavel* = It. *innavigabile*, < L. *innavigabilis*, not navigable, < *in-* priv. + *navigabilis*, navigable: see *navigable*.] Not navigable; unnavigable.

If you so hard a toil will undertake,
As twice to pass the *innavigable* lake.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 204.

inne¹†, *prep.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *in*¹.

inne²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *inn*¹.

innect†, *v. t.* [< L. *innectere*, fasten together, < *in*, in, to, + *nectere*, tie, fasten; cf. *annect*, *connect*.] To fasten together.

He . . . gave (in allusion of his two Bishopricks, which he successively enjoyed) two annulets *innected* in his paternal coat. *Fuller*, Worthies, Durham.

inner (in'ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *inner*, *innere*, *inre*, < AS. *innera*, *innra*, *inra*, adj. (*innor*, adv.) (= OFries. *inre* = OHG. *innōr*, *innero* (also *innarōro*, *innerero*), MHG. *inner*, G. *inner* = Dan. *indre* = Sw. *inre*), compar. of *inne*, *in*, in: see *in*¹.]

I. *a.* 1. Further inward; interior: as, an *inner* chamber; the *inner* court of a temple or palace: opposed to *outer*.

They cast them into prison, charging the jailor to keep them safely: who, having received such a charge, thrust them into the *inner* prison. Acts xvi. 24.

2. Inward; internal; not outward: as, to refresh the *inner* man, physically or spiritually.

This attracts the soul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part.
Milton, P. R., ii. 477.

Some o'erflowing rays,
Streamed from the *inner* glory, shall abide
Upon thy spirit through the coming days.
Bryant, The Life that Is.

3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, lying nearer the median line.—4. Coming from within; inward; not loud; smothered, as if coming from far within. [Rare.]

With an *inner* voice the river ran.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

5. Not obvious; dark; esoteric: as, an *inner* meaning.—**Inner apical nervures**, in the anterior wings of certain *Hymenoptera*, two diagonal cross-veins, between the median and submedian veins, inclosing the apical cell. Also called the *submarginal nervures*.—**Inner barrister**. Same as *bencher*, 1.—**Inner form, house, light**, etc. See the nouns.—**Inner marginal cell**, an apical cell behind the first longitudinal vein, and limited posteriorly by the second longitudinal, found in the wings of certain *Diptera*.—**Inner margin of the wing**, in *entom.*, the part of the posterior margin extending from the base to the posterior angle or to the anal angle, when either of these is present. In the *Hymenoptera* it includes the edge from the base to the inner angle, which is a notch in the posterior border of the wing, formed by the junction of the internal and submedian veins.—**Inner part** or **voice**, in *music*, a voice-part intermediate between the highest and the lowest, as, in ordinary four-part music, the alto or the tenor.—**Inner pedal**, in *music*, a pedal or organ-point in an inner voice-part. See *organ-point*.—**Inner peridium**. See *peridium*.—**Inner sense**. Same as *internal sense* (which see, under *internal*).—**Inner tunic**. See *tunic*.—**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Inner*, *Inward*, *Internal*, *Interior*, *Intrinsic*. *Inner*, *internal*, and *interior* are primarily physical, the others moral. *Inner*, as a comparative, is opposed to *outer*: as, the *outer* door was of oak, and the *inner* of baize. Within the *inner* may be an *inmost* or *innermost*. *Inward* is opposed to *outward* or *visible*. An example of the occasional use of *inward* in a physical sense is:

The sovereign'st thing on earth
Was parmaceti for an *inward* bruise.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Internal is opposed to *external*: as, the *internal* arrangements of a house; an *internal* injury; the *internal* fires of a volcano. *Internal* applies to all that is within the surface or boundary; *interior* generally applies to that which is at some distance within it: as, they pressed on into the *interior* districts. *Intrinsic* indicates that a quality is in or belongs to a person or thing by nature, as opposed to that which is extraneous, or added in any way from without: the *intrinsic* worth of an honorary medal may be very small in proportion to the esteem in which it is held. See *inherent*.

The cloud filled the *inner* court. Ezek. x. 3.

How angerly I taught my brow to frown,
When *inward* joy enforc'd my heart to smile!
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2.

For nearly two hundred years after the age of Tacitus very little is known of the *internal* history of the German tribes, and nothing new of their political institutions.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 20.

With Shakespeare the plot is an *interior* organism, in Jonson an external contrivance.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 198.

Among the many noted critics and essayists . . . there is none who has . . . justified his popularity by compositions of more *intrinsic* excellence than Thomas Babington Macaulay. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 12.

II. *n.* 1. The division of a target next to and outside of the center. See *target*.—2. A shot which strikes the inner of a target.

innert†, *adv.* [ME. *innere* (= MHG. *innere*); < *inner*, *a.*] Further within.

Wolde they . . . lete hem pleye in the porche, and presse non *ynnere*. *Richard the Redeless*, iii. 195.

innerest†, *a. superl.* [ME., also *inrest* (= OFries. *inrost*, *inrest* = OHG. *innōrōst*, *innerost*, MHG. *innerest*, *innerst*, G. *innerst*, *innerst* = Dan. *inderst* = Sw. *innerst*); < *inner* + *-est*¹.] Inmost.

Thilke cercle that is *innerest* or most withinne.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

innerly (in'ėr-li), *a.* [= D. *innerlijk* = MHG. G. *innerlich* = Dan. *inderlig* = Sw. *innerlig*; as *inner* + *-ly*¹.] Inward; deep-seated. [Rare.]

So mature, so large, and so *innerly* was his [Dr. W. H. Scott's] knowledge, that after his death letters of sorrow came . . . indicating that he was considered twice his real age. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 286.

innerly (in'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *innerly*, inwardly (= D. *innerlijk*, intrinsically, = Dan. *inderlig*, excessively); < *inner* + *-ly*².] Within; inwardly. [Rare.]

The sword of the Lord . . . *innerly* fattid [L. *incrassatus est adipe*, Vulgate] it is with tabs of blod of lombis and of get [goats]. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxxiv. 6 (Oxf.).

The white hardhack, a cream-like flower, *innerly* blushing. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

innermore†, *adv.* [ME., also *innermare*; < *inner* + *-more*.] Further within.

Wold come non *innermare*
For to kythe what he war.
Sir Perceval (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell), l. 1233.

innermost (in'ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *inner* + *-most*.] Furthest inward; most remote from the outward part.

The words of a talebearer are as wounds, and they go down into the *innermost* parts of the belly. Prov. xviii. 8.

innermostly (in'ėr-mōst-li), *adv.* In the innermost part or place. [Rare.]

His ebon cross worn *innermostly*.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.

innervate (i-nėr'vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *innervated*, ppr. *innervating*. [< L. *in*, in, + *nervus*, nerve (see *nerve*), + *-ate*².] To give nervous influence to; stimulate through nerves; innerve: as, the facial nerve *innervates* the muscles of expression.

The olfactory ganglion in the lamellibranch would *innervate* the gills, adductor muscle, mantle, and rectum, parts which in gastropods are *innervated* from the visceral ganglia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 106.

We not only dream of speaking and being spoken to, but we actually *innervate* the appropriate muscles and talk in our sleep. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 25.

The digestive organs are mainly *innervated* by the pneumogastrics. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIV. 643.

innervation¹ (in-ėr-vā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *innervis*, nerveless (< *in-* priv. + *nervus*, nerve), + *-ation*.] A state of nervelessness. *Ogilvie.*

innervation² (in-ėr-vā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *innervation*; < *innerve* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of innervating or innerving; in *physiol.*, supply of nervous influence or control; the sending of stimulation to some organ through its nerves.

Counting requires a series of *innervations*, if not of actual muscular contractions. *Mind*, XI. 50.

Unequal *innervation* of the two sides of the face is common. *Mind*, IX. 96.

Derangements of function precede abnormalities of structure, hence the *innervation* must be at fault before the organ fails. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 529.

2. In *anat.*, the disposition of the nervous system in an animal body or any part of it.—**Feeling or sensation of innervation**, a feeling which is supposed by many psychologists to accompany acts of innervation, and to account in the main for the sense of effort. Others deny that there is any sense of effort apart from ordinary sensations from the part.

The *sensations of innervation* constitute a uniform state of mind, though there are appreciable differences of degree at different stages of the movement.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 156.

innerve (i-nėrv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *innerved*, ppr. *innerving*. [= It. *innervare*; as *in-*² + *nerve*.] To give nerve to; invigorate; strengthen.

inness (in'nes), *n.* [< *in*¹ + *-ness*.] The condition or state of being in or within; inwardness; interiority. [Rare.]

Gravitation knows nothing of *inness* and outness.
Argyll, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 156.

It is the mersion only, the position of *inness*, which is called for. *J. W. Dale*, Classic Baptism, p. 100.

innest†, *a.* [ME., also *ynnest*; < *in*¹ + *-est*¹. Cf. *innerest*, *inmost*.] Inmost.

He hath cast awai hise *ynneste* thingis.
Wyclif, Ecclus. x. 9 (Purv.).

innholder (in'hōl'dėr), *n.* A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travelers; an innkeeper; a taverner.

You shall also inquire whether . . . butchers, *inn-holders*, and victuallers, do sell that which is wholesome and at reasonable prices. *Bacon*, The Judicial Charge, etc.

No *innholder*, vinter, alehouse-keeper, common victualler, common cook, or common table-keeper shall utter or put to sale upon any Friday . . . any kind of flesh victuals.
Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 200).

The "Licensed Victuallers' Association," as the Guild or Trades society of *inn-holders* and keepers of public houses is termed, is a wealthy and powerful body.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 215.

inning (in'ing), *n.* [< ME. *inninge*, < AS. *innung*, a putting in, verbal n. of *innian*, put in: see *in*¹, *v.*, *inn*¹, *v.* The second sense is recent.] 1†. A bringing or taking in; an ingathering, as of grain; a winning or gaining. *Tusser Redivivus.*

By the ill-judged gaining, or, as the old technical phrase is, *inning*, of two thousand acres of marsh out of the sea.
Campbell, Survey. (*Latham.*)

2. The time during which a person or party is in, or in action, in a game or an operation; a turn: usually (in Great Britain always) in the plural form, whether with a singular or a plural sense. Specifically—(*a*) In *cricket*, *base-ball*, and similar games, as much of the game as is played (1) while one side is at the bat (in this case often called a *half-innings* with respect to the next use), or (2) while each side in turn is at the bat—that is, between the appearance of one side at the bat and its reappearance.

The Marylebone men played carelessly in their second *innings*, but they are working like horses now to save the match. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

All-Muggleton had the first *innings*.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, vii.

(*b*) The term of office of a person; the time during which a party is in power; more generally, any opportunity for activity or influence: as, it is your *innings* now.

3. Land inclosed, when recovered from the sea. *Halliwell.*

innis. See *ennis*.

innitency† (i-nī'tẹn-si), *n.* [< L. *inniten(t-)s*, ppr. of *inniti*, lean upon, rest upon, < *in*, on, + *niti*, lean.] A resting upon; pressure.

The *innitency* and stresse being made upon the hypomochlion or fulciment in the decussation.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

innixion† (i-nik'shọn), *n.* [< L. *innixus*, pp. of *inniti*, rest upon: see *innitency*.] Incumbency; a resting upon. *Derham.*

innkeeper (in'kē'pėr), *n.* The keeper of an inn; an innholder; a taverner; in *law*, one who holds himself out to the public as ready to accommodate all comers with the conveniences usually supplied to travelers on their journeys.

The shirt, to say the truth, stolen from my host of Saint Alban's, or the red-nose *innkeeper* of Daventry.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

innoblet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *ennoble*.

innocence (in'ọ-sens), *n.* [< ME. *innocence*, < OF. (also F.) *innocence* = Pr. *innocencia*, *ignocencia* = Sp. *inocencia* = Pg. *innocencia* = It. *innocenza*, *innocenzia*, < L. *innocentia*, harmlessness, blamelessness, uprightness, < *innocen(t-)s*, harmless: see *innocent*.] 1. Harmlessness; innoxiousness: as, the *innocence* of a neutral article of diet in disease.—2. Freedom from moral wrong; untainted purity of heart and life; unimpaired integrity; sinlessness; artlessness: as, the *innocence* of childhood; angelic *innocence*.

Is all the counsel that we two have shar'd,
The sisters' vows, the hours that we have spent,
When we have chid the hasty-footed time
For parting us—O, is it all forgot?
All school-days' friendship, childhood *innocence*!
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

Receive him pleasantly, dress up your Face in *Innocence* and Smiles; and dissemble the very want of Dissimulation.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iii. 1.

In Eden, ere yet *innocence* of heart
Had faded, poetry was not an art.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 585.

3. Freedom from legal or specific wrong; absence of particular guilt or taint; guiltlessness: as, the prisoner proved his *innocence*.

It was . . . [the king's] interest to sacrifice Bacon on the supposition of his guilt; but not on the supposition of his *innocence*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

4. Freedom from legal taint; absence of illegality: said of things, particularly of property that might be contraband of war: as, the *innocence* of a cargo or of merchandise.—5. Simplemindedness; mental imbecility; want of knowledge or of sense; ignorance or idiocy.

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the shepherd's son; who has not only his *innocence* (which seems much) to justify him, but a handkerchief, and rings, of his, that Paulina knows. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2.

6. The bluet, *Houstonia cærulea*. See *Houstonia*.

innocency (in'ō-sen-si), *n.*; pl. *innocencies* (-siz). The state or quality of being innocent; innocence; an innocent trait or act.

If euer the nature of man be giuen at any tyme more than other to receiue goodnes, it is in *innocencie* of yong yeares. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 45.

Ruthless stare turned in upon one's little *innocencies* of heart. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xvi.

innocent (in'ō-sent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *innocent*, *innosent*, < OF. (also F.) *innocent* = Pr. *innocent*, *ignocen* = Sp. *inocente* = Pg. *innocente* = It. *innocente*, < L. *innocen(t-)s*, harmless, blameless, upright, disinterested, < *in-* priv. + *nocen(t-)s*, ppr. of *nocere*, harm, hurt: see *nocent*.]

I. *a.* 1. Free from any quality that can cause physical or moral injury; harmless in effect; innoxious.

Down dropp'd the bow; the shaft with brasen head
Fell *innocent*, and on the dust lay dead.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 547.

I hope scarcely any man has known me but for his benefit, or cursorily but to his *innocent* entertainment.
Johnson, To Mrs. Thrale, July 9, 1783.

2. Free from any moral wrong; not tainted with sin; upright; pure: as, *innocent* children; an *innocent* action.

The aidless *innocent* Lady, his wish'd prey.
Milton, Comus, l. 574.

3. Free from legal or specific wrong; guiltless: as, to be *innocent* of crime.

Of all this werk the kyng was *innocent*,
And of ther falsed no thing perceyuyd,
The more pite he shuld be so disseyued.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 967.

I am *innocent* of the blood of this just person; see ye to it. Mat. xxvii. 24.

4. Free from illegality: as, *innocent* goods carried to a belligerent.—5. Artless; naïve.

Shall I tell you your real character? . . . You are an *innocent* fox! *C. Reade*, Love me Little, xiv.

Chaucer indeed made a very *innocent* use of the words tragedy and comedy when he applied them simply to poems ending happily or unhappily.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 7.

6. Simple; wanting knowledge or sense; imbecile; idiotic.

I can find out no rhyme to "lady" but "baby," an *innocent* rhyme. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2.

That same he is an *innocent* fool.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 69).

7. Small, modest, and pretty: applied to children and flowers. [Colloq.]—**Innocent conveyance**. See *conveyance*.—**Syn.** Guiltless, spotless, immaculate, sinless, unblamable, blameless, faultless, clean, clear.

II. *n.* 1. An innocent person, especially a little child, as free from actual sin.

Also in thy skirts is found the blood of the souls of the poor *innocents*. Jer. ii. 34.

Oh, wicked men!
An *innocent* may walk safe among beasts;
Nothing assaults me here.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 2.

2. An artless or simple person; a natural; a simpleton; an idiot.

The shrieve's fool, . . . a dumb *innocent*, that could not say him nay. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

Then she hits me a blow o' the ear, and calls me *Innocent!* *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

3. Same as *innocence*, 6. [U. S.]

Filling his hat with wild violets, sorrel, and the frail, azure *Innocents*.
Marion Harland, The Hidden Path, p. 410.

Innocents' day, a church festival celebrated in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the innocents murdered by Herod. Also called *Holy Innocents* and *Childermas*.—**Massacre or slaughter of the innocents**, the murder of the children of Bethlehem by Herod, as recorded in Mat. ii. 16.

innocently (in'ō-sent-li), *adv.* In an innocent manner; harmlessly; guilelessly.

Innocua (i-nok'ū-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *innocuus*, innocuous: see *innocuous*.] The innocuous serpents; the colubriform or non-venomous serpents; in some systems, one of three suborders of *Ophidia* (the other two being *Suspecta* and *Venenosa*). The *Innocua* have no poison-fangs or venom-glands; they have solid hooked teeth in both jaws, the body scaled, and the head plated. The term is equivalent to *Colubrina* or *Colubriformia*, and most snakes belong to this group of ophidians.

innocuity (i-no-kū'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *innocuité*, < L. as if **innocuita(t-)s*, < *innocuus*, harmless: see *innocuous*.] The quality of being innocuous; harmlessness. [Rare.]

innocuous (i-nok'ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. It. *innocuo*, < L. *innocuus*, harmless, < *in-* priv. + *nocuus*, harmful, < *nocere*, hurt: see *nocent*.] 1. Harmless; producing no ill effect; incapable of harm or mischief.

A generous lion will not hurt a beast that lies prostrate, nor an elephant an *innocuous* creature.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 348.

The doves and squirrels would partake
From his *innocuous* hand his bloodless food.
Shelley, Alastor.

Under the guidance of a forester armed with an *innocuous* gun. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 117.

Specifically—2. In *herpet.*, not venomous.

innocuously (i-nok'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an innocuous manner; harmlessly; without injurious effects.

Where the salt sea *innocuously* breaks.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

innocuousness (i-nok'ū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being innocuous; harmlessness.

Their [Dominicans'] *innocuousness* in Ireland is surprising, because one can trace in them ancestral traits of paganism which might have held on in Ireland as many others did. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 117.

innodate† (in'ō-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *innodatus*, pp. of *innodare* (> Pg. *innodar*), fasten with a knot, < *in*, in, + *nodare*, < *nodus* = E. *knot*: see *node*.] To bind up in or as if in a knot; knot up.

Those which shall do the contrary we do *innodate* with the like sentence of anathema.
Fuller, Church Hist., IX. ii. 24.

innominable (i-nom'i-nȧ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *innominable*, < OF. *innominable* = It. *innominabile*, < LL. *innominabilis*, that cannot be named, < L. *in-* priv. + **nominabilis*, that can be named, < *nominare*, name: see *nominate*.] I.† *a.* Not to be named; unnamable.

And then namely of foule thynge *innominable*.
Testament of Love, i.

II. *n. pl.* "Inexpressibles"; trousers. [Humorous.]

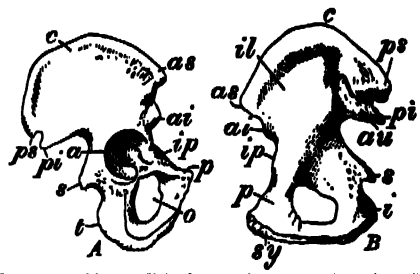
The lower part of his dress represented *innominables* and hose in one. *Southey*, The Doctor, p. 688.

innominata[1] (i-nom-i-nā'tą), *n.*; pl. *innominatæ* (-tē). [NL., fem. sing. of LL. *innominatus*, nameless: see *innominate*.] In *anat.*: (*a*) The innominate or brachiocephalic artery; the anonyma; one of the great arteries arising from the arch of the aorta. In man there is but one innominata, the right, arising from the beginning of the transverse part of the arch of the aorta, ascending obliquely to the right for an inch and a half or two inches, and dividing opposite the sternoclavicular articulation into the right subclavian and right common carotid artery. It rests upon the trachea behind, has the left common carotid to its left and the right lung and pleura to its right, and is covered in front by the manubrium sterni, the right sternoclavicular articulation, the origins of the sternohyoid and sternothyroid muscles, the remains of the thymus gland, the left brachiocephalic vein, the right inferior thyroid vein, and the right inferior cervical cardiac branch of the pneumogastric nerve. See cut under *lung*. (*b*) An innominate or brachiocephalic vein; a vein which joins another to form a precava or superior caval vein. In man there are two innominatæ, right and left, each formed primarily by the union of the internal jugular with the subclavian vein, and usually receiving other veins, as vertebral, thyroid, thymic, mammary, pericardiac, and intercostal, especially on the left side. The right and the left vein differ much in length and direction: the former is nearly vertical, lying alongside the innominate artery, and about an inch and a half long; the latter crosses the root of the neck nearly horizontally, passing in front of the origins of the three great branches of the aortic arch, and is about three inches long. See cut under *lung*.

innominata[2], *n.* Plural of *innominatum*.

innominate (i-nom'i-nāt), *a.* [= F. *innominé* = Sp. Pg. *innominado* = It. *innominato*, < LL. *innominatus*, unnamed, nameless, < L. *in-* priv. + *nominatus*, named: see *nominate*.] Having no name; anonymous: in *anat.*, specifically noting an artery, a vein, and a bone. See *innominata*[1], *innominatum*.—**Innominate artery**. Same as *innominata*[1] (*a*).—**Innominate bone**. Same as *innominatum*.—**Innominate contract, cause of action, right**. In *Rom. law*, an innominate contract was an unclassified contract. Some transactions more complex than the ordinary classes of contracts were thus termed, such as exchange, compromise, etc. In modern usage the term *innominate cause of action, contract*, or *right* is sometimes used to designate one which has not some recognised short name like *bond* or *deed*, *foreclosure* or *partition*, but requires description, such as a contract for support during life, or an action to determine conflicting claims to real property.—**Innominate vein**. Same as *innominata*[1] (*b*).

innominatum (i-nom-i-nā'tum), *n.*; pl. *innominata* (-tą). [NL., neut. of LL. *innominatus*, nameless: see *innominate*. The bone was prob. so called as being left nameless after the concrescence of the three named bones of which it is composed.] 1. In *anat.*, the innominate bone, more expressly called *os innominatum*; the haunch-bone, flank-bone, hip-bone, or os coxæ. It is formed of three confluent bones, the ilium, ischium, and pubis; it forms, with its fellow of the opposite side and with the sacrum and coccyx, the bony basin called the pelvis; and it furnishes the socket for the femur or thigh-bone, thus making the hip-joint. The two innominata form the hip-girdle or pelvic arch. In man each innominatum is articulated behind with the sacrum by the sacro-iliac synchondrosis, and joined in front with its fellow by the pubic symphysis. The iliac part is flattened and expansive; the ischiac and pubic parts are narrower, and by their rami meet again to circumscribe the obturator



Outer (*A*) and Inner (*B*) Surface of Right Human Innominate Bone.

a, acetabulum; *ai*, anterior inferior spinous process of ilium; *as*, anterior superior spinous process of ilium; *au*, auricular surface for articulation with sacrum; *c*, crest of ilium; *f*, ischium; *il*, iliac fossa; *ip*, iliopectineal eminence; *o*, cotyloid notch; *s*, obturator foramen; *p*, horizontal ramus of pubis; *pi*, posterior inferior spinous process of ilium; *ps*, posterior superior spinous process of ilium; *s*, spine of ischium; *t*, tuberosity of ischium; *sy*, symphysis pubis. Between *s* and *f* is the lesser sciatic notch; between *s* and *pi* is the greater sciatic notch.

foramen. The three parts of the compound bone come together at the acetabulum or cotyloid cavity. The main axis of the bone is in the direction of the iliopectineal line, which forms the brim of the true pelvis. The right and left innominate bones are together called *ossa innominata*. See also cut under *pelvis*.

2. Something whose use and name are unknown: a term used frequently in schedules and the like with respect to objects of antiquity.

in nomine (in nom'i-nē). [L.: *in*, in; *nomine*, abl. of *nomen*, name: see *nomen*.] 1. In the name (of a person mentioned).—2. In *medieval music*: (*a*) A certain kind of motet or antiphon: probably so called because once written for a text containing the words "in nomine." (*b*) Noting a fugue in which the answer does not exactly correspond to the subject; a free or "nominal" fugue.

innovate (in'ō-vāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *innovated*, ppr. *innovating*. [< L. *innovatus*, pp. of *innovare* (> It. *innovare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *innovar* = F. *innover*), renew, < *in*, in, + *novare*, make new, < *novus* = E. *new*: see *novel*. Cf. *ennew*.] I.† *trans.* 1. To change or alter by bringing in something new.

It is objected that to abrogate or *innovate* the Gospel of Christ, if men or angels should attempt it, were most heinous and cursed sacrilege.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 10.

Wherein Moses had *innovated* nothing, as some will haue him, neither in the letters, nor in the Language, but vsed them as they were long before his time.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

2. To bring in as new; introduce or perform by way of innovation.

So that if any other do *innouate* and bryng vp a woorde to me afore not vsed or not hearde, I would not disprayse it. *J. Udall*, On Luke, Pref.

Every moment alters what is done,
And *innovates* some act till then unknown.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 277.

II. *intrans.* To bring in something new; make changes in anything established: with *on* and sometimes *in* before an object.

It were good . . . that men in their innovations would follow the example of time itself, which indeed *innovateth* greatly, but quietly. *Bacon*, Innovations (ed. 1887).

Though he [Horace] *innovated* little, he may justly be called a great refiner of the Roman tongue.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to Conq. of Granada, ii.

The Bill, however, does indirectly *innovate* upon the British practice. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 702.

innovation (in-ō-vā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *innovation* = Pr. *ennovacio* = Sp. *innovacion* = Pg. *innovação* = It. *innovazione*, < LL. *innovatio(n-)*, < *innovare*, renew: see *innovate*.] 1. The act of innovating; the introduction of new things or methods.

Some of them desirous of *innouation* in the state, others aspiring to greater fortunes by her libertie and life.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 207.

Innovation is not necessarily improvement.
Bury, Misc. Writings, p. 333.

2. A novel change in practice or method; something new introduced into established arrangements of any kind; an unwonted or experimental variation.

There can hardly be discovered any radical or fundamental alterations and *innovations* in nature.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 173.

Private property, though an *innovation*, may still be a wholesome *innovation*. But an *innovation* it certainly is; the property of the tribe is older than the property of the individual. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects, p. 284.

3. In *Scots law*, the exchange, with the creditor's consent, of one obligation for another, so as to make the second obligation come in the place of the first, and be the only subsisting obligation against the debtor, both the original obligants remaining the same. Also called *novation*.—**4.** In *bot.*, a newly formed shoot or extension of the stem: used especially with reference to the mosses, in which the new shoot becomes independent by the dying off behind of the parent axis.

innovationist (in-ǫ-vā'shǫn-ist), *n.* [< *innovation* + *-ist.*] One who favors or practises innovation; a believer in or advocate of experimental change.

innovative (in'ǫ-vā-tiv), *a.* [< *innovate* + *-ive.*] Tending to bring in something new; introducing or tending to introduce innovations; characterized by innovations.

Some writers are, as to manner and diction, conservative, while others are *innovative*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 27.

innovator (in'ǫ-vā-tǫr), *n.* [= F. *innovateur* = Sp. Pg. *innovador* = It. *innovatore*, < L. as if **innovator*, < *innovare*, renew: see *innovate*.] One who innovates; an introducer of changes.

Myself
Attach thee as a traitorous *innovator*,
A foe to the public weal. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

innoxious (i-nok'shus), *a.* [= Pg. *innoxio*, < L. *innoxius*, harmless, < *in-* priv. + *noxius*, harmful: see *noxious*. Cf. *innocuous*.] Not noxious or harmful; doing no harm; innocuous: as, an *innoxious* drug.

Thrice happy race! that, innocent of blood,
From milk, *innoxious*, seek their simple food.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 12.

innoxiously (i-nok'shus-li), *adv.* In an innoxious manner; harmlessly.

innoxiousness (i-nok'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being innoxious; harmlessness.

innuate†, *v. t.* [Irreg. < L. *innuere*, nod to, intimate (see *innuent*), + *-ate*[2].] To intimate; signify; insinuate.

As if Agamemnon would *innuate* that, as this sow (being spayed) is free from Venus, so had he never attempted the dishonour of Briseis. *Chapman*, Iliad, xix., Comment.

innubilous (i-nū'bi-lus), *a.* [< L. *innubilus*, unclouded, < *in-* priv. + *nubila*, a cloud.] Free from clouds; clear. *Blount.* [Rare.]

in nuce (in nū'sē). [L.: *in*, in; *nuce*, abl. of *nux*, nut.] In a nutshell.

innuendo (in-ū-en'dō). [L., abl. ger. of *innuere*, give a nod or sign, intimate, hint: see *innuent*.] **1.** [L.] Intimating; insinuating; signifying: a word used at the beginning of an explanatory parenthetical clause in Latin (Middle Latin), and still occasionally in English, pleadings, introducing the person or thing meant: as, he (*innuendo* the plaintiff) did so and so.—**2.** *n.*; pl. *innuendos* or *innuendoes* (-dōz). An oblique hint; an indirect intimation about a person or thing; an allusive or inferential suggestion: commonly used in a bad sense, but sometimes in an innocent one. Also, erroneously, *inuendo*.

Pursue your trade of scandal picking, . . .
Your *innuendoes*, when you tell us
That Stella loves to talk with fellows.
Swift, Stella's Birthday.

What is the universal sense of want and ignorance, but the fine *innuendo* by which the soul makes its enormous claim? *Emerson*, The Over-Soul.

Solomon's Proverbs, I think, have omitted to say, that as the sore palate findeth grit, so an uneasy consciousness heareth *innuendoes*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 327.

=Syn. See *hint*, *v. t.* (end of comparison).

innuent† (in'ū-ent), *a.* [< L. *innuen(t-)s*, ppr. of *innuere*, give a nod, nod, intimate by a nod or sign, hint, < *in*, in, to, + **nuere*, = Gr. *νεύειν*, nod: see *nod*.] Conveying a hint; insinuating; significant.

Innuit (in'ū-it), *n.* [Eskimo, lit. the people.] The native name of the Eskimos.

The Eskimo do not speak of themselves by the name so commonly given them by foreigners, but simply and proudly as *Innuit*, that is 'the people,' as though they were the only people on the face of the earth.
Quarterly Rev.

innumerability (i-nū'mę-rą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *innumerabilidad* = Pg. *innumerabilidade* = It. *innumerabilità*: as *innumerable* + *-ity*.] The state of being innumerable.

innumerable (i-nū'mę-rą-bl), *a.* [< ME. *innumerable*, < OF. *innumerable*, also *innombrable*, F. *innombrable* = Sp. *innumerable* = Pg. *innumeravel* = It. *innumerabile*, < L. *innumerabilis*, that cannot be numbered, < *in-* priv. + *numerabilis*, that can be numbered: see *numerable*.] **1.** That cannot be counted; incapable of being enumerated or numbered for multitude; countless; hence, indefinitely, very numerous.

Beholding them with countenaunce right stabill,
Hym semyd they were pepill *innumerable*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1988.

Ye cedars, with *innumerable* boughs
Hide me, where I may never see them more!
Milton, P. L., ix. 1089.

2. Not measurable by rhythmical numbers; unmusical; tuneless. [Rare.]

The grasshoppers spin into mine ear
A small *innumerable* sound.
A. Lampman, quoted in Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 822.

=Syn. **1.** Unnumbered, numberless, myriad.

innumerably (i-nū'mę-rą-bli), *adv.* Without number; in numbers so great as to be beyond counting.

innumerous (i-nū'me-rus), *a.* [= Sp. *innúmero* = Pg. It. *innumero*, < L. *innumerus*, numberless, countless, < *in-* priv. + *numerus*, number: see *number*. Cf. *numerous*.] Without number; numberless; innumerable. [Poetical.]

In this close dungeon of *innumerous* boughs.
Milton, Comus, l. 349.

As in a poplar grove when a light wind wakes
A lisping of the *innumerous* leaf and dies.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

innutrition (in-ū-trish'ǫn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *nutrition*.] Lack of nutrition; failure of nourishment.

Innutrition will afterwards cause prostration or paralysis. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 26.

innutritious (in-ū-trish'us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *nutritious*.] Not nutritious; deficient in nourishing qualities; supplying little or no nourishment.

The *innutritious* residuum is eventually cast out by the way it entered. *Huxley and Martin*, Elem. Biology, p. 96.

innutritive (in-nū'tri-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *nutritive*.] Not nutritive or nourishing; supplying little or no nutriment.

Ino (ī'nō), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἰνώ*, a sea-goddess, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, also called *Leucothea*.] **1.** A genus of crustaceans. *Oken*, 1815.—**2.** A genus of lepidopterous insects, of the family *Zygænidæ*: synonymous with *Procris*. *W. E. Leach*, 1819.—**3.** A genus of coleopterous insects. *Laporte*, 1835.—**4.** A genus of mollusks. *Hinds*, 1843.

-ino. [Sp. Pg. It. *-ino*, m., < L. *-inus*, m., *-inum*, neut.: see *-in*[1], *-ine*[1].] The Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian form of the suffix *-in*[1], *-ine*[1], occurring in some nouns more or less current in English, as in *albino*, *bambino*, *casino*, *merino*, etc.

inobedience† (in-ǫ-bē'di-ęns), *n.* [< ME. *inobedience*, < OF. *inobedience* = Sp. Pg. *inobediencia* = It. *inobbedienzia*, < LL. *inobœdientia*, *inobaudientia*, < *inobœdien(t-)s*, not obedient: see *inobedient*.] Disobedience; neglect of obedience.

I hadde in custom to come to scole late; . . .
Wex obstynat by *inobedience*.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xliv.

Ther is *inobedience*, avauntynge, ypocrisie, despit, arrogance, impudence, etc. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

inobedient† (in-ǫ-bē'di-ęnt), *a.* [< ME. *inobedient*, < OF. *inobedient* = Sp. Pg. *inobediente* = It. *inobediente*, *inobbediente*, < LL. *inobœdien(t-)s*, not obedient, ppr. of *inobœdire*, not to obey, < L. *in-* priv. + *obœdire*, obey: see *obedient*.] Disobedient.

In-obedient to holy churche and to hem that ther seruen. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 19.

Inobedient is he that disobeyeth for despit to the commandements of God and to hise sovereyns and to his goostly fader. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

inobediently†, (in-ǫ-bē'di-ęnt-li), *adv.* In a disobedient manner; disobediently.

Whom I have obstinately and *inobediently* offended.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1536.

inobeisance†, *n.* [ME. *inobeishaunce*, < OF. *inobeissance*, disobedience; as *in-*[3] + *obeisance*.] Disobedience. *Wyclif.*

inobeisant†, *a.* [ME. *inobeisant*, < OF. *inobeissant*, disobedient; as *in-*[3] + *obeisant*.] Disobedient. *Wyclif.*

inobservable (in-ǫb-zėr'vą-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *observable*.] Incapable of being directly observed even with the aid of instruments.

inobservance (in-ǫb-zėr'vąns), *n.* [= F. *inobservance* = Sp. Pg. *inobservancia*, < L. *inobservantia*, inattention, < (LL.) *inobservan(t-)s*, inattentive: see *inobservant*.] Lack of observance; neglect of observing; nonobservance.

Breach and *inobservance* of certain wholesome and politic laws for government. *Bacon*, The Judicial Charge.

Infidelity doth commonly proceed from negligence, or drowsy *inobservance* and carelessness. *Barrow*, The Creed.

inobservancy (in-ǫb-zėr'vąn-si), *n.* The act or habit of nonobservance; inobservance.

This unpreparedness and *inobservancy* of mind.
Hodgson, quoted in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 727, note.

inobservant (in-ǫb-zėr'vant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inobservante*, < LL. *inobservan(t-)s*, inattentive, unobserving, < L. *in-* priv. + *observan(t-)s*, attentive: see *observant*.] Not taking notice; not quick or keen in observation; unobservant.

If they are petulant or unjust, he, perhaps, has been *inobservant* or imprudent. *Bp. Hurd*, Works, VI. xxiii.

inobservation (in-ob-zėr-vā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *inobservation*; as *in-*[3] + *observation*.] Neglect or lack of observation. [Rare.]

These writers are in all this guilty of the most shameful *inobservation*. *Shuckford*, The Creation, p. 118.

inobtrusive (in-ǫb-trō'siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *obtrusive*.] Unobtrusive.

inobtrusively (in-ǫb-trō'siv-li), *adv.* Unobtrusively.

inobtrusiveness (in-ǫb-trō'siv-nes), *n.* Unobtrusiveness.

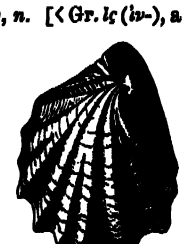
Inocarpeæ (i-nō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1841), < *Inocarpus* + *-eæ*.] A section of plants of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, including the genus *Inocarpus*. This arrangement is no longer accepted, the genus *Inocarpus* being referred to the tribe *Dalbergieæ*.

inocarpin (i-nō-kär'pin), *n.* [< NL. *Inocarpus*, < Gr. *ἰς* (*ἰν-*), a fiber, nerve, lit. strength, force (orig. **Fίς*, = L. *vis* (*vir-*), force: see *vim*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] A red coloring matter contained in the juice of *Inocarpus edulis*, a tree growing in Tahiti.

Inocarpus (i-nō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), < Gr. *ἰς* (*ἰν-*), a fiber (see *inion*[2]), + *καρπός*, a fruit, in allusion to the fibrous envelops.] A small genus of plants of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, tribe *Dalbergieæ*, type of the old section *Inocarpeæ*. They are large unarmed trees, with unifoliate coriaceous leaves and yellow flowers in axillary spikes. Only three species are known, natives of the Pacific islands and the Indian archipelago. *I. edulis*, the Fiji chestnut, which is a large tree, furnishes seeds that are much prized as food by the natives of the Indian archipelago. When roasted they taste not unlike chestnuts. The juice yields the red coloring matter inocarpin.

inoccupation (in-ok-ū-pā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *inoccupation*; as *in-*[3] + *occupation*.] Lack of occupation. *Sydney Smith.*

Inoceramus (i-nǫ-ser'ą-mus), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰς* (*ἰν-*), a fiber, + *κέραμος*, a tile, shell: see *ceramic*.] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusks of the family *Aviculidæ*, characteristic of the Cretaceous period. The genus was founded by Sowerby. The shell has a long straight hinge furnished with numerous ligamentary pits, and the form is oval or oblong with prominent umbones. The internal layer of the shell is nacreous and the external thick, prismatic, and fibrous. Numerous species are described.


Inoceramus sulcatus.

inoculability (in-ok'ū-lą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inoculabilité*; as *inoculable* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being inoculable.

The *inoculability* of tubercle.
Austin Flint, Pract. of Medicine, p. 41.

inoculable (in-ok'ū-lą-bl), *a.* [< *inocul(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being inoculated, as a person, or of being communicated by inoculation, as a disease.

inocular (in-ok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] In *entom.*, within the compound eyes: said of the antennæ of insects when they are inserted in notches in the inner margins of the eyes, which partly surround their bases, as in many *Cerambycidæ*.

inoculate (in-ok'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inoculated*, ppr. *inoculating*. [< ME. *inoculate*, < L. *inoculatus*, pp. of *inoculare*, ingraft an eye or bud of one plant into (another), implant, < *in*, in, + *oculus*, an eye: see *ocular*. Cf. *inocule* and *ineye*.] **1.** To graft by budding; insert a bud or germ in, as a tree or plant, for propagation.

In Aprill figtreen *inoculate*
May best be there as drie landes be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

Virtue cannot so *inoculate* our old stock but we shall relish of it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1, 119.

Hence — **2.** To introduce a foreign germ or element into; specifically, to impregnate with disease by the insertion of virus; treat by inoculation for the purpose of protecting from a more malignant form of the disease: as, to *inoculate* a person for the smallpox: often used figuratively.

inoculation (in-ok-ụ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *inoculacion* = F. *inoculation* = Sp. *inoculacion* = Pg. *inoculação* = It. *inoculazione*, < LL. *inoculatio(n-)*, an inoculating, ingrafting, < L. *inoculare*, pp. *inoculatus*, ingraft, implant: see *inoculate*.] 1. The act or practice of grafting by budding.

> Nowe have I made *inoculacion*
> Of pere and appultree; the experience
> Hath preved wel.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

Fruit comes slowly from the kernel, but soon by *inoculation* or incision. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iv., Expl.

Hence — **2.** The ingrafting of any minute germ in a soil where it will grow; especially, the act or practice of communicating disease by introducing through puncture infectious matter into the tissues; the introduction of a specific animal poison into the tissues by puncture or through contact with a wounded surface; specifically, in *med.*, the direct insertion of the virus of smallpox in order, by the production of a mitigated form of it, to prevent a more severe attack of the disease in the natural way. The operation was introduced into Europe from the East by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and was first performed in London in 1721. It was superseded about 1800 by the milder and more successful practice of inoculating with vaccine virus. See *vaccination*. — **Inoculation of grasslands**, in *agri.*, a process for securing a luxuriant growth of grass, consisting in preparing the soil as if it were to be seeded down with grass-seed, but covering it first with small fragments of turf taken from the best old pasture-land, after which grass-seed mixed with clover in the ordinary way is scattered over the surface, and the field is rolled to press down the pieces of sod and press in the seed.

inoculative (in-ok′ụ-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *inoculate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to inoculation; inoculatory.

Cultivation of spores of molds, etc., is . . . found to cause a depreciation of their *inoculative* efficacy. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 425.

The few *inoculative* experiments that have been made upon monkeys have been unsuccessful. *Science*, XI. 140.

inoculator (in-ok′ụ-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *inoculateur* = Sp. Pg. *inoculador*, < L. *inoculator*, an ingrafter, < *inoculare*, ingraft: see *inoculate*.] A person who or a thing which inoculates; one who or that which propagates by inoculation.

Holy relics . . . are *inoculators* of all manner of contagious diseases. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 52.

inoculet, *v. t.* [ME. *inoculen*, < OF. (and F.) *inoculer* = Sp. Pg. *inocular* = It. *inocchiare*, *inoculare*, < L. *inoculare*, ingraft: see *inoculate*.] Same as *inoculate*, 1. *Palladius.*

inodiate† (in-ō′di-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. **inodiatus*, pp. of **inodiare*, > It. *inodiare*, *innodiare* (rare), bring into hatred, make hateful, annoy, < L. *in*, in, + *odium*, hate: see *odium*. Cf. *annoy*, ult. < ML. **inodiare*.] To make hateful.

God intends, in the calamities which he inflicts upon a pardoned person, partly to give the world fresh demonstrations of his hatred of sin, and partly to *inodiate* and imbitter sin to the chastised sinner. *South*, Works, VI. vi.

inodorate† (in-ō′dọ-rāt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *odorate*.] Inodorous.

Whites are more *inodorate* (for the most part) than flowers of the same kind coloured. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 507.

inodorous (in-ō′dọ-rus), *a.* [= F. *inodore* = Sp. *inódoro* = Pg. It. *inodoro*, < L. *inodōrus*, without smell, < *in-* priv. + *odor*, smell: see *odor*, *odorous*.] Destitute of odor; having no scent or smell.

The white of an egg is a viscous . . . *inodorous* liquor. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

inodorousness (in-ō′dọ-rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inodorous; absence of odor.

inoffensive (in-ọ-fen′siv), *a.* [= F. *inoffensif* = Sp. *inofensivo* = Pg. *inoffensivo*; as *in-*3 + *offensive*.] Not offensive; giving no offense; doing no harm; not causing disturbance or uneasiness; free from anything of a displeasing or disturbing nature: as, an *inoffensive* animal; *inoffensive* remarks.

> For drink the grape
> She crushes, *inoffensive* must, and meaths
> From many a berry. *Milton*, P. L., v. 345.

Tillotson, the most popular preacher of that age, and in manners the most *inoffensive* of men. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

inoffensively (in-ọ-fen′siv-li), *adv.* In an inoffensive manner; without giving offense; in a manner not to offend, disturb, or displease.

inoffensiveness (in-ọ-fen′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being inoffensive; harmlessness.

inofficial (in-ọ-fish′al), *a.* [= F. *inofficiel*; as *in-*3 + *official*.] Not official; destitute of official character or authority; unofficial: as, *inofficial* intelligence.

It raised him into a new moral power in the state; an *inofficial* dictator of principle. *Everett*, Orations, I. 515.

inofficially (in-ọ-fish′al-i), *adv.* In an inofficial manner; without official character or authority.

inofficious (in-ọ-fish′us), *a.* [= F. *inofficieux* = Sp. *inoficioso* = Pg. *inoficioso* = It. *inofficioso*, *inoffizioso*, < ML. *inofficiosus*, contrary to duty, harmful, < L. *in-* priv. + *officiosus*, dutiful, officious: see *officious*.] Regardless of the obligations incident to one's office or position; contrary or inattentive to duty. [Rare.]

> Up, thou tame river, wake;
> And from thy liquid limbs this slumber shake;
> Thou drown'st thyself in *inofficious* sleep.
> *B. Jonson*, K. James's Coronation Entertainment.

Let not a father hope to excuse an *inofficious* disposition of his fortune by alleging that "every man may do what he will with his own." *Paley*, Moral Philos., III. iii. 9.

Inofficious testament or will, a testament or will disposing of property contrary to the dictates of natural affection and to just expectations.

inogen (in′ọ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰς* (*ἰν-*), nerve, fiber, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A hypothetical complex substance which is assumed by certain physiologists to decompose in the muscular tissue during contraction, yielding carbonic acid and lactic acid and a nitrogenous body, and to be re-formed during repose.

inogenic (in-ọ-jen′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to inogen.

inoil†, *v. t.* Same as *enoil*. *Davies.*

If it [the oil] be wanting, that king is yet a perfect monarch notwithstanding, and God's anointed, as well as if he was *inoiled*. *Strype*, Cranmer, ii. 1.

inomet. A Middle English past participle of *nim*.

Inomycetes (i-nọ-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Martius, 1817), < Gr. *ἰς* (*ἰν-*), a fiber, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, a mushroom.] A former division of hyphomycetous fungi.

inoperable (in-op′e-ra-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *operable*.] That cannot be operated on. [Rare.]

The treatment of *inoperable* uterine cancer. *Medical News*, XLVIII. 462.

inoperation† (in-op-ẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **inoperatio(n-)*, < *inoperari*, effect, produce, < L. *in*, in, + *operari*, work, operate: see *operate*.] Agency; intimate influence; inworking.

A true temper of a quiet and peaceable estate of the soul upon good grounds can never be attained without the *inoperation* of that Holy Spirit from whom every good gift, and every perfect giving, proceedeth. *Bp. Hall*, Remedy of Discontentment, § 25.

inoperative (in-op′e-ra-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *operative*.] Not operative or operating; destitute of activity or of effect; inert: as, laws rendered *inoperative* by neglect; *inoperative* remedies.

I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be *inoperative*, like the Pope's bull against the comet! *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 213.

inopercular (in-ọ-pėr′kụ-lär), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *opercular*.] Same as *inoperculate*. *Sir R. Owen.*

Inoperculata (in-ọ-pėr-kụ-lā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *inoperculatus*, without an operculum: see *inoperculate*.] A division of *Pulmonifera* containing those univalves the shell of which has no operculum, such as snails. Most of these mollusks are inoperculate, as the families *Helicidæ* or snails, *Limacidæ* or slugs, *Limnæidæ* or pond-snails, and others. In many species which hibernate, however, there is formed a temporary operculum called the *epiphragm*. See *Operculata*.

inoperculate (in-ọ-pėr′kụ-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *inoperculatus*, < L. *in-* priv. + *operculatus*, covered: see *operculate*.] 1. Having no true operculum, as a snail; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Inoperculata*.

The rest [of the *Pulmonifera*] are *inoperculate*, and sometimes shell-less. *S. P. Woodward*, Mollusca (1875), p. 285.

2. In *bot.*, not provided with an operculum or lid.

Also *inopercular*, *inoperculated*.

inoperculated (in-ọ-pėr′kụ-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *inoperculate*.

inopinable† (in-ọ-pī′na-bl), *a.* [< OF. *inopinable* = Sp. *inopinable* = Pg. *inopinavel* = It. *inopinabile*, < L. *inopinabilis*, not to be supposed, < *in-* priv. + *opinabilis*, that is supposed, imaginary, < *opinari*, suppose: see *opine*.] Not to be expected. *Latimer*, Works, I. 476.

inopinate† (in-op′i-nāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inopinado* = It. *inopinato*, *innopinato*, < L. *inopinatus*, not expected, < *in-* priv. + *opinatus*, pp. of *opinari*, suppose, expect: see *opine*.] Unexpected.

Casuall and *inopinats* cases, as wounds, poysons, burnings, plagues, and other popular harmes. *Time's Storehouse*, 760, 2. (*Latham.*)

inopportune (in-op-ọr-tūn′), *a.* [= F. *inopportun* = Sp. *inoportuno* = Pg. It. *inopportuno*, < L. *inopportunus*, unsuitable, < *in-* priv. + *opportunus*, suitable: see *opportune*.] Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable; unsuitable; inappropriate; unfit.

God at first makes all alike; but an indisposed body, or an *inopportune* education, or evil customs superinduce variety and difference. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 302.

=Syn. Untimely, ill-timed, malapropos.

inopportunely (in-op-ọr-tūn′li), *adv.* In an inopportune manner; unseasonably; at an inconvenient time.

inopportuneness (in-op-ọr-tūn′nes), *n.* The character or quality of being inopportune.

The *inopportuneness* of the proposal at a time of foreign war, when the rebellion, too, in Ireland was not completely suppressed, was the main argument of Fox and his followers in opposition at Westminster. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 589.

inopportunity (in-op-ọr-tū′ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *inopportunité* = Sp. *inoportunidad* = It. *inopportunità*; as *inopportune* + *-ity*, after *opportunity*.] Lack of opportuneness; unseasonableness. [Rare.]

The light, . . . hidden under the bushel of misapprehension or *inopportunity*, flames forth at fitting moment. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 146.

inoppressive (in-ọ-pres′iv), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *oppressive*.] Unoppressive; not burdensome.

inopulent (in-op′ụ-lent), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *opulent*.] Not opulent; not wealthy; not affluent or rich.

inorb (in-ôrb′), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *orb*.] To form or constitute as an orb.

> Sceptred genius, aye *inorbed*,
> Culminating in her sphere.
> *Emerson*, Hermione.

inordert, *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *order*.] To order; arrange. *Howell.*

inordinacy (in-ôr′di-nạ-si), *n.* [< *inordinate* + *-cy*.] The state of being inordinate; a going beyond prescribed order or proper bounds; disorderly excess; immoderateness: as, the *inordinacy* of desire or other passion.

Tis, I say, great odds, but that we should be carried to *inordinacy*, and exceed the bounds the divine laws have set us. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, ii.

inordinancy† (in-ôr′di-nạn-si), *n.* Same as *inordinacy*. *Davies.*

inordinate (in-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* [= OF. *inordoné* = Sp. *inordenado* = It. *inordinato*, < L. *inordinatus*, not arranged, disordered, irregular, < *in-* priv. + *ordinatus*, pp. of *ordinare*, arrange, order: see *ordinate*, *order*, *v.*] Beyond prescribed order or proper bounds; not adequately limited or restrained; disorderly; excessive; immoderate: as, *inordinate* demands; *inordinate* vanity: rarely applied to persons.

> Marcus Antonius . . . was indeed a voluptuous man, and *inordinate*. *Bacon*, Love (ed. 1887).
>
> Sir, this is from your wonted course at home:
> When did you there keep such *inordinate* hours?
> Go to bed late, start thrice, and call on me?
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

Much incapacity to govern was revealed in this *inordinate* passion to administer. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 513.

Inordinate proportion, a statement of equality of ratios in which the order of statement of the terms is irregular.

inordinately (in-ôr′di-nāt-li), *adv.* In an inordinate manner; excessively; immoderately.

The commons thought they had a right to the things that they *inordinately* sought to have. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

inordinateness (in-ôr′di-nāt-nes), *n.* Inordinacy; immoderateness; excess. *Bp. Hall.*

inordination† (in-ôr-di-nā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *inordinazione*, < LL. *inordinatio(n-)*, disorder, irregularity, < L. *inordinatus*, disordered: see *inordinate*.] Irregularity; deviation from rule or right; inordinateness.

Some things were made evil by a superinduced prohibition, as eating one kind of fruit; some things were evil by *inordination*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 10, Pref.

inorganic (in-ôr-gan′ik), *a.* [= F. *inorganique* = Sp. *inorgánico* = Pg. It. *inorganico*; as *in-*3 + *organic*.] 1. Not organic; not organized; specifically, not having that organization which characterizes living bodies. See *organic* and *organism*.

The horizontal lines of surface decoration break injuriously upon the vertical lines of the windows, and the forms of the highly ornamented gables are curiously *inorganic*. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 228.

Both [Comte and Spencer] saw that Evolution begins with *inorganic* matter and ends with human society.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 145.

2. Not produced by vital processes: as, an *inorganic* compound.—**3.** In *philol.*, of unintended or accidental origin; not normally developed: as, the distinctions of *lead* and *led*, of *man* and *men*, of *was* and *were*, which are of phonetic origin; or the *i* of Fr. *vient* (L. *venit*), as compared with that of *mais* (L. *magis*).—**Inorganic chemistry**, the branch of chemistry which treats of those substances which do not contain carbon. Formerly organic chemistry treated of substances produced by animal or vegetable organisms or formed by metamorphoses of such organisms, which invariably contained carbon, and usually both hydrogen and oxygen, while nitrogen was present in very many of them. They were called *organic compounds*. Inorganic chemistry treated of all other substances. It was the prevalent opinion that organic substances could be produced only by a force peculiar to living organisms, called *vital force*. But since many so-called organic compounds have been made artificially from inorganic materials, the distinction has disappeared. Organic chemistry is now the chemistry of carbon and all its compounds, and inorganic chemistry is the chemistry of all other elements and compounds.

inorganical (in-ôr-gan'i-kal), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *organical*.] Same as *inorganic*. *Boyle.*

inorganically (in-ôr-gan'i-kal-i), *adv.* Without organs or organization.

inorganisable, inorganisation, etc. See *inorganizable*, etc.

inorganity† (in-ôr-gan'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *inorgan(ic)* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being inorganic.

This is a sensible and no inconsiderable argument of the *inorganity* of the soul.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 36.

inorganizable (in-ôr'gạ-nī-zạ-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *organizable*.] Not organizable; incapable of being organized. Also spelled *inorganisable*.

It [the brain] is exposed to the effects of anæmia and hyperæmia, the latter being sometimes accompanied by organizable or *inorganizable* exudates.
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 34.

inorganization (in-ôr'gan-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *organization*.] The state of being unorganized; absence of organization. Also spelled *inorganisation*.

No other department of study will do so much [as that of chemical action] to take away the idea of grossness, of *inorganization*, which the untrained mind applies to the world of matter. *Science*, VI. 66.

inorganized (in-ôr'gạn-īzd), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *organized*.] Not having organic structure; unorganized. Also spelled *inorganised*.

inornate (in-ôr-nāt'), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *ornate*.] Not ornate; plain.

His [Lord Stowell's] style is chaste, yet not *inornate*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 580.

inorthography† (in-ôr-thog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *orthography*.] Incorrect orthography; a misspelling. *Feltham.*

inosculate (in-os'kū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inosculated*, ppr. *inosculating*. [< L. *in*, in, on, + *osculum*, dim. of *os*, mouth (> *osculari*, kiss): see *osculate*.] **I.** *trans.* To unite by openings, as two vessels in an animal body; anastomose.

It is an opinion . . . that the sap circulates in plants as the blood in animals; that it ascends through capillary arteries in the trunk, into which are *inosculated* other vessels of the bark answering to veins.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 34.

The latter [the Roman code] has been adopted, or, if I may say so, *inosculated*, into the juridical polity of all continental Europe, as a fundamental rule.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 505.

II. *intrans.* **1.** In *anat.*, to unite by little openings; have intercommunication by running together, as the vessels of the body; anastomose: as, one vein or artery *inosculates* with another.

The underlying muscles and *inosculating* fibrous tissue.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 190.

Hence—**2.** To unite or be connected so as to have intercommunication or continuity; run together; blend by being connected terminally.

Drear, dark, *inosculating* leaves. *Crabbe.*

The several monthly divisions of the journal may *inosculate*, but not the several volumes. *De Quincey.*

inosculation (in-os-kū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *inosculation* = It. *inosculazione*; as *inosculate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The union of two vessels of an animal body by openings into each other, so as to permit the passage of a fluid; anastomosis. Hence—**2.** Some analogous union or relation; a running together; junction: as, in botany, the *inosculation* of the veins of a leaf, or of a scion with the stock in grafting.

There has been a perpetual *inosculation* of the sciences and the arts. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 186.

inosic (i-nos'ik), *a.* [Appar. < **inose* (< Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), strength, force, nerve, fiber, + *-ose*) + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, a word used only in the following phrase.—**Inosic acid**, a name given by Liebig to an acid found in the mother-liquor of the preparation of creatine from flesh-juice. Its existence as a definite compound is doubtful.

inosite (in'ō-sīt), *n.* [< *inos-ic* + *-ite*2.] A saccharine substance ($C_6H_{12}O_6 + 2H_2O$) found in the muscular substance of the heart and in the lungs, kidneys, brain, etc. It has been found in the urine in some cases of glucosuria and of albuminuria, and it exists also in several plants. It is very sweet, and does not undergo alcoholic fermentation, but yields lactic acid when fermented.

inought, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* An obsolete form of *enough*.

in-over (in-ō'vėr), *adv.* [< *in*1 + *over*.] **1.** Also; besides. *Withals.*—**2.** Nearer to any object; close: opposed to *out-over*. [Scotch.]

Syne she sets by the spinning-wheel,
Taks them *in-o'er*, and warms them weel.
W. Beattie, Tales, p. 32.

in-over (in'ō'vėr), *a.* Same as *inby*.

in ovo (in ō'vō). [L.: *in*, in; *ovo*, abl. of *ovum*, an egg: see *ovum*.] In the egg; in an inchoative state.

inower (in-ō'ėr), *adv.* Same as *in-over*.

inoxidizable (in-ok'si-dī-zạ-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *oxidizable*.] In *chem.*, that cannot be oxidized or converted into an oxid.

inoxidized (in-ok'si-dīzd), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *oxidized*.] Not oxidized.

The newly-formed pigment is separated from the *inoxidized* copper by washing on a sieve.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 411.

inp-. For words formerly so beginning, see *imp-*.

in-parabola (in'pạ-rab'ō-lạ), *n.* [< *in(scribed)* + *parabola*.] An inscribed parabola.

inpart†, *n.* [< *in*2 + *part*.] An inward part.

O, my breast, break quickly;
And shew my friends my *in-parts*, lest they think
I have betrayed them. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

in partibus infidelium (in pär'ti-bus in-fi-dē'li-um). [L.: *in*, in; *partibus*, abl. pl. of *par(t-)s*, a part, portion, region; *infidelium*, gen. pl. of *infidelis*, unbelieving, infidel: see *infidel*.] In the regions of infidels; in countries inhabited by unbelievers: in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a phrase describing titular bishops (called briefly *bishops in partibus*) appointed over territories not yet erected into a see.

inpath† (in'pàth), *n.* [< *in*1 + *path*.] An intricate way. *Davies.*

Italy is hence parted by long crosse dangerous *inpaths*.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 396.

in-patient (in'pā'shẹnt), *n.* [< *in*1 + *patient*.] A patient who is lodged and fed as well as treated in a hospital or infirmary. See *out-patient*.

in pectore (in pek'tọ-rē). [L.: *in*, in; *pectore*, abl. of *pectus*, breast, bosom: see *pectoral*.] In or within the breast; in reserve: as, a cardinal *in pectore* (one whose appointment has not been promulgated).

in-pensioner (in'pen'shọn-ėr), *n.* [< *in*1 + *pensioner*.] In the *British army*, a pensioned man who is lodged and maintained in a public institution: opposed to *out-pensioner*, who lives where he pleases.

in-pentahedron (in'pen-tạ-hē'drọn), *n.* [< *in(scribed)* + *pentahedron*.] An inscribed pentahedron.

inperfit†, *a.* A Middle English form of *imperfect*.

in perpetuum (in pėr-pet'ụ-um). [L.: *in*, in, on, for; *perpetuum*, acc. of *perpetuus*, perpetual: see *perpetual*, *perpetuity*.] In perpetuity; forever.

in persona (in pėr-sō'nạ). [L.: *in*, in; *personâ*, abl. of *persona*, person: see *person*.] In person. See *in propria persona*.

in personam (in pėr-sō'nam). [L.: *in*, in, to, against; *personam*, acc. of *persona*, person: see *person*.] Against the person: used in law of a right resting in a purely personal obligation of another, and of proceedings to enforce a right by judgment binding only on the party proceeded against, such as a suit to recover a debt: in contradistinction to a right or a proceeding *in rem*, which binds all the world, such as a proceeding to condemn a ship or to dissolve a marriage. See *action*, 8 (*b*).

in petto (in pet'tō). [It.: *in*, in; *petto*, < L. *pectus*, breast. Cf. *in pectore*.] In or within the breast; in reserve; not disclosed.

in-polygon (in'pol'i-gon), *n.* [< *in(scribed)* + *polygon*.] An inscribed polygon.

in posse (in pos'ē). [NL.: L. *in*, in; *posse*, be able, can (used as a noun): see *posse*, *possible*.] In a potential state of being; not yet actually existing, but ready to come into existence when certain conditions are fulfilled.

in potentia (in pọ-ten'shiạ). [L.: *in*, in; *potentiâ*, abl. of *potentia*, power: see *potent*, *power*, etc.] Potentially; in possibility.

in potestate parentis (in pō-tes-tā'tē pạ-ren'tis). [L.: *in*, in; *potestate*, abl. of *potesta(t-)s*, power; *parentis*, gen. of *paren(t-)s*, a parent: see *potestat*, *parent*.] Subject to the authority of a parent.

inpour (in'pōr), *n.* [< *in*1 + *pour*.] Same as *inpouring*.

The perpetual *inpour* of a coin made full legal tender for its face. *Report Sec. Treasury*, 1886, I. xxxvii.

inpouring (in'pōr'ing), *n.* [< *in*1 + *pouring*.] A pouring in; a great influx.

With this *inpouring* of labor came railroads, factories, and a thousand prolific industries.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 4.

May we describe Christianity as a vast extension and deepening of all the higher ranges of human consciousness, by means of which the *inpouring* of divine influence, in greatly increased volume, was made possible?
F. H. Johnson, Andover Rev., VII. 290.

in præsenti (in prē-zen'tī). [L.: *in*, in; *præsenti*, abl. of *præsen(t-)s*, present: see *present*.] Now; at the present time: in contradistinction to *in futuro*. The promise of marriage at the betrothal is a promise *in futuro*; that at the wedding is a promise *in præsenti*.

inpravable† (in-prā'vạ-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *pravable*.] Not capable of being corrupted.

He . . . set before his eyes alway the eye of the everlasting judge and the *inpravable* judging-place.
Becon, Works, I. 105.

in propria causa (in prō'pri-ạ kâ'zạ). [L.: *in*, in; *propriâ*, abl. fem. of *proprius*, own, proper; *causâ*, abl. of *causa*, cause: see *proper* and *cause*.] In his or her own suit.

in propria persona (in prō'pri-ạ pėr-sō'nạ). [L.: *in*, in; *propriâ*, abl. fem. of *proprius*, own, proper; *personâ*, abl. of *persona*, person.] In one's own person; by or through one's self and not another.

in puris naturalibus (in pū'ris nat-ụ-ral'i-bus). [L.: *in*, in; *puris*, abl. neut. pl. of *purus*, pure, mere; *naturalibus*, abl. neut. pl. of *naturalis*, natural.] In mere natural guise; entirely unclothed; naked.

inpushing (in'pụsh'ing), *n.* [< *in*1 + *pushing*.] A pushing in.

This is accomplished by *inpushings* of the epiblast at the extremities of the body. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, Int., p. xi.

input† (in-pụt'), *v. t.* [ME. *inputten*; < *in*1 + *put*1.] To put in; put on. *Wyclif.*

input (in'pụt), *n.* [< *input*, *v.*] Contribution, or share in a contribution. [Scotch.]

An ilka friend wad bear a share o' the burthen, something might be dune—ilka ane to be liable for their ane *input*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

in-quadric (in'kwod'rik), *n.* [< *in(scribed)* + *quadric*.] An inscribed quadric surface.

in-quadrilateral (in'kwod-ri-lat'ė-rạl), *n.* [< *in(scribed)* + *quadrilateral*.] An inscribed quadrilateral.

inquartation (in-kwâr-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *in*-2 + *quartation*.] In *metal.*, same as *quartation*.

inquere†, *v.* See *inquire*.

inquest (in'kwest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *inquist*; < ME. *enquest*, *enqueste*, < OF. *enqueste*, F. *enquête* = Pr. *enquesta* = It. *inchiesta*, inquiry, < L. *inquisita*, ML. *inquista* (sc. *res*), a thing inquired into, an inquiry, prop. fem. of *inquisitus*, *inquistus*, pp. of *inquirere*, inquire into: see *inquire*. Cf. *quest*.] **1.** Inquiry; search; quest.

For-thy, syr, this *enquest* I require yow here,
That ge me telle with trawthe, if euer ge tale herde
Of the grene chapel.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1056.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science. *South*, Works, I. vi.

2. In *law*: (*a*) A judicial inquiry, especially an inquiry held before a jury; specifically, a proceeding before a jury to determine the amount to be recovered in an action, when there is no trial in the ordinary sense, because the right to recover has been admitted; in common use, a coroner's inquest.

Also that the Baillies from this tyme take [not] eny *enquest* for the kynge, but by xij trewe just and lawfulle men.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

(*b*) The jury itself.

The next day the governour charged an *inquest*, and sent them aboard with two of the magistrates.
Winthrop, Hist. New Eng., I. 271.

Coroner's inquest. See *coroner*.—**Great inquest**†, a grand jury.

And that the price of ale be seased at euery lawday by the *first enquest*, or by the moste party of them.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 382.

Halifax inquest. See *Halifax law*, under *law*[1].—**Inquest of office**, an inquiry made by the sheriff, coroner, or escheator, or by commissioners specially appointed, acting with the aid of a jury, concerning any matter that entitles the state or sovereign to the possession of real or personal property, as to determine the right to lands claimed to be held by aliens. The term is also loosely used of an inquiry into a person's right to the possession of an office held by the government to be forfeited.

The proceeding [impeachment of Judge Pickering] was a mere *inquest of office* under a judicial form.
H. Adams, John Randolph, p. 133.

inquiet† (in-kwī'et), *v. t.* [< F. *inquiéter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *inquietar* = It. *inquietire*, *inquietare*, < L. *inquietare*, make unquiet, disturb, < *inquietus*, unquiet: see *inquiet*, *a.*] To disturb; disquiet.

That no person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, &c., be troubled, impeached, sued, *inquieted*, or molested, for or by reason of any offence.
Milton, Articles of Peace with Irish.

inquiet† (in-kwī'et), *a.* [< F. *inquiet* = Sp. Pg. It. *inquieto*, < L. *inquietus*, restless, unquiet, < *in-* priv. + *quietus*, quiet: see *quiet*, *a.*] Unquiet.

inquietation† (in-kwī-e-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *inquiétation* = Sp. *inquietacion* = Pg. *inquietação* = It. *inquietazione*, < L. *inquietatio*(*n-*), disturbance, < *inquietare*, disturb: see *inquiet*, *v.*] The act of disquieting; disturbance.

To the high displeasure of God, the *inquyetacon* & damage of the Kyngis People, & to the marvaylous disturbance of the Comon Weale of this Realme.
Laws of Hen. VIII. (1530), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 73.

How many semely personagis, by outrage in riote, gaminge, and excesse of apparaill, be induced to theft and robry, and somtime to murder, to the *inquietation* of good men? *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 7.

inquietness†, *n.* Inquietude; disturbance.

It will gender sedicions and vprores and miche *inquietenes* in thy realme. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, vi.

inquietude (in-kwī'e-tūd), *n.* [< F. *inquiétude* = Pr. *inquietut* = Sp. *inquietud* = It. *inquietudine*, < LL. *inquietudo*, restlessness, < L. *inquietus*, restless, unquiet: see *inquiet*, *a.*] 1. Lack of quietude or tranquillity; restlessness of manner or feeling; unrest.—2. Disturbance of mind or body; a feeling of uneasiness or apprehension; disquietude.

There mighty Love
Has fix'd his hopes, *inquietudes*, and fears.
Johnson, Irene, iii. 1.

Inquilinæ (in-kwi-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *inquilinus*, a sojourner, tenant, lodger: see *inquiline*.] A group of hymenopterous insects, the guest gall-flies, a division of *Cynipidæ*, containing those cynipids which are unable to produce galls themselves, and consequently lay their eggs in galls made by other insects.

inquiline (in'kwi-lin), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *inquilino*, < L. *inquilinus*, an inhabitant of a place which is not his own, for **incolinus*, < *incola*, an inhabitant, < *in*, in, + *colere*, inhabit: see *culture*.] I. *n.* In *zoöl.*, an animal that lives in an abode properly belonging to another, either at its expense, as certain insects that live in galls made by the true gall-insects, or merely as a cotenant, as a pea-crab which lives in an oyster-shell, or a sea-anemone growing on a crab's back; a commensal. See cut under *cancrisocial*.

There are several genera of gall-flies which, although they live in galls, do not produce them. These are known as guest gall-flies or *inquilines*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 510.

II. *a.* Having the character of an inquiline; commensal.—**Inquiline gall-fly.** Same as *guest-fly*.

inquilinous (in-kwi-lī'nus), *a.* [< *inquiline* + *-ous*.] Same as *inquiline*. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 46.

inquinate† (in'kwi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inquinatus*, pp. of *inquinare* (> It. *inquinare* = Sp. Pg. *inquinar*), defile, befoul, < *in*, in, on, + OL. *cunire*, void excrement.] To pollute; contaminate.

For an opinion it was of that nation [the Egyptian] that Ibis feeding upon serpents, that venemous food so *inquinated* their ovall conceptions, or eggs within their bodies, that they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 7.

inquination† (in-kwi-nā'shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *inquinação*, < LL. *inquinatio*(*n-*), < *inquinare*, defile: see *inquinate*.] The act of defiling, or the state of being defiled; pollution; corruption.

And the middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called (by some of the ancients) *inquination* or incoction. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 837.

inquirable (in-kwīr'a-bl), *a.* [< *inquire* + *-able*.] Capable of being inquired into; subject to inquisition or inquest.

Taking in hand to shewe the articles *inquirable* before the Justice. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 17.

inquirance†, **enquirance**†, *n.* [ME. *enquirance*, *enqueraunce*; as *inquire* + *-ance*.] Inquiry.

Of Goddes mystery and his werking
Make never, my childe, to ferre *enqueraunce*.
MS. Cantab Ff. i. 6, f. 156. (*Halliwell*.)

inquiration (in-kwi-rā'shọn), *n.* [Irreg. < *inquire* + *-ation*.] Inquiry. [Prov. Eng.]

A decent woman as spoke to her about . . . making secret *inquiration* concerning of me.
Dickens, David Copperfield, ii.

inquire (in-kwīr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inquired*, ppr. *inquiring*. [Also *enquire*; < ME. *inqueren*, *enqueren*, < OF. *enquerre*, *enquerir*, F. *enquérir* = Pr. *enquerer*, *enquerir*, *enguerre*, *inquerer* = Sp. Pg. *inquirir* = It. *inquerire*, *inquirere*, *inchierere*, < L. *inquirere*, seek after, search for, inquire into, < *in*, into, + *quærere*, seek: see *query*, *quest*. Cf. *acquire*, *exquire*, *require*, *conquer*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To search for; seek out; make investigation concerning.

She pulled off her gowne of greene,
And put on ragged attire,
And to faire London she would go,
Her true love to *enquire*.
The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington (Child's Ballads, IV. 159).

2. To ask about (a thing or person); seek knowledge of by asking.

Of euery man he *enquyryd* the certente,
Whiche of his men were ded and which were take.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2565.

Into whatsoever city or town ye shall enter, *enquire* who in it is worthy. Mat. x. 11.

There mighty nations shall *inquire* their doom.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 381.

3†. To call; name.

Now Cantium, which Kent we comenly *inquyre*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 12.

4†. To ask of; question.

She asked and *enquered* hym of many thinges, and he her taught all her askynge for the grete love that he hadde to hir. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 418.

To inquire out, to find or find out by question; gain knowledge of by inquiry or investigation: as, to *inquire out* the plans of an enemy.

Enquire her *out*, do'st hear, Fellow? And tell her her Nephew, Sir Wilfull Witwoud, is in the House.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 14.

=Syn. *Ask*, *Inquire*, *Question*, etc. See *ask*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To seek for knowledge or information; make inquisition or investigation; use means for discovering or learning something.

That is the path of righteousness,
Though after it but few *enquires*.
Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Ballads, I. 111).

The most Antichristian Counsel, and the most tyrannous Inquisition that ever *inquir'd*.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 12.

He who *inquires* has not found; he is in doubt where the truth lies. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 181.

2. To ask for information; seek knowledge of something by asking a question or questions: as, I will *inquire* about it.

Sir, it seems your nature is more constant than to *inquire* after state-news. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 1.

[The principal prepositions used after *inquire* are *of* before the person or subject questioned; *for*, and sometimes *after*, before a thing the discovery or possession of which is desired; *about*, *concerning*, or *after*, and sometimes *of*, before a thing about which information is sought; and *into* before a subject for detailed investigation or examination. *At* is used before the place where or source whence information is sought, and *by* (in the Bible) before the person through whose agency inquiry is made.]

inquire†, *n.* [< *inquire*, *v.*] Inquiry; search; investigation.

At last from Tyre,
Fame answering the most strange *inquire*, . . .
Are letters brought. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 22.

inquirendo (in-kwi-ren'dō), *n.* [< L. (*de*) *inquirendo*, (of) inquiring, abl. ger. of *inquirere*, inquire: see *inquire*.] In *law*, an authority given in general to some person or persons to inquire into something for the advantage of the crown or state.

inquirent† (in-kwīr'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *inquiren*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *inquirere*, inquire: see *inquire*.] Making inquiry; inquiring; seeking to know.

Delia's eye,
As in a garden, roves, of hues alone
Inquirent, curious. *Shenstone*, Economy, ii.

inquirer (in-kwīr'ėr), *n.* One who inquires, searches, or examines; a seeker; an investigator. Also *enquirer*.

Expert *inquirers* after truth;
Whose only care, might truth presume to speak,
Is not to find what they profess to seek.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 102.

inquiring (in-kwīr'ing), *p. a.* Given to inquiry or investigation; searching; inquisitive: as, an *inquiring* mind or look. Also *enquiring*.

inquiringly (in-kwīr'ing-li), *adv.* In an inquiring manner; by way of inquiry. Also *enquiringly*.

inquirist† (in-kwīr'ist), *n.* [< *inquire* + *-ist*.] An inquirer.

But the *inquirist* keeping himself on the reserve as to employers, the girl refused to tell the day or to give him other particulars. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 332.

inquiry (in-kwīr'i), *n.*; pl. *inquiries* (-iz). [Also *enquiry*; an extended form of *inquire*, *enquire*, *n.*, perhaps suggested by *query*.] 1. Search for truth, information, or knowledge; examination into facts or principles: as, an *inquiry* into the truth of a report.

I have been engaged in physical *inquiries*. *Locke*.

Learning stimulated *inquiry*; *inquiry* created doubt.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 421.

2. The act of inquiring; a seeking for information by asking questions; interrogation; inquisition.

He could no path nor tract of foot descry,
Ne by *inquirie* learne, nor ghesse by eyne.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 24.

The men which were sent from Cornelius had made *enquiry* for Simon's house, and stood before the gate.
Acts x. 17.

3. A question; an interrogation; a query.

It is an *inquiry* of great wisdom, what kinds of wits and natures are most apt and proper for what sciences.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 237.

Inquiries none they made; the dreadful day
No pause of words admits, no dull delay.
Pope, Iliad, v. 631.

Court of inquiry. See *court*.—**Writ of inquiry**, a writ directing an inquest; more specifically, a process addressed to the sheriff of the county in which the venue in the action is laid, stating the former proceedings in the action, and commanding the sheriff that by the oath of twelve honest and lawful men of his county he diligently inquire what damages the plaintiff has sustained, and return the inquisition into court. This writ is necessary after an interlocutory judgment, the defendant having let the proceedings go by default, to ascertain the quantum of damages.—**Syn.** 1. *Investigation*, *Scrutiny*, etc. (see *examination* and *inference*), study.—2. *Query*, *Interrogation*. See *question*.

inquisible† (in-kwiz'i-bl), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *inquirere*, pp. *inquisitus*, inquire into (see *inquire*), + *-ible*.] Admitting of judicial inquiry. *Sir M. Hale*.

inquisite†, *v. i.* [< L. *inquisitus*, pp. of *inquirere*, inquire into: see *inquire*, *v.*] To make inquisition; inquire. *Davies*.

He *inquisited* with justice and decorum, and determined with as much lenity towards his enemies as ever prince did. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 40.

inquisition (in-kwi-zish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *inquisition* = Pr. *inquisicio* = Sp. *inquisicion* = Pg. *inquisição* = It. *inquisizione*, < L. *inquisitio*(*n-*), a seeking or searching for, a seeking for grounds of accusation, < *inquirere*, pp. *inquisitus*, seek for, inquire into: see *inquire*.] 1. The act of inquiring; close search or examination; investigation; inquiry.

The two principal senses of *inquisition* [are] the eye and the ear. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 8.

But what concerns it thee, when I begin
My everlasting kingdom? Why art thou
Solicitous? What moves thy *inquisition*?
Milton, P. R., iii. 200.

But it is dangerous to institute an *inquisition* into the motives of individuals. *Everett*, Orations, I. 220.

2. In *law*: (*a*) Inquiry by a jury impaneled by the sheriff, a coroner, or a board of commissioners, to ascertain facts necessary for judicial or legal purposes other than the trial of an action. The term is used of a proceeding, or the verdict on a proceeding, taken by a magistrate or administrative officer and a jury to inquire into a matter of fact concerning any special case, as distinguished from the trial by jury in court of a contested issue between parties. (*b*) The document embodying the result of such inquiry.—3. [*cap.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical court, officially styled the Holy Office, for the suppression of heresy by the detection and punishment of heretics and by other means. Punishment of heretics, even by death, was practised from the fourth century onward, but the Inquisition proper arose in the twelfth century. It was developed in the thirteenth century by Pope Innocent III. and the synod of Toulouse, and extended to France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and other countries. The original inquisitors were the bishops in their own dioceses, with special assistants. On the formal organization of the Inquisition, it was placed in charge of the Dominican order, under a central governing body at Rome called the Congregation of the Holy Office. The Spanish Inquisition was reorganised and put under the control of the state at the end of the fifteenth century, and became especially noted for its severity and the number of its victims, who (as elsewhere) were burned or otherwise punished, according to sentence, by the secular authority. (See *auto da fé*.) The proceedings of the court were conducted with the utmost secrecy; and the confidential officers employed by it were called *familiars*. It was at its height in the thirteenth century, and its methods were extended into Bur-

ingal, the Netherlands, and the Spanish and Portuguese colonies. The influence of the Inquisition diminished in the eighteenth century. It was suppressed in France in 1772, in Portugal under John VI. (died 1826), and in Spain finally in 1834. The Congregation of the Holy Office still exists as a branch of the papal system, but its chief concern is now with heretical literature.—**Inquisition of the dead, inquisition post mortem,** in *law*, an inquest had to determine the devolution of property by escheat on the death of one leaving no heirs.—**Syn. 1.** *Investigation, Scrutiny*, etc. See *examination*.

inquisition† (in-kwi-zish'ọn), *v. t.* [< *inquisition*, *n.*] To subject to inquisition or inquiry; investigate. *Milton.*

inquisitional (in-kwi-zish'ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *inquisition* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by inquisition; especially, marked by strict or harsh inquiry; inquisitorial.

It is thought irony, addressed to some hot bigots then in power, to shew them what dismal effects that *inquisitional* spirit with which they were possessed would have on literature in general, at a time when public liberty looked with a very sickly face!
Warburton, Ded. to the Freethinkers, an. 1738.

2. Of or pertaining to the Inquisition.

inquisitionary (in-kwi-zish'ọn-ạ-ri), *a.* [< *inquisition* + *-ary*.] Inquisitional. [Rare.]

inquisitive (in-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* [< ME. *enquesitif*, < OF. *inquisitif*, F. *inquisitif* = Sp. *inquisitivo*, < L. as if **inquisitivus*, < *inquirere*, pp. *inquisitus*, inquire into: see *inquire*.] 1. Addicted to inquiry or research; disposed to seek information; given to prying into matters; eagerly curious.

Whan these four hundred of the castell come to these sex score, Ewein white honde, that was more *enquesitif*, asked of whens thei were. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 292.

Sir, I am not *inquisitive*
Of secrecies without an invitation.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 3.

Errors . . . are incident oftentimes even to the best and most *inquisitive* of men.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 418.

2. Marked by inquiry; questioning; curious; hence, searching out; bringing to view.

That our desires of serving Christ be quick-spirited, active, and effective, *inquisitive* for opportunities.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 181.

That holds
Inquisitive attention while I read.
Cowper, Task, iv. 52.

A girl in a white-figured gown at work, . . . white window-curtains about her, and the *inquisitive* light streaming around her. *Mag. of Art*, VII. 163.

—**Syn.** *Prying*, etc. (see *curious*), inquiring.

inquisitively (in-kwiz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* In an inquisitive manner; with curiosity to obtain information; with scrutiny.

inquisitiveness (in-kwiz'i-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being inquisitive; the disposition to inquire, ask questions, or investigate; curiosity to learn: as, the *inquisitiveness* of the human mind.

inquisitor (in-kwiz'i-tọr), *n.* [= F. *inquisiteur* = Sp. Pg. *inquisidor* = It. *inquisitore*, < L. *inquisitor*, a seeker, searcher, < *inquirere*, pp. *inquisitus*, inquire into: see *inquire*.] 1. One who inquires or investigates; particularly, one whose official duty it is to inquire and examine: as, the *inquisitors* of the Holy Office or Inquisition.

Whereas God hath appointed them ministers of holy things, they make themselves *inquisitors* of men's persons a great deal farther than need is.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 64.

He dismissed the impertinent *inquisitors*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 268.

Where they looked for proof, it was in a way more becoming *inquisitors* than judges.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1690.

2†. An inquisitive or curious person. *Feltham.*

—**Grand Inquisitor**, a director of a court of inquisition in certain countries, particularly in Portugal and Spain.

inquisitor-general (in-kwiz'i-tọr-jen'ẹ-rạl), *n.* The head of the court of inquisition in several European countries, as Spain, the Netherlands, etc. The most noted in history were Torquemada (appointed in 1483) and his successors in the Spanish Inquisition.

inquisitorial (in-kwiz-i-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [= F. *inquisitorial* = Sp. *inquisitorial*; as *inquisitor* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to inquisition; specifically, pertaining to the Inquisition, or resembling its practices; making strict or searching inquiry.

For a while the latter [Marsh] was unobservant of the *inquisitorial* survey with which he was regarded.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 188.

The bishops themselves could and did exercise stringent *inquisitorial* powers. *Catholic Dict.*

The council of five [at Carthage] had criminal jurisdiction and *inquisitorial* power. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 471.

inquisitorially (in-kwiz-i-tō'ri-ạl-i), *adv.* In an inquisitorial manner.

inquisitorious† (in-kwiz-i-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< ML. *inquisitorius*, < L. *inquisitor*, an inquisitor: see *inquisitor*.] Making strict inquiry; inquisitorial.

Under whose *inquisitorious* and tyrannical duncery no free and splendid wit can ever flourish.
Milton, Church-Government, ii.

inquisitress (in-kwiz'i-tres), *n.* [< *inquisitor* + *-ess*.] A female inquisitor; an inquisitive or curious woman.

Little Jesuit *inquisitress* as she was, she could see things in a true light. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxvi.

inquisiturient† (in-kwiz-i-tū'ri-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. as if **inquisiturien(t-)s*, ppr. of **inquisiturire*, desire to inquire, a desiderative verb, < *inquirere*, pp. *inquisitus*, inquire: see *inquire*.] Given to inquisition, or making strict inquiry; inquisitorial.

This was the rare morsell so officiously snatcht up and so illfavourdly imitated by our *inquisiturient* Bishops.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 13.

inraced (in-rāst'), *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *race* = *rase*.] In *her.*, same as *indented*, 3.

inracinate (in-ras'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inracinated*, ppr. *inracinating*. [< F. *inraciner*, enroot (< L. *in*, in, + *racine*, a root), + *-ate*[2]. Cf. *deracinate*.] To root; implant. *Imp. Dict.*

inrage†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enrage*.

inrail† (in-rāl'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *rail*[1].] Same as *enrail*.

It plainly appeareth that in things indifferent, what the whole Church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inralled* again by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 13.

inrapture†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enrapture*.

in re (in rē). [L.: *in*, in; *re*, abl. of *res*, a thing: see *res*.] In the matter of: used especially in legal phraseology.

inred†, *a.* [ME. *inred*, *inread*; < *in-*[1] (intensive) + *red*.] Very red.

He was nowthir whyit no blake,
And [an] *inred* man he was.
Seven Sages, l. 60.

inregister†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enregister*.

in rem (in rem). [L.: *in*, in, to; *rem*, acc. of *res*, a thing: see *res*.] In relation to a thing: as, an action *in rem*: opposed to *in personam*. See *action*, 8 (*b*).

in rerum natura (in rē'rum nā-tū'rụ). [L.: *in*, in; *rerum*, gen. pl. of *res*, a thing; *naturâ*, abl. of *natura*, nature.] In the nature of things; from the very constitution of things.

I. N. R. I. An abbreviation of Latin *Iesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudæorum* (Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews): an ecclesiastical inscription in designation of Christ in the Christian church, taken from the writing placed by Pilate over Christ's cross (John xix. 19).

inrich†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enrich*.

inring†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enring*.

inrise†, *v. i.* [ME. *inrisen* (tr. L. *insurgere*); < *in-*[1] + *rise*[1].] To rise up. *Wyclif.*

inriser†, *n.* [ME. *inrisere* (tr. L. *insurgen(t-)s*); < *inrise* + *-er*[1].] One who rises up. *Wyclif.*

inro (in'rō), *n.* [Jap., < Chin. *yin*, a seal or stamp, + *lung*, a basket. Chin. *l* becomes Jap. *r*, and Chin. *-ang*, *-ing*, *-ung*, and *-ūng* usually become Jap. *-ō*.] A small ornamental nest of boxes of lacquer-ware, ivory, etc., carried by Japanese at the girdle, and used to hold the seal (hence the name), medicines, perfumes, or the like. The boxes fit upon one another in such a way as to form a single flattened cylinder with almost invisible lines of division, and are held together by a silk cord which passes through tubular holes at the sides, and to which is fastened the netsuke or "bob" by which the inro is suspended from the girdle.

inroad (in'rōd), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *road*.] 1. A predatory or hostile incursion; a raid by public enemies; a temporary or desultory invasion.

Neither wer there any more *inrodes* now by land as they were wont to be from Corinth side by the way of Megara along into their territories.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 785.

In the 1st century B. C. the great Scythian *inroad* expelled the Macedonians from Bactria.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 326.

2. Forcible entrance; powerful or sudden influx or incursion; forcible or insidious encroachment.

The luminous inferior orbs, inclosed
From Chaos, and the *inroad* of Darkness old.
Milton, P. L., iii. 421.

A fierce banditti, . . .
That with a black, infernal train,
Make cruel *inroads* in my brain.
Cowper, To Robert Lloyd.

All Englishmen who valued liberty and law saw with uneasiness the deep *inroad* which the prerogative had made into the province of the legislature.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

inroad (in'rōd), *v.* [< *inroad*, *n.*] **I.**† *trans.* To make an inroad into; invade.

The Saracens . . . conquered Spain, *inroaded* Aquitain.
Fuller.

II. *intrans.* To make an inroad; encroach; depredate. [Rare.]

A growing liberalisation is *inroading* upon the old doctrine of future everlasting punishment.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 269.

inroader (in'rō-dėr), *n.* [< *inroad* + *-er*[1].] An invader. [Rare.]

The Danes never acquired in this land a long and peaceable possession thereof, living here rather as *inroders* than inhabitants. *Fuller*, Worthies, xxiv.

inroll†, **inrol**†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *enroll*.

inrolled (in'rōld), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *rolled*.] In *bot.*, rolled in, as the apex or margin of a leaf.

Fertile specimens [of *Hypnea musciformis*] from the West Indies are more robust and do not so frequently have *inrolled* apices. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 187.

inroller†, **inrolment**†. Obsolete forms of *enroller*, *enrolment*.

inruption (in-rup'shọn), *n.* [A 'restored' form of *irruption*.] A breaking in; irruption. [Rare.]

The true mouth [in the development of an aurelia] then forms by *inruption* at the opposite pole.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 557.

inrush (in'rush), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *rush*, *n.*] A rushing in; a sudden invasion or incursion; an irruption.

Mordecai was so possessed by the new *inrush* of belief that he had forgotten the absence of any other condition to the fulfilment of his hopes.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxviii.

inrush† (in-rush'), *v. i.* [< *in*[1] + *rush*, *v.*] To rush in.

The sea . . . *inrusheth* upon a little region called Keimes. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 654.

in sæcula sæculorum (in sek'ū-lạ sek-ū-lō'rum). [L.: *in*, in, unto; *sæcula*, acc. pl., *sæculorum*, gen. pl., of *sæculum*, an age: see *secular*.] To ages of ages; to all eternity: a phrase occurring in a common Latin form of doxology.

insafety† (in-sāf'ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *safety*.] Lack of safety. *Naunton.*

insalivate (in-sal'i-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insalivated*, ppr. *insalivating*. [< *in-*[2] + *salivate*.] To salivate, or mix with the saliva, as food.

Meal, if fed alone, especially to young calves, should be spread thinly on the bottom of troughs, so that it will be eaten slowly, and be *insalivated*. *Science*, IV. 576.

insalivation (in-sal-i-vā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[2] + *salivation*.] In *physiol.*, the mixing of the saliva with the food in the act of eating.

insalubrious (in-sạ-lū'bri-us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *salubrious*.] Not salubrious; unfavorable to health; unwholesome: as, *insalubrious* air.

I was perswaded not to venture over land by reason of the *insalubrious* season, the dog-star then raging.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 224.

—**Syn.** See *healthy*.

insalubrity (in-sạ-lū'bri-ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *salubrity*.] Lack of salubrity; unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness.

Where the soil was rich it was generally marshy, and its *insalubrity* repelled the cultivators whom its fertility attracted. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

insalutary (in-sal'ū-tạ-ri), *a.* [= OF. *insalutaire*, < LL. *insalutaris*, not salutary, < L. *in-* priv. + *salutaris*, salutary: see *salutary*.] 1. Not salutary; not favorable to health or soundness; unwholesome.

So *insalutary* are the conditions of the environment of the poor in the cities that only by fitting themselves to unfavorable conditions is life worth living.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 487.

2. Not safe; not tending to safety; productive of evil.

insalveable (in-sal'vạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *salveable*.] That cannot be salved or healed; irremediable. [Rare.]

A disgrace *insalveable*. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 4.

in-samet, *adv.* [ME., < *in*[1] + *same*.] Together; in one place.

Women that be of yuell name,
Be ze not to-gedere *in-same*.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 48.

insanability (in-san-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *insanabilidade*; as *insanable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The state of being insanable or incurable.

insanable (in-san'ạ-bl), *a.* [= OF. *insanable* = Sp. *insanable* = Pg. *insanavel* = It. *insanabile*, < L. *insanabilis*, incurable, < *in-* priv. + *sanabilis*, curable: see *sanable*.] Not sanable; incapable of being cured or healed; incurable. For the legal sense, see *insanity*.

insanableness (in-san'ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Insanability.

insanably (in-san'ạ-bli), *adv.* So as to be incurable.

insane (in-sān'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *insano*, < L. *insanus*, unsound in mind, insane, < *in-* priv. +

sanus, sound, sane: see *sane*.] 1. Not sane; unsound or deranged in mind; crazy.

Soon after Dryden's death she [Lady Elizabeth] became *insane*, and was confined under the care of a female attendant. *Malone*, Dryden.

2. Characteristic of a person mentally deranged; hence, wild; insensate; senseless.

The crowd, that if they find
Some stain or blemish in a name of note, . . .
Inflate themselves with some *insane* delight.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. [Attrib. use of *insane* used as a noun in the pl.] Devoted to the use or care of the insane: as, an *insane* asylum.—4†. Making insane; causing insanity.

Or have we eaten on the *insane* root
That takes the reason prisoner?
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

=Syn. 1. Crazed, lunatic, demented, maniacal.

insanely (in-sān'li), *adv.* In an insane manner; madly; without reason.

insaneness (in-sān'nes), *n.* Insanity.

insaniate† (in-sā'ni-āt), *v. t.* [Irreg. < L. *insanire*, be insane, < *insanus*, insane: see *insane*.] To make unsound, distempered, or insane.

Does not the distemper of the body *insaniate* the soul?
Feltham, Resolves, i. 64.

insanie† (in-sā'ni), *n.* [< OF. *insanie* = Sp. Pg. It. *insania*, < L. *insania*, unsoundness of mind, insanity, < *insanus*, insane: see *insane*.] Insanity; madness; insane folly.

He clepeth a calf, cauf; . . . This is abhominable (which he would call abominable); it insinuateth me of *insanie*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1.

In the days of sixth Henry, Jack Cade made a brag,
With a multitude of people; but in the consequence,
After a little *insanie* they tied tag and rag,
For Alexander Iden he did his diligence.
Wilfred Holme, Fall and Evil Successe of Rebellion.

insanify (in-san'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insanified*, ppr. *insanifying*. [< *insane* + *-i-fy*.] To make insane; madden. [Rare.]

There may be at present some very respectable men at the head of these maniacs, who would *insanify* them with some degree of prudence, and keep them only half mad if they could. *Sydney Smith*.

insanitary (in-san'i-tā-ri), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *sanitary*.] Not sanitary; not salubrious; violating sanitary rules or requirements.

Misery, *insanitary* dwellings, and want of food account for this high mortality. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 81.

Mr. Punch draws attention to the *insanitary* state of London slums. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 64.

insanitation (in-san-i-tā'shon), *n.* An insanitary condition; lack of proper sanitary arrangements. [Rare.]

Insanitation, he said, did not cause the disease [cholera]. *The American*, IX. 25.

insanity (in-san'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insanité*, < L. *insanita(t-)s*, unsoundness of mind, insanity, < *insanus*, insane: see *insane*.] A seriously impaired condition of the mental functions, involving the intellect, emotions, or will, or one or more of those faculties, exclusive of temporary states produced by and accompanying acute intoxications or acute febrile diseases. From the denotation of the word are also usually excluded mental defects resulting from arrested development and idiocy, and such conditions as simple trance, ecstasy, and catalepsy, and often senile dementia. The forms of mental disease are very varied, and no classification is universally accepted. The following is that of Krafft-Ebing (1888): **A.** Mental disease in the developed brain. (*a*) Functional psychoses, or mental diseases without recognizable anatomical lesion. (1) Psychoneuroses, mental diseases developed in brains not congenitally weak, nor impaired by early disease, such as meningitis and other cerebral diseases, including melancholia, mania, mania hallucinatoria, acute dementia. (2) Psychical degenerations, diseased states developing in brains weak from birth or from early disease, including reasoning mania, paranœa, periodical insanity, and insanities consequent on certain neurotic conditions, as neurasthenia, hypochondria, hysteria, or epilepsy. (*b*) Mental diseases with recognized anatomical lesions, including delirium acutum, dementia paralytica, senile dementia, cerebral syphilis. To these may be added, as constituting, however, a link between *a* and *b*, mental derangement forming part of chronic alcoholism and morphinism. **B.** Mental defect from arrested development, or idiocy. Insanity develops at all ages, but most frequently in women between twenty-five and thirty-five, and in men between thirty-five and fifty. The age of puberty, the menopause, and old age are times of peculiar liability to mental disease. Among the factors of insanity may be mentioned congenital predisposition; the nervous strain of modern life; lack of rest and amusement, and consequent indulgence in stimulants of various kinds; poor food; severe illness; failure of organs other than the brain, resulting in prolonged cerebral anæmia and toxæmia; poisons, such as alcohol, opium, ergot, chloral, absinthe, lead, and mercury; sexual excesses; child-bearing and lactation; injuries to the head; and severe and depressing emotions. Ordinarily several of these factors combine to produce the derangement. The percentage of cures varies in different hospitals from 20 to 60, depending largely on the classes of cases which predominate.

All power of fancy over reason is a degree of *insanity*.
Johnson, Rasselas, xliii.

The frenzy of the brain may be redress'd,
By med'cine well applied; but, without grace,
The heart's *insanity* admits no cure.
Cowper, Task, vi. 533.

Insanity is an expression only of functional and organic disorder; remove the disorder upon which the *insanity* depends, and the return to mental soundness is secured.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 548.

In its legal use, insanity consists in the lack of such mental soundness as renders a person criminally responsible, or capable of making a valid contract, conveyance, or will, or of managing his own affairs. There is great difference of opinion as to what extent of disease or imperfect development, and what, if any, aberrations of mind not traceable to disease or imperfection of the brain, should be regarded as constituting this degree of mental unsoundness. The tendency of legal opinion has long been to enlarge the scope of the word, and extend the rules as to insanity to derangements not recognised in earlier times, when *insane* was used as the equivalent of *mad* or *lunatic*, and *insanity* generally implied *furor* or *mania*, or, at least, obvious forms of total defect of responsible understanding. What constitutes legal insanity—that is, exonerative or incapacitating insanity—in doubtful cases is now universally regarded as depending upon the relation between the defect in the particular mind and the nature of the act in question. Thus, insanity, as a defense in criminal law, means, according to the rule in England and in many of the United States, incapacity to distinguish between right and wrong, in respect to the act in question, or incapacity to be conscious of acting contrary to law; while by some authorities inability to control the will (irresistible morbid impulse) also is recognised as insanity. Insanity in reference to the law of contracts is generally understood to mean such a defect as incapacitates from a rational assent, considering the nature of the contract, whether marriage, partnership, sale, etc. Insanity (or, as more commonly expressed, unsoundness of mind) in reference to the law of wills is generally understood to mean such a defect as incapacitates from knowing or collecting in mind the facts respecting the property to be disposed of and the persons naturally and justly to be considered in its disposal, or from making an intelligent and rational choice as to its disposal. It has often been defined too narrowly, as consisting only in delusion. It is a disputed question whether the existence of disease or defect in the brain itself is an essential fact. Some of those who hold that one or the other always characterizes insanity are understood to assert that the disease or defect may be inferred from the irrationality of conduct, without other independently adequate evidence.

That insane persons accused of crimes sometimes feign *insanity* has long been recognized, and the examiner must remember that the discovery of deceit on the part of a suspected feigner is not proof of sanity.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 85.

Affective insanity, moral insanity.—**Circular insanity**. See *circular*.—**Communicated insanity**, insane delusions communicated by an insane person to a person predisposed to insanity, who thereby becomes insane.—**Emotional insanity**, derangement of the emotional powers, or inability to control one's impulses.—**Homicidal insanity**, an irresistible desire to kill.—**Impulsive insanity**, instinctive monomania.—**Insanity of action**, moral insanity.—**Insanity of adolescence**, hebephrenia.—**Insanity of doubt**. See the extract.

The peculiar borderland of insanity known as the *insanity of doubt*. The patient has a morbid impulse to do things over and over again, for fear they are not done exactly right. *Science*, X. 53.

Insanity of grandeur, megalomania.—**Insanity of persecution**, insanity in which delusions of being persecuted are prominent features.—**Insanity of puberty**, hebephrenia.—**Katatonic insanity**, katatonia.—**Moral insanity**, irresistible inclination to perverse and illegal action.

What is most difficult to deal with in the way of legal responsibility is the state termed *moral insanity*, where the subject is not beyond being influenced by motives of prospective pain or pleasure, but has contracted such a furious impulse towards some one crime that the greatest array of motives that can be brought to bear is not sufficient. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 490.

Partial insanity, monomania.—**Pellagrous insanity**, insanity appearing as a feature of pellagra.—**Periodical insanity**, a form of mental degeneration in which similar periods of mania or melancholic condition recur at regular intervals. Between such attacks the nervous system shows more or less extensive departure from a normal condition. It includes circular insanity.—**Primary delusional insanity**, a primary derangement characterised by somewhat fixed, systematised, and limited delusions. There is little or no mental enfeeblement at first.—**Primary insanity**, paranœa.—**Secondary delusional insanity**, a form of insanity characterised by the presence of delusions with mental enfeeblement, and developed out of various other forms of derangement, such as mania or melancholia. It either constitutes the final term in the mental decline, or is succeeded by terminal dementia.—**Suicidal insanity**, a form of instinctive monomania characterised by an intense desire to commit suicide.—**Syn.** *Insanity, Lunacy, Derangement, Craziness, Madness, Mania, Frenzy, Delirium*. *Insanity* is the scientific and colorless word for marked disturbance of the mental functions as above described. Its various forms are enumerated in the classification given, and will be found defined under those names. *Lunacy*, aside from its derivation, suggests a condition of some permanence, and is in literary and legal use. *Derangement* is a softened form of expression for *insanity*. *Craziness* expresses the same thing as *insanity*, but with a suggestion of contempt and an implication of peculiar and absurd behavior. It seems to imply a certain amount of incoherence and dementia. *Madness*, as far as it goes beyond the generic meaning of *insanity*, suggests violence in act or expression; so too, and to a greater degree, do *mania* (especially in its popular use) and *frenzy*. *Delirium* indicates a lack of attention to surrounding things and the presence of accredited illusions and hallucinations, with more or less extensive delusions. It is applied especially to temporary states, as in fevers. Most or all of these words may be used by hyperbole to denote foolish or peculiar actions not indicative of insanity.

Blasting the long quiet of my breast
With animal heat and dire *insanity*!
Tennyson, Lucretius.

I have found
The very cause of Hamlet's *lunacy*.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 49.

The wretch who neglects or maltreats the unfortunate subject of mental *derangement* intrusted to his care, if not himself insane and irresponsible, should be regarded with universal contempt.
Chambers, Library of Universal Knowledge, VIII. 41.

There is no *craziness* we feel, that is not a record of God's having been offended by our nature.
Bp. Montagu, Devoute Essays, II. x. 2.

Madness in great ones must not unwatched go.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 197.

It is perfectly certain that the brain of a man suffering from melancholia differs altogether from that of one in acute *mania*. *Quain*, Dict. of Med., p. 715.

Demoniac *phrensy*, moping melancholy,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 485.

Delirium this is call'd which is mere dotage,
Sprung from ambition first.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

insapory† (in-sap'ō-ri), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *sapor*, taste (< *sapere*, taste, know), + *-y*[1].] Tasteless; wanting flavor; insipid.

However ingrate or *insapory* it seems at first, it becomes grate and delicious enough by custom.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 311.

insatiability (in-sā-shia-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insatiabilité* = Sp. *insaciabilidad* = Pg. *insaciabilidade* = It. *insaziabilità*, < LL. *insatiabilita(t-)s*, < L. *insatiabilis*, insatiable: see *insatiable*.] The state of being insatiable; unappeasable desire or craving; insatiableness.

He [Mr. Sverdrup] is believed to recognise the folly of Radical *insatiability*, and the mischief that would result were Norway to insist on measures which Sweden thinks it impossible to accept. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 61.

insatiable (in-sā'shia-bl), *a.* [= F. *insatiable* = Sp. *insaciable* = Pg. *insaciavel* = It. *insaziabile*, < L. *insatiabilis*, that cannot be satisfied, < *in-* priv. + **satiabilis*, that can be satisfied: see *satiable*.] Not satiable; incapable of being satisfied or appeased; inordinately greedy: as, *insatiable* desire; *insatiable* thirst.

She was a rhymer at the age of ten. . . . Apparently, too, she had a mind of that fine northern type which hungers after learning for its own sake, and to which the study of books or nature is an instinctive and *insatiable* desire.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 116.

The populace are instinctive, free-born, *insatiable* beggars. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 57.

=Syn. Unappeasable, unquenchable, voracious.

insatiableness (in-sā'shia-bl-nes), *n.* Insatiability; unappeasable craving or greed.

As the eye in its owne nature is covetous, in that it is not satisfied with seeing (Eccl. i. 8), so the eye of the covetous hath a more particular *insatiableness*.
Bp. Hall, Fashions of the World.

insatiably (in-sā'shia-bli), *adv.* In an insatiable manner; so as to be insatiable.

We lounged about the gentle close, and gazed *insatiably* at that most soul-soothing sight, the waning, wasting afternoon light. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 44.

insatiate (in-sā'shiāt), *a.* [< LL. *insatiatus*, unsatisfied, < L. *in-* priv. + *satiatus*, pp., satisfied: see *satiate*.] Not to be satisfied or sated; insatiable: as, *insatiate* greed.

The *insaciate* couetous men are neuer content, nor wyll open their affection, but locke vp theyr treasures.
Golden Book, xvii.

Hate
Bred in woman *is insatiate*.
Lust's Dominion, ii. 3.

Insatiate archer! could not one suffice?
Thy shaft flew thrice: and thrice my peace was slain.
Young, Night Thoughts, i. 212.

insatiately (in-sā'shiāt-li), *adv.* In an insatiate manner; so as not to be satisfied.

But youth had not us therewith to suffice;
For we on that *insatiately* did feed
Which our confusion afterwards did breed.
Drayton, Pierce Gaveston.

He [Mahomet] was so *insatiately* libidinous that he is not ashamed to countenance his incontinency by a law.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 321.

insatiateness (in-sā'shiāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being insatiate or insatiable.
Bailey, 1727.

insatiety† (in-sā-tī'e-ti), *n.* [= OF. *insatiete*, < L. *insaticta(t-)s*, < *in-* priv. + *satieta(t-)s*, satiety: see *satiety*.] Absence of satiety; unsatisfied desire or demand.

A confirmation of this *insatiety*, and consequently unprofitableness by a cause thereof: "when goods increase, they are increased that eat them."
Granger, On Ecclesiastes (1621), p. 128.

insatisfaction (in-sat-is-fak'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *satisfaction.*] Lack of satisfaction; dissatisfaction. [Rare.]

In all natures you breed a farther expectation than can hold out, and so an *insatisfaction* in the end.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 296.

Nor will it acquit the *insatisfaction* of those which quarrel with all things. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

insaturable† (in-sat'ūr-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *saturable.*] Incapable of being saturated or glutted; insatiable.

Enemies . . . whose hatred is *insaturable*. *Tooker.*

insciencet (in'siens), *n.* [= OF. *inscience* = Pg. *insciencia*, < L. *inscientia*, ignorance, < *inscien(t-)s*, ignorant: see *inscient*[2].] Ignorance; want of knowledge or skill; nescience.

inscient[1] (in'sient), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, + *scien(t-)s*, ppr. of *scire*, know.] Endowed with insight or discernment. [Rare.]

Gaze on, with *inscient* vision, toward the sun.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, ix.

inscient[2]† (in'sient), *a.* [= OF. and F. *inscient* = Pg. It. *insciente*, < L. *inscien(t-)s*, not knowing, ignorant, < *in-* priv. + *scien(t-)s*, knowing, ppr. of *scire*, know: see *science.*] Not knowing; ignorant; unskilful. *Coles*, 1717.

insconcet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *ensconce.*

inscribable (in-skrī'ba-bl), *a.* [< *inscribe* + *-able.*] Capable of being inscribed.

inscribableness (in-skrī'ba-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being inscribable.

inscribe (in-skrīb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inscribed*, ppr. *inscribing.* [= F. *inscrire* = Pr. *inscrire* = Sp. *inscribir* = Pg. *inscrever* = It. *inscrivere*, *iscrivere*, < L. *inscribere*, write in or upon, < *in*, in, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe.*] 1. To write or engrave; mark, as letters or signs, by writing or engraving; specifically, to display in writing on something durable or conspicuous: as, to *inscribe* a name on a roll, tablet, or monument.

In all you writ to Rome, or else
To foreign princes, "Ego et Rex meus"
Was still *inscrib'd*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2, 315.

And 'midst the stars *inscribed* Belinda's name.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 150.

2. To write or engrave the name of, as on a list or tablet; enroll in writing: as, to be *inscribed* among the councilors.

Am I *inscribed* his heir for certain?
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

3. To mark with characters or words.

Oh let thy once-loved friend *inscribe* thy stone,
And with a father's sorrows mix his own.
Pope, Epitaph on Harcourt.

The finest collections of *inscribed* Greek marbles are of course at Athens. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 124.

4. To dedicate or commend (a book or other writing) by a short address less formal than a dedication.

One ode, which pleased me in the reading, . . . is *inscribed* to the present Earl of Rochester. *Dryden.*

5. To imprint deeply; impress: as, to *inscribe* something on the memory.—6. In *geom.*, to draw or delineate in or within, as chords or angles within a circle, or as a rectilinear figure within a curvilinear one. A figure having angular points or vertices (as a polygon or polyhedron) is said to be inscribed in a figure having lines, curves, or surfaces, when every vertex of the former is incident upon the latter; a curved figure is said to be inscribed in a polygon or polyhedron when every side (in the former case) or every face (in the latter) is tangent to it.—Inscribed hyperbola. See *hyperbola.*

inscribed (in-skrībd'), *p. a.* In *entom.*, having conspicuous, more or less angulated, colored lines or marks, somewhat resembling written letters.

inscriber (in-skrī'bėr), *n.* One who inscribes.

Diagrams . . . which Kircher has passed by unnoticed, as though making no part of the *inscriber's* intention.
Fosbrooke, Study of Antiquities, p. 48.

inscriptible (in-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *inscriptible* = It. *inscrittibile*; < L. *inscriptus*, pp. of *inscribere*, inscribe, + *-ible.*] Capable of being inscribed or drawn in or within anything: specifically applied in geometry to certain plane figures and solids capable of being inscribed in other figures or solids.—Inscriptible quadrilateral, a quadrilateral four of whose vertices lie on the circumference of a circle.

inscription (in-skrip'shon), *n.* [= F. *inscription* = Pr. *escriptio* = Sp. *inscripcion* = Pg. *inscripção* = It. *inscrizione*, *iscrizione*, < L. *inscriptio(n-)*, a writing upon, inscription, title, < *inscribere*, pp. *inscriptus*, write upon: see *inscribe.*] 1. The act of inscribing, in any sense of that word.—2. Inscribed symbols, letters, or words; specifically, a descriptive, explanatory, or illustrative memorandum, as a name, title, motto, panegyric, etc., written, engraved, or stamped, as on a monument, a medal, etc.: as, an *inscription* on a tombstone, on a gem, a book, or a picture; the *inscriptions* on the obverse and reverse of a coin or a medal.

Upon the highest Mountain amongst the Alps She left this ostentous *Inscription*, upon a great Marble Pillar.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 29.

With sharpen'd sight pale antiquaries pore,
Th' *inscription* value, but the rust adore.
Pope, Epistle to Addison, l. 36.

Monna Giovanna, his beloved bride, . . .
Enthroned once more in the old rustic chair,
High-perched upon the back of which there stood
The image of a falcon carved in wood,
And underneath the *inscription*, with a date,
"All things come round to him who will but wait."
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Student's Tale.

Specifically—3. In *archæol.*, a historical, religious, or other record cut, impressed, painted, or written on stone, brick, metal, or other hard surface: as, the *inscription* on the Rosetta or the Moabite stone; the cuneiform *inscriptions* on rocks or brick cylinders; the *inscriptions* on the Egyptian temples or in the Roman catacombs; the *inscriptions* on Greek vases, votive tablets of terra-cotta, etc. It is to such inscriptions that our knowledge of Egyptian, Assyrian, and some other ancient languages and institutions is chiefly due; and study of the mass of such records left by the Greeks and Romans has corrected and completed an understanding of the history and civilization of these peoples, and contributed greatly to what we know of their language, their laws, their methods of thought, their traditions, and their public and private institutions and industries of all kinds.

Roman *Inscriptions* (by which general name are designated, in classical archæology, all non-literary remains of the Latin language, with the exception of coins, letters, and journals) fall into two distinct classes, viz. (1) those which were written upon other objects of various kinds, to denote their peculiar purpose, and in this way have been preserved along with them; and (2) those which themselves are the objects, written, to be durable, as a rule, on metal or stone. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 124.

4. A form of complimentary presentation or offering of a book or work of art, less elaborate than a dedication.—5. In *early church music*, a sign or motto, or both combined, placed at the beginning of a canon written in an enigmatical manner, to show how it was to be resolved. The inscription was often designedly more puzzling than the canon itself.—6. In the *civil law*, a consent by an accuser that, if the accusation be false, he will submit to the same punishment which would have been inflicted upon the accused had he been guilty.—7. Entry on the calendar, as of a cause in court.—Ancyrene inscription. See *Ancyrene.*

inscriptional (in-skrip'shon-al), *a.* [< *inscription* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to an inscription; having the character of an inscription.

Inscriptional hexameters.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 510.

inscriptive (in-skrip'tiv), *a.* [< L. *inscriptus*, pp. of *inscribere*, inscribe, + *-ive.*] Of the character of an inscription; inscribed.

When the bells of Rylstone played
Their Sabbath music—"God us ayde!"
That was the sound they seemed to speak;
Inscriptive legend which I ween
May on those holy bells be seen.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

inscroll (in-skrōl'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *scroll.*] To write on a scroll. [Rare.]

Had you been as wise as bold,
Young in limbs, *in judgment old*,
Your answer had not been *inscroll'd*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7, 72.

inscrutability (in-skrö-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inscrutable*: see *-bility.*] The character of being inscrutable or not subject to scrutiny.

So let all our speculations, when they are admitted to the most familiaritie with these mysteries, be still afraid to inquire directly what they are, remembering that they are God's own *inscrutabilities*.
W. Montagu, Devoute Essays, II. i. § 3.

inscrutable (in-skrö'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *inscrutable* = Sp. *inscrutable* = Pg. *inscrutavel* = It. *iscrutabile*, *inscrutabile*, < LL. *inscrutabilis*, inscrutable, < L. *in-* priv. + **scrutabilis*, scrutable: see *scrutable.*] Incapable of being searched into or scrutinized; impenetrable to inquiry or investigation; incognizable: as, the ways of Providence are often *inscrutable.*

The historian undertook to make us intimately acquainted with a man singularly dark and *inscrutable*.
Macaulay, History.

Every mind is thus *inscrutable* to every other mind.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 15.

=Syn. Impenetrable, undiscoverable, incomprehensible, unsearchable, mysterious.

inscrutableness (in-skrö'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being inscrutable; inscrutability.

inscrutably (in-skrö'ta-bli), *adv.* In an inscrutable manner; so as not to be discovered or explained; mysteriously.

But there are cases in which it is *inscrutably* revealed to persons that they have made a mistake in what is of the highest concern to them.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 88.

insculpt† (in-skulp'), *v. t.* [= OF. *insculper* = Sp. Pg. *insculpir* = It. *insculpere*, < L. *insculpere*, cut or carve in or upon, engrave, < *in*, in, + *sculpere*, cut, engrave: see *sculp*, *sculpture.*] To engrave; carve.

Engraven more lyvely in his minde than any forme may be *insculped* upon metall or marble.
Palace of Pleasure, II. 8 4. (*Nares.*)

And what's the crown of all, a glorious name
Insculp'd on pyramids to posterity.
Massinger, Bashful Lover, iv. 1.

insculpsit (in-skulp'sit). [L., 3d pers. perf. ind. of *insculpere*, carve in, engrave: see *insculp.*] He engraved (it): a word appended to an engraving, with the engraver's name or initials prefixed.

insculpt (in-skulpt'), *a.* [< L. *insculptus*, pp. of *insculpere*, cut or carve in: see *insculp.*] In *bot.*, embedded in the rock: said of some saxicolous lichens.

insculption† (in-skulp'shon), *n.* [< LL. *insculptio(n-)*, a cutting or carving, < L. *insculpere*, cut or carve in: see *insculp.*] The act of engraving, or that which is engraved; carved inscription.

What is it to have
A flattering, false *insculption* on a tomb,
And in men's hearts reproach?
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, i.

insculpture (in-skulp'tūr), *n.* [= OF. *insculpture* = Pg. *insculptura*; as *insculp* + *-ture*, after *sculpture.*] Sculpture; an engraved inscription.

My noble general, Timon is dead;
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' the sea;
And on his grave-stone this *insculpture*.
Shak., T. of A., v. 4, 67.

insculpture (in-skulp'tūr), *v. t.* Same as *ensculpture.* *Glover*, Athenaid, viii.

in se (in sē). [L.: *in*, in; *se*, refl. pron., sing. and pl., abl., itself.] In itself; in themselves.

inseat† (in-sēt'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *seat.*] To engulf in the sea.

Horse and foot *inseat'd* together there.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 637.

inseal (in-sēl'), *v. t.* Same as *enseal.*

inseam†, *v. t.* See *enseam*[1].

insearch† (in-sėrch'), *v.* Same as *ensearch.*

insecable† (in-sek'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *insécable* = Sp. *insecable* = Pg. *insecavel* = It. *insecabile*, < L. *insecabilis*, that cannot be cut up, < *in-* priv. + (LL.) *secabilis*, that can be cut, < *secare*, cut: see *section.*] Incapable of being divided by a cutting instrument; indivisible. *Bailey.*

insect (in'sekt), *n.* and *a.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *insekt* = F. *insecte* = Sp. Pg. *insecto* = It. *insetto*, < L. *insectum*, an insect (cf. Gr. ἔντομον, insect, of same lit. sense), prop. neut. of *insectus*, pp. of *insecare*, < *in*, in, + *secare*, cut: see *section.* The name was orig. applied to those insects whose bodies seem to be cut in or almost divided in segments. See *Entoma.*] I. *n.* 1. A small, usually winged and many-legged, invertebrate creature whose body appears to consist of several segments: a term used in popular speech without exactitude, being applied not only to flies, fleas, dragon-flies, butterflies, moths, bees, wasps, crickets, grasshoppers, roaches, beetles, bugs, lice, and other familiar creatures properly called insects, but also, improperly, to other small creatures whose structure and relations are not popularly understood, as the so-called coral *insect*, which is an actinozoan.

So morning *insects*, that in muck begun,
Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting sun.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 27.

May *insects* prick
Each leaf into a gall. *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

2. In *zoöl.*, any member of the class or other division of animals called *Insecta*; an arthropod; a condylopod; an articulated animal with articulated legs, especially one with six such legs; a hexapod. See *Insecta* and *Hexapoda*, 1.—Compound eyes of insects. See *eye*[1].—Coral insect, deciduous insects, etc. See the adjectives.—To expand an insect. See *expand.*

II. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an insect or insects: as, *insect* transformations; *insect* architecture.

The *insect* youth are on the wing,
Eager to taste the honied Spring.
Gray, Spring.

2. Like an insect in any respect; small; mean; contemptible.

Insecta (in-sek'tȧ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *insectum*, insect: see *insect*.] A class or other large division of invertebrated animals, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) With Linnæus, a class divided into eight orders: *Coleoptera*, *Hemiptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Neuroptera*, *Hymenoptera*, *Diptera*, and *Aptera*. But the last of these orders included crustaceans and arachnidans, so that in this sense *Insecta* corresponds to the Cuvierian *Articulata*, the Latreillean *Condylopoda*, or the modern *Arthropoda*, one of the main branches of the animal kingdom. (*b*) With Latreille, by exclusion of *Crustacea* and *Arachnida* (but with retention of *Myriapoda*), the third class of articulated animals with articulated legs, divided into twelve orders: *Myriapoda*, *Thysanura*, *Parasita*, *Sustoria*, *Coleoptera*, *Orthoptera*, *Hemiptera*, *Neuroptera*, *Hymenoptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Rhipiptera*, and *Diptera*. (*c*) By exclusion of *Myriapoda*, the six-footed articulated animals; hexapod arthropods, or *Hexapoda*. In this, the current use of the word, the *Insecta* constitute the largest class of the *Arthropoda*. They have the head, thorax, and abdomen distinct or distinguishable from one another; 3 pairs of legs in the adult, all situated upon the thorax; a pair of antennæ; tracheal respiration; and distinct sexes. The somites or segments of the body number not more than 20, 11 being assumed as the typical number. The head, apparently a single segment, is presumed to consist of several coalesced somites: besides the antennæ, it bears a pair of eyes, simple or oftener compound, and the usually complicated mouth-parts. The thorax is composed of three definable segments, the prothorax, mesothorax, and metathorax, the last two of which usually bear each a pair of wings, either fitted for flight, or, in the case of the anterior pair, modified into wing-covers or elytra, which may or may not cover all the abdominal segments. The abdominal segments, in adult insects, have no wings or legs; but some of the terminal segments may be modified into external sexual organs (of either sex), as ovipositor, etc., or bear long filaments. The legs are always jointed, and normally consist of 5 principal divisions: coxa, trochanter, femur, tibia, and tarsus; the tarsal segment being composed of from 1 to 5 joints, and usually ending in a pair of claws. Insects are always produced from eggs, though in some the phenomenon of parthenogenesis occurs, as in plant-lice. Nearly all insects undergo metamorphosis, or more or less complete transformation from the embryo to the imago. Among the many classifications of *Insecta* which have been proposed, that which is primarily based upon the absence, incompleteness, or perfection of metamorphosis is now usually adopted, giving the three subclasses *Ametabola*, *Hemimetabola*, and *Metabola* (*Holometabola*). The *Ametabola* are wingless as well as not subject to metamorphosis. By some they are made to include four orders, *Anoplura*, *Mallophaga*, *Collembola*, and *Thysanura*; but the first two of these orders are often differently placed, and the last two merged in one. The *Hemimetabola* undergo incomplete metamorphosis, the larva differing from the imago chiefly in being smaller and wingless, and the pupa being generally active, or at least capable of movement. The orders *Hemiptera* (*Homoptera* and *Heteroptera*), *Orthoptera*, and *Pseudoneuroptera* are hemimetabolous. The *Metabola* (*Holometabola*) undergo complete transformation, the larva being worm-like, as a caterpillar, maggot, or grub, and the pupa quiescent. These have five leading orders: *Neuroptera*, *Diptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Coleoptera*, and *Hymenoptera*, to which *Aphaniptera* and *Strepsiptera* are sometimes added. Sundry other orders of *Insecta* are adopted by some writers, as *Thysanoptera*, *Euplexoptera*.

Morphology of Parts of the Head of an Insect, giving nomenclature.

I., II., III., side, upper, and under views of head of cockroach (*Blatta orientalis*). I. and II.: *a*, epicranial suture on the epicranium, *c*, branching to *b*, the fenestræ; *f*, antennæ; *g*, eyes; *lb*, labrum; *mn*, mandibles; *ca*, cardo; *st*, stipes; *ga*, galea; *pl*, palpus of maxilla; *p*, palpus of labium, or labial palp, borne upon the palpiger; *q*, mentum and submentum of labium; *h*, the margins of the occipital foramen; *lc*, two inferior cervical sclerites; *lc*, lateral cervical sclerites; *pn*, pronotum of prothorax. III. Labium and right maxilla, from below: letters as before, except *la*, lacinia of maxilla; *pg*, paraglossa; *li*, ligula; *m*, mentum; *sm*, submentum.

insectarium (in-sek-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *insectaria*, *insectaria* (-umz, -ȧ). [NL., < L. *insectum*, insect, + *-arium*.] A place in which a collection of living insects is kept; an entomological vivarium; also, the collection itself.

The *insectarium* at the Zoölogical Gardens.
W. A. Forbes.

insectary (in'sek-tȧ-ri), *n.*; pl. *insectaries* (-riz). [< NL. *insectarium*, q. v.] Same as *insectarium*.

We hope that the time is near when the need of an *Insectary* for entomological work will be as fully appreciated as is the necessity for a propagating house for the horticulturist or a conservatory for the botanist.
J. H. Comstock, Amer. Nat., Dec., 1888, p. 1129.

insectation† (in-sek-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *insectatio(n-)*, a pursuing, pursuit, < *insectari*, pursue, follow upon, freq. of *insequi*, follow upon: see *insequent*.] Persecution; calumniation; backbiting.

My soule stirred by mine owne conscience (without *insectation*, or reproche laieng to any other mans).
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1431.

insectator† (in'sek-tā-tor), *n.* [< L. *insectator*, a pursuer, < *insectari*, pursue: see *insectation*.] 1. A prosecutor or adversary at law.—2. A persecutor. *Bailey*.

insectean (in-sek'tē-an), *a.* [< *insect* + *-e-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Insecta*; insectiform: as, an *insectean* form or organ.

insected† (in-sek'ted), *a.* [< L. *insectus*, pp. of *insecare*, cut in: see *insect*.] Incised; cut into segments like an insect.

We can hardly endure the sting of that small *insected* animal [the bee]. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 6.

insect-fungi (in'sekt-fun'jī), *n. pl.* Fungi parasitic upon insects, as the *Entomophthoreæ*, of which the principal genus is *Empusa*, which attack the house-fly and other insects, and *Botrytis Bassiana*, which produces the disease known as muscardine in silkworms. See cut under *Cordyceps*.

insect-gun (in'sekt-gun), *n.* A small bellows for blowing insect-powder into crevices in walls and furniture, or for distributing it upon house-plants; a powder-blower.

insecticidal (in-sek-ti-sī'dal), *a.* Pertaining to the killing of insects, or having the property of killing them.

insecticide[1] (in-sek'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *insectum*, an insect, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who or that which kills insects.

Its [the starling's] varied song, its sprightly gestures, its glossy plumage, and, above all, its character as an *insecticide*—which last makes it the friend of the agriculturist and the grazier—render it an almost universal favourite.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 457.

When the value of Paris green as an *insecticide* was first discovered. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 354.

insecticide[2] (in-sek'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *insectum*, an insect, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The act of killing insects.

insectiform (in-sek'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *insectum*, an insect, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of an insect; insect-like; insectile.

Illustrated with the marvelous likenesses of two hundred figured or rather *insectiform* stones.
A. D. White, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 440.

insectifuge (in-sek'ti-fūj), *n.* [< L. *insectum*, an insect, + *fugare*, cause to flee.] A substance which serves as a preventive or protective remedy against insects by expelling them, but not necessarily killing them.

insectile (in'sek-til), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *insectil*; as *insect* + *-ile*.] I. *a.* Insect-like; having the nature or character of an insect; insectiform: as, *insectile* animals.

Insectile animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bacon*.

II. *n.* An insect. [Rare.]

It is destruction of all the hopes and happiness of infants, a denying to them an exemption from the final condition of beasts and *insectiles*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 388.

Insectivora (in-sek-tiv'ǫ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *insectivorus*: see *insectivorous*.] 1. In *mammal.*: (*a*) An order of placental quadrupeds, comprising small mammals of the most varied forms, aspects, and habits, terrestrial and fossorial, arboreal, or natatorial, and mostly insectivorous, but in one group flying and frugivorous. They have a relatively small, smooth cerebrum, the hemispheres of which are one-lobed and do not cover the cerebellum; the uterus bicornuate; the testes abdominal or inguinal; the penis pendent or suspended; the placenta discoidal deciduate; the dentition diphyodont and heterodont; the teeth enameled, and typically 3 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each side of each jaw, but variable (always more than two lower incisors, and the molars tuberculate and rooted); limbs well developed, and ambulatorial or modified for climbing, swimming, or flying; clavicles present (except in *Potamogalidæ*); the carpal and metacarpal bones well developed and differentiated; the feet unguiculate and nearly always five-toed; and the body furry or spiny. The order is divisible into two suborders, *Dermoptera* or *Pterophora*, containing the *Galeopithecidæ* or flying-lemurs, and *Insectivora vera* or *Bestiæ*, including all the rest, which consist of ten families with many genera and numerous species, the most familiar of which are the shrews, moles, and hedgehogs. (*b*) A division of the order *Chiroptera*, including the insectivorous as distinguished from the frugivorous bats. The name being preoccupied by another order of animals, the term *Animalivora* has been proposed as a substitute for *Insectivora* in this sense.

2. In *entom.*, a group of insectivorous hymenopterous insects. *J. O. Westwood*.

Insectivores (in-sek-tiv'ǫ-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Insectivora*.] Same as *Insectivora*.

insectivorous (in-sek-tiv'ǫ-rus), *a.* [= F. *insectivore* = Sp. *insectivoro* = Pg. *insectivoro* = It. *insettivoro*, < NL. *insectivorus*, < L. *insectum*, insect, + *vorare*, devour.] 1. Feeding or subsisting on insects, as an animal or a plant. A number of insectivorous plants have in recent times been shown to exist, as the genera *Dionæa* and *Drosera*.

Drosera is properly an *insectivorous* plant.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 134.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Insectivora*, in any use of that name, or having their characters.

insect-net (in'sekt-net), *n.* A light hand-net used for the capture of insects. A usual form consists of a hoop of wire attached by a ferrule to a wooden handle, and carrying a bag of mosquito-netting, thin muslin, or bobbin-net lace. The depth of the bag is a little more than twice its diameter.

insectologer† (in-sek-tol'ǫ-jėr), *n.* [As *insectology* + *-er*.] One who studies insects; an entomologist.

The insect itself is, according to modern *insectologers*, of the ichneumon-fly kind. *Derham*, Physico-Theology.

insectology† (in-sek-tol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [= F. *insectologie* = Pg. *insectologia*, < L. *insectum*, insect, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of insects; entomology.

insect-powder (in'sekt-pou'dėr), *n.* A dry powder used to kill or expel insects; an insecticide or insectifuge. The principal kinds, used against museum and household pests, are the Persian, made from the dry flowers of *Pyrethrum roseum*; the Dalmatian (also called Persian), from those of *Pyrethrum cinerariæfolium*; and the Californian, also made from the last-named plant, all of which are known as *buhach*.

insecure (in-sę-kūr'), *a.* [= Sp. *inseguro*; as *in-*[3] + *secure*.] 1. Not secure, firm, or safe; liable to give way; unsafe.

Am I going to build on precarious and *insecure* foundations? *Bp. Hurd*.

Four columns had shown such weakness that the vaulting arches and the walls that rested upon them had become *insecure*.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 171.

2. Not fully assured; not free from apprehension, fear, uncertainty, or doubt; uncertain.

He . . . is continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself. *Tillotson*.

But is she truly what she seems?
He asks with *insecure* delight,
Asks of himself and doubts.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, i.

insecure†, *v. t.* [< *insecure*, *a.*] To make insecure; imperil.

Every degree of recession from the state Christ first put us in, is a recession from our hopes, and an *insecuring* our condition. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), Great Exemplar, I. 187.

insecurely (in-sę-kūr'li), *adv.* In an insecure manner; without security or safety.

When I say secured, I mean in the sense in which the word should always be understood at courts, that is *insecurely*. *Chesterfield*.

insecureness (in-sę-kūr'nes), *n.* Insecurity.

insecurity (in-sę-kū'ri-ti), *n.* [= F. *insécurité*; as *in-*[3] + *security*. Cf. *insecure*.] 1. The state of being insecure or unsafe; liability to give way, be lost, or become unsafe or fraught with danger; want of secureness or stability; instability; liability to damage or loss: as, the *insecurity* of a staircase or of a foundation.

There is also a time of *insecurity*, when interests of all sorts become objects of speculation.
Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.

In drawing, the picture is not faultless; there is a touch of *insecurity* in some of the outlines.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 176.

2. Lack of assurance or confidence, especially in regard to one's safety, or the security or

stability of something; apprehensiveness of change, loss, or damage; doubt; uncertainty: as, a feeling of *insecurity* pervaded the community.

With what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects . . . unto arbitrary calculations. *Sir T. Browne.*

insecution† (in-sē-kū'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *insecutio(n-)*, a pursuing, < L. *insequi*, pp. *insecutus*, pursue: see *insectation*.] A following after something; close pursuit.

Æacides, that wishly did intend
(Standing asterne his tall neckt ship) how deepe the skirmish drew
Amongst the Greeks, and with what ruth the *insecution* grew. *Chapman*, Iliad, xi.

inseminate (in-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inseminated*, ppr. *inseminating*. [< L. *inseminatus*, pp. of *inseminare*, sow or plant in, < *in*, in, + *seminare*, sow, plant, < *semen*, seed: see *semen*. Cf. *disseminate*.] To sow; inject seed into; impregnate. *Cockeram.* [Rare.]

insemination (in-sem-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *insémination*, < L. as if **inseminatio(n-)*, < *inseminare*, sow or plant in: see *inseminate*.] The act of sowing or of injecting seed; impregnation. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

insensate (in-sen'sāt), *a.* [< LL. *insensatus*, < *in-* priv. + *sensatus*, endowed with sense, < L. *sensus*, sensation, sense: see *sense*.] 1. Not endowed with sense; destitute of the power of feeling; naturally senseless; inanimate.

The silence and the calm
Of mute *insensate* things. *Wordsworth.*

2. Wanting or deprived of sense; destitute of natural sense or feeling; stupid.

As their own ruin on themselves to invite,
Insensate left, or to sense reprobate. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1685.

We wonder that a man could possibly be so sottish; and yet we ourselves by temptation become no less *insensate*. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. 1836), ii. 47.

3. Marked by want of sense or feeling; manifesting insensibility; irrational; maniacal.

Wisely they
Despise the *insensate* barbarous trade of war. *Thomson*, Winter, l. 844.

The vast, black, raging spaces, torn and wild,
With an *insensate* fury answer back
To the gale's challenge. *C. Thaxter*, At the Breaker's Edge.

insensateness (in-sen'sāt-nes), *n.* The state of being insensate or senseless; want of sense or feeling; stupidity.

insense1†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *incense*1.

insense2 (in-sens'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insensed*, ppr. *insensing*. [Appar. < *in-*2 + *sense*; but most instances cited are certainly to be referred to *incense*1 (formerly often spelled *insense*), in a similar meaning. Prob. the more mod. instances (dial.) are understood as < *in-*2 + *sense*.] To instruct; inform; make to understand. *Grose.*

insenseless† (in-sens'les), *a.* [< *in-*3 (here cumulative) + *senseless*.] Senseless; without feeling; insensible. [Rare.]

In other men 'tis but a huff
To vapour with, instead of proof,
That, like a wen, looks big and swells,
Insenseless, and just nothing else. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. ii. 394.

insensibility (in-sen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insensibilité* = Sp. *insensibilidad* = Pg. *insensibilidade* = It. *insensibilità*; as *insensible* + *-ity*.] 1. Lack of physical sensibility; the state of being insensible to physical impressions; absence of feeling or sensation.

There holdeth me sometyme by Almighty God as it were eaen a swone, and an *insensibilitie* for woonder. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 12.

Insensibility to suffering was no longer professed; indomitable strength was no longer idolised; and it was felt that weakness and sorrow have their own appropriate virtues. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 256.

2. Lack of moral sensibility, or the power to be moved or affected; lack of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion.

Peace (if *insensibility* may claim
A right to the meek honours of her name). *Cowper*, Hope, l. 235.

One great cause of our *insensibility* to the goodness of our Creator is the very extensiveness of his bounty. *Paley.*

Man only can be aware of the *insensibility* of man towards a new gown. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 54.

=Syn. *Indifference*, *Insensibility*, *Impassibility*, etc. See *apathy*.

insensible (in-sen'si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *insensible* = Sp. *insensible* = Pg. *insensivel* = It. *insensibile*, < LL. *insensibilis*, that cannot be felt, < L. *in-* priv. + *sensibilis*, sensible: see *sensible*.] I. *a.* 1. Not perceptible by the senses; imperceptible; inappreciable.

The delicate graduation of curves that melt into each other by *insensible* transitions. *J. Caird.*

Already in the distance the white waves, the "skipper's daughters," had begun to flee before a breeze that was still *insensible* on Aros. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

In inland seas, such as the Mediterranean, the tides are nearly *insensible* except at the ends of long bays. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 354.

2. Not sensible to the mind; not consciously apprehended or appreciated; unconscious.

How many persons do you meet, the *insensible* influence of whose manners and character is so decided as often to thwart their voluntary influence! *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 191.

There are *insensible* transitions between the humble salaams of the Hindoo, the profound bow which in Europe shows great respect, and the moderate bend of the head expressive of consideration. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 385.

3. Without the power of feeling or sensation; without corporeal sensibility.

How gladly would I meet
Mortality my sentence, and be earth
Insensible! *Milton*, P. L., x. 777.

Anything which renders a human being totally *insensible*, sometimes for hours, to the sharpest pain, must be attended with considerable danger to life. *E. T. Tibbits*, Med. Fashions, p. 21.

4. Not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling or tenderness: as, to be *insensible* to the sufferings of others.

Art thou grown
Insensible in ill, that thou goest on
Without the least compunction? *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

Nothing disturbs the tranquillity of their souls, equally *insensible* to disasters and to prosperity. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 68.

Laura was . . . not *insensible* to the renown which his sonnets brought her. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 9.

5†. Void of sense or meaning; meaningless.

If it make the indictment *insensible* or uncertain, it shall be quashed. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Pleas of the Crown, ii. 24.

Insensible caloric, an obsolete term for *latent heat*. See *heat*. **=Syn.** 1. Imperceivable.—4. Dull, torpid, senseless, unconscious, unfeeling, unsusceptible, indifferent, hard, callous.

II.† *n.* One who is lacking in sensibility; a thoroughly apathetic person.

His reason and the force of his resolutions enabled him on all occasions to contain himself, and to curb the very first risings of passion—and that in such a degree that he was taken almost for an *insensible*. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 53.

What an *insensible* must have been my cousin, had she not been proud of being Lady Grandison. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 405.

insensibleness (in-sen'si-bl-nes), *n.* Insensibility.

And Panætius, one of the wisest of the Stoicks, is so far from making *insensibleness* of pain the property of a wise man that he makes it not the property of a man. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

insensiblist (in-sen'si-blist), *n.* [< *insensible* + *-ist*.] One who is insensible to emotion or passion; one who is apathetic or who affects apathy. [Rare.]

Mr. Meadows, . . . since he commenced *insensiblist*, has never once dared to be pleased. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, iv. 2.

insensibly (in-sen'si-bli), *adv.* In an insensible manner; so as not to be felt or perceived; imperceptibly.

His behaviour in an assembly [is] peculiarly graceful in a certain art of mixing *insensibly* with the rest, and becoming one of the company, instead of receiving the courtship of it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 340.

The war of Granada had *insensibly* trained up a hardy militia. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

insensitive (in-sen'si-tiv), *a.* [= Pg. It. *insensitivo*; as *in-*3 + *sensitive*.] Not sensitive; having little or no sensibility.

In certain cases the hypnotic is *insensitive*. *Science*, XIII. 50.

People have lived and died without the use of eyes, but nobody has ever grown up with an *insensitive* skin. *G. C. Robertson*, Mind, XIII. 423.

insensitiveness (in-sen'si-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being insensitive.

The relation between depth of sleep and frequency of dreams seems explicable on the supposition that the *insensitiveness* to outside excitations present in deep sleep also induces *insensitiveness* to internal impressions. *Science*, XIII. 88.

insensuous (in-sen'sụ-us), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *sensuous*.] Not sensuous; not addressing itself to or affecting the senses.

That intermediate door
Betwixt the different planes of sensuous form
And form *insensuous*. *Mrs. Browning.*

insentient (in-sen'shient), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *sentient*.] Not sentient; not having perception, or the power of feeling.

The mind is the sentient being; and as the rose is *insentient*, there can be no sensation, nor any thing resembling sensation, in it. *Reid*, Intellectual Powers, ii. 16.

inseparability (in-sep'ạ-rạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inséparabilité* = Sp. *inseparabilidad* = Pg. *inseparabilidade*, < LL. *inseparabilita(t-)s*, inseparableness, < L. *inseparabilis*, inseparable: see *inseparable*.] The condition or quality of being inseparable or incapable of disjunction.

The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from their *inseparability*, motion being nothing but change of distance between any two things. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xiii. § 14.

inseparable (in-sep'ạ-rạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *inséparable* = Sp. *inseparable* = Pg. *inseparavel* = It. *inseparabile*, < L. *inseparabilis*, that cannot be separated, < L. *in-* priv. + *separabilis*, separable.] Not separable; incapable of being separated or disjoined; not to be parted.

He fell into a sort of criticism upon magnanimity and courage, and argued that they were *inseparable*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 350.

Clouds, and intermingling mountain-tops,
In one *inseparable* glory clad. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, x.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and *inseparable*. *Webster*, Second Speech on Foote's Resolution.

Inseparable accident, in *logic*, an accident which cannot be separated from its subject.—**Inseparable adjunct**, in *logic*, an adjunct which cannot really be separated from its subject, although the latter may be conceived without the adjunct.—**Inseparable association**. See *association*.—**Inseparable prefix**, in *gram.*, a prefix not having also the character of an independent word, and so not separable or to be separated from the forms to which it is added: as *be-* (of *begin*, etc.) in English and German, *re-* and *con-* in Latin, etc.

inseparableness (in-sep'ạ-rạ-bl-nes), *n.* Inseparability.

inseparably (in-sep'ạ-rạ-bli), *adv.* In an inseparable manner; so as not to be capable of being separated.

Which shall I first bewail,
Thy bondage or lost sight?
Prison within prison
Inseparably dark? *Milton*, S. A., l. 154.

The wheat and the tares grow together *inseparably*, and must either be spared together or rooted up together. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

inseparate (in-sep'ạ-rāt), *a.* [= It. *inseparato*, < LL. *inseparatus*, not separate, < L. *in-* priv. + *separatus*, separate: see *separate*.] Not separate; united.

Joy, which is *inseparate* from those eyes. *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 553).

inseparation (in-sep-ạ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *inseparate* + *-ion*.] In *bot.*, the congenital union of contiguous organs, as the petals of a gamopetalous corolla: a term proposed by Masters as a substitute for the terms *coalescence* and *adnation*.

inseparized†, *a.* [Irreg. < *insepar(ate)* + *-ize* + *-ed*2.] Inseparable.

Knew well the Cares from Crowns *inseparis'd*. *Sylvester*, Memorials of Mortalitie, st. 42.

insequent† (in'sē-kwent), *a.* [< L. *insequen(t-)s*, ppr. of *insequi*, follow upon, pursue, < *in*, on, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] Following on; subsequent.

The debt was not cancell'd to that rigid and hard servant, for if he had his Apocha or quietance, to speak after the manner of men, he were free from all *insequent* demands. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 25.

inserene† (in-sē-rēn'), *a.* [< L. *inserenus*, not serene, < *in-* priv. + *serenus*, serene: see *serene*.] Not serene; unserene.

inserene† (in-sē-rēn'), *v. t.* [< *inserene*, *a.*] To deprive of serenity; disturb.

Death stood by,
Whose gastly presence *inserenes* my face. *Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 18.

insert (in-sėrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *insertus*, pp. of *inserere* (> It. *inserire* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *inserir* = F. *insérer*), put, bring, or introduce into, insert, < *in*, in, + *serere*, join: see *series*. Cf. *exsert*.] 1. To put in; place or cause to be placed in or among; introduce: as, to *insert* a key in a lock; to *insert* an advertisement in a newspaper.

I will not here *insert* any consolatory sentences. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 520.

Now the cleft rind *inserted* graffs receives,
And yields an offspring more than Nature gives. *Pope*, Vertumnus and Pomona, l. 13.

Since I have communicated to the world a plan which has given offence to some gentlemen whom it would not be very safe to disoblige, I must *insert* the following remonstrance. *Addison*, The Tall Club.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, to attach, as a muscle or ligament to a bone. See *insertion*, 3.—**Inserted column.** Same as *engaged column* (which see, under *column*).

insert (in'sėrt), *n.* [< *insert*, *v.*] Something inserted. Specifically—(*a*) An additional sentence or passage annexed to a proof to be inserted in the print; a rider. (*b*) In the postal service, a paper, circular, etc., placed within the folds of a newspaper or the leaves of a book, periodical, etc.

inserted (in-sėr'ted), *p. a.* Put or set in. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, attached to or growing out of some part: said especially of the parts of a flower: as, the calyx, corolla, and stamens of many flowers are *inserted* on the receptacle. (*b*) In *entom.*: (1) Having the base covered by the parts behind: opposed to *free*: as, an *inserted* head. (2) Situated in; springing from: as, antennæ *inserted* at the sides of the front. (*c*) In *anat.*, having an insertion, as a muscle or ligament; attached, as the smaller or more movable end of a muscle: as, the muscle arises from the humerus and is *inserted* in the ulna.

insertion (in-sėr'shọn), *n.* [= F. *insertion* = Pr. *insercio* = Sp. *insercion* = Pg. *inserção* = It. *inserzione*, < LL. *insertio*(*n*-), a putting in, ingrafting, < L. *inserere*, pp. *insertus*, put in, insert: see *insert*.] 1. A putting in; the act of inserting, or placing, or setting something in or among other things: as, the *insertion* of a beam in a wall.

I would not be understood to speak in prejudice of Lucan, who has not only adorned his subject by this digression from it, but fully compensated for its unseasonable *insertion*. *W. L. Lewis*, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, iv. 667, note.

2. That which is inserted. Specifically—(*a*) A passage or paragraph inserted in the text of a writing.

He softens the relation by such *insertions*, before he describes the event. *Broome.*

The redactional *insertion* displaced it [the prayer of Solomon in 1 Ki. viii.] in one recension and led to its mutilation in the other. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 84.

(*b*) A band of lace or other ornamental material inserted in a plain fabric for decorative purposes. Such bands are often made with both edges alike, and with a certain amount of plain stuff on either side, to allow them to be sewed on strongly.

3. Place or manner of attachment. (*a*) In *bot.*, the place or the mode of attachment of an organ to its support. (*b*) In *anat.*, the place or the mode of attachment of a muscle to the part to be moved: opposed to *origin*. There is no absolute distinction between the origin and the insertion of a muscle, these being convertible terms, as referring to the two ends of the muscle; but the more movable point of attachment is usually considered the insertion. (*c*) In *zoöl.*, attachment of a part or organ, with special reference to the site or manner of such attachment.—**Epigynous insertion**, in *bot.*, an insertion on the summit of the ovary. See cut under *epigynous*.—**Hypogynous insertion**, in *bot.*, an insertion beneath the ovary.—**Perigynous insertion**, in *bot.*, an insertion upon the calyx surrounding the ovary.

insertor†, **insertour**† (in-sėr'tọr), *n.* See the quotation.

Your first figure of tollerable disorder is [Parenthesis], or by an English name the *[Insertour]*, and is when ye will seeme for larger information or some other purpose, to peece or graffe in the midst of your tale an vnnecessary parcell of speach. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 140.

inserve† (in-sėrv'), *v. t.* [< L. *inservire*, be of service to, serve, be devoted to, < *in*, in, to, + *servire*, serve: see *serve*.] To conduce to; be of use to.

He had *inserved* to the Villany to please the Tyrant. *E. Phillips*, World of Words (1706).

inservient† (in-sėr'vi-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *inservien*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *inservire*, serve: see *inserve*.] Of use in the attainment of an end; assisting.

The other (by which tis conceived the drink doth pass) is the weason, rough artery, or wind-pipe, a part *inservient* to voice and respiration. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 8.

By conducting the spirits into the nerves and muscles *inservient* to the motion of the limbs, [music] doth make the patient leap and dance. *Boyle*, Works, II. 181.

insession† (in-sesh'ọn), *n.* [< LL. *insessio*(*n*-), < L. *insidere*, pp. *insessus*, sit in or upon, < *in*, in, on, + *sedere*, sit: see *session*.] 1. The act of sitting in, on, or upon; especially, the act of sitting in a bath; a sitz-bath.

Also ointments, baths, *insessions*, foments, and other such like medicines made of things having restrictive vertue, do profit. *Burrough's Method of Physick* (1624).

2. That in, on, or upon which one sits.

Insessions be bathing-tubs half full, wherein the patient may sit. *Holland.*

Insessores (in-se-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *insessor*, a besetter, waylayer, lit. 'one who sits upon,' < L. *insidere*, pp. *insessus*, sit in or upon: see *insession*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) The perchers; in Vigors's system of classification, adopted by Swainson and many others, an extensive order of birds, of arboreal habits, having the feet fitted for perching, with 3 toes in front and 1 behind, and not raptorial. A majority of all birds were included in this order, of which the leading types were *Conirostres*, *Dentirostres*, *Tenuirostres*, and *Fissirostres*. The group thus constituted corresponds exactly to no modern order, but is nearly equivalent to *Passeres* together with those *Picarix* which are not yoke-toed, thus including all the true passerine or passeriform birds, and many others. The term has been used with varying latitude of definition, and is now obsolete, the group of birds it designated being an artificial one. (*b*) In Bonaparte's dichotomous physiological classification of birds, one of two subclasses of *Aves* (the other being called *Grallatores*), including those (chiefly monogamous) birds which rear their young in the nest. As the term had been before employed in a very different sense, it was subsequently changed to *Altrices*. (*c*) In Coues's system of classification (1884), the perchers proper: same as *Passeres*.

insessorial (in-se-sō'ri-ạl), *a.* [As *Insessor-es* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the *Insessores*; habitually perching, as a bird; suited for perching, as a bird's foot.

In the most accomplished *insessorial* foot, the front toes are cleft to the base, or only coherent to a slight extent; the hind toe is completely incumbent, and as long and flexible as the rest. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 129.

inset (in-set'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inset*, ppr. *insetting*. [< ME. *insetten*, < AS. *insettan*, ONorth. *insetta*, appoint, lit. set in (= D. *insetten* = MLG. LG. *insetten* = G. *einsetzen* = Dan. *indsætte* = Sw. *insätta*), < *in*, in, + *settan*, set: see *set*[1].] To set in; infix or implant.

The sorwe that is *inset* greveth the thought. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 3.

inset (in'set), *n.* [< *inset*, *v.*] 1. That which is set in; an insertion; specifically, in *bookbinding*, a leaf or leaves inserted in other leaves previously folded, usually in the center of the folding. The inset of a sheet of duodecimo consists of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth pages of the sheet. A map or print specially inserted in a book is also an inset.

2. Influx, as of the tide.

The *inset* into the Bay of Biscay, which, when it exists, runs at the rate of a mile the hour. *T. G. Bowles*, Flotsam and Jetsam, p. 244.

3. Same as *ingate*, 2.

inseverable (in-sev'ėr-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *severable*.] Incapable of being severed.

We had suffered so much together, and the filaments connecting them with my heart were . . . so *inseverable*. *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 88.

inshade†, *v. t.* See *enshade*.

inshave (in'shāv), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *shave*.] A coopers' tool for dressing the inner sides of barrel-staves.

insheathe, ensheathe (in-, en-shēŦH'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insheathed, ensheathed*, ppr. *insheathing, ensheathing*. [< *in*-[1], *en*-[1], + *sheathe*.] To sheathe; put into a sheath. [Rare.]

On high he hung the martial sword *insheath'd*. *J. Hughes*, Triumph of Peace.

The outer lobe *ensheathing* the long, sharp-toothed inner lobe. *Packard.*

inshell (in-shel'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *shell*.] To hide in or as in a shell.

Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *inshell'd* when Marcius stood for Rome.
Shak., Cor., iv. 6, 45.

inshelter (in-shel'tėr), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *shelter*.] To place in shelter; shelter. *Shak.*

inship (in-ship'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inshipped*, ppr. *inshipping*. [< *in*-[1] + *ship*.] To place on board a ship; ship; embark.

See them guarded,
And safely brought to Dover, where *inshipp'd*,
Commit them to the fortune of the sea.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 1, 49.

When she was thus *inshipp'd*, and woefully
Had cast her eyes about. *Daniel*, Hymen's Triumph.

inshore (in'shōr'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *in*[1] + *shore*[1]; cf. *ashore*.] Near the shore; toward the shore; on the shore side: as, the ship lay, or was moving, *inshore*.

In-shore their passage tribes of sea-gulls urge. *Crabbe*, Works, II. 12.

The Polaris was anchored just *inshore* of the largest iceberg seen since entering Kennedy channel. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition, p. 110.

inshore (in'shōr), *a.* [< *inshore*, *adv.*] Situated near the shore; relatively near to the shore; specifically, as applied to fishing or fisheries, situated within about five miles of the shore: opposed to *offshore*: as, *inshore* fishing. In the mackerel-fishery, when a school is raised within the limit, it is still *inshore* fishing, no matter how far out the school may be followed.

With a high tide and an *inshore* wind, their homes and lives were always in danger of destruction. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 51.

In former days the *inshore* cod and halibut fisheries on the coast of New England were exceedingly valuable. *Science*, XII. 220.

inshrine†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enshrine*.

inshroud†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *enshroud*.

insiccation (in-si-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + *siccare*, pp. *siccatus*, dry: see *siccate*.] The act of drying in.

inside (in'sīd or in-sīd'), *n.* and *a.* [< *in*[1] + *side*, *n.*] I. *n.* 1. The inner side or part; the interior, as opposed to the outside or exterior: as, the *inside* of the hand; the *inside* of a house; the *inside* of a newspaper.

Show the *inside of* your purse to the outside of his hand. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3, 833.

If I had an ostrich in my *inside*—I would drink till twelve every night, and eat broiled-bones till six every morning. *Trollope*, The Claverings, I. 277.

2. *pl.* Interior parts or appurtenances; things within. Specifically—(*a*) The entrails. (*b*) Internal thoughts or feelings, etc.

We count him a wise man that knows the minds and *insides* of men. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 100.

3. An inside passenger in a vehicle.

So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides
The Derby dilly, carrying three *insides*.
G. Canning, in Loves of the Triangles, I. 178.

The lord lieutenant . . . alone pretended to the magnificence of a wheel-carriage . . . bearing eight *insides* and six outsides. The *insides* were their Graces in person. *Scott*, Old Mortality, ii.

Inside of a sheet, in *printing*, the side which is folded in; that side of a sheet which contains the second page; an inner form. See *form*, 6.—**Inside of a sword-hilt**, that part of a sword-hilt which corresponds to the inside or palm of the hand when the sword is held as on guard. Compare *outside*.—**Patent inside.** See *patent*.

II. *a.* Being on the inside; inner; interior; internal: as, an *inside* view; an *inside* seat in a coach.

Is whispering nothing?
Is leaning cheek to cheek? is meeting noses?
Kissing with *inside* lip? . . . is this nothing?
Shak., W. T., I. 2, 287.

Inside gear. See *gear*.—**Inside gearing**, teeth cut on the concave side of an arc.—**Inside tin**, in *bookbinding*, a sheet of thin metal placed between the cover and the fly-leaf, before the process of pasting down, with intent to keep the leaves smooth and prevent dampness.—**To have the inside track**, to have the inner side of a track or course in racing and running; hence, colloquially (as the inner side is shorter on the curves than the outer), to have the advantage; be in a position of superiority.

inside (in'sīd), *adv.* and *prep.* [< *inside*, *n.*] I. *adv.* 1. Of space: To, into, or in the interior; within.

A woman asked the coachman, "Are you full *inside?*" . . . Lamb put his head through the window and said, "I am quite full *inside;* that last piece of pudding at Mr. Gilman's did the business for me." *Leslie*, Autobiographical Recollections.

2. Of time or space: Within the limit: followed by *of*. [U. S.]

Both animals had been killed *inside of* five minutes. *Hartford Courant*, Jan. 13, 1887.

II. *prep.* In the interior of; within: as, *inside* the circle; *inside* the letter.

insider (in-sī'dėr), *n.* [< *inside* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who is inside; one who is within the limits of some place, structure, society, organization (as a church), etc.

Yet he was, or he meant to be, as pious as he was aggressive, and he cordially believed that his interest in the welfare of souls, outsiders and nominal *insiders*, was as good as the best. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 891.

Hence—2. One who has some special advantage, as in a business enterprise. [Colloq.]

insidiate† (in-sid'i-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *insidiatus*, pp. of *insidiari* (> It. *insidiare* = Sp. Pg. *insidiar*), lie in wait, lie in ambush, < *insidiæ*, an ambush: see *insidious*.] To lie in ambush for. *Heywood.*

insidiation† (in-sid-i-ā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *insidiation*, < ML. **insidiatio*(*n*-), < L. *insidiari*, lie in wait: see *insidiate*.] An insidious or treacherous act.

Though heaven be sure and secure from violent robbers, yet these by a wily *insidiation* enter into it, and rob God of His honour. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 181.

insidiator† (in-sid'i-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *insidiateur* = Sp. Pg. *insidiador* = It. *insidiatore*, < L. *insidiator*, one who lies in wait, < *insidiari*, lie in wait: see *insidiate*.] One who insidiates or lies in ambush.

They [kings] are most exposed to dangers and disasters, . . . having usually . . . many both open enemies and close *insidiatours*. *Barrow*, Works, I. x.

insidious (in-sid'i-us), *a.* [= F. *insidieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *insidioso*, < L. *insidiosus*, cunning, artful, deceitful, < *insidiæ*, a lying in wait, an ambush, artifice, stratagem, < *insidere*, lit. sit in or upon: see *insession*.] 1. Lying in wait; hence, deceitful; sly; treacherous.

Till, worn by age, and mouldering to decay,
The *insidious* waters wash its base away. *Canning.*

I wished never to see the face again of that *insidious*, good-for-nothing, old grey impostor. *Lamb*, Roast Pig.

2. Designed or adapted to entrap; deceptive; insnaring: as, *insidious* arts.

Till, unemploy'd, she felt her spirits droop,
And took, *insidious* aid! th' inspiring cup.
Crabbe, Works, I. 125.

What cannot be denied is extenuated, or passed by without notice; concessions even are sometimes made: but this *insidious* candour only increases the effect of the vast mass of sophistry. *Macaulay*, History.

Insidious disease, disease progressing to a serious condition without exciting the notice or alarm of the patient or his friends. =**Syn.** Crafty, wily, cunning, artful, guileful, snaky, foxy.

insidiously (in-sid'i-us-li), *adv.* In an insidious manner; deceitfully; treacherously.

Pope was not the only man he [Addison] *insidiously* injured, though the only man of whom he could be afraid. *Johnson*, Addison.

insidiousness (in-sid'i-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being insidious; deceitfulness; treachery.

insight (in'sīt), *n.* [< ME. *insiht, insigt, insight* (= D. *inzigt* = G. *einsicht* = Dan. *indsigt* = Sw. *insigt*); < *in*[1] + *sight*.] **1†.** Perception; observation.

So that to fore ne behynde
He seeth no thyng, but as the blynde,
Withoute *insight* of his courage,
He doth meruailes in his rage.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

2. Mental vision; intellectual discernment or penetration.

Man, y sente thee kindeli *in-sigte*
Of vndir-stondyng, skil, & witt,
To rewle thi silf bi resoun rigt.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

Franklin had an immense reason, which gave him a great *insight* and power in all practical, philosophic, and speculative matters.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 38.

Could ever a man of prodigious mathematical genius convey to others any *insight* into his methods?
Emerson, Spiritual Laws.

3. The immediate cognition of an object; intuition. [Rare.] =**Syn. 2.** See list under *acumen*.

insighted† (in'sī-ted), *a.* [< *insight* + *-ed*[2].] Possessed of insight.

Justus Lipsius, decpely *insighted* in understanding old authors. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 687.

insign (in'sin), *v. t.* In *her.*, same as *ensign*, 2.

insignia (in-sig'ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [= F. *insigne* = Sp. Pg. *insignia*; < L. *insignia*, insignia, pl. of *insigne*, a badge of honor or of office, neut. of *insignis*, distinguished by a mark, remarkable, distinguished, < *in*, in, on, + *signum*, mark, sign: see *sign*. Cf. *ensign*.] **1.** Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honor: as, the *insignia* of an order of knighthood. The insignia of an honorary order are the crosses, medallions, stars, ribbons, etc., which are worn by its members on occasions of ceremony. Military men wear these when in uniform, and civilians when in evening dress. The size of each badge is fixed by statute of the order; but there has been introduced a custom of wearing miniature crosses, medallions, etc., a number of which can be worn at once suspended from a gold chain round the neck and hanging on the shirt-bosom, or attached to the lapel of the coat. When the cross, medallion, etc., is not worn, it is customary to wear a small rosette or knot of ribbon in the buttonhole, the color being that of the ribbon of the order. The knot or rosette is worn by members of the lowest class, the ribbon by all others. See *cordon, cross, star, collar, rosette, ribbon*, and cut under *garter*.

2. Marks, signs, or visible tokens by which anything is known or distinguished.

Rags, which are the reproach of poverty, are the Beggar's robes, and graceful *insignia* of his profession.
Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

insignificance (in-sig-nif'i-kans), *n.* [= F. *insignifiance* = Sp. Pg. *insignificancia*; as *insignifican(t)* + *-ce*.] The quality or condition of being insignificant; lack of significance or import; unimportance; triviality; meanness; want of force, influence, or consideration.

Higher motives and deeper thoughts, such as engross the passions and the souls of men, and sink into comparative *insignificance* the comforts of social life.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 410.

insignificancy (in-sig-nif'i-kan-si), *n.* Same as *insignificance*.

There is hardly a rich man in the world who has not such a led friend of small consideration, who is a darling for his *insignificancy*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

insignificant (in-sig-nif'i-kant), *a.* [= F. *insignifiant* = Sp. Pg. It. *insignificante*; as *in*-[3] + *significant*.] **1.** Not significant; void of significance; without meaning.

Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Those words are *insignificant* and vain.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Answering no purpose; having no weight or effect; unimportant; trivial.

Laws must be *insignificant* without the sanction of rewards and punishments, whereby men may be induced to the observance of them.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 11.

He considers no anecdote, no peculiarity of manner, no familiar saying, as too *insignificant* to illustrate the operation of laws, of religion, and of education, and to mark the progress of the human mind. *Macaulay*, History.

3. Without weight of character; mean; contemptible: as, an *insignificant* fellow. =**Syn. 2.** Immaterial, inconsiderable, trifling, paltry, petty.

insignificantly (in-sig-nif'i-kant-li), *adv.* In an insignificant manner; without meaning; without importance or effect.

The vulgar may thus heap and huddle terms of respect, and nothing better be expected from them; but for people of rank to repeat appellatives *insignificantly* is a folly not to be endured. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 204.

insignificative (in-sig-nif'i-kā-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *insignificativus*, not significative (only as a noun (sc. *modus*), applied to the infinitive), < *in*- priv. + *significativus*, significative: see *significative*.] Not significative; signifying nothing; not expressive by means of external signs. [Rare.]

The ordinary sort of the unmeaning eyes are not indeed utterly *insignificative*: for they shew their owners to be persons without any habitual vices or virtues.
Philosophical Letters upon Physiognomy (1751), p. 230.

insimulate† (in-sim'ụ-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *insimulatus*, pp. of *insimulare*, accuse, charge, < *in*, against, + *simulare*, represent, pretend: see *simulate*.] To accuse; charge.

That he [Christ] might give spiritual comfort to all sorts of women, first to those who should be unjustly suspected and *insimulated* of sin and incontinency, when indeed they were innocent, he was content to come of a mother who should be subject to that suspicion. *Donne*, Sermons, iii.

insincere (in-sin-sēr'), *a.* [< L. *insincerus*, not genuine, not candid, < *in*- priv. + *sincerus*, genuine, candid, sincere: see *sincere*.] **1†.** Not genuine; unsound; imperfect.

But, ah! how *insincere* are all our joys!
Which, sent from heaven, like lightning make no stay.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

Oh, why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessing *insincere*?
Pope, Odyssey, iv. 1060.

2. Not sincere in character; making a false or hypocritical show of opinions or feelings.

We might call him [Horatio] *insincere*: not that he was in any sense a hypocrite, but only that he never was and never could be in earnest.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 217.

3. Not sincere in quality; simulated; deceptive; false.

Tell her again, the sneer upon her face,
And all her censures of the work of grace,
Are *insincere*, meant only to conceal
A dread she would not, yet is forc'd to feel.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 785.

=**Syn. 2.** Disingenuous, uncandid, double-faced, hollow.

insincerely (in-sin-sēr'li), *adv.* In an insincere manner; without sincerity; with duplicity.

insincerity (in-sin-ser'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *insincerities* (-tiz). [= F. *insincérité* = Pg. *insinceridade*, < L. as if **insincerita(t-)s*, < *insincerus*, insincere: see *insincere*.] The quality of being insincere; want of sincerity or ingenuousness; dissimulation; hypocrisy; deceitfulness; duplicity.

What men call policy and knowledge of the world is commonly no other thing than dissimulation and *insincerity*. *H. Blair*, Works, V. xvii.

He raised his voice unceasingly in condemnation of the fashionable *insincerities* of his day.
A. Dobson, Int. to Steele, p. xi.

insinew† (in-sin'ū), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *sinew*.] To strengthen; give vigor to.

All members of our cause, both here and hence,
That are *insinew'd* to this action,
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1, 172.

insinking (in'sing'king), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *sinking*.] A sinking in; a depression.

An *insinking* of the surface of the body.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 400.

That the primary stigma formed by the *insinking* of the respiratory hook is not the functional one of the adult.
J. S. Kingsley, Micros. Science, N. S., XXV. 588.

insinuant† (in-sin'ū-ant), *a.* [= F. *insinuant* = Sp. Pg. It. *insinuante*, < L. *insinuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *insinuare*, insinuate: see *insinuate*.] Insinuating.

Commonly less inventive than judicious, howsoever proving very plausible, *insinuant*, and fortunate men.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 78.

insinuate (in-sin'ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *insinuated*, ppr. *insinuating*. [< L. *insinuatus*, pp. of *insinuare* (> It. *insinuare* = Sp. Pg. *insinuar* = Pr. *insinuar, ensinuar* = F. *insinuer*), bring in by windings or turnings, wind or creep in, steal in, < *in*, in, + *sinus*, a winding, bend, bay, fold, bosom: see *sinus, sine*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring in tortuously or indirectly; introduce by devious means or by imperceptible degrees; worm in.

There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness whereby to *insinuate* itself.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

He *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the Duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

2. To hint obliquely; suggest indirectly, or by remote allusion.

Wilt thou *insinuate* what I am, and praise me,
And say I am a noble fellow?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Elohim; which word, as is sayd, is of the plural number, *insinuating* the Holy Trinity.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 6.

You would seem to *insinuate*, Madam, that I have particular reasons. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

=**Syn. 2.** *Intimate, Suggest*, etc. See *hint*[1], *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move tortuously; wind. [Rare.]

Close the serpent sly,
Insinuating, wove with Gordian twine
His braided train. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 348.

2. To creep or flow softly in; enter imperceptibly or stealthily. [Rare.]

Pestilential miasmas *insinuate* into the humours and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey.*

3†. To gain on the affections or confidence by cautious or artful means; ingratiate one's self.

He would *insinuate* with thee, but to make thee sigh.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4, 152.

I, . . . to *insinuate* with my young master, . . . have got me afore in this disguise.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

4. To make hints or indirect suggestions.

insinuating (in-sin'ū-ā-ting), *p. a.* Tending to enter treacherously; insensibly winning favor or confidence.

His sly, polite, *insinuating* style
Could please at Court, and make Augustus smile.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 19.

He warns us against it [hypocrisy] as leaven, as a subtle *insinuating* evil which will silently spread itself throughout the whole character.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 134.

insinuatingly (in-sin'ū-ā-ting-li), *adv.* In an insinuating manner; by insinuation.

insinuation (in-sin-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *insinuation* = Pr. *insinuation* = Sp. *insinuacion* = Pg. *insinuação* = It. *insinuazione*, < L. *insinuatio(n-)*, < *insinuare*, insinuate: see *insinuate*.] **1.** The act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in; a tortuous or stealthy passage, as into crevices, or (figuratively) into favor or affection.

Their defeat
Does by their own *insinuation* grow.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2, 59.

2. The art or power of pleasing and stealing into the affections.

He had a natural *insinuation* and address which made him acceptable in the best company.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

3. That which is insinuated; a suggestion or intimation by indirect allusion; an oblique hint; an innuendo.

For he gaue them an *insinuacion* & signification therof, in that he said, And yt bred that I shall geue you is my fleshe. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1112.

As Fear moves mean Spirits, and love prompts Great ones to obey, the *Insinuations* of Malecontents are directed accordingly. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, Ded.

4. In *civil law*, the lodging of an alleged will with the officer charged with the duty of registering wills, as a step toward procuring its probate, and establishing it as a part of the records.—**5.** In *rhet.*, a kind of exordium, in which the favor of the judge or hearers is sought to be gained indirectly or by special considerations, in spite of a discreditable client, an unfavorable case, prejudice or weariness on the part of the judge, etc.: distinguished from the exordium or proem in the narrower sense, in which a favorable hearing is claimed or solicited directly and openly.

His *insinuation* being of blushing, and his division of sighs, his whole oration stood upon a short narration.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

=**Syn. 3.** *Intimation, Suggestion*, etc. See *hint*[1], *v. t.*

insinuative (in-sin'ū-ā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *insinuativo*; as *insinuate* + *-ive*.] **1.** Making insinuations; hinting; insinuating.

Is a man conscionable? he is an hypocrite; . . . is he wisely *insinuative*? he is a flatterer.
Bp. Hall, Great Impostor.

2. Stealing into the affections; ingratiating.

Any popular or *insinuative* carriage of himself.
Bacon, Obs. on a Libel.

insinuator (in-sin'ū-ā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *insinuador*, < LL. *insinuator*, an introducer, < L. *insinu-*

ary, bring in, insinuate: see *insinuate*.] One who or that which insinuates. *Defoe.*

insinuatory (in-sin'ū-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *insinuate* + *-ory*.] Insinuating; insinuative. *Westminster Rev.*

insipid (in-sip'id), *a.* [= F. *insipide* = Pr. *insipid* = Sp. *insípido* = Pg. It. *insipido*, < LL. *insipidus*, tasteless, < L. *in-* priv. + *sapidus*, having a taste, savory: see *sapid*.] 1. Without any taste; not exciting the sense of taste; without flavor or savor.

I could propose divers ways of bringing this to trial, there being several *insipid* bodies which I have found this way diversifiable. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 263.

2. Without a definite taste; having a taste which from its faintness and undecided character appears negative, insufficient, or slightly disagreeable; flat in taste.

A faint blossom and *insipid* fruit. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

Hence—3. Without power to excite interest or emotion; without attraction; uninteresting; dull; flat.

When liberty is gone,
Life grows *insipid*, and has lost its relish.
Addison, Cato, ii. 3.

A refined, *insipid* personage, however exalted in station, was his aversion. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, iv.

=Syn. 3. Lifeless, stale, tame, prosaic, stupid.

insipidity (in-si-pid'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insipidité* = Pr. *insipiditat*, < LL. as if **insipidita(t-)s*, < *insipidus*, tasteless: see *insipid*.] The quality of being insipid. (*a*) Tastelessness.

My friend led the way up the slopes of his olive-orchard, . . . and rewarded my curious palate with the *insipidity* of the olive which has not been salted.
The Century, XXX. 207.

(*b*) Dullness; lack of interest.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

insipidly (in-sip'id-li), *adv.* In an insipid manner; without spirit or life; without flavor.

insipidness (in-sip'id-nes), *n.* Insipidity. *Boyle.*

insipience (in-sip'i-ens), *n.* [< ME. **insipience*, *incyppyens*, < OF. *insipience* = Sp. Pg. *insipiencia* = It. *insipienza*, *insipienzia*, < L. *insipientia*, unwisdom, < *insipien(t-)s*, unwise: see *insipient*.] Lack of sapience or wisdom; folly; foolishness. [Rare.]

Whan in women be fownd no *incyppyens*,
Than put hem in trust and confydens.
Songs and Carols (ed. Wright), p. 67.

Your accession is grateful, my most gentle lump of *insipience*. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

insipient (in-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *insipient* = Sp. Pg. It. *insipiente*, < L. *insipien(t-)s*, unwise, < *in-* priv. + *sapien(t-)s*, wise: see *sapient*.] I. *a.* Not sapient or wise; unwise; foolish. [Rare.]

There are very learned men who distinguished and put a great difference between the *insipient* man and the fool. *Clarendon*, Tracts. (*Latham.*)

II. *n.* An unwise person. [Rare.]

Verely, if he admitte the booke of Sapience to be true and autentike, I feare me it will go nye to proue hym an *insipient* for grauntyng that there is a purgatory.
Fryth, Works, p. 40.

insist (in-sist'), *v. i.* [< F. *insister* = Sp. Pg. *insistir* = It. *insistere*, < L. *insistere*, stand upon, follow, pursue, apply oneself to, persevere, persist, < *in*, in, on, + *sistere*, stand, < *stare*, stand: see *state*. Cf. *assist*, *consist*, *desist*, etc.] 1†. To stand or rest; find support: with *on* or *upon*.

The angles on one side *insist upon* the centres of the bottom of the cells [of a honeycomb] on the other side. *Ray.*

2. To rest, dwell, or dilate earnestly or repeatedly; urge: with *on* or *upon*: as, I must *insist upon* your coming.

We *insist* rather *upon* what was actual then what was profitable. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

I shall not *insist upon* the clime nor soil of the country, its commodities, or discommodities.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 11.

3. To assert or argue emphatically; express a desire or a belief with urgency or persistence.

Yet I *insisted*, yet you answer'd not.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1, 245.

Now, as I have already *insisted*, the presence in our consciousness of the first principles of morality is an indubitable fact. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 73.

4†. To be urgent in action; proceed persistently; persevere.

Nor still *insist*
To afflict thyself in vain. *Milton*, S. A., l. 913.

He first trod this winepress, and we must *insist* in the same steps. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 70.

insistence (in-sis'tens), *n.* [= F. *insistance* = Sp. Pg. *insistencia* = It. *insistenza*, *insistenzia*; as *insisten(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. The act of insisting; urgent or persistent maintenance of an opinion, principle, right, or the like; perseverance in pressing or supporting anything.

He [Turgot] habitually corrected the headlong *insistence* of the revolutionary philosophers.
J. Morley, Burke, p. 173.

2. Persevering action; demonstrative persistence; pertinacity.

What tones were those that caught our own,
Filtered through light and distance,
And tossed them gayly to and fro
With such a sweet *insistence*?
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 14.

insistent (in-sis'tent), *a.* [= F. *insistant* = Pg. *insistente*, < L. *insisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *insistere*, insist: see *insist*.] 1†. Standing or resting on something.

That the breadth of the substruction be double to the *insistent* wall. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 19.

2. Urgent in dwelling upon anything; persistent in urging or maintaining.

The British shopkeeper has been *insistent* on a purchase.
The Century, XXI. 947.

I suspect that Virgil . . . was also an *insistent* questioner of every sagacious landholder.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days, Virgil.

Hence—3. Extorting attention or notice; coercively staring or prominent; vivid; intense.

A world of colonial and Queen Anne architecture, where conscious lines and *insistent* colors contributed to an effect of posing which she had never seen off the stage.
W. D. Howells, Annie Kilburn, x.

4. In *ornith.*, standing on end: specifically said of the hind toe of a bird when its base is inserted so high on the shank that only its tip touches the ground: correlated with *incumbent*.

insistently (in-sis'tent-li), *adv.* In an insistent manner; pressingly.

"Then tell me what better I could do," said Gwendolen, *insistently*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxvi.

insisture† (in-sis'tūr), *n.* [< *insist* + *-ure*.] A dwelling or standing on something; fixedness.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this centre,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,
Office, and custom, in all line of order.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3, 87.

insitiency† (in-sish'i-en-si), *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *sitien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sitire*, thirst, < *sitis*, thirst.] Freedom from thirst.

The *insitiency* of a camel. *Grew.*

insition† (in-sish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *insitio(n-)*, an ingrafting, < *inserere*, pp. *insitus*, sow or plant, implant, ingraft, < *in*, in, + *serere*, sow.] The insertion of a scion in a stock; ingraftment.

The flesh of one body transmuted by *insition* into another. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

in situ (in sī'tū). [L.: *in*, in; *situ*, abl. of *situs*, site: see *site*.] In its site or position; in its original or proper location; in place; in the place which it occupied at the time it was formed or (in speaking of artificial constructions) built: in geological use applied to a mass of rock which is in its proper place, as a part of the formation to which it belongs, whether stratified or unstratified.

inskonset, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *ensconce*.

insmite†, *v. t.* [ME. *insmiten* (awkwardly tr. L. *incutere*); < *in-*[1] + *smite*.] To strike in. *Wyclif.*

insnare, ensnare (in-, en-snār'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insnared*, *ensnared*, ppr. *insnaring*, *ensnaring*. [< *in-*[1], *en-*[1], + *snare*.] To take in a snare; allure; entrap.

That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be *ensnared*. Job xxxiv. 30.

That bottled spider
Whose deadly web *ensnareth* thee about.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3, 243.

insnarer, ensnarer (in-, en-snār'ėr), *n.* One that insnares.

insnaringly (in-snār'ing-li), *adv.* So as to insnare.

insnarl† (in-snärl'), *v. t.* Same as *ensnarl*[2].

insobriety (in-sō-brī'ę-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *insobriedade*; as *in-*[3] + *sobriety*.] Lack of sobriety; intemperateness; drunkenness.

No sooner had we parted than he had visibly lapsed again into hiccoughs, incoherency, and other ugly testimonials to *insobriety*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 121.

insociability† (in-sō-shia-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insociabilité* = Sp. *insociabilidad* = Pg. *insociabilidade*; as *insociable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Unsociability. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v. 4.

insociable† (in-sō'shia-bl), *a.* [= F. *insociable* = Sp. *insociable* = Pg. *insociavel* = It. *insociabile*, < L. *insociabilis*, that cannot be joined together, unsociable, < *in-* priv. + *sociabilis*, that can be joined together, sociable: see *sociable*.] 1. Unsociable; not inclined to society or conversation.

If this austere *insociable* life
Change not your offer made in heat of blood.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2, 833.

2. Incapable of being associated or conjoined.

Lime and wood are *insociable*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 18.

insociably† (in-sō'shia-bli), *adv.* Unsociably.

insociate† (in-sō'shi-āt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *sociate*.] Not associated; unsocial; solitary.

The most honoured state of man and wife
Doth far exceed the *insociate* virgin-life.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

insolate (in'sọ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insolated*, ppr. *insolating*. [< L. *insolatus*, pp. of *insolare* (> Pg. Sp. *insolar* = F. *insoler*), place in the sun, expose to the sun, < *in*, in, + *sol*, sun: see *sol*, *solar*.] To expose to the rays of the sun; affect by exposure to the sun, as for drying, ripening, arousing or stimulating (as the vital forces of a patient), or the like.

Insolated paper retains the power of producing an impression for a very long period, if it is kept in an opaque tube hermetically closed.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 125.

insolation (in-sọ-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *insolation* = Sp. *insolacion* = Pg. *insolação*, < L. *insolatio(n-)*, < *insolare*, place in the sun: see *insolate*.] 1. Exposure to the sun's rays; subjection to the influence of solar heat and light, as for drying, maturing, or the production of chemical action; in *med.*, treatment by exposure to the sun, in order to stimulate the vital forces.

I am almost become confident that one of my thermometers, by such *insolation* as may be had in England from our stone walls, hath lost some inches of liquor.
Boyle, Works, VI. 394.

The *insolation* [of the ground in northern valleys] during the day interferes but slightly . . . with the equilibrium of air strata obtained during the night.
Science, III. 562.

2. A local injury of plants caused by exposure to too strong light, or to the rays of the sun concentrated as by inequalities in the glass of a greenhouse, producing excessively rapid evaporation which kills the part affected.—3. The state of being heated by the sun; the effect of exposure to the sun's rays; specifically, as applied to persons, sunstroke.

The comparative calmness of the atmosphere, the clearness of the sky, the dryness of the air, and the strong *insolation* which took place under these circumstances.
Encyc. Brit.

Disabled in the deserts by *insolation* produced by excessive heat. *The Century*, XXIX. 661.

in-sole (in'sōl), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *sole*[1].] 1. The inner sole of a boot or shoe: opposed to *outsole*. See cut under *boot*.—2. A thickness of some warm or water-proof material laid inside a shoe.

insolence (in'sọ-lens), *n.* [< ME. *insolence*, < OF. (also F.) *insolence* = Sp. Pg. *insolencia* = It. *insolenza*, *insolenzia*, < L. *insolentia*, unaccustomedness, unusualness, excess, immoderation, arrogance, insolence, < *insolen(t-)s*, unaccustomed, unusual: see *insolent*.] 1†. The quality of being rare; unusualness. *Spenser.*—2. Overbearing or defiant behavior; scornful or presumptuous treatment of others; insulting speech or conduct.

Then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with *insolence* and wine.
Milton, P. L., i. 502.

O monster! mix'd of *insolence* and fear,
Thou dog in forehead, but in heart a deer!
Pope, Iliad, i. 297.

3. An insolent act; an instance of insolent treatment; an insult. [Rare.]

Loaded with fetters and *insolences* from the soldiers.
Fuller.

=Syn. 2. *Pride*, *Presumption*, etc. (see *arrogance*); rudeness, abusive language or conduct, sneering.

insolence† (in'sọ-lens), *v. t.* [< *insolence*, *n.*] To treat with haughty contempt. [Rare.]

The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced* and assaulted. *Eikon Basilike.*

insolency (in'sọ-len-si), *n.* 1†. Same as *insolence*, 1. [Rare.]

Every evil example . . . is a scandal; because it invites others to do the like, leading them by the hand, taking off the strangeness and *insolency* of the act.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 277.

2. Insolent character or quality; manifestation of insolence. [Rare.]

No laws will serve to repress the pride and *insolency* of our days. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 676.

insolent (in'sọ-lent), *a.* [< ME. *insolent*, < OF. (and F.) *insolent* = Sp. Pg. It. *insolente*, < L. *insolen(t-)s*, unaccustomed, unwonted, unusual, immoderate, excessive, arrogant, insolent, < *in-* priv. + *solen(t-)s*, ppr. of *solere*, be accustomed.

be wont.] 1†. Unwonted; unusual; uncommon.

They admitted all men that desired it; . . . sometimes with some little restraint in great or *insolent* cases (as in the case of apostacy, in which the council of Arles denied absolution). *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. 4.

2. Showing haughty disregard of others; overbearing; contemptuously impertinent.

Ajax. A paltry, *insolent* fellow!
Nest. How he describes himself!
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3, 218.

Does not the *insolent* soldier
Call my command his donative? and what can take
More from our honour?
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 1.

3. Proceeding from insolence; insulting; supercilious: as, *insolent* words or behavior.

The rugged frowns and *insolent* rebuffs
Of knaves in office, partial in the work
Of distribution. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 411.

4. Producing the effect of insolence; excessive; unbearable. [Rare.]

I shall hate the *insolent* monotony of ocean all my days.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, viii.

5†. Unfrequented; lonely.

Where is lande unkept *& insolent*,
Take from the trunncke al clene until so hie
As beestes may by noon experiment
Attayne, and there let bowes multiplie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Insolent*, *Insulting*; abusive, impudent, contemptuous. *Insolent* is now chiefly used of language that is intentionally and grossly rude, defiant, or rebellious. Where it applies to conduct, the conduct includes language as the most offensive thing. *Insulting* is freely applicable to either words or deeds that are intended to lower a person's self-respect: as, an *insulting* gesture. *Insolent* generally implies pride, but *insulting* does not. A man may be *insolent* or *insulting* to his superior, his inferior, or his equal. See *arrogance* and *affront*, *n.*

insolently (in'sō-lent-li), *adv.* 1†. Unusually; strangely.

The interpreter of Hans Bloome names it [Tsenia] the top of a pillar, but very *insolently*; it being indeed the small fascia part of the Doric architrave.
Evelyn, Architects and Architecture.

2. In an insolent manner; with contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily.

insoliblet, *a.* An obsolete form of *insoluble*.

insolidt (in-sol'id), *a.* [= OF. *insolide*; < L. *insolidus*, not solid, < *in-* priv. + *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] Not solid; incoherent; flimsy.

The second defect in the eye is an *insolid* levity.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 381.

insolidity (in-sō-lid'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *insolidité*; as *in-*[3] + *solidity*.] Lack of solidity; weakness: as, the *insolidity* of a wall.

in solido (in sol'i-dō). [L.: *in*, in; *solido*, neut. abl. of *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] Jointly. A number of persons are said to be liable *in solido* when they are liable severally to the same extent, each for the whole.

insolubility (in-sol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insolubilité* = Sp. *insolubilidad* = Pg. *insolubilidade* = It. *insolubilità*, < LL. *insolubilita(t-)s*, insolubility, < L. *insolubilis*, insoluble: see *insoluble*.] 1. Lack of solubility; incapability of being dissolved.

Cocaine itself is not employed for administration on account of its *insolubility*, but its salts dissolve in water readily and several are in use.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, II. 219.

2. Incapability of being solved, as a problem or a doubt; inexplicability.

insoluble (in-sol'ū-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **insoluble*, *insolible*, < OF. (and F.) *insoluble* = Sp. *insoluble* = Pg. *insoluvel* = It. *insolubile*, < L. *insolubilis*, that cannot be loosed, < *in-* priv. + *solubilis*, that can be loosed: see *soluble*.] I. *a.* 1†. That cannot be loosed or undone.

Another prest, . . . the which is not maad vp the laws *of* fleischly maundement, but vp vertu of lyf *insolible*, or that may not be vndon. *Wyclif*, Heb. vii. 16.

2. Not soluble; incapable of being dissolved.

Absolutely *insoluble* bodies are, without exception, tasteless. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 312.

3. Incapable of being solved or explained; not susceptible of solution or explanation.

Freres fele sithes to the folke that thei prechen
Meuen [move] motifs meny tymes *insolibles* and fallaces,
That bothe lered and lewed of here by-leyue douten.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 231.

For one great *insoluble* problem of astronomy or geology there are a thousand *insoluble* problems in the life, in the character, in the face of every man that meets you in the street. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 74.

II. *n.* A thing which is insoluble; a problem that cannot be solved.

This is an *insolible*;
If I struggel, disandred shal I be;
To assayye it is but impossible.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 43.

insolubleness (in-sol'ū-bl-nes), *n.* Insolubility.
Boyle, Works, III. 624.

insolvable (in-sol'va-bl), *a.* [= F. *insolvable*; as *in-*[3] + *solvable*.] 1. Not solvable; incapable of being solved or explained: as, an *insolvable* problem or difficulty.—2. Incapable of being paid or discharged. *Johnson.*—3. Incapable of being loosed.

To guard with bands
Insolvable these gifts thy care demands:
Lest, in thy slumbers on the wat'ry main,
The hand of rapine make our bounty vain.
Pope, Odyssey, viii.

insolvency (in-sol'ven-si), *n.* [= OF. *insolvence* = Sp. Pg. *insolvencia*; as *insolven(t)* + *-cy*. Cf. *solvency*.] 1. The condition of being insolvent; want of means or of sufficiency for the discharge of all debts or obligations; bankruptcy; failure of resources: as, the *insolvency* of a person or of an estate. When used of traders or merchants, and in bankrupt and insolvent laws generally, *insolvency* signifies the inability of a person to pay his debts as they become due in the ordinary course of business. But the mere fact that a debtor having ample assets is unable in an emergency to pay every existing obligation as it becomes due, is not regarded as insolvency if he is able to avoid making any actual default by obtaining further credit, or if the exigency is a general panic suspending all business, and his suspension of payment is temporary and terminates with the restoration of a reasonable degree of general confidence.

2. A proceeding for the application of all the assets to the payment of debts by judicial authority: as, a petition in *insolvency*.—**Assignee in insolvency.** See *assignee*.—**Discharge in insolvency.** See *discharge*.=Syn. *Bankruptcy*, etc. See *failure*.

insolvent (in-sol'vent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *insolvente*; as *in-*[3] + *solvent*.] I. *a.* 1. Not solvent; unable or inadequate to satisfy all claims; bankrupt: as, an *insolvent* debtor or estate.

When a person is unable to pay his debts, he is understood to be *insolvent*. Thus an instrument executed by an indebted person, reciting that "he is indebted to divers persons in considerable sums of money, which he is at present unable to pay in full," admits his insolvency.
Cunningham v. Norton, 125 U. S., 77.

We see that most nations are *insolvent*, cannot satisfy their own wants, have an ambition out of all proportion to their practical force. *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

Of positive truth he was born *insolvent*.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 72.

2. Of or respecting insolvency or bankruptcy: as, *insolvent* laws.—**Insolvent law**, a law providing for the release of a debtor from imprisonment for debt, or from debt itself, on a surrender of his property. The term is often defined as extending only to laws which do this at the application of the debtor. In the United States the term has recently become extended to cover State laws which release the debtor at the application of either party, in contradistinction to the United States or national bankruptcy laws, which, wherever in force, suspend the State laws to a considerable extent. See *bankruptcy laws*, under *bankruptcy*.

II. *n.* A debtor who is not solvent. See *insolvency*.

insomnia (in-som'ni-ą), *n.* [= F. *insomnie* = Sp. *insomnio* = Pg. *insomnia* = It. *insonnio*, < L. *insomnia*, sleeplessness, < *insomnis*, sleepless, < *in-* priv. + *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent*.] Sleeplessness; inability to sleep, especially when chronic.

Various cases are on record in which absolute *insomnia* has lasted not only for days but even for weeks, interrupted only by mere snatches of sleep. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

insomnious (in-som'ni-us), *a.* [< L. *insomniosus*, < *insomnia*, sleeplessness: see *insomnia*.] Affected with insomnia; sleepless, or restless in sleep: as, *insomnious* patients. *Blount.*

insomnolence (in-som'nō-lens), *n.* [= Pg. *insomnolencia*; as *in-*[3] + *somnolence*.] Sleeplessness; insomnia. [Rare.]

Twelve by the kitchen clock!—still restless!—One! O, Doctor, for one of thy comfortable draughts!—Two! here's a case of *insomnolence!* *Southey*, The Doctor, vi. A. 1.

insomuch (in'sō-much'), *adv.* [Orig. written separately, *in so much*. Cf. *inasmuch*.] To such a degree; in such wise; so: followed by *that*, and formerly sometimes by *as*.

There wee found a mightie riuer, *insomuch that* wee were constrained to imbarke our selues, and to saile ouer it. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 113.

And he answered him to never a word; *insomuch that* the governor marvelled greatly. Mat. xxvii. 14.

insouciance (in-sō'si-ans, F. an-sō-syons'), *n.* [< F. *insouciance*, < *insouciant*, careless, heedless: see *insouciant*.] The quality of being insouciant; heedless indifference or unconcern; carelessness of feeling or manner.

It was precisely this gay *insouciance*, this forgetfulness that the world existed for any but a single class in it, and this carelessness of the comfort of others, that made the catastrophe [the French Revolution] possible.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 164.

insouciant (in-sō'si-ant, F. an-sō-syoń'), *a.* [< F. *insouciant*, careless, heedless, < *in-* priv. + *soucier*, care, < *souci*, care.] Destitute of care or forethought; heedless of consequences or of the future; indifferent; unconcerned.

What race would not be indolent and *insouciant* when things are so arranged that they derive no advantage from forethought or exertion? *J. S. Mill.*

insoul (in-sōl'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *soul*.] 1. See *ensoul*. *Jer. Taylor.*—2. To place one's soul, or the affections of one's soul, in.

Modest she was, and so lovely; That whosoever look't but stedfastly upon her, could not, but *insoul* himself in her. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 9.

inspan (in'span), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inspanned*, ppr. *inspanning*. [< D. *inspannen* (= G. *einspannen*), yoke, as draft-oxen, < *in*, in, + *spannen*, stretch, tie, join, = E. *span*: see *in*[1] and *span*.] I. *trans.* To yoke to a vehicle; make ready by yoking up: as, to *inspan* the oxen or the wagon. See *outspan*. [S. African Eng.]

The oxen and they [the Kafirs] reached us undrowned, however, and were *inspanned* to our cart.
Froude, Sketches, p. 221.

II. *intrans.* To yoke oxen to a cart, especially in preparation for a journey: as, they *inspanned* and started. [S. African Eng.]

inspect (in-spekt'), *v.* [= F. *inspecter*, < L. *inspectare*, look at, observe, view, freq. of *inspicere*, pp. *inspectus*, look at, inspect, < *in*, in, on, at, + *specere*, look, view: see *species*, *spectacle*, etc. Cf. *aspect*, *expect*, etc.] I. *trans.* To view closely and critically; examine (a thing or place) in order to ascertain its quality or condition; especially, to examine officially in order to make a formal report.

The eye of the mistress was wont to make her pewter shine, and to *inspect* every part of her household furniture as much as her looking-glass.
Addison, Pretty Disaffection.

=Syn. To scrutinize, investigate, oversee.

II.† *intrans.* To look closely; examine: with *into*. *Davies.*

Their General . . . was a great Mandarin, and was the person appointed by the King to *inspect into* our English Traffick. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 79.

He had not more vigilantly *inspected into* her sentiments than he had guarded his own from a similar scrutiny.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, i. 1.

inspect† (in'spekt), *n.* [< L. *inspectus*, a looking at, inspection, < *inspicere*, pp. *inspectus*, look at: see *inspect*, *v.*] Inspection.

Not so the Man of philosophic eye,
And *inspect* sage. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1134.

inspectingly (in-spek'ting-li), *adv.* In an examining manner.

inspection (in-spek'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *inspeccioun*, < OF. (and F.) *inspection* = Pr. *inspection* = Sp. *inspeccion* = Pg. *inspecção* = It. *ispezione*, *inspezione*, < L. *inspectio(n-)*, an examination, inspection, < *inspicere*, pp. *inspectus*, look at: see *inspect*.] The act of inspecting; critical examination; close or careful survey; specifically, a formal or official inquiry by actual observation into the state, efficiency, safety, quality, etc., of something of special moment, as troops, police, buildings, steam-vessels, drugs, etc.

Let hym advert and have *inspeccioun*
What ther betyl in Awstynes tyme.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 137.

Conceal yourself as well 's ye can
Frae critical dissection;
But keek through ev'ry other man
Wi' sharpen'd, sly *inspection*.
Burns, To a Young Friend.

=Syn. *Investigation*, *Search*, etc. See *examination*.

inspectional (in-spek'shọn-ąl), *a.* [< *inspection* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to inspection; giving results by direct inspection: applied to an instrument from which results are read directly or by inspection, no reduction or calculation being required.

inspection-car (in-spek'shọn-kär), *n.* On railroads, a large hand-car provided with seats, or a platform car fitted with a hood and seats designed to be pushed before an engine, for use in inspecting the road.

inspective (in-spek'tiv), *a.* [< LL. *inspectivus*, contemplative, considering, < L. *inspicere*, pp. *inspectus*, look at: see *inspect*.] Pertaining to inspection; inspecting; that may be inspected.

These three draughts upon paper belong as much to the ordonance as the disposition, shewing and describing the measures and dimensions of the *inspective* parts, order, and position. *Evelyn*, Architects and Architecture.

inspector (in-spek'tor), *n.* [= F. *inspecteur* = Sp. Pg. *inspector* = It. *ispettore*, *inspettore*, < L. *inspector*, one who views or observes, < *inspicere*, pp. *inspectus*, view: see *inspect*.] 1. One who inspects or oversees; one whose duty it is to secure by supervision the proper performance of work of any kind, or to ascertain by

examination the quality or condition of the work, or of any article offered for sale or transfer; a public officer charged with such duties: as, the *inspectors* of election or of police; an *inspector* of weights and measures. Specifically —2. An initiate in the mysteries of Eleusis; an epopt or seer.

These doctrines were conveyed under allegories and symbols, and . . . the completely initiated were called *inspectors*. *R. P. Knight*, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 5.

inspectorate (in-spek'tor-āt), *n.* [< *inspector* + *-ate*[3].] 1. A district under the charge or supervision of an inspector; specifically, one of the two larger administrative districts into which western Greenland is divided.—2. A body of inspectors or overseers.

inspector-general (in-spek'tor-jen'e-ral), *n.* An officer charged with the oversight of some system of inspection, as that of an army, a class of public works or of machinery, etc.—**Supervising inspector-general of steam-vessels**, an officer of the Treasury Department of the United States, who, with the aid of a board of inspectors, administers the steamboat-inspection laws.

inspectorial (in-spek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *inspector* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to an inspector; relating to inspectors.

We are then confronted by a question which was once proposed in an *inspectorial* report. *The Times* (London).

inspectorship (in-spek'tor-ship), *n.* [< *inspector* + *-ship*.] The office of an inspector; the district embraced under the jurisdiction of an inspector.—**Deed of inspectorship**, an agreement between an embarrassed debtor and his creditors, providing for forbearance, and the carrying on of the business meanwhile by the debtor, under the inspection and control of a committee of the creditors, called *inspectors*, to whom power is usually given to extend the period fixed by the deed.

inspectress (in-spek'tres), *n.* [= F. *inspectrice*; as *inspector* + *-ess*.] A female inspector.

Inspectress General of the royal geer.
Wolcot, Peter Pindar, p. 36.

insperset (in-spėrs'), *v. t.* [< L. *inspersus*, pp. of *inspergere*, scatter into or upon, < *in*, in, on, + *spargere*, scatter: see *sparse*. Cf. *asperse*, *disperse*.] To sprinkle upon. *Bailey*.

inspersion† (in-spėr'shon), *n.* [< LL. *inspersio(n-)*, a scattering or sprinkling upon, < L. *inspergere*, pp. *inspersus*, scatter upon: see *inspersed*.] The act of sprinkling; a sprinkling. *Chapman*, Iliad, xi.

inspeximus† (in-spek'si-mus), *n.* [L., we have inspected (1st pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of *inspicere*, look into, inspect: see *inspect*): the first word in many old charters and letters patent.] An exemplification; a royal grant.

An *inspeximus* consists of a recital that a previous document has been inspected, and a confirmatory regrant thereof. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 411.

insphere, *v. t.* See *ensphere*.

in-sphere (in'sfēr), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *sphere*.] An inscribed sphere.

inspirable (in-spīr'a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inspirable* = Pg. *inspiravel*; as *inspire* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being inspired or breathed; that may be drawn into the lungs; inhalable, as air or vapors.

To these *inspirable* hurts, we may enumerate those they sustain from their expiration of fuliginous steams. *Harvey*.

2. That may become inspired or infused with something; capable of being affected by or as if by inspiration.

inspirant (in-spīr'ant), *n.* [< L. *inspiran(t-)s*, ppr. of *inspirare*, inspire: see *inspire*.] An inspirer; one who inspires or incites. [Rare.]

He presented and read the following lines which he [Hartley Coleridge] had written, . . . Aunt Charles being the *inspirant*. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 8.

inspiration (in-spi-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *inspiracioun*, < OF. (also F.) *inspiration* = Pr. *inspiratio* = Sp. *inspiracion* = Pg. *inspiração* = It. *ispirazione*, *inspirazione*, < LL. *inspiratio(n-)*, inspiration, < L. *inspirare*, inspire: see *inspire*.] 1. The act of inspiring or breathing in; a drawing into the lungs, as of air; inhalation; the first movement in the act of respiration, followed by expiration.—2. A breathing or infusion into the mind or soul; an awakening or creation of thought, purpose, or any mental condition, by some specific external influence; intellectual exaltation; an inexplicable cognition, as the knowledge of an axiom, according to a priori philosophers.

Thei hopen that thorghe *inspiracioun* of God and of him thei schulle have the better Conseille. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 16.

The *inspiration* of the Almighty giveth them understanding. Job xxxii. 8.

Childhood, that weeps at the story of suffering, that shudders at the picture of wrong, brings down its *inspiration* "from God, who is our home." *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 92.

3. In *theol.*, an influence directly and immediately exerted by the Spirit of God upon the soul of man: in Christian theology, used especially with reference to the Old and New Testaments, regarded as written under the direct influence of God exercised upon the thoughts and feelings of the writers. This doctrine of the inspiration of the Scriptures has been maintained in various forms, and with various definitions of the nature and extent of the divine influence, the principal being the following: (*a*) *verbal inspiration*, the immediate communication or dictation to the writers of every word written; (*b*) *plenary inspiration*, inspiration which is full, complete, entire: involving the doctrine that the Bible was inspired in all its parts and the writers in all their faculties, so that every statement of the inspired writers, whether moral and religious, or only chronological or scientific, is to be accepted as true and authoritative; (*c*) *moral inspiration*, inspiration only for a definite purpose, namely, the moral and spiritual redemption and development of the race, so that the Bible is to be accepted as authoritative only in matters of religious faith and practice; (*d*) *dynamical inspiration*, inspiration regarded as acting upon and through the natural faculties: in contrast to (*e*) *mechanical inspiration*, inspiration regarded as an influence which merely uses human organs as an instrument for expression. Thus, *dynamical* inspiration is nearly equivalent to *moral* inspiration, the one word indicating, however, rather the method employed, the other the themes to which inspiration is supposed to be limited; while *mechanical* inspiration is nearly synonymous with *verbal* inspiration.

All scripture is given by *inspiration* of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. [In Wyclif, "Al scripture *of* God ynspired is profitable," etc.; in the revised version, "Every scripture inspired of God is also profitable," etc.] 2 Tim. iii. 16.

Inspiration then, according to its manifestation in Scripture, is *Dynamical* and not *Mechanical*: the human powers of the divine messenger act according to their natural laws, even when these powers are supernaturally strengthened. Man is not converted *into* a mere machine, even in the hand of God. *Westcott*, Introd. to Study of Gospels, Int., p. 14.

4. The state or condition of being inspired; determination or purpose excited by a specific external influence; communicated bent of mind.

The knights . . .
On Emily with equal ardour look,
And from her eyes their *inspiration* took.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 433.

5. That which is impressed by an inspiring influence; a thought or an emotion borne in upon one by an occult prompting or impulse.

Holy men at their death have good *inspirations*.
Shak., M. of V., i. 2, 31.

The age which we now live in is not an age of *inspirations* and impulses. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, IV. iv.

It is ever an *inspiration*, God only knows whence; a sudden, undated perception of eternal right coming into and correcting things that were wrong; a perception that passes through thousands as readily as through one. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 408.

inspirational (in-spi-rā'shon-al), *a.* [< *inspiration* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to inspiration; partaking of inspiration.

In their *inspirational* states they [the sacred writers] were sometimes dynamical, sometimes mechanical. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 321.

inspirationist (in-spi-rā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *inspiration* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the inspiration of the Scriptures, or in direct supernatural prompting of any kind.

inspirator (in'spi-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *inspirateur* = Sp. Pg. *inspirador* = It. *ispiratore*, *inspiratore*, < LL. *inspirator*, inspirer, < L. *inspirare*, breathe in, inspire: see *inspire*.] In a steam-engine, a double injector, or two combined injectors coöperating, the one raising the water from the pump-chambers or reservoirs and delivering it to the other, which forces it into the boiler. Instead of delivering the water to the boiler, the second injector might throw the water outboard, in which mode of operation it would be an *ejector*, and it is sometimes so called. See *injector*.

inspiratory (in-spīr'a-tō-ri or in'spi-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *inspire* + *-atory*.] Pertaining to inspiration or inhalation.

inspire (in-spīr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inspired*, ppr. *inspiring*. [< ME. *inspiren*, *ynspyren*, *enspiren*, < OF. *inspirer*, *espirer*, F. *inspirer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *inspirar* = It. *inspirare*, *ispirare*, < L. *inspirare*, blow or breathe into or upon, animate, excite, inflame, < *in*, in, + *spirare*, breathe: see *spirit*. Cf. *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To breathe in; draw into the lungs; inhale: as, to *inspire* pure air: opposed to *expire*.

By means of sulphurous coal smoaks the lungs are stifled and oppressed, whereby they are forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty. *Harvey*.

It seems as if the intellect resembled that law of nature by which we now *inspire*, now expire the breath. *Emerson*, Intellect.

2. To breathe into; infuse by or as if by breathing.

Her harty wordes so deepe into the mynd
Of the yong Damsell sanke, that great desire
Of warlike armes in her forthwith they tynd,
And generous stout courage did *inspyre*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 57.

Still he breatheth and *inspireth* light into the face of his chosen. *Bacon*, Truth (ed. 1887).

The buildings have an aspect lugubrious,
That *inspires* a feeling of awe and terror
Into the heart of the beholder.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, vi.

Hence—3. To actuate or influence; animate; affect, rouse, or control by an infused, animating, or exalting influence.

Zephirus eek with his swete breethe
Enspired hath in every holte and heethe
The tendre croppes. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 7.

What seal, what fury, hath *inspir'd* thee now?
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3, 220.

Descend, ye Nine, descend and sing;
The breathing instruments *inspire*.
Pope, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 2.

The expression, the sentiment, the thought, the soul, which *inspires* the work. *Sumner*, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

Specifically—4. To guide or control by divine influence; instruct or infuse with spiritual or divine knowledge.

A prophet then, *inspir'd* by heav'n, arose,
And points the crime, and thence derives the woes.
Pope, Iliad, i. 468.

Any one is *inspired*, as we now speak, just as far as he is raised internally, in thought, feeling, perception, or action, by a Divine movement within. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 30.

II. *intrans.* 1. To inhale air; draw air into the lungs: opposed to *expire*.

If the *inspiring* and expiring organ of any animal be stopped, it suddenly yields to nature. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 25.

2†. To blow; blow in.

Her yellow lockes, crisped like golden wyre,
About her shoulders weren loosely shed,
And, when the winde emongst them did *inspyre*,
They waved like a penon wyde dispred.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 30.

inspired (in-spīrd'), *p. a.* 1. That is or has been inhaled; taken into the lungs: as, *inspired* air.—2. Actuated, guided, or controlled by divine influence; informed, instructed, or directed by the Holy Spirit: as, an *inspired* teacher.—3. Produced under the direction or influence of inspiration: as, the *inspired* writings (that is, the Scriptures).

inspirer (in-spīr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which inspires.

Inspirer and hearer of prayer,
Thou Shepherd and Guardian of thine.
Toplady, Hymn.

inspiring† (in-spīr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *inspire*.] Inspiration.

Attributed to a secret instinct and *inspiring* . . . touching the happinesse thereby to ensue in time to come. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 207.

inspiringly (in-spīr'ing-li), *adv.* In an inspiring manner; in such a way as to inspire, as with courage, hope, etc.

inspirit (in-spir'it), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *spirit*. Cf. *inspire*.] To infuse or excite spirit within; enliven; animate; give new life to; encourage; invigorate.

But a discreet use of proper and becoming ceremonies . . . *inspirits* the sluggish, and inflames even the devout worshipper. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xiii.

The life and literature of a people may be *inspirited*, stimulated, modified, but not habitually sustained and nourished, by exotic food or the dried fruits of remote ages. *G. P. Marsh*, Hist. Eng. Lang., i.

=Syn. To inspire, rouse, cheer, stimulate, fire.

inspissate (in-spis'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inspissated*, ppr. *inspissating*. [< LL. *inspissatus*, pp. of **inspissare*, thicken, < L. *in*, in, + *spissare*, thicken: see *spissate*.] To thicken, as a fluid, by evaporation; bring to greater consistence by evaporation.

Wine sugred inebriateth less than wine pure—the cause is, for that the sugar doth *inspissate* the spirits of the wine, and maketh them not so easie to resolve into vapour. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 723.

inspissate (in-spis'āt), *a.* [< LL. *inspissatus*, thickened: see the verb.] Thick; inspissated.

inspissation (in-spi-sā'shon), *n.* [< *inspissate* + *-ion*.] The act of inspissating, or the state of being inspissated; increased consistence, as of a fluid substance.

What more opposite to subtilization and rarefaction than *inspissation* and condensation? *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 888.

in-square (in'skwār), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *square*.] An inscribed square.

actions of *instinct* might be profitable to a species; and if it can be shown that *instincts* do vary ever so little, then I can see no difficulty in natural selection preserving and continually accumulating variations of *instinct* to any extent that was profitable. It is thus, as I believe, that all the most complex and wonderful *instincts* have originated.
Darwin, Origin of Species (1869), p. 187.

Instinct is purposive action without consciousness of the purpose. . . . The end to which a definite kind of instinctive action is subservient is not conceived once for all by a mind standing outside the individual like a providence, and the necessity to act conformably thereto externally thrust upon the individual as something foreign to him; but the end of the *instinct* is in each single case unconsciously willed and imagined by the individual, and the choice of means suitable to each special case unconsciously made.
E. von Hartmann, Philosophy of the Unconscious, tr. by [Coupland, A. iii.

Every animal that has well-developed eyes presents an instance of the adaptation of means to purpose by unconscious formative intelligence, which is quite as definite as that shown in any motor *instinct*, and far more delicate and subtle. *Murphy*, Habit and Intelligence, xxvii.

All *instincts* probably arose in one or other of two ways. (1) By the effects of habit in successive generations, mental activities which were originally intelligent become, as it were, stereotyped into permanent *instincts*. . . . (2) The other mode of origin consists in natural selection, or survival of the fittest, continuously preserving actions which, although never intelligent, yet happen to have been of benefit. *Romanes*, Encyc. Brit., XIII. 157.

2. Natural intuitive power; innate power of perception or intuition.

They [poets] came by *instinct* diuine, and by deepe meditation, and much abstinence (the same assubtilling and refining their spirits), to be made apt to receaue visions.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

Willingly would I now have gone and asked Mrs. Reed's pardon; but I knew, partly from experience and partly from *instinct*, that was the way to make her repulse me with double scorn. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, iv.

The truth was felt by *instinct* here—
Process which saves a world of trouble and time.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 182.

instinction† (in-stingk'shon), *n.* [< OF. *instinctio(n-)*, < L. as if **instinctio(n-)*, < *instinguere*, pp. *instinctus*, impel: see *instinct*.] 1. Instinct.—2. Instigation; inspiration.

Tulli in his Tusculane questions supposeth that a poete can not abundantly expresse verses sufficiente and complete, or that his eloquence may flowe without labour, wordes well sounyng and plentuouse, without celestial *instinction*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 18.

instinctive (in-stingk'tiv), *a.* [< *instinct* + *-ive*.] Prompted by or of the nature of instinct.

Raised
By quick *instinctive* motion, up I sprung.
Milton, P. L., viii. 259.

An action which we ourselves should require experience to enable us to perform, when performed by an animal, more especially by a very young one, without any experience, and when performed by many individuals in the same way, without their knowing for what purpose it is performed, is usually said to be *instinctive*.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 201.

A sceptre once put in the hand, the grip is *instinctive*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 232.

Whether young children have an *instinctive* dread of the dark might of course be determined by a careful collection of testimony.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 13.

instinctively (in-stingk'tiv-li), *adv.* In an instinctive manner; by force of instinct.

They prepar'd
A rotten carcase of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, sail, nor mast; the very rats
Instinctively have quit it.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2, 148.

We *instinctively* demand that everything in God's plan shall stand in the strict unity of reason.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 261.

instinctivity (in-stingk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *instinctive* + *-ity*.] The character of being instinctive or prompted by instinct. [Rare.]

There is growth only in plants; but there is irritability, or—a better word—*instinctivity*, in insects. *Coleridge*.

instipulate (in-stip'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *stipulate*.] In *bot.*, having no stipules: same as *exstipulate*.

institorial (in-sti-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *institorius*, < *institor*, an agent, factor, broker, huckster, < *insistere*, pp. *institus*, stand upon, follow, pursue: see *insist*.] In *law*, pertaining to an agent or factor.—**Institorial action**, an action allowed in Roman law against the principal upon contracts of those whom he employed as managers or superintendents of a farm or any other particular branch of business.

institute (in'sti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *instituted*, ppr. *instituting*. [< L. *institutus*, pp. of *instituere* (> It. *instituire*, *istituire* = Sp. Pg. *instituir* = F. *instituer*), set up, place or set upon, purpose, begin, institute, < *in*, in, on, + *statuere*, set up, establish: see *statute*. Cf. *constitute*.] 1. To set up; establish; put into form and operation; set afoot: as, to *institute* laws, rules, or regulations; to *institute* a government or a court; to *institute* a suit or an investigation.

The last particular in the fable is the Games of the torch, *instituted* to Prometheus.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Here let us breathe, and haply *institute*
A course of learning. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1, 8.

The monastic and hermit's life was *instituted* here in the fourth century by St. Saba; they say, there have been ten thousand recluses here at one time.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 34.

2. To establish in an office; appoint; in ecclesiastical use, to assign to a spiritual charge; invest with the cure of souls: used absolutely, or followed by *to* or *into*.

When Timothy was *instituted into* that office [to preach the word of God], then was the credit and trust of this duty committed unto his faithful care.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

Cousin of York, we *institute* your grace
To be our regent in these parts of France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1, 162.

A Rev. Alexander Pope was *instituted* to the living of Thruxton, Hants, Jan. 5, 1630. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 274.

3†. To ground or establish in principles; educate; instruct.

A painfull School-master, that hath in hand
To *institute* the flowr of all a Land,
Giues longest Lessons vnto those where Heav'n
The ablest wits and aptest wills hath giv'n.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

They have but few laws. For to people to instruct and *institute* very few do suffice.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 9.

Instituted sign, in *logic*, a sign which is not natural, but established, either by human convention (as a clock-bell to strike the hours) or by divine ordinance, as a sacrament, which is a visible sign of an invisible grace, according to St. Augustine.—**Syn. 1.** To ordain, settle, fix, set in motion.

institute†, *a.* [ME. *institut*; < L. *institutus*, pp.: see the verb.] Instituted; established.

When this newe parsoun is *institut* in his churche,
He bithenketh him hu he may shrewedlichest worche.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 326.

institute (in'sti-tūt), *n.* [= D. *instituut* = G. Dan. Sw. *institut*, < F. *institut* = Pr. *istitut* = Sp. Pg. *instituto* = It. *instituto*, *istituto*, < L. *institutum*, a purpose, design, regulation, ordinance, instruction, etc., prop. neut. of *institutus*, pp. of *instituere*, set up, institute: see *institute*, *v.*] 1. An established principle, rule, or law; a settled order.

Water sanctified by Christ's *institute*, [was] thought little enough to wash off the original spot.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

We profess ourselves servants of so meek a Master, and disciples of so charitable an *institute*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 298.

Greek *institutes* require
The nearest kindred on the fun'ral stage
The dead to lay. *Glover*, Athenaid, xxvi.

2. *pl.* A collection of established laws, rules, or principles; a book of elements, especially in jurisprudence: as, the *Institutes* of Justinian; Erskine's "*Institutes* of the Law of Scotland"; Calvin's "*Institutes* of the Christian Religion." The word implies a systematic statement of the law or of the principles of the subject treated, in analytic form, in a single and complete work, as distinguished from a mere compilation or collection, and from a commentary; but it does not necessarily imply that it is established by any formal authority.

3. An established body of persons; an institution; a society or association organized for some specific work, especially of a literary or scientific character: as, a philosophic or educational *institute*; a mechanics' *institute*; the *Institute* of Civil Engineers; the National *Institute* of France, or specifically the *Institute* (see below).

The title of Member of the *Institute* is the highest distinction to which a Frenchman of culture can aspire; it is the crowning honor of his career.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 501.

4. In *Scots law*, the person to whom the estate is first given in a destination. Thus, where a person executing a settlement disposes his lands to A, whom failing, to B, whom failing, to C, etc., A is termed the *institute*, and all who follow him in the succession are *heirs*, or *substitutes*, as they are also termed.—**Institute of France**, an organization formed in 1795 to bring into one body the previously existing national academies, and called at first the *National Institute*. It was at first divided into three and afterward four classes. It underwent various modifications, and, as finally constituted in 1832, consists of the five great academies. See *academy*, 3.—**Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary**, a Roman Catholic order of women, founded by Mary Ward in England in 1611. It is thought to be the only Roman Catholic order of English origin since the Reformation. Also called *English Ladies* and *English Virgins*.—**Institutes of Justinian**, an elementary work on Roman law composed in the reign of the Emperor Justinian (who reigned 527–65), and forming part of the Corpus Juris Civilis.—**Institutes of medicine**, a name for the more scientific parts of medical teaching.—**Teachers' institute**, in the system of common schools in the United States, an assembly of teachers of elementary or district schools, convened by a county superintendent or other school authority, to receive or give normal instruction. The work consists of a brief course of class exercises, lectures, and examinations.

instituter (in'sti-tū-tėr), *n.* [< *institute*, *v.*, + *-er*1. Cf. *institutor*.] See *institutor*.

institution (in-sti-tū'shon), *n.* [< ME. *institucion*, < OF. (and F.) *institution* = Pr. *institutio*, *istitutio* = Sp. *institucion* = Pg. *instituição* = It. *instituzione*, *istituzione*, < L. *institutio(n-)*, < *instituere*, pp. *institutus*, set up: see *institute*, *v.*] 1. The act of instituting or setting up; establishment; effective ordination: as, the *institution* of laws or government; the *institution* of an inquiry.

There is no right in this partition,
Ne was it so by *institution*
Ordained first, ne by the law of Nature.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 144.

That the *institution* and restitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. Establishment in office; in ecclesiastical use, instatement in a spiritual charge; investment with the cure of souls. See *installation*.

For *institucion* & induccion he schal gene moche of this god that is pore mennus.
Wyclif, Works Hitherto Unprinted, p. 248.

I, A. B., receive these keys of the House of God at your hands, as the pledges of my *Institution*.
Book of Common Prayer, Office of Institution.

3†. Establishment in learning; instruction.

His learning was not the effect of precept or *institution*.
Bentley.

4. Established rule or order; a principle of procedure in any relation; custom; more specifically, an established habit of action, or body of related facts, regulating human conduct in the attainment of a social end, and constituting an element in the social organization or civilization of a community: as, government, the family, a language, is an *institution*.

Never any Religion or *Institution* in the World made it so much its business to keep men from doing evil, and to perswade them to do good, as the Christian doth.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

Literary fosterage was an *institution* nearly connected with the existence of the Brehon law schools.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 242.

5. An established custom or usage, or a characteristic. [Chiefly colloq.]

The camels form an *institution* of India—possibly a part of the traditional policy—and they must be respected accordingly. *Times* (London), April, 1858.

The pillory was a flourishing and popular *institution* in those days. Authors stood in it in the body sometimes.
Thackeray, Eng. Humorists, p. 207.

6. An establishment for the promotion of some object; an organized society or body of persons, usually with a fixed place of assemblage and operation, devoted to a special pursuit or purpose: as, an educational *institution*; a charitable *institution*; the Smithsonian *Institution* at Washington.

This led in 1796 to the formation of a Trade-Society, the so-called *Institution*, among the Clothworkers at Halifax, to prevent people from carrying on the trade in violation of custom and law.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxii.

Institution, in a statute exempting property of charitable *institutions* from taxation, signifies an organization which is permanent in its nature, as contradistinguished from an undertaking which is transient or temporary. It designates corporations or other organized bodies created to administer charities, and exempts the property which they own and use for their charitable purposes, and that only.
Humphries v. Little Sisters of the Poor, 29 Ohio Statutes, [301.

7†. A system of the elements or rules of any art or science; a treatise or text-book.

There is another manuscript of above three hundred years old, . . . being an *institution* of physic. *Evelyn*.

8. *Eccles.*: (*a*) (1) The origination of the eucharist, and enactment of its observance, by Christ. (2) The words used by Christ in instituting the eucharist, in the various forms as recorded in Scripture (Mat. xxvi. 26–28; Mark xiv. 22–24; Luke xxii. 19, 20; 1 Cor. xi. 23–25), or transmitted by tradition; in *liturgics*, the part of the prayer of consecration of the eucharistic elements in which these words are repeated. Also called more fully the *commemoration*, *recital*, or *words of institution*. In its fullest form, as exemplified in Oriental liturgies, in the Scotch communion office of 1764, and in the American Prayer-book, the prayer of consecration consists of three principal parts, the institution, oblation, and epiclesis or invocation. In nearly all the older liturgies (except the Roman) the institution seems principally conceived in the character of a recital of Christ's words and actions at the last supper, the great oblation and epiclesis consummating the observance commanded by him; while in the Western liturgies, including the Roman and that of the Church of England, but not the Mozarabic in its original form, nor the Scotch and American offices, the institution, with the

mental acts, is regarded as the full and complete act of consecration, and there is no invocation.

The true Eastern doctrine seems to be that there must be co-operation of the words of *institution* and of the invocation of the Holy Ghost, before the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 486.

(*b*) The act by which a bishop commits the cure of souls under himself in a parish within his diocese to a priest as rector or vicar. In the Church of England the presentee must previously have made the declaration of assent, taken the oaths of allegiance and canonical obedience, and made the declaration against simony. Institution is given by the bishop or his commissary reading an instrument, the seal of which the clergyman being instituted holds, kneeling before him. When the bishop is patron of the benefice, the same act becomes collation instead of institution. After institution induction admits to temporal possession of the goods and income attached to the cure of souls. In the American Episcopal Church induction is not separate from institution, and there is a public office of institution, set forth in 1804 as the office of induction and revised in 1808 and 1886. The bishop, if satisfied that a clergyman is a qualified minister and duly elected, may act as institutor himself or appoint a presbyter to act in his stead. The office consists in reading the letter of institution, presentation by the senior warden or other vestryman of the keys of the church to the new incumbent, his reception within the altar-rails by the institutor, who presents him with the Bible, Prayer-book, and books of canons, and in the use of proper psalms, lessons, anthem, and prayers, after which the instituted minister offers special prayers, and, after a sermon, celebrates the holy communion.—**Literary and Scientific Institutions Act**, an English statute of 1854 (17 and 18 Vict., c. 112) which authorizes the gift or sale of land (not more than one acre) to institutions established for the promotion of science, literature, art, etc.

institutional (in-sti-tū'shon-al), *a.* [< *institution* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to an institution or to institutions; of the nature of an institution; instituted; organized.

Some day patriotism may justify itself, but it cannot yet be expressed except in the form of devotion to some *institutional* fetish or to a particular flag.

Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, § 16.

Throughout many ages French and English history, both external and *institutional*, are bound together as closely as any two national histories can be.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 66.

2. Relating to elementary knowledge; elementary; institutionary.—3. Relating to the office of institution.

institutionalism (in-sti-tū'shon-al-izm), *n.* [< *institutional* + *-ism.*] The character of being institutional; in *theol.*, the spirit which lays great emphasis on the institutions of religion.

institutionary (in-sti-tū'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *institution* + *-ary.*] 1. Of or relating to an institution or to institutions; institutional.

Events are by no means more important than the *institutionary* development which they cause or accompany.

H. H. Bancroft, Cent. America, Int.

2. Containing the first principles or doctrines; elementary; rudimentary.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declareth in his politicks, amongst the *institutionary* rules of youth.

Sir T. Browne.

3. Pertaining to appointment to an ecclesiastical office. *Davies.*

Dr. Grant had brought on apoplexy and death by three great *institutionary* dinners in one week.

Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xlvii.

institutist (in'sti-tū-tist), *n.* [< *institute* + *-ist.*] A writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions. [Rare.]

Green gall the *institutists* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

institutive (in'sti-tū-tiv), *a.* [< *institute* + *-ive.*] 1. Tending or intended to institute or establish.

These words seem *institutive*, or collative of power.

Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy.

2. Established; depending on institution.

As for that in Leviticus of marrying the brother's wife, it was a penal statute rather than a dispense; and commands nothing injurious or in it self unclean, only prefers a special reason of charity before an *institutive* decency.

Milton, Divorce, ii. 5.

institutively (in'sti-tū-tiv-li), *adv.* In an institutive manner; by way of institution; in accordance with an institution. *Harrington*, Oceana (ed. 1771), p. 146.

institutor (in'sti-tū-tor), *n.* [= F. *instituteur* = Sp. Pg. *instituidor* = It. *institutore*, *istitutore*, < L. *institutor*, a founder, an erector, < *instituere*, pp. *institutus*, set up, begin, found: see *institute.*] 1. One who institutes, establishes, or founds; a founder, organizer, or originator.—2. In the *Anglican Ch.*, one who institutes a clergyman as rector or vicar of a parish; the bishop instituting or a presbyter appointed by him to perform the office of institution.

Then shall the Priest who acts as the *Institutor* receive the Incumbent within the rails of the Altar.

Book of Common Prayer, Office of Institution.

3†. An instructor; one who educates.

Neither did he this for want of better instructions, having had the learnedest and wisest man reputed of all Britain the *instituter* of his youth. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

The two great aims which every *institutor* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at. *Walker.*

Also spelled *instituter*.

institutress (in'sti-tū-tres), *n.* [< *institutor* + *-ess.*] A female institutor; a foundress. *Archæologia*, XXI. 549.

instop† (in-stop'), *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *stop.*] To stop; close; make fast.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
(From friendly Sweden brought) the seams *instops*.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

instore†, *v. t.* See *enstore*.

instr. An abbreviation of *instrumental*.

instreaming (in'strē'ming), *n.* [< *in*-1 + *streaming.*] A flowing in; influx.

There is first the *instreaming* of the external world through the senses, as impressions.

J. Le Conte, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 812.

He put out his ungloved hand. Mordecai, clasping it eagerly, seemed to feel a new *instreaming* of confidence.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xl.

instrew†, *v. t.* [ME. **instrewen*, **instruen*, *instrien*; < *in*-1 + *strew.*] To strew about; spread.

Sum lande is wont salt humoure up to throwe
That sleeth the corne. There douves dounge *instris*,
And leves of cupresse eke on it sowe,
And eree it ynne.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

instruct (in-strukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *instructus*, pp. of *instruere* (> It. *instruire*, *istruire* = Sp. Pg. *instruir* = Pr. *estruyre* = F. *instruire*), build, erect, construct, set in order, prepare, furnish, teach, instruct, < *in*, in, + *struere*, join together, pile up, build: see *structure*. Cf. *construct*, *destruct.*] 1†. To put in order; form; prepare; guide.

The Maids in comely Order next advance;
They bear the Timbrel, and *instruct* the Dance.

Prior, Solomon, iii.

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing before the judge. *Aylife*, Parergon.

2. To impart knowledge or information to; inform; teach; specifically, to train in knowledge or skill; teach or educate methodically.

Paul writeth unto Timothy, to *instruct* him, to teach him, to exhort, to courage him.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 19.

Sir, if I have made
A fault of ignorance, *instruct* my youth.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 1.

At present the most . . . *instructed* intellect has neither the knowledge nor the capacity required for symbolizing in thought the totality of things.

H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 351.

3. To direct or command; furnish with orders or directions: as, to *instruct* an envoy or a body of delegates.

She, being before *instructed* of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a charger. Mat. xiv. 8.

4†. To notify; apprise.

I have partly *instructed* Sir F. Drake of the state of these countries.

Wilkes, quoted in Motley's Netherlands, II. 103.

5. In *Scots law*, to adduce evidence in support of; confirm; vouch; verify: as, to *instruct* a claim against a bankrupt estate.—**Syn. 2.** To indoctrinate, school, drill, train. See *instruction*.—3. To prescribe to.

instruct† (in-strukt'), *a.* [< L. *instructus*, pp. of *instruere*, build, furnish, instruct: see *instruct*, *v.*] 1. Furnished; equipped.

Ships *instruct* with oars. *Chapman.*

2. Instructed; taught.

Who ever by consulting at thy shrine
Return'd the wiser, or the more *instruct*,
To fly or follow what concern'd him most?

Milton, P. R., i. 439.

instructer† (in-struk'tėr), *n.* [< *instruct* + *-er*1. Cf. *instructor.*] A teacher; an instructor.

What need we magnifie the humane nature as the great *instructer* in this business, since we may with a little observation find very much the like in brutes as well as men?

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 32.

instructible (in-struk'ti-bl), *a.* [< *instruct* + *-ible.*] Capable of being instructed; teachable; docile.

A king of incomparable clemency, and whose heart is *instructible* for wisdom and goodness.

Bacon, Submission to the House of Lords.

instruction (in-struk'shon), *n.* [= F. *instruction* = Pr. *instructio* = Sp. *instruccion* = Pg. *instrucção* = It. *instruzione*, *istruzione*, < L. *instructio*(*n*-), building, erecting, constructing, arranging, LL. instruction, < *instruere*, pp. *instructus*, build, instruct: see *instruct.*] 1. The act of instructing or teaching; communication of knowledge; education; enlightenment.

My *instruction* shall serve to naturalize thee, so thou wilt be capable of a courtier's counsel.

Shak., All's Well, i. 1, 220.

Those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our *instruction*. *Locke.*

2. Knowledge imparted; edifying discourse or precepts; teaching.

And, also, gene ze do pretende
Hane heuinlie loye vnto your ende,
Than follow this nyxt *Instructioun*,
Maid for your Eruditioun.

Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 189.

Receive my *instruction*, and not silver. Prov. viii. 10.

3. Direction given; order; command; mandate: commonly in the plural.

The admiral had received *instructions* not to touch at Hispaniola on his outward voyage.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

My *instructions* are that this boy is to move on.

Dickens, Bleak House, xix.

—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Training*, *Discipline*, *Nurture*, *Cultivation*, *Instruction*, *Teaching*, *Education*; indoctrination, schooling, breeding, advice, counsel. *Training* is the development of the mind or character or both, or some faculty, at some length, by exercise, as a soldier is trained or drilled. *Discipline* is essentially the same as *training*, but more severe. *Nurture*, by its derivation, expresses a tender, continuous, and protracted training, beginning at an early age. *Cultivation*, in the active sense, is often used of the training, discipline, or development of some single department of the nature: as, the *cultivation* of the understanding, the taste, the conscience. (See *culture*.) *Teaching* is the general word for the imparting of knowledge: as, the profession of *teaching*. *Instruction* has the imparting of knowledge for its object, but emphasizes, more than *teaching*, the employment of orderly arrangement in the things taught. *Tuition* is the most external or formal of these words, representing the act. *Education* is the largest word of all the list, having for its object, like *training* and *discipline*, the development of the powers of the man, but generally also a symmetrical development of the whole man, the mind and the moral nature, by instruction, exercise, etc. *Education* is the word chosen to express the best ideas that men have of the process of teaching and discipline that shall make the wisest, noblest, and most effective kind of man.

instructional (in-struk'shon-al), *a.* [< *instruction* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to instruction; promoting education; educational.

Of the *instructional* work it is hardly necessary to speak further than to say that it follows the modern methods of teaching the physical sciences. *Science*, VIII. 374.

instructive (in-struk'tiv), *a.* [= F. *instructif* = Pr. *instructiu* = Sp. Pg. *instructivo* = It. *instruttivo*, *istruttivo*, < ML. as if **instructivus*, < L. *instruere*, pp. *instructus*, instruct: see *instruct.*] Serving to instruct or inform; conveying knowledge.

Say Memory! thou from whose unerring tongue
Instructive flows the animated song.

Falconer, The Shipwreck, iii.

In both cases the confusion is *instructive*, as pointing to the way in which Slavonic and Turanian nations were mixed up together, as allies and as enemies, in the history of these lands. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 160.

There was a lecture occasionally on an *instructive* subject, such as chemistry, or astronomy, or sculpture.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 87.

instructively (in-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* In an instructive manner; so as to afford instruction.

instructiveness (in-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being instructive; power of instructing.

instructor (in-struk'tor), *n.* [= F. *instructeur* = Pr. *istruidor* = Sp. Pg. *instructor* = It. *instruttore*, < L. *instructor*, a preparer, ML. an instructor, < *instruere*, pp. *instructus*, prepare, instruct: see *instruct.*] 1. One who instructs; a teacher; a person who imparts knowledge to another by precept or information.

Wisdom was Adam's *instructor* in Paradise, wisdom endued the fathers who lived before the law with the knowledge of holy things. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

Poets, the first *instructors* of mankind,
Brought all things to their proper native use.

Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

2. Specifically, in American colleges, a teacher inferior in rank to a professor. The exact meaning of the term varies in different institutions. See *tutor*.

instructress (in-struk'tres), *n.* [< *instructor* + *-ess.* Cf. *instructrice.*] A female instructor; preceptress.

instructrice† (in-struk'tris), *n.* [= It. *instruttrice*, < ML. as if **instructrix*, fem. of *instructor*: see *instructor.*] Same as *instructress*.

Knowledge also, as a perfect *instructrice* and maistres . . . declareth by what meane the swyde preceptes of reason and societie may be well understande.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii.

instrument (in'strȳ-ment), *n.* [< ME. *instrument*, *enstrement* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *instrument* < OF. *instrument*, *estrument*, F. *instrument* Pr. *instrument*, *instrumen*, *estrument*, *estrumen* = Sp. Pg. *instrumento* = It. *instrumento*, *istrumento*, *strumento*, < L. *instrumentum*, a

instrument, means, furtherance, dress, apparel, document, < *instruere*, construct, prepare, furnish: see *instruct*.] 1. Something that serves as a means to the effecting of an end; anything that contributes to the production of an effect or the accomplishment of a purpose; a means; an agency.

Then wash all the *instruments* of the senses, as the eies, the ears, the nostrils, the mouth, the tongue, the teeth, and all the face, with cold water.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 255.

Neither yield ye your members as *instruments* of unrighteousness unto sin, but . . . as *instruments* of righteousness unto God. Rom. vi. 13.

The lowly classes, clouded by despair, were driven sometimes to admit the terrible thought that religion, which is the poor man's consolation and defence, might after all be but an *instrument* of government in the hands of their oppressors. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 366.

Intellect is not a power, but an *instrument*—not a thing which itself moves and works, but a thing which is moved and worked by forces behind it.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 382.

Specifically—2. Something used to produce a mechanical effect; a contrivance with which to perform mechanical work of any kind; a tool, implement, utensil, or machine.

Sound all the lofty *instruments* of war,
And by that music let us all embrace.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2, 98.

The agriculture appeared to me extremely good, the *instruments* very clumsy.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

Among their *instruments* [in the Hippocratic era] were forceps, probes, directors, syringes, rectal speculum, catheter, and various kinds of cautery. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 674.

Specifically—3. In *music*, a mechanical contrivance or apparatus for producing musical sounds—that is, for setting up, either in a solid body or in a confined body of air, vibrations sufficiently rapid, regular, and definite to produce tones systematically related to one another. An instrument involves a vibration-producing agency, a vibratile body, usually a resonator of some kind, and various appliances for regulating the pitch, the force, the duration, and often the quality of the tones produced. Instruments may be grouped by reference to any one of these characteristics. Thus, with respect to the vibration-producing agency, they are—(*a*) *inflatile*, blown by the breath, as a flute; by mechanically compressed air, as an organ or a concertina; or by the wind, as an æolian harp; (*b*) *percussive* or *pulsatile*, struck together, as cymbals; by a hammer, as a pianoforte, a bell, or a drum; or by the hand, as a tambourine; (*c*) *plucked*, pulled aside and then released, as the strings of a harp or guitar, or the teeth of a music-box; (*d*) *fricative*, rubbed by the finger, as musical glasses; by a bow (bow-instruments), as a violin and its many relatives; or by a wheel, as a hurdy-gurdy. Again, with respect to the vibratile body, instruments are—(*a*) *pneumatic*, as the foundation-stops in a pipe-organ; (*b*) *stringed*, as a harp, a violin, or a pianoforte; (*c*) *tongued* or *reed*, as an oboe, a clarinet, or a reed-organ (properly all the metal wind-instruments belong here); (*d*) *tympanic*, as a drum or a tambourine; (*e*) *vibrating entire*, as a bell or a tuning-fork. The resonators used are various, and difficult of classification. Again, with respect to the means of fixing the desired pitch of the tone, instruments are—(*a*) *of fixed intonation*, as the lyre, which has a separate string for each tone desired; the pianoforte and organ (keyed instruments), which are fitted with keys or levers to determine which of several vibratile bodies shall be used; the guitar, which is fitted with frets over which the strings can be shortened; the flute, which has finger-holes by stopping which the effective length of the vibrating column of air can be altered; the cornet-à-pistons, which has valves by which the air-column can be supplemented; or the trombone, the tube of which slides into itself, etc.; (*b*) *harmonic*, producing the tones of a harmonic scale according to the method of blowing, as the horn, trumpet, etc.; (*c*) *of free intonation*, as the violin and its relatives, on which (although the strings are first tuned to fixed pitches) the player may produce any conceivable gradation of pitch. Instruments may also be grouped as—(*a*) *solo*, *melodic*, producing usually but one tone at a time, as a violin, a flute, a horn, etc.; (*b*) *concerted*, *harmonic*, *polyphonic*, producing many tones at once, as a pianoforte, an organ, a harp, a lute, etc. Finally, they may be grouped as—(*a*) *popular*, used for comparatively crude music; or (*b*) *orchestral*, developed into great perfection of form, and applied to the performance of highly artistic music, especially in orchestral combination. Popular instruments everywhere belong to the classes represented by the pipe, the harp, the lute, the drum, and the cymbals. The modern orchestra is composed of the following classes: (*a*) *Stringed*, including violins, violas, violoncellos, bass viols, and harps; (*b*) *wood wind*, including flutes, oboes, English horns, clarinets, bassoons; (*c*) *brass wind*, including French horns, trumpets (cornets), trombones, ophicleides, etc.; (*d*) *percussive*, including tympani, long drums, triangles, etc. For an account of the human voice as a musical instrument, see *voice*.

In that place was had ful gret mynstracy;
Both hye and bas *instrumentes* soundry.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 945.

Tantrum Claughley,—a place long celebrated for the skill of its inhabitants as performers on *instruments* of percussion. *T. Hardy*, Under the Greenwood Tree, v. 2.

4. One who is used by another; a human tool.

The finest Device of all was, to have five of the Duke of [illegible]'s *Instruments* manacled and pinioned like [illegible]. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 221.

[illegible] lost the *instruments* of the wise. *Dryden.*

When the Protector wished to put his own brother to death, without even the semblance of a trial, he found a ready *instrument* in Cranmer.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. In *law*, a writing given as the means of creating, securing, modifying, or terminating a right, or affording evidence, as a writing containing the terms of a contract, a deed of conveyance, a grant, a patent, an indenture, etc.

One of the first acts performed by the new solicitor general was to draw up an *instrument* which authorized Walker and his proselytes to hold their benefices, notwithstanding their apostasy. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The curious *instrument* by which Manfred, in May, 1259, undertook the protection of the city still exists in the Sienese archives.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 107.

Absolute, active, chromatic instrument. See the adjectives.—**Brass instrument.** See *wind-instrument*.—**Circular instruments.** See *circular*.—**Diatonic instruments.** See *diatonic*.—**Equatorial instrument.** See *equatorial*, *n.*—**Instruments of evidence.** See *evidence*.—**Negotiable, notarial, etc., instrument.** See the adjectives.=**Syn.** 2. *Implement*, *Utensil*, etc. See *tool*.

instrument (in'strȯ-ment), *v. t.* [= OF. *instrumenter*, play on an instrument; from the noun.] In *music*, to compose or arrange for instruments, especially for an orchestra; score.

instrumental (in-strȯ-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *instrumental* = Pr. *instrumental*, *istrumental* = Sp. Pg. *instrumental* = It. *instrumentale*, *istrumentale*, *strumentale*, < ML. **instrumentalis* (in adv. *instrumentaliter*), < L. *instrumentum*, instrument: see *instrument*.] I. *a.* 1. Of the nature of an instrument or tool; serving as an instrument or means; used or serving to promote or effect an object; helpful; serviceable: as, the press has been *instrumental* in enlarging the bounds of knowledge.

All second and *instrumental* causes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, virtueless, and dead. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

My chief inducement . . . was to be *instrumental* in forwarding your happiness.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

The *instrumental* weapon of investigation, the spectroscope, has made important advances. *Science*, IV. 182.

2. Pertaining to, made by, or prepared for instruments, especially musical instruments. Specifically, in *music*, noting a composition or a passage intended for instruments rather than for the voice, or in a style not germane to the voice: opposed to *vocal*.

Sweet voices, mixed with *instrumental* sounds,
Ascend the vaulted roof.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 579.

The Nightingale . . . breathes such sweet loud music out of her little *instrumental* throat.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 26.

Among the earliest specimens of *instrumental* accompaniment that have descended to us may be mentioned the organ parts to some of the services and anthems by English composers of the middle of the 16th century.
Grove, Dict. Music, I. 20.

3. In *gram.*, serving to indicate the instrument or means: applied to a case, as in Sanskrit, involving the notion of *by* or *with*. In Anglo-Saxon and other Teutonic tongues this case is merged, with a few exceptions, in the dative; in the Latin, with the ablative. Abbreviated *inst.* or *instr.*

Could we make out the Teutonic as it was a thousand years earlier, we might perhaps find a complete *instrumental* form, with an ablative and a locative, the perfect apparatus of Indo-European noun-inflection.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 50.

Instrumental score. See *score*.

II. *n.* 1†. An instrument.

Unto the deep, fruitful, and operative study of many sciences . . . books be not the only *instrumentals*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 112.

2. The instrumental case. Compare I., 3.

The other treats similarly the *instrumental*, considering the A. S. dative-*instrumental* as corresponding to an older *instrumental*, under the *instrumental* of accompaniment, of means, of cause, of manner.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 8.

instrumentalist (in-strȯ-men'tal-ist), *n.* [< *instrumental* + *-ist*.] In *music*, a performer upon an instrument: opposed to *vocalist*.

Our own early minstrels . . . [united] the now separate offices of poet, vocalist, and *instrumentalist*.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 26.

instrumentality (in'strȯ-men-tal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *instrumentalities* (-tiz). [< *instrumental* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or character of being instrumental; subordinate or auxiliary agency; agency of anything as means to an end.

This I set down, to let the world see that Cranmer was not at all concerned in those niceties which have been so much inquired into since that time, about the *instrumentality* of faith in justification.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1540.

2. An instrumental means or agency; something serving as an instrument: as, preaching is the great *instrumentality* in the spread of religion.

instrumentalize† (in-strȯ-men'tal-iz), *v. t.* [< *instrumental* + *-ize*.] To form as an instrument; produce as an agent or agency.

In the making of the first man, God first *instrumentalized* a perfect body, and then infused a living soul.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 147.

instrumentally (in-strȯ-men'tal-i), *adv.* 1. As an instrument, means, or tool; by way of an instrument; in the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

From thence they will argue that, the end being essentially beneficial, the means become *instrumentally* so.
Burke, Popery Laws.

2. By means of an instrument, a tool, or a machine.

The 18th I took the height of it *instrumentally*, standing near the sea side, which I found to be 34 minutes, the sun being 28 degrees high. *Boyle*, Works, V. 709.

3. With instruments of music.

The earlier fathers of the church . . . condemned musical devotion when *instrumentally* accompanied.
W. Mason, Church Musick, p. 27.

instrumentalness (in-strȯ-men'tal-nes), *n.* Instrumentality; usefulness to an end or purpose.

The *instrumentalness* of riches to works of charity.
Hammond.

instrumentary (in-strȯ-men'ta-ri), *a.* [= OF. *instrumentaire*, < ML. **instrumentarius* (in neut. *instrumentarium*, a chartulary), < L. *instrumentum*, an instrument: see *instrument*.] 1. Conducive to an end; instrumental. [Rare.]—2. In *Scots law*, of or pertaining to a legal instrument: as, *instrumentary* witnesses.

instrumentation (in'strȯ-men-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *instrumentation* = Pg. *instrumentação*; as *instrument* + *-ation*.] 1. Use of instruments; work done by means of instruments, especially in surveying and the like.

Something more is needed than the Engineer, stiff with his *instrumentation* and his equations and his economies of line.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together (Highways and Parks).

2. Instrumental means or aid; facility furnished by instruments; intermediate agency. [Rare.]

Otherwise we have no sufficient *instrumentation* for our human use or handling of so great a fact and our personal appropriation of it, . . . no fit medium of thought respecting it. *H. Bushnell.*

3. In *music*, the process, act, or science of composing or arranging music for instruments, especially for an orchestra. It includes a knowledge of the technical manipulation, compass, tone-quality, and mutual adaptability of all recognized instruments. It is one of the most advanced branches of the general science of composition.

instrumentist (in'strȯ-men-tist), *n.* [= F. *instrumentiste* = Sp. Pg. *instrumentista*; as *instrument* + *-ist*.] A performer upon a musical instrument; an instrumentalist.

instup†, *n.* An obsolete form of *instep*.

instyle† (in-stīl'), *v. t.* [Also *instile*; < *in-*[2] + *style*[1].] Same as *enstyle*.

This Robbin (so much talked on)
Was once a man of fame,
Instiled earle of Huntington,
Lord Robert Hood by name.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 255).

Whereof, I avow, I account nought at all, knowing no age so justly to be *instiled* golden as this of our sovereign lady queen Anne. *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Procem.

insuavity† (in-swav'i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *insuavidade* = It. *insuavità*; as *in-*[3] + *suavity*.] Lack of suavity; unpleasantness.

All fears, griefs, suspicions, discontents, imbonities, *insuavities*, are swallowed up and drowned in this Euripus, this Irish Sea, this Ocean of Misery.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.

insubjection (in-sub-jek'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *subjection*.] Lack of subjection; a state of disobedience to authority or control. *Todd.*

insubmergible (in-sub-mėr'ji-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *submergible*.] Incapable of being submerged.

The latter, *insubmergible*—so designated, although actually overflowed by the torrent, and expected and intended to be so at times, and it may be frequently—belong to a class of embankments which have been long in use. Quoted in *J. C. Brown's* Reboisement in France, p. 80.

insubmission (in-sub-mish'on), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *submission*.] Want of submission; disobedience; insubordination. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

insubordinate (in-sub-ôr'di-nāt), *a.* [= F. *insubordonné* = Sp. Pg. *insubordinado* = It. *insubordinato*; as *in-*[3] + *subordinate*.] Not subordinate or submissive; not submitting to authority; refractory.=**Syn.** Disobedient, unruly, disorderly, turbulent, mutinous.

insubordination (in-sub-ôr-di-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *insubordination* = Sp. *insubordinacion* = Pg. *insubordinação* = It. *insubordinazione*.] The